

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE PROVISIO.

We commented last week upon the suppressed paragraph of the Southern Address, which charges that the Wilmot Proviso was introduced into the Oregon Bill, for the purpose of establishing the principle. Mr. Benton testifies to the truth of this charge, and states further that the approbation of that measure by President Polk was sanctioned by his entire Cabinet. It would seem that the leaders of the Southern Democracy, who are not of the Calhoun stamp, are generally acquiescing in the constitutionality of the Proviso; and in this respect they are ahead of Gen. Cass himself, who holds on to the principles of the Nicholson letter. The Hon. Andrew Ewing, recently elected to Congress from the Nashville district, in Tennessee, makes the following graceful surrender of his constitutional scruples.

That if the question of the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso was res integra and now to be decided merely on the words of the constitution, I should be clearly of opinion that there was no grant of such power in that instrument; but as cotemporary and long continued construction of a constitutional provision always exercises great weight in the final decision of the matter, and as the history of our government would show the recognition of this principle in all its various departments, and during every period of its existence; it was too late in the day for Southern statesmen to place much reliance in a contest to be waged mainly on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and more especially after the recent message of Mr. Polk on his approval of the Oregon Bill, and the argument of Mr. Bell, at Murfreesborough. I stated further, that the strong ground on which we ought to place our opposition to the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, was its violation of the spirit of the Missouri Compromise, and its general injustice to the Southern States. It will be seen therefore, that so far from my admission of the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, my argument assumed the contrary, and merely admitted that the unanimity of precedent and authority on one side had impaired the weight of this objection, and made it our interest to occupy firmer and more efficient ground on the subject.

With these views it is very apparent that Mr. Ewing might be induced to vote for the Proviso, since he considers the question settled by precedent. That we are not straining the inference, is evident from the fact, that immediately following the above remarks, he adds: "This view of the matter is measurably the same with that occupied by Mr. Polk in his approval of the Oregon Bill." Now if Mr. Polk, under the obligations of an oath, could give his official sanction to the Wilmot Proviso, we see no reason why Mr. Ewing, with "views measurably the same" could not vote for it. The Democracy boast of Mr. Ewing as a man of a high order of talents, and at present we believe that he has few equals in the ranks of his party in Tennessee. The "Standard" has repudiated Mr. Benton (has it?) for maintaining the same doctrine, and denounced Mr. Badger, as a traitor to the South, for admitting the power in Congress over slavery in the territories; it remains to be seen whether that infallible organ of the Democracy will hurl its anathemas at the head of Mr. Ewing. His next Bull of excommunication should also contain the names of Gen. Houston, Cave Johnson, John Y. Mason, and Robert J. Walker, all of whom are equal sinners against Southern rights. No doubt Gen. McKay is implicated likewise, as he refused to sign the South-Address. Recent developments show that a concerted opposition was made by the late administration to the Calhoun doctrine, because those doctrines tacitly censure the course of the President in signing the Oregon Bill. The Locofoco party was willing to use the slavery question in the Presidential and Congressional elections for the purpose of injuring the Whigs, but now that the elections are past, it is discovered that the whole Cabinet of Mr. Polk and nearly all the old Southern leaders of his party repudiate the principles upon which they endeavored to elect Gen. Cass. As to Mr. Walker, it is publicly stated, and not contradicted, that he entirely approves the course of Mr. Benton. We have recently seen it stated that Gen. Houston is not a free soiler, and is not in favor of the application of the Wilmot Proviso to California. It is said that he is for adhering to the Missouri Compromise. It may be that he so expresses himself, but one thing is certain—he voted for the Proviso in the Oregon Bill, and his particular friend, Mr. Benton, avows that the Proviso was attached to that bill with a view to the assertion of the power of the Federal Government over the question. At the next session, we shall expect to see Gen. Houston voting again for the Proviso, and alleging in excuse the necessity of establishing a government for the Territories.

So wags Democratic Wilmot-Provisioism!

The subscriptions to the Railroad stock have been increased to upwards of fifty thousand dollars in Guilford county.

A Line of Steamers between Charleston and Liverpool is talked of. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, has just returned from Europe, bringing a direct proposition therefor from a wealthy and influential company in the latter city.

OHIO RIVER.—The Wheeling Argus of Monday says: At noon to day, there was 25 inches water in the channel of the Ohio, and falling slowly.

SUPREME COURT. The arguments in the Supreme Court closed on Saturday last, and the following opinions have been delivered since our last:

Highland Messenger. RUFFIN, C. J. Ford & Herndon, vs. Johnson in Equity, from Rutherford.—Decree for further account. J. McCraw v. J. & E. Edwards, from Rutherford.—Bill dismissed with costs. J. E. Patton v. Bencini and others, in Equity from Buncombe; decree below reversed. Bill dismissed as to McLean and Adams with costs. NASH, J. State v. Goode, from Cleveland. Judgment affirmed. Henson v. P. W. Edwards, from Haywood. Judgment affirmed. Bradburn v. J. H. Pearson, from Burke. Judgment affirmed. PEARSON, J. Lakey and P. Duncan v. John N. Curtis, et al. in Equity from McDowell. Decree for plaintiff against all debts excepted. McNeely. Bill dismissed as to him. James Love and A. R. Homesly v. Thomas Camp, in Equity from Rutherford. Decree for plaintiffs. State vs. use of H. N. Brittain v. Ira D. Farmer, et al. from Haywood.—Judgment affirmed. Den on demise of Samuel Smith v. Lewis Fore from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed. State v. Ray from Yancy. Judgment affirmed. State on relation of E. Dowdle v. Jos. Corpening and others from Cherokee.—Judgment affirmed.

GENERAL ITEMS.

THE HEALTH OF GEN. TAYLOR.—A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal pronounces Gen. Taylor's indisposition to be of cholera, not diarrhoea. He was so weak on arriving at Erie on Saturday, that he had to be lifted from the carriage to be conveyed to the hotel. He had, however, a comfortable night, and on Sunday was considered out of danger. He has very properly determined to pursue his journey no farther, until about the 8th of September, when he will proceed to the State Fair at Syracuse.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—U. S. Senator.—From the Mobile papers of the 22d, we learn that the Democrats have a majority of ten in the House, and the Whigs a majority of one in the Senate. The Huntsville Chronicle says that four of the Democrats elected are Taylor men, and will vote for Taylor candidates for the United States Senate. Mr. McMullen, of Butler county, is pledged to give his vote to Taylor Senators. This, if true, will make a tie vote on that question in the Legislature.

A SHORT CONVERSATION.—The gentleman who perpetrated the following, expects to leave for California "on the first boat." "Mr. Spriggins, I wish you would tell me one of the boys to have the buggy in order for me to ride into the country this evening." "My dear, you can't have the horse this evening. I shall be obliged to ride him to a funeral." "Always some excuse, Mr. Spriggins; I can never get an opportunity to leave the house—you would get to my funeral?" "Nothing (suddenly brightening up) would afford me greater pleasure, I assure you, my dear!" "Oh you!—where's the—?" Mr. Spriggins left.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal states that on Saturday, the 25th ult., he saw a monster of the deep answering to the description of the sea serpent.—He says:

"We counted sixteen projections or humps upon the surface about his head, and should judge his length to have been from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. His body was, I should think, as large round as a common sea oak, his color a dark, muddy hue. He was in sight about twenty minutes, and did not alter his course from the first time we saw him till he disappeared."

CROWD AT NEW YORK.—The New York Mirror, of Thursday afternoon, says: "Over four hundred guests dined at the Astor House, yesterday. The city is fast filling up, and within the next ten days there will probably be an addition of 100,000 persons to our resident and floating population."

Dr. The Steubenville papers announce the death of Martin Andrews, an Ohio pioneer, and one of the earliest of the band. When he first descended the Mississippi in a flat boat, it was a four month's voyage.

"United we stand, divided we fall." This maxim is far from being verified as regards the "Sons of Temperance," for the more divisions there are the better they stand.

CHOLERA ON A SOUTHERN VESSEL.—The Boston Traveller, of Wednesday evening, says:—"The brig Z. Taylor, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived this morning and anchored off the lower light; she could not proceed any farther on account of the crew being all sick with fever or cholera."

CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA.—At the late election in Indiana, the people were called to vote upon the question of a Convention to revise the State Constitution. The following report of the vote shows that there is a large majority in favor of it:

Table with 2 columns: Issue and Votes. For Convention, 74,101; Against Convention, 49,463; Majority for the Convention, 24,638.

At the Hungarian meeting held in Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, resolutions were unanimously adopted, calling upon our government to protest against the conduct of Austria upon Hungarian affairs, and to cease all intercourse with Austria. Also, to notify the Court of St. Petersburg that its interference in the affairs of Hungary must cease, or else the American government will cast its strength on the side of justice and right, against tyranny and oppression. And also, that the meeting calls upon the Government to immediately recognize the independence of Hungary. Ten to fifteen thousand persons are said to have been present.

Why is a looking glass like a back tier? Because it indulges in personal reflections.

Dr. Lettsom ascribes health and wealth to water, and all diseases and crimes to the use of spirits.

Correspondence of the Washington Republic. HULL, Mass., Aug. 29, 1849.

The unfortunate Union blunders even when it thinks itself most secure. It charges upon Gen. Taylor the utterance of the expression "be them Democrats or be them Whigs," and imagines that it has caught him tripping in a very flagrant manner in his grammar. Whether he ever uttered the words, I cannot say; but the phrase, however odd, it may fall on the ears of usage, is strictly and logically grammatical. The form is far more justifiable grammatically, than "be they Democrats or be they Whigs." Both forms are elliptical; but the evident intention being to say, "let them be Whigs or let them be Democrats," and not "whether they be Whigs or whether they be Democrats," I am ready to maintain before all the schoolmasters in the country, that the expression attributed to Gen. Taylor is strictly grammatical and proper.—It conveyed precisely what he meant to say, in the most concise possible form; and the dunces who carp at it would do well to study Lindley Murray before meddling again with matters which they do not understand. We can pardon an occasional infraction of the laws of syntax by a veteran who has passed the better part of his life on the tented field in the service of his country; but what measure of contempt shall we accord to the scribes and scribblers who, in attempting to pick flaws in the brave old man's grammar, and ridicule him therefor, only show that he can beat them even in the use of modes and tenses, and who commit trespasses against syntax (which I will point out by-and-by) of which unbreached urchins would be ashamed.

We had a very hearty laugh over the senior editor's naive speculations as to his being a "dotard." It is only equalled by Dogberry's "remember, master, that I am an ass!" Here is the passage in the Union of the 23d: "Besides, if the senior editor be a dotard, what becomes of the two vigorous minds which are associated with him in the management of the Union? Surely they are not dotards." Is not this delicious? Is there any thing in "Peter Simple" or in the language of Moses and the green spectacles, so essentially comic? None but itself can be its parallel! "Here is something almost as verdant and funny;" "The opposition has some license; but the Administration, when it speaks through its confidential friends in Congress, or through its author-

ized press, should have some regard to decency, honor, and truth." Here the sequitur is irresistible, and justifies this palpable construction: "Although we, the sole organ, have no regard to decency, honor, and truth, it is no reason why you should not." How the animus of the writer oozes out in the very pores of his style! In the same paragraph with this he breathes the sentiment that truth and honor are obligations more or less imperative, according to the station of the individual. So that he would introduce a sort of sliding-scale of morals—high for cabinet ministers, and several steps lower for editors.

Will be credited, that in the two numbers of the Union where the President is ridiculed for an expression falsely stamped as ungrammatical, and where he is pronounced "weak, ignorant, (!) and unskilled," the following gross violations of grammar, (for which a school-boy would be horsed,) occur in editorial paragraphs:

"And what must the country think of a cabinet who stands by and permits their predecessors, holding as high a position in the estimation of the American people as they do, to say the least, to be foully and shamefully traduced and maligned by a newspaper holding the relation of an official organ to them, for whose course they are responsible?" The old schoolmaster here at Hull would give an urchin nine years old a rap over the knuckles, that would make them blue and blue for such a misuse of a collective noun as is here exhibited. To show that it is not accidental, here is the blunder in an aggravated form, on the same page:

"The organ has not answered one of these questions. We again repeat them; and if the organ cannot procure the information which they call for from the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary of State, perhaps it can from the Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom it acknowledges itself indebted for so much information."

Here we have the organ, first singular, then plural, then singular again, all in five lines! Truly a most marvellous organ! And these are the Frisicians who prate of the President's "scorn of the rules of grammar!"

Another specimen of the nice grammatical sense of our Locofoco critics is where the Union (editor loquitur) says of the Whigs: "They gained the confidence of the people by false promises, which, after they had obtained, they shamelessly violated." How I should have trembled for the boy who had taken up his position, with a sentence like this in it, to old Master Cheever: "What! the old man would have exclaimed, accompanying the ejaculation with an angry twist of the writer's ear, 'Truly a most marvellous organ! And these are the Frisicians who prate of the keeping of a true one! Go back to your seat, blockhead, and learn to think of the meaning of words before you put them on paper!'"

Ab, my dear Union, it is dangerous for people who live in glass houses to throw stones! I could go on picking fifty such flaws in your crack indignation pinders. It is not with your vicious grammar that I find fault; but with the impudent charlatanism which thus repeatedly mutilates the King's English in print, in the very breath in which it sneers at an old soldier for an ungrammatical speech. I sincerely trust that, if the "senior" should find it irksome to take up the study of an excellent little work entitled "Cobbett's English Grammar for Adults," he will recommend it to the "two vigorous minds" for their immediate and attentive perusal. TOM COD.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA. 7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Queen's Visit to Ireland—Affairs of France—Hungarian Victories Confirmed—Austrians Thinking of Peace—Another Grand Battle—Condition of Breadstuffs—Further Advance in Cotton, &c. ENGLAND.

There is no striking feature in the news from this portion of Europe. The London Journals, it would seem, find great difficulty in filling their columns with attractive matter. The Queen's visit to Ireland has terminated with the most enthusiastic praise and delight.

FRANCE. The Assembly, after sitting 18 months, adjourned to the 1st October. At the last sitting but one, application was made to prosecute two representatives for sedition and libel. This gave rise to a discussion, during which there was an altercation between Pierre Bonaparte and an elderly representative, who received a slap in the face. They were immediately ordered into custody, and Bonaparte is to be tried for the offence.

President Bonaparte has returned to Paris from Rouen and Havre, where he experienced some sickness similar in its nature to the cholera. The French Government, it is said, has received information that Austria has applied to Bavaria for military assistance, and that the latter was about to send an army of 50,000 men to protect the Austrian capital.

The troops left at Rome by Gen. Oudinot have exhibited strong feelings of dissatisfaction at not being permitted to return to France. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

A letter received in Paris, from Vienna, states that the Austrian Government had resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians. The general accounts from Vienna are of much interest. The entrance of the Hungarians, from Comorn, into Raab, is fully confirmed. The accounts only differ as to the duty which was levied in or near Raab by the Magyars.

The greatest alarm prevailed in Vienna and Pressburg, in consequence of the advance of the Hungarians, whose outposts were reported to have appeared in Weiselsberg. All the troops that could be spared from Vienna were immediately dispatched by railroad to Pressburg.

Many of the soldiers, who were merely raw recruits, left with great reluctance. A battle, which continued during the 23d, 24th and 25th July, took place between the Russians and Hungarians, near Meiskoltz, on the left bank of the Sajo. It seemed that after the battle, Gorgey quitted his position, and the Russians, a good deal out of followed him.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY. In Liverpool there is a marked improvement in nearly every branch of business. The produce markets have been more fully supplied, and as buyers have manifested a greater desire to operate, a large amount of business has been done—in some instances at higher rates.

Advice from the United States, respecting the growing crop of Cotton, being considered very unsatisfactory as to the yield, have operated in favor of holders. The demand is good, and large sales are daily reported.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug 18.—There has been considerable activity in the market during the week. On Saturday and Monday, large sales were made at the extreme quotations given on the 10th. As soon as the advice by the latest steamer from America came to hand, which was on Tuesday, the market assumed an animated appearance, and holders at once sought higher prices.

Before the close of the market on that day, the quotations of American descriptions were 4d. higher than on the 10th. A large business was done on the following day, at a still further advance. On Thursday the market had a somewhat subdued appearance, but the advance was fully maintained. The committee's quotations yesterday were declared to be 5 1/2d for Uplands, 5 1/2d for fair Mobile, and 5 1/2d for fair Orleans.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The quantity of cotton imported into Havre has considerably increased, amounting to 319,000 bales from February 18th to July 31, against 225,118 bales during the same time last year. The sales have also increased. More commercial activity prevails in Havre than for some time past.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Bacon, Butter, Flour, and various oils.

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Petersburg. TOBACCO.—Demand active, without any material change in prices since last report. COTTON.—Nominal, 9 to 10 cents. CORN.—47 to 48 cents per bushel. WHEAT.—Receipts large. We quote at 100 to 103 cents.

FLOUR.—Superfine 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. BACON.—Rather dull at 7 1/2 for Virginia and North Carolina, hog round. LARD.—Virginia, in kegs, 8 1/2 to 9 cents.

MARRIED. In South Stafford, August 7, by the Rev. John Moore, Capt. O. A. Buck, of Raleigh, (N. C.) to Miss Lucia Dow, of Stafford. In Rowan, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. Robert Harris, to Miss Mary Cowan, daughter of the late Abel Cowan.

DEED. Suddenly, on the 23d ultimo, at Hillsboro', Miss Cornelia Watson, only daughter of the late Dr. Watson—a very amiable and intelligent young lady—much loved by all who knew her.

In Haywood County, Tennessee on the 25th July, Mrs. Penelope B. Bond, consort of Mr. James Bond, formerly of Bertie County, N. C., on 26th ult., Mrs. Ann Myatt, consort of Mr. Arroll Myatt, in the 64th year of her age. She had lived an exemplary member of the Baptist Church for more than 40 years, and in her death left a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss.

But they mourn not as for those that have no hope, for, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." Com. At Nashville, Nash County, on the 23rd ult., Mr. John Simmons Arrington, in the 48th year of his age. The deceased has left a wife and large family, to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and indulgent parent.

Old Java Coffee and Crushed Sugar just received. ALSO ON HAND, A few pieces of WHITE FLANNELS, suitable for the season. J. BROWN, Raleigh, 4th Sept. 1849. 71

A Teacher Wanted. The Trustees of the Tarboro' Male Academy wish to employ a competent person to take charge of this School, who can come well recommended as to habits and qualifications to teach the various branches of an academic education.

Tarboro' is considered a healthy location, the society is good, and a well conducted School will be liberally patronized. Applicants will address (post paid) Trustees of the Tarboro' Male Academy. H. T. CLARK, Sec. September 4, 1849. 71 w4w

Crucibles: a supply of Lead and Sand, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

WESTERN CIRCUS. Stone & McCollum's Leviathan Establishment. THIS very superior and stupendous Exhibition, acknowledged with one accord to be the Leading Equestrian Establishment ON THIS CONTINENT!

Will exhibit at Raleigh on Friday and Saturday, the 7th and 8th days of September 1849, for two days only. It is necessary to add, in consequence of the immense amount of humbugery of late resorted to by Itinerant Travelling Exhibitions, that the material of STONE & McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS is entirely new. The extent and grandeur of the outfit this Spring, is without a parallel in the annals of similar Establishments, and required the services of several Mechanics and Artisans to complete the tent ensemble of this VAST TRAVELING CAVALCADE, during the past Winter.

THE CORPS OF PERFORMERS Are of that superior cast not found in Circus Companies generally, numbering among them gentlemen who are alike respected for their estimable qualities in private life, as for their superior performances in public, and with satisfaction we refer to the following names:

His sign'r Luigi Germani, T. McCollum, E. Stone, John Smith, Four men the world cannot produce their equals in their respective lines of business, with M. J. LEPMAN, D. W. STONE, J. R. KHAY, A. LEVI, W. STUART, LE SIEUR EDGAR, T. H. COLEMAN, J. BROWN, A. GATES, Masters BURT and WILLIAMS.

THE JESTERS to the Entertainments are W. WORRELL and GREEN JOHNSON, Of that pure dye so often enquired after by ladies men visiting similar Exhibitions, attended by gentlemen in the representations, so far as the Clowns and other performers in the ring are concerned, no rude jest, or improper action will be tolerated by the proprietors.

With this assurance, we trust the odium heaped upon Travelling Companies generally by a portion of the mass, will, in this instance, be repelled. "Good actions crown themselves with lasting joys; Who well deserves, needs not another's praise." The Grand Brass Band! Is another important feature in the annals of musical concertists, placed as it is under the direction of its very eminent Leader, H. K. Gaul, Forming during the Entertainment in the Circle, the most EFFICIENT STRING BAND—Leader, J. BERRAND. All tend to one grand point, viz: making Stone & McCollum's Circus complete in every department. Every day, between the hours of 8 and 11, (weather permitting,) the superior Band will appear, in procession, seated in their Elegant Car, DRAWN BY TWENTY HORSES! and driven by Mr. JOHN ALLEN, one of the most expert reinmen of modern days. Gentlemen! Ushers in attendance, to wait on families to their seats. Prices of Admission.—Box 50 Cents.—Children under 10 years age half price. Fit for the Negro population, 25 Cents—no half price. Time of opening Doors.—Afternoon Representation, 1 1/2 P. M. Night, 7 1/2 P. M. Time of commencing.—Afternoon, at 2 P. M. Night, 8 P. M. This Company will exhibit at Goldsboro on Wednesday Sept. 5th Smithfield on Thursday, " 6th Prattville on Monday, " 10th Hillsboro on Tuesday, " 11th Prospect Hill Wednesday, " 12th Milton, on Thursday, " 13th

A CARD.

MONSIEUR BOSSEAU respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and its vicinity, that having secured the Saloon immediately over the Telegraph Office, he will commence to give instruction in the Art of Dancing and Walking.

as soon as a sufficient number of Pupils are obtained to make up a respectable School. Mons. B.'s style of teaching is entirely different from that usually taught in this country; and the fashion being so early, any person desirous of acquiring that very agreeable and social accomplishment, can do so in a very short time.

The Classes will be divided as follows: For Misses and small Boys, from 8 to 12 years of age, the attendance will be at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; for young Ladies from 15 to 25, and upwards, the attendance will be from 6 to 8, or from 8 to 10, in the morning, as will best suit their convenience. Young married Ladies will be admitted into this Class.—There will be a Class, at 7 o'clock in the evening, for Gentlemen, from 18 to 25, and upwards.

As Mons. B. desires always to keep an orderly and respectable School, and experience having proven to him that the presence of spectators having proved to be a great hindrance, he is, therefore, sorry to be obliged to exclude admittance to all visitors, except Parents, who are earnestly invited to visit the School as often as they can. Their presence will always be agreeable.

Mons. B. will also give Private Lessons to classes of 8 or more in Families, at any place in the City or county, personally, or by note, at the City Hotel. Raleigh, Sept. 5, 1849. 71 2t

Tobacco.—Pure pressed Leaf, without any composition, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. ENGLISH MAGNESIA, VERY superior article, in small squares, may be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD. We have just received a Yeast Powder, superior to anything ever before in this market, which we warrant to give satisfaction. Try a Bottle if you want good bread. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. September 4, 1849. 71

LATEST ARRIVALS. OAF, Crushed and Brown Sugars, old "government" Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Sperm, Adamantine and Hull & Son's Tallow Candles—old English and American Cheese in boxes, heavy Dundee and Gunny Cotton Baggings, Bale Rope and Baggings Twine. Just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON, Raleigh, Sept. 5, 1849. 71

To Colonel Commandant of Regiments, and Captains of Cavalry, composing the 5th Brigade, N. C. M. YOU are hereby commanded to call together the Officers and Soldiers of your respective troops, on the 22d inst., at the usual place of service, and proceed to vote by ballots for a Major General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Daniel S. Greenhaw. And transmit to me as soon thereafter as possible, a fair and correct statement of the votes polled.

THOS. J. PERSON, Brigadier General. Garysburg, N. C., Sept. 1, 1849. 71

Medical College OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. THE LECTURES of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November, and terminate the first Saturday in March, on the following branches: J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D., Anatomy. J. BELLINGER, M. D., Surgery. E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Institutes and Practice. JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D., Physiology. HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Materia Medica. THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D., Obstetrics. C. U. SHEPARD, M. D., Chemistry. P. JULIAN RAVENEL, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical Room will be opened on the 1st day of November, under the Direction of the Demonstrator. Clinical Lectures will be delivered by Drs. CAIN and HAYNE, at the Marine Hospital and Alms House. Surgical operations furnished by the College Hospital are performed before the Class. Good boarding and lodging can be obtained at from three to four dollars per week. JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D. Dean. Charleston, August 27, 1849. w5w 65

Abbott's New History—Queen Marie Antoinette, of France, with numerous engravings; by John S. C. Abbott, author of Kings and Queens. Just received at TURNER'S.