CH REGISTER. WIBLISHED BY TON GALES, OR AND PROPRIETOR, DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

EIGH, N. C. ay, June 30, 1849. DOG-STAR RAGES."

louans" who presides over the "Standard" mercilessly continues abolt at the heads of all, who do omniscience on Constitutional

in our last the vague and indefinite "Standard," and its Loco Foco di Carolina, upon the subject of Territories-stating the fact, that Presidential campaign, they contenhe doctrines of the Nicholson letter. power in the premises upon the the Territories. Since the last iss, however, the "Standard" has From the mock-heroic style in uses of the great Nullifier's "condisinterested devotion for Southmust conclude that it maintains on, that the citizens of the South ded from carrying their slave proeniones, by any power; and that would be a gross violation of our saverse to the doctrines promul-Cass, than to those of Wilmot effect of either doctrine, if acted ally to exclude Slavery from Newalifornia; and choice between them more gracious a boon, than that governments sometimes extend to of choosing the method of dying. letween the Guillotine and the Gibwas all that the "Standard," and hich it is attached, contended for and failing in the election of Gen. ediscarded the principle, it seems. How cruel to treat a worn out way! Gen. Cass had humiliated ast degree in advocating the prinicholson letter—because, the fact is his first and fondest love was the m, and that he only abandoned it, med that he could in no other way mimion for the Presidency. But make him drink the cup of self-a-

oint we wish, once for all, to be unhave no disposition to argue the power of Congress to legislate on Territories, because we do not bediscussions can possibly result in South. We will merely take ocat then, in connexion with what we WMr. Calhoun, that such a power denied until recently. We have approofs of this in extracts from the BENTON. The subject, as we have ed in the Cabinet of Mr. MONROE, mimously, according to the recorof that gentleman and Mr. Adams, ire. What is more in point, Mr. anctioned the principle in a ent How reckless now must be vaich can prompt him to relinquish , and threaten immediate dissolum, if it is acted upon ! Besides, s been repeatedly sanctioned by gislation, and by the Supreme authoritative expounder of the The Ordinance of 1787 was framed the Constitution, but it was adoptwho were most conspicuous in latter, and has been uniformly it, by Jefferson, Madison, Monwkson, Van Buren and Polk—all m Mr. Adams, are recognized as besidents by the "Standard."

"Standard," that we have studiousom our columns "Mr. Polk's celeat, in which he approved the Orerolested against the Wilmot Proviso Minari line." Mr. Polk did sign under a Protest. He protested leney or justness of the Provisoand nearly every other Southern join him-but he intimated not a that as to its constitutionality. He t done so, at the time that he apwe say it with all respect dead-without convicting himself time. A man might as well go thouse and swear to a falsehood, that his statement was without a We ask the People of North will they allow themselves to be and alastraction of Calhoun's, in face of and incontestible fact, that he, no the greatest men of the Nation, mocratic, have conceded the exto Congress? Will they be led improinted politicians, who, havand for the Presidency, in bedy to destroy our happy Union, thich they have long maintain. Will they suffer themand into a hostile attitude to the Sub-Lieutenants—the "Stan-DAMEL & Co—of the great and

The cream of the "Standard's" article is its de nial that Col. BENTON is an acknowledged leader of his party. What a fiction! Has not his name been connected with the Presidency from time immemorial? Did not Mr. Polk endeavor to have him manufactured into a Lieutenant General of all our forces in Mexico? Has he not been able, by his commanding intellect, his energy of purpose, indomitable self-will, and extended influence. to silence any and all opposition that has been raised against him? Is he not now, at this very moment, encountering and overcoming in his own State, a storm of popular opinion that might well intimidate any man? But we have not, nor never have had, any peculiar sympathies with Mr. Benton, and so leave him in the hands of his own party friends, and prospective supporters for 1852.

The "Standard" finally announces its resolution to deal neither in the language of demagogueism or deception. We congratulate that paper upon this contemplated improvement in its tone. When it shall have further experienced the error and folly of its ways, and renounced its present system of misrepresentation and perversion; when it shall allow a respectful and decent consideration for the opinions of others to prevail over a proneness to denunciation and virulence; when it shall learn the fact that consistency is a jewel and that honesty is always better than policy; when it shall learn to appreciate fully the inestimable value of our glorious Union-when that day arrives, may we be there to hear the shrift and to congratulate it and its party upon the reformation!

WESTERN TURNPIKE.

We deem it important to state, for the informathe great Western Turnpike, from Salisbury to the Georgia line, that the Governor, after the most diligent inquiry, has not been able to obtain the services of an Engineer. The numerous Rail Roads in the country, now being constructed, seem to have monopolized that profession.

When it is considered what a length of road i to be made, through how desirable a climate it is to be located, and the profits attending the job, it is surprising that offers for this service have not been numerous and urgent.

If our Newspapers would call public attention to the subject, and thus present it to the notice of the Engineer Corps, it would be beneficial to all

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

We learn that the Masonic Fraternity of Johnson held a very interesting celebration at Smithfield, on Saturday last-that being St. John's day. HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., of this City, delivered an Address upon the occasion, which all accounts concur in representing to have been a most able and elegantly finished production.

We understand that the Address is to be published in pamphlet form.

03- The last "Standard" announces its intention to publish Mr. STANLY's Protest against the Resolutions on Slavery, adopted by our last Legislature. We hope it will not fail to do so. The more that print says of the inconsistency and ridiculous vacillation of its friends, in this matter, the worse it will prove for the party. Will it not also re-publish a certain article, wherein the Editor says, that the "fact that Mr. Polk did not violate the Constitution in signing the Oregon bill,' with the Wilmot Proviso in it, "is a truism"?

Meeting of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

Pursuant to previous notice, the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company held their first annual meeting in Pittsboro,' on Wednesday, the 20th day of June.

On motion of J. H. Haughton, Esq., Hon-CALVIN GRAVES was called to the chair, and B. . Houze, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Haughton, from the committee appointed to ascertain what amount of stock was represented, reported "That the whole capital stock, including that of the State, amounted to 1690 shares, and the number represented is 1253 shares, which is a majority of the whole."

Dr. S. McClanahan, President of the Company, addressed the meeting in explanation of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and as to the progress and present state of the work.

The Treasurer, Mr. Howze, reported a balance on hand of \$210 13.

Mr. C. B. Dibble, of Newberne, who had just become a stock-holder, was invited to a seat in the convention, and in answer to a call from Mr. Waddell, addressed the meeting in a very clear, humorous and convincing manner.

Gen'l. McRAE of Wilmington offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Company be, and they are hereby instructed, to put the work promptly under contract, commencing at the lowest point."

After an animated discussion, in which Gen'l McRae, Dr. Hill, and others participated, the res olution passed by acclamation!
The stock-holders then adjourned to meet again

in Pittsboro,' on the third Thursday of July, 1850.

The Memphis Convention.

The Committee of Arrangements, at Memphis, have considered it expedient to postpone the day of the Assemblage from the 4th of July to the 16th October next, on account of the cholera prevailing there, and so extensively on the western waters.

Appointments by the President.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS. George W. CHARLES, Camden, North Carolina, vice William D. Pritchard, removed. JOHN D. WHITFORD, Newbern, North Carolina, vice Thomas S. Singleton, resigned.

Internal Improvements in North Carolina

We find in an old number of that highly esteemed periodical work, the North American Review, an article upon Judge Murphey's Memoir on the Internal Improvements contemplated in this State, about the year 1821, from which we glean some interesting particulars.

The subject of Internal Improvements was first introduced in the General Assembly of North Carolina, in the year 1815.

"A Committee was appointed, which was chiefly intended for the purpose of investigation. Their report contained a concise view of the condition of the state, pointed out some of its commercial advanage, and exhibited a general plan for improving its inland navigation. It proposed to have companies incorporated in different parts of the state for constructing canals, and improving the navigation of the principal rivers, with the privilege of levying a toll to any amount not exceeding fifteen per cent on the capital expended. The state was to take one third part of the stock of each company, and the whole was to be under the control of a board of commissioners, appointed by the state. This board was empowered to employ a principal and assistant engineers, to have such surveys made as it should think proper and was required to report its proceedings annually to the General Assembly. It was also instructed to collect statistical information, to examine the soil, and to make such observations on the mineralogy and geology of the state as might be compatible with the other objects, and subservient to the interests of science. This plan was adopted by the legislature. The Roanoke and Cape-Fear Navigation Companies were soon formed, and the commissioners immediately commenced their operations --They employed some of the most skilful engineers they could find in the country, and for the three years following, they were actively engaged in taking surveys of the large rivers, and of the country between these rivers, where it was thought desirable to have them united by intersecting capals. These Rivers were the Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape-Fear, Yadkin, Catawba, and some others of less note. Reports were annually made, and such appropriations granted by the legislature, as were equal to the ex-

The improvements contemplated at that day seem to have referred almost exclusively to the removal of the obstructions to Commerce, by the clearing out of streams, and by providing safe and easy access to those rivers which flow into the Sounds. On the subject of roads little was said. Such enterprizes were in their infancy, and their beneficial effects upon trade had been but imperfectly and scantily tested.

Even then, in the years 1815, and 1821, a liberal plan of Internal Improvements was deemed neither visionary or premature. Had such opinions gradually gained strength and been acted upon there is no calculating to what an elevation our State might not have attained. *But the no. ble spirit which she bids fair to revive, and the wise measures which she has lately adopted, are almost sufficient to atone for past indifference, and promise, we trust, to raise her to the political rank in the Union, to which her merit and resources entitle her.

The strongest safeguard of the liberties of a people is intelligence; the best security of their morals is industry; and the surest pledge of their future greatness is a wakeful spirit of enterprize and a generous emulation.

After sketching an outline of the plan of Internal Improvements proposed, the writer remarks:

"It is not visionary, nor premature, for it was started nearly five years ago, and has been gradually gaining strength, and going into a more extensive operation ever since. If it continues to be prosecuted with the same wisdom, zeal, and enlargement of views, with which it has hitherto been marked, it cannot fail to result in the happiest consequence to the state. The good effects, which it promises, are almost unlimited. They are by no means confined to a general increase of wealth, and temporary excitement of enterprize. A spur will be given to industry; and industry is the guardian of virtue. A people which is industrous and virtuous, will soon be intelligent. You will not only find vice and meral depravity, but, ignorance and intellectual imbecility, the companions of indolence. Among an agricultural people, there is no better means of keeping alive an activity of mind and preserving a purity of manners, than by opening direct and profitable channels of trade. ladustry may then look for its amplest rewards; and in a country like ours, it will inevitably be attended with its concomitant blessings of moral excellence, political freedom, mental elevation, and the dignity of a virtuous independ-

We quote the following remarks in relation to the impediments in the way to the growth of the Commercial importance of North Carolina, and of a successful system of Internal Improvement, with the simple remark, that what was applicable to the disadvantages and embarrassments of the State, in these particulars, at that day, are equally true of the present:

"Another cause of the slow improvement of North Carolina, and one which no human skill or industry could remove, has been the obstructions to commerce. which abound along the whole coast of the state. The interior country is intersected by many navigable rivers, whose banks are rich and fertile, but not a single point has been found on the coast, at which a safe and commodious port could be established.— The consequence has been, that the produce has flowed into channels, which have carried it out of the state to distant markets, and the profits have helped to enrich other States, at the expense of North Carolina. The necessary demand for foreign articles has been supplied, not by a direct importation, nor any thing like a mutual interchange of commodities; but by receiving them from domestic ports, and allowing the profits of barter to be made and retained abroad The effects of this state of things on the banking establishments, and on those commercial facilities

experience. Such is their obstinacy, that they will learn them no where else. The events of the year 1819, have taught us lessons of the most impressive character. If we do not profit by them, we deserve to be lashed still more severely. It is true the distress in pecuniary matters which now prevails in this state is not to be attributed to one cause only; but state is not to be attributed to one cause only; but it is obvious to a common observer that the greatest and most operative cause of this distress is the scattered condition of our commerce and the want of a home market. Having no commercial city in which the staples of our soil can be exchanged for foreign merchandize, our merchants purchase their goods and contract their debts in Charleston, Petersburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Part of these debts are discharged by shipments of produce; the balance by cash. Once in every year the

State is literally drained of its money to pay debts | own Pastor, hoping that her distinguished son would abroad.

"If North Carolina had her commerce concentrated at one or two points, one or more large commercial cities would grow up; markets would be found at home for the productions of the state; foreign merchandize would be imported into the state for the demands of the market ; our debts would be contracted at home; and our banks would be enabled to change their course of business. They would give activity to the commerce of the state, and yet issue but a small amount of paper; and this amount would be confined in its circulation almost entirely to the state. To these advantages may be added another of no small moment: The profits of our commerce would be made in North Carolina, whereas now, they are made in other states. The annual profit made upon our commerce in other states, and which is totally lost to North Carolina, is estimated at more than half a million of dollars."

LAST HOURS OF MR. POLK.

The following letter, describing the last hours of the late Ex-President of the United States, is from the New York Herald:

Nashville, June 16, 1849.

Having taken up his abode here, the Ex-President gave himself up to the improvement of the grounds, and was seen every day about his dweling, aiding and directing the workman he had employed—now overlooking a carpenter, now giving instructions to a gardener, often attended by Mrs. Polk, whose exquisite taste constituted the element of every improvement. It is not a fortnight since that I saw him on his lawn directing some men, who were removing decaying cedars. I was struck with his erect and healthful bearing, and the active energy of his manner, which gave promise of long life. His flowing gray locks alone made him appear beyond the middle age of life. He seemed in full health. The next day, being rainy, he remained within and began to arrange his large library; and the labor of reaching books from the floor and placing them on the shelves, brought on fatigue and slight fever, which the next day assumed the character of disease in

the form of chronic diarrhea, which was with him

a complaint of many years' standing, and readily

induced upon his system by over exertion. For the three first days, his friends felt no alarm. But the disease baffling their skill, (and for skilful physicians, Nashville will compare with the first cities in the Union,) Dr. Hay, his brother in-law, and family physician for twenty years, was sent for to Columbia. But the skill and experience of this gentleman, aided by the highest medical talent, proved of no avail. Mr. Polk continued gradually to sink from day to day. The disease was checked upon him four days before his death, but his constitution was so weakened, that there did not remain recuperative energy enough in his system for healthy reaction. He sunk away so slowly and insensibly, that it was eight hours before he died, after the heavy death respirations commenced. He died without a struggle, simply ceasing to breathe, as when deep and quiet ep falls upon a weary man.

About half an hour preceding his death, his venerable mother entered the room, and kneeling by his bedayle, offered up a beautiful prayer to the "Kings of kings, and Lord of lords," committing the soul of her son to his holy keeping .-The scene was strikingly impressive. Major Polk, the President's brother, was also by his bedside, with other members of the family.

Upon the coffin was a plain silver plate, with these words: "J. K. Polk. Born November, 1795. Died June 15, 1849.". The body lies in state to day. The noble

drawing rooms are shrouded in black, and every window in mourning with black scarls of crape. The tall white columns of the majestic portico facing the south, are completely shrouded in black, giving a solemnly majestic and funeral aspect to the Presidential mansion. The funeral took place at four o'clock this af-

ternoon, masonic ceremonies being first performed in the drawing room, over the body. I saw the body before it was encoffined. The features are in noble composure. Death has impressed upon them the seal of Majesty. In his life, his features never wore that impress of command and intellectual strength, that seemed now chiselled upon their :narble outline. He was habited in a plain suit of black, and a copy of the Constitiltion of the United States was placed at his feet. Before being taken to the cemetery, the body was hermetically soldered within a copper coffin.. From the house, the funeral cortege, which

was very large, all places of business being closed, by order of our good whig mayor, proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where, after services, performed by the Rev. Mr. M'Ferren, it was conveyed to the cemetery, followed by a vast concourse of citizens. The body was deposited in the Grundy vault, temporarily; but it will soon be removed to a vault on the lawn of the Ex-Presidential mansion, where a willow now stands, and over it will be erected a stately marble cenotaph; thus the body of the President from Tennessee will lie entombed in the heart of its capital. Mr. Polk, by will, the evening before his death, gave the lawn to the Sate, in perpetuity, for the purpose.

Mr. Polk sent for the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of the Presbyterian Church, seven days before his death, desiring to be baptized by him. He said to him impressively :-

"Sir, if I had suspected twenty years ago that I should come to my death-bed unprepared, it would have made me a wretched man; yet I am about to die, and have not made preparation. I have not even been baptised. Tell me, sir, can there be any ground for a man thus situated to hope?"

The Rev. Doctor made known to him the assurances and promises of the gospel that mercifully ran parallel with man's life.

Mr. Polk then remarked that he had been prevented from baptism in infancy by some accidental occurrence, that he had been several times strongly inclined to be baptised during his administration, but at the cares and perplexities of public life hardly gave him time for the solemn preparation requisite, and so procrastination had ripened into inaction, when it was now almost too late to act. In his conestablishments, and on those commercial facilities arising from a substantial medium of exchange, are well set forth by Judge Murphey.

versation with the Rev. clergyman, Mr. Polk evinced great knowledge of the Scriptures, which, he said, he had read a great deal, and deeply reverenced "Men must learn political truths in the school of as Divine truth; in a word, he was theoretically, a christian.

The conversation fatiguing Mr. Polk too much for him to be then baptised, it was postponed, to take place the next evening; but in the interval, the ex-President recollected that when he was governor and lived here, he used to hold many arguments with the Rev. Mr. McFerren, the talented and popular Me-

consent to be baptized by him.

"Mother," said the dying Ex-President, taking her affectionately by the hand, "I have never in my life disobeyed you, but you must yield to your son now, and gratify my wishes. I must be baptised by the Rev. Mr. McFerren."

His mother, wise as she is pious, did not hesitate o give her consent; and in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Edgar, and the Rev. Mr. Mack, of Columbia, the Ex President received the rife of baptism, at the hands of the Rev. Mr. McFerren.

Mr. Polk has died worth about one hundred thousand dollars, the bulk of which is settled upon his amiable lady.

Eulogy on Ex-President Polk.

The Hon. George M. Dallas has been chosen, and has consented to pronounce the Eulogium upon the life and character of the late President of the United States, JAMES K. POLK, before the Democratic citizens of Philadelphia, who are about making a suitable demonstration of respect to the memory of the distinguished deceased.

"Fraudulent Tickets."

The gentleman who dealt in the above article at the Presidential election in November last, William S. Ashe, of New Hanover, is opposed by David Reid, who has made his appointments, and entered upon the canvass. The Fayetteville Obser-

"We know nothing of the causes which have nduced Mr. Reid to take the field against the nominee of the Clinton Convention, being as little in his confidence as in Mr. Ashe's. But we do hope that no Whig will come out. It would be idle to do so. There could be no hope of his election;— and the only effect would be to spoil the sport which the Whigs may derive from the Kilkenny fight. Let the two champions of Locofocoism have it all to themselves, say we."

Arrival of the Crescent City.

This steamship arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, from Chagres, with 151 passengers, via New Orleans and Havana. On touching at Havana on her way from New Orleans to New York, no communication was permitted with the shore on account of cholera at New Orleans. The Crescent City brings nearly half a million in specie and gold dust on freight, together with large quantities of the precious metal, the property of the passengers.

The Crescent City also brings the Panama surveying corps-Col. Hughes and Gen. Norris. Captain Tilghman, and others of the survey, who were at the Astor House. A number of Baltimoreans and Washingtonians, of this surveying party, have already arrived in New York some rather the worse for wear in health.

At Campania, in Italy, vintagers, it is said, let themselves to pick the grapes from the trees over which the vines grow, on condition that if they fall and are killed, their employers pay the funeral expenses. If such an agreement was made by the drinker with the vender of the wine in the United States, the trade would be anything but profitable.- Newark Advertiser.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AT SAN ANTONIO.

The Victoria (Texas) Advocate publishes the subjoined extract of a letter, dated

"SAN ANTONIO, MAY 16, 1849. "By this you will perceive that I am as yet alive, the cholera notwithstanding, and I am happy to inform you that so far my health has been good. You have no doubt heard exaggerated accounts of the fatality with which the disease has raged here, though the tale is awful at best. Over six hundred new graves have been counted in the Catholic and Protestant burying grounds, besides the many that have been buried in private cemeteries, and many more that have been thrown into a hole wherever they happened to be found. When we consider that over three thousand persons left the place before the second week's prevalence of the disease, the like mortality has not a parrallel in the United States. It has now disappeared. I heard of but two cases yesterday, and the same number to-day. Many of our most

worthy citizens have fallen victims." The Advocate of the 25th states that the sickness had entirely disappeared from San Antonio, and also from the encampment of United States troops The expedition to El Paso del Norte started from San Antonio about the 1st of this month. It consists of six companies of the 3d Regiment United States Infantry, as follows:

Company A, Light Infantry, under command of Lieut. Thomas J. Mason; company B, Grenadiers, under command of Brevet Major O. L. Sheperd and Lieut. John Trevitt; company C. under Capt. Wm. B. Johns and Lieut. Wm. H. Wood; company E, Mounted Howitzer Battery, under Brevet Major Richardson and Lieut. L. W. O'Bannot; company l, under command of Lieutenants J. C. McFerray and J. N.S. Whistler; company K. under command of Brevet Major W. S. Henry. Fifteen Mounted men under command of Lieut. W. J. Mecklin. Assistant Surgeons P. G. S. Ten Broeck and Lyman H. Stone. Lieut. John D. Wilkins, acting Adjutant of the Battalion ; Brevet Capt. A. W. Bowman, Regimental Quartermaster and Commissary Subsistence : Brevet Capt. Wm. G. French, Quartermaster in charge of train; Brevet Major Jefferson Van Horn, 3d Infantry, in command of the expedition.

Mrs. Major Henry and family, Mrs. McFerrin and family, Mrs. Whistler, and Mrs. Wilkins also recompanied the 3d regiment.
Col. S. E Johnson, Lieuts. W. E. Smith, Francis

F. Bryan, and N. Michler, Topographical Engineers, were also proceeding with the command. The Bostonians talk of fitting out an expedition to go in search of Sir John Franklin. One of the

public spirited citizens writes: "Let us then no longer wait for the movement of the United States Government. Let us in Boston raise by subscription the sum of one hundred thusand dollars to cover contingencies, and let us fit out the expedition without delay. If Bostonians will it, their

vessels may sail out of the harbor in this holy cause

before three weeks are passed."

WOMAN'S VOICE .- How consoling to the mind oppressed by heavy sorrow is the voice of an amiable woman! Like sacred music, it imparts to the soul a feeling of celestial serenity, and as a gentle zephyr refreshes the wearied senses with its soft and mellifluous tones. Riches may avail much in the hour of affliction; the friendship of man may alleviate for a time the bitterest of woe; but the angel voice of woman is capable of pro-ducing a lasting effect on the heart, and commu-nicates a sensation of delicious composure which mind had never before experienced, even in the

EDWARD STANLY.

We are happy to learn that the Hon. Edward Stanly was nominated, last Tuesday, by the unanimous vote of the Whig delegates from every county in the eight district of North Carolina, as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Stanly has already commenced the canvass with a spirit which cannot fail of success. We shall hail his return to the Congress of the United States with pride. He is one of the champions of the Whig cause, who has borne its banner highest when the tide of adversity was strong. est. He is wanted here, Republic.

NORTH CAROLINA .- The Hon. Edward Stanly has been nominated for Congress for the 8th district and will carry it triumphantly. He is a staunch Whig, and has always been true to his principles in the worst of times.—Norfolk Herald.

AWFUL DENOUMENT.-The Cincinnati Couier, of last Friday, says:

Yesterday, a man was laid out, after dying, as was supposed, by cholera. But while the burial service was going on, the supposed deceased came to. The consternation of the assembled company may be imagined, but it cannot be described. We understand the cause of the man's stupor was too large a quantity of cholera medicine given him containing opium. Persons should be careful, and send for a sensible physician at once.

The duel which lately took place between Charles Blanc and Francis Lacombe ended very happily. After talking for some time about music and "The Prophet," the two adversaries, like true gentlemen, took their pistols in their hands. Lacombe fired first, but dazzled by the sun, which just then burst forth suddenly, missed his antagonist. Blanc then fired. The ball hit Lecombe on the groin but was turned aside by a well filled porte-monnaie, so that the skin was not scratched. Mrey, one of the seconds of his adversary, going up to Lacombe, who had been thus miraculously saved from a wound, and pointing with his finger to the fortunate porte-monnaie, observed, "Monsieur, you have invested your cash in that place to great advantage."

MAIRIRIE IN

At the Meadows, Va., on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Robert C. Galbraith, Dr. Leonidas Taylor, of Oxford, N. C., to Miss Frances Jane, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Worthington, of Brunswick, Va.

Baker's Notice.

HE Subscriber would beg the indulgence of the citizens, for a few days, for disappointing them about his Bread. He has been sick for the last eight or ten days, and consequently has not been able to attend to his business; and while sick, the workman he had, destroyed all of his Yesat. But he has sent to Virginia for some, and as soon as it arrives he will resume his Bread-baking again; and pledges himself to use every exertion to please his customers, and merit the continued patronage of the place.

L. B. WALKER Raleigh, June 28, 1849.

CE CARELLED The Subscriber has just received a superor article of Gunpower and Imperial TEAS, which he will sell low. It is an article he can warrant.

L. B. WALKER Raleigh, June 28, 1849. UST received and for sale low, 2 more Caske of Sugar House MOLASSES, a much better

article than the last, but at the same price, L. B. WALKER Raleigh, June 28, 1849.

North Carolina Rail Road.

TOTICE is hereby given that on Priday the 20th day of July next, Books for Subscription to tue Capital Stock of the North Carolina Rall Road Company will be opened in the City of Raleigh, ;and will be kept open for thirty days thereafter. JOSIAH O. WATSON. DUNCAN K. MCRAB, THOMAS J. LEMAY.

CHAS, L. HINTON, WILL: W. HOLDEN. Raleigh, June 29, 1849.

82 lt

The Standard, Star, and Times will please copy Palmer & Ramsay's Jewellery Store.

IN addition to the very handsome and fashionable assortment of Jewellery, purchased this spring, they receive monthly from the North the newest styles of Devollory NOW ON HAND. Fine Watches.

All kinds of Jewellery. Milver & Plated Ware. PERINDENDER T RICH FANS.

AND CUTLERY. All kinds of Watches and Jewellery will receive heir personal attention.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Raleigh, June 30, 1849.

OHN C. PALMER has perfected himself in the above Art, having lately received all the improvements from the North. The Celerotype which far excels other improvements makes them as perfect as life. Warranted a good Picture. The only fault to them is some times that they are too natural. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewellery Store.

Raleigh, June 29, 1549. State of North Carolina-Chatham County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessione, May Term, 1849.

John Gilmore and Sally Gilmore.

Chomis Gilmore, Samuel Gilmore, sen., Beulamin Johnson and wife lbby, Wm. Burns and wife Delilah, Archibald Hunt and wife Mary, and the children of Anna Parish, dec'd. Caveat to Will of Stephen Gilmore, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Archibald Hunt and wife Mary, and the children of Anna Parish, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State : It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Weekly Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chetham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 2d Monday in August next; then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Will o

Pr. adv. \$5 82.