FOR THE REGISTER. MR. EDITOR :- Permit me to call the attention of the good people of North Carolina, and partic-ularly of the Wake County and Raleigh Internal Improvement Association, to the advantages to be derived by building the great North Carolina Rail Road. Those particularly who live within 5 miles on either side of the road along the line, and the citizens of Raleigh, and of the County of Wake, and in fact all the Counties, East, West, North and South, will share a large portion of the benefits to be derived from such a great work.

We will first take into consideration the advan-

tages to the farmers and land-holders of this State. In the first place, it will increase the value of his lands one dollar per acre, the whole length of the line, 5 miles on each side of the road. In the next place, it will give him a choice of four or five markets. He will have Wilmington, Newbern, and Raleigh, in this State; Charleston, in South Carolina; and Petersburg and Norfolk, in Virginia. It will enable him to get more for his produce, and receive his merchandise at a much cheaper rate in return. Besides, it will, in a few years, increase our population to at least ten thousand, which will increase the demand for all the produce made in the vicinity of Raleigh, and yield to the grower a better price. Let us cast our reflections a few years back, when it was a common practice for a man, a boy, and a horse, to expend eight days in transporting one hogshead of tobacco one hundred miles, to market .-The writer remembers well when this was the case. Now suppose the man, boy and horse, to be worth two dollars per day-which is as low as could be estimated. It then cost sixteen dollars per hogshead, to carry his tobacco one hundred miles-one dollar per hundred, for one hundred miles, besides a damage of some five per cent more; which will make at least twenty dollars per hogshead for the hundred miles. Nor is this all they had to contend with-they had to expose themselves to the inclemency of the weather, the rain, the snow, and camp out on the cold ground all night. Nor is this yet all; one's health is thus injured, his family is uneasy about him at home until he returns, his farm is neglected—in a word, his whole business suffers in con-sequence of his absence. Just look at the difference in carrying produce to market, by Rail Roads. In the same section of country, with the same market, the same distance, and an imperfect Rail Road, his hogshead of tobacco is carried for about six dollars; and warranted to be delivered in good order. The advantages of Rail Road save to the farmer, in transportation, about fourteen dollars in one hogshead of tobacco. Nor does he save on tobacco alone; he saves in everything he makes or consumes-his grain, his stock of all kinds, and his merchandize in return.

Let us now endeavor to show some of the advantages to be derived by the mechanic and la boring classes, upon whom much depends to bring prosperity to the whole community.-The writer has had some opportunity to observe that something is wanted to put the people to work. There is not a week passes, but the writer has an application by some one, to obtain work, and they appear to be willing to work for anything .-Now, it is not reasonable to suppose that the people of North Carolina are any more naturally disposed to be idle than those of other States .-They are not; it is wholly because they are not encouraged. Why do we often see so many emigrating to other States from North Carolina? Is it because other lands are better? No. Is it because the State to which they are going possesses more mineral wealth? No. It is because they cannot find anything to do in their own State, and are compelled, for the affection and anxiety they have for their families, to seek a home in the South and West. The consequence is, they are building up other States and impoverishing our own. If the great Rail Road is built, every man, and every boy 14 years old and upwards, will find employment in some of the others will come to our assistance. The rising | blot out." generation, instead of being brought up in degradation and want, will be brought up with indusprosperous. Instead, as we frequently see now, the country people spending more time to sell their eggs, chickens, &c., than they are worth, they will sell them at once, and go about other profitboys idling away their time in our streets, you tary upon the purity of life he had spent. will see them all profitably employed, and there will not be half the danger of so many of them being lead into temptation and a dissipation that will finally result in their ruin. In our present state of existence, we are comparatively deadslumbering and reposing-ready to be swallowed up by other States around us.

way to become a useful man-thus making good mechanics of the material which we have at our doors. Every Car, Coach and Engine can be built here, if the capitalists will only come to the assistance of the mechanic, as it is reasonable to suppose they will do. All of the above equipments grees. Such an establishment will give employment to at least 50 men, and afford them means to spend in the support of their families.

Will the Merchant share any portion of the benefits of this Road? He certainly will-much every way. It may cause more competition, but there will be a greater demand for his goods .-Some of our Merchants can lay in larger supplies, and furnish a greater number of Country Merchants, who only go as far as Petersburg and Richmond for their goods, on as good terms, as they can be had elsewhere, adding the transportation. Every business house in this City will be tenanted at an advanced price, and more be built to supply the wants of the people. Instead of our business houses being good stands as the French man's was, (his was a good stand, because he stood all day, and body came to make him move) the merchant and his clerk will be profitably employed the whole day.

Our Mineral region too will call the attention of capitalists, and instead of sending abroad for Iron, we shall be exporting Iron by the thousand tons. Carolina has the Iron, the Coal, and all things necessary to its manufacture, in its natumarket. The writer has had some opportunity of said: testing the quality of the Carolina Iron, and finds it naturally as good as any in the United States. Our manufacturers have not properly prepared themselves for refining, which is all the Iron wants. The advantage to the people of North Carolina by opening those mines, is inconceiva ble. It will give employment to hundreds and thousands, and will circulate an immense amount

of money amongst us. The facilities for travel will be so great, that we can breakfast in Raleigh, sup in Fredericksburg, Wilmington or Salisbury. Besides, we shall have the benefits of all the luxuries of the mountains and of the Atlantic. We can, if all these improvements go into operation, have the Oysters out of Elizabeth River in the morning, for play, for a moment, on his austere countenance. supper, at night. Let us ask ourselves, what

will be the reverse of all these things, if this great work is not built. Our population will diminish, our lands will decrease in value, our Town propcaty will not be worth having—in a word, the character of the good Old North State will be gone, and but for Raleigh's being the seat of Govern-ment, it would dwindle down to a small village. The writer in conclusion will offer an apology, for the scattering remarks by which he has endeavored to elicit the attention of the good people of North Carolina-hoping to be excused for all errors; not having had the privilege of many of our citizens, of rubbing his back against the wall of a College. But he has received nearly wenty years instruction within the walls of the workshop, where his ears have been saluted on all sides with the sound of the hammer, the puffing of the Steam Engine, the rattling of machinery, in full view of the blast, that softens down the dispositon of the stubborn Iron, and causes it to vield itself in humble submission under the blows of the mighty arms of the successors of good old

A PRACTICAL STEAM ENGINEER.

How much of truth and feeling is contained in the following extract! and how happy might many a fireside be made, if Woman, in the real dignity of her destined vocation, would always cheerfully act as "man's helpmate," the sympathizing partner of his cares, the tender alleviator of his sor-

THE WIFE'S INFLUENCE ON HER HUS-BAND'S FORTUNE.

A woman has her husband's fortunes in her power, because she may, or she may not, as she pleases, conform to his circumstances. This is her first duty, and it ought to be her pride. No passion for luxury or display ought for a moment to tempt her to deviate in the least degree from this line of conduct. She will find her respectability in it. Any other course is wretchedness itself, and inevitably leads to ruin. Nothing can be more miserable than the struggle to keep up appearance. If it could succeed, it would cost more than it is worth; as it never can, its failure involves the deepest mortification. Some of the sublimest exhibitions of human virtue have been made by women, who have been precipitated suddenly from wealth and splendor to absolute

Then a man's fortunes are in a manner in the nands of his wife, inasmuch as his own power of exertion depends on her. His moral strength is inconceivably increased by her sympathy, her counsel, her aid. She can aid him immensely by relieving him of every care which she is capable of taking upon herself. His own employments are usually such as to require his whole time and his whole mind. A good wife will never suffer her husband's attention to be distracted by details to which her own time and talents are adequate, If she be promoted by true affection and sense, she will perceive when his spirit is borne down and overwhelmed. She, of all human beings, can best minister to its needs. For the sick soul her nursing is quite as sovereign, as it is for corporeal ills. If it be harassed and worn to a morbid irritability, her gentle tones steal over it with a soothing more potent than the most exquisite music. If every enterprise be dead, and hope itself almost extinguished, her patience and fortitude have the power to rekindle them in the heart, and he again goes forth to renew the encounter with the toils and troubles of life.

THE POET CAMPBELL.

There are not many of the great names in poetry, whose personal traits are calculated to confirm the admiration which their great genius had excited. Some grovelling passion or practice. some contracted spirit of jealousy, some intense selfishness, is discovered, which throws a damper upon the enthusiasm aroused, by exalted intellectual powers. Many a soul which has glowed with the inspiration of Byron's magnificent song, has been thoroughly chilled by the observation many schemes that must and will grow up among of his sour misanthropy, affected misery, and reckus. And instead of our population's being di- less injustice to those who thoughtlessly crossed minished, it will increase at a rapid rate. Our his path. Glorious as were the productions of mechanics and laboring men will all have plenty his better hours, how many thousand lines did he to do, and will not think of moving away, and write, which, "dying," he might well "wish to

The poet Campbell was one of those, whose sun is undarkened by those black spots which trious habits, and our whole community will be have disfigured the fame of so many illustrious men. A writer in the North British Review, gives a touching description of the closing scene of Campbell's earthly career. A contemporary well remarks, that, to utter the sentiment prinable business. Instead of seeing young men and ted in italics below, furnishes the best commen-

On the 16th, he was able to converse more freely; but his strength had become more reduced, and, on being assisted to change his posture, he fell back in the bed insensible. Conversation was carried on in the room in whispers; and Campbell uttered a few sentences so unconnected, that his friends were doubtful This great work then, if built, will retain our whether he was conscious or not of what was most useful men, and bring others to our assist- going on in his presence, and had recourse to an ance, and can provide the ways and means for artifice to learn. One of them spoke of the Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of poem of Hohenlinden, and pretending to know that there is some reather own individual wel- third, and in a wild fury the horses galloped into work in this City!—the greater part of which will the author's name, said he had heard it was by son for it to boast that to some extent Southern men fare, in his hands. Unlike his predecessors, he be put in circulation among ourselves. This alone a Mr. Robinson. Campbell saw the trick, was will be the means of putting many a poor boy, amused, and said playfully, but in a calm and who has no way of making a livelihood, in a fair distinct tone, "No; it was one Tom Campbell." The poet had-as far as a poet canbecome for years indifferent to posthumous fame. In 1838, five years before that time, he had been speaking to some friends in Edinburgh on the subject. "When I think of the existence which shall commence when the stone is laid over my ted by Jefferson they have sprung up, and although will not be required at once; but will be wanted gradually as the work progresses—giving the me chanic an opportunity to prepare himself by decomposition of the standard of t that I have not written one line against religion or vir/ue."

Here was the sentiment of a true Christian philosopher, and it is one upon which all aspirants to literary tame may profitably meditate. How much unhappiness, discontent and " all uncharitableness" might be avoided, if men would daily school themselves to contemplate and realize the truth, not only of their own mortality, but of the object of their organization. transient and perishable character of all human but it is the thing of a day,—the flower that is ference to the free soil question. The attitude into fresh and fragrant in the morning, but drops in the hot noon-tide, and dies after a brief season. The cultivation of the heart after all produces a more desirable result than the cultivation of the brain, for its fruits are unaffected by the heat or cold of human vicissitudes, and yield their choicest satisfaction in that dying hour when man most needs consolation and support.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

A witness giving testimony yesterday before ral state. All we want is some way to get it to the Recorder, in an assault and battery case,

> "The prisoner struck me with a cotton hook and I ran in on him, and butted him in the breast. He then thought to trip me up, and I butted him "Stop sir," said the counsel for the defence.-

"Mr. Recorder," he added, "I object to this witness proceeding any further." "On what ground do you object !" asked the

Recorder. "On the ground, may it please the Court," said the learned counsel, "that it is from us, and not from the prosecution, that re-butting testimo-

ny must come." At this piece of facetia, the Recorder so far forgot his judicial dignity, as to permit a smile to N. O. Delta.

POLITICAL

MR. BARRINGER TO HIS CONSTITU-ENTS.

On the day of the sailing of Mr. Barringer from the port of New York, last week, he transmitted to us for publication the following Address to his Constituents :- Nat. Intelligencer.

TO MY LATE CONSTITUENTS.

About to leave my own for a foreign and distant country, on the public service, I cannot allow the separation of the ties which have lately united us together, without a more formal, though brief and cordial expression of my lasting gratitude for the confidence and kindness you have so long and so often reposed in me. How I have discharged those high trusts, so generously committed to my charge, it is not my province to determine, except to declare my conscientious conviction of having always honestly endeavored to do my whole duty to you, to my beloved State, and our common country.

It is a source of the most gratifying consolation to feel that, amid all the vicissitudes of party politics, and the constant changes which even a brief experience in political life so often encounters, it has been my good fortune to have known no abatement in your confidence and regard. Concerning the eventful period in which it has been my duty to serve you during the last six years in the Congress of the United States, it is not now my purpose to make any observation. My course has been before you, and, am rejoiced to believe, has received the general approval of my constituents. Wherever I may be, or whatever my destiny in life, at home or abroad, I can never forget, or cease to be grateful for, the esteem and confidence you have so often and so sign .lly shown me. If these are the sentiments which inspire my heart towards all whom I have had the honor to represent in the National Councils, what language shall I employ towards the people of my native county, who have so warmly and so cheerfully sustained me since my early manhood and first entrance into public life? Nothing I can say could measure the depth of my gratitude for such regard from such a prople. And nothing I can do in public life can ever adequately reward their kindness .-While I live I shall ever cherish their attachment as the happiest fortune of my life. Trusting that my constituents at large will pardon this special reference to those of my native county, and also the personal allusions to myself which I had necessarily to make in this hasty note from one who wishes them every prosperity and happiness, I have the honor to be, with grateful and sincere regard, your friend and fellow-citizen, D. M. BARRINGER. NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1849.

MANNERS AND SPEECH MAKING.

Some of the Opposition journals find it rare sport to criticise General TAYLOR's speeches, and ridicule his manners. They say that he is awkward before strangers, and does not make a he has not the manners of a dancing master, but it has been well said that he gave a reception to twenty thousand strangers at Buena Vista in a style that few dancing-masters could have equal-

As to his speech-making, the people knew very well what kind of speeches General TAYLOR made before they elected him President. Heaven has bestowed divers gifts on divers persons. It was not necessary for General TAYLOR to make long speeches, in order to gain the popular confidence; and that confidence will not be withdrawn because he fails to make long speeches. When the chivalrous HULL broke the spell of

England's supremacy on the ocean, by the capture of the Guerriere, on his return to port he was complimented by the citizens of Boston with a public dinner. The cloth being removed, after a few preliminary toasts came that to the honor of the captain : 'Our gallant guest, who has secured for hunself a name and a praise among his countrymen, and added terror to the courtesy of his country's flag." The toast was drank with enthusiasm, and then all was quiet. A triend, sitting next to the gallant captain,

said, "Sir, we are waiting for your speech." "A speech!" said the chivalrous but modest HULL. "I can't make one-I don't know how." A gentleman on the opposite side of the table exclaimed, audibly, "Sir, you are in for a speech. Don't you see that the president is waiting for your response to the toast ?" 'The noble Tar rose up and said, "Mr. President : the gentlemen round me say, that you and the other gentlemen are waiting for me to make a speech. Sir, I never made one in my life. I can't do it, sir. I don't know how, sir. By _____, I'd rather fight the battle over again than try it."

The ratters of Faneutl Hall were a little displaced by the truthful delicacy of the gallant captain; but we never heard that the newspapers of that day thought it a proper subject of ridicule, or that it impaired the well earned honors of the chivalrous sailor .- Republic.

NORTHERN DEMOCRACY & SLAVERY

We copy the following from the Kalamazoo, (Mich. Gazette. While it shows the Northern Democrats are determined to oppose the extension of slavery, men of toil, who assisted to place the destinies of are untrue to their own section! Here is what the has made no promises or pledges, to betray them.

"The truth can no longer be disguised that the democratic party is, and is destined to be, the great Free Soil party of the nation It is consonant with the enlarged sentiment of Liberty always entertained by that party, and will be advanced as a primary and inseparable article in their creed. The seeds of liberty have long been sown in democratic soil. Plangone, justice will be done to me in this way-that I ed and supported by the gifted men of our party, was a pure writer. It is an inexpressible comfort, with Thomas H. Benton, a Southern man at their at my time of life, to be able to look back and feel head, their fruits must soon ripen; and the truth " that all men are created equal-that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" will

> Such is the grounds at present occupied by the democratic party. We leave it with the exclusive Free Soil men of our State to judge which of the two great parties by their position, is most likely to sub- for yourself, as a man, and for your office. Your serve their purpose, and bring about the glorious | past experience in the evils of war is our surest

It may not be amiss to glance, for a moment, fame. The applause of the multitude is sweet, the present position of the democratic party, in rewhich that party was reluctantly thrown by the position of its leader, on the subject in question, in the late campaign, was one which could not fast, especially with northern democrats. The party, in the free states, and to some extent in the slave states, now stand upon unequivocal anti-slavery ground .-Upon this issue three democratic congressmen have been elected in Connecticut, and everywhere where a convention has been held, strong free soil resolutions have been passed. It is true Gen. Cass was elected a Senator, by the legislature of our state, last winter, but under the most stringent instructions, to use his influence to prevent the extension of slavery-in fact to carry out the doctrines of the Wilmot proviso. Look at the course of our delegates, in the House of Representatives, and mark the uncompromising stand taken by each member comprised in it, in opposition to slavery extension."

> A writer over the signature of " Heroic Age," in the Washington Union, says: He would as soon steal a sheep as hold office under Gen. Taylor. Not doubted. The one will suit his inclinationthe other is above his capacity. - Sav. Rep.

IRISH-VERY.-" What brought you from Or-"The people die there," answered Pat.

Correspondence of the Tribune. PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S TOUR. Silly Inventions of the Enemy-President's Views strong, correct and well defined.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20, 1849. One most gratifying feature of General Taylor's visit to the people is, that Democrats as well as Whigs have everywhere greeted him with the warmest enthusiasm, and have in every instance become attached to him for his political and personal honesty, just in proportion to the amount of their intercourse with him. Considering the violence and unscrupulousness with which he has been assailed—the unsparing efforts to traduce him, not only by means of the vilest and grossest mistatements that the hope of future and magnificent reward can extort from fertile imaginationsthis universal praise from friends and foes alike was not to have been expected. Since the President first set out upon his visit through Pennsylvania, the pen of slander has been uncommonly productive, and not less remarkable for the originality of its falsehoods. The anecdotes that have been put forth in regard to him, by the Locofoco presses, are as wholly and entirely without foundation as are their authors of character. In all his conversations, and in all his speeches, the language of the President is plain, chaste, concise and entirely correct. So struck was one of the most prominent Locofoco leaders of Pittsburgh with this fact, that he remarked as soon as the President's speech was concluded on Saturday, that it was the most effectively eloquent and chaste of any speech that he ever heard in his life.

This is one of the many expressions of the kind that have been made. At York, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Carlisle, Chambersburg and the intermediate places, the same remarks have been made, and the names of the individuals who expressed them can be given. One of them at least is well known throughout the country as a prominent man and a Cass and Butler Elector. The only instance in which the President has been rudely met, occurred at Greensburg, and is sufficiently explained by the fact that the Loco-Foco was in liquor at the time.

It is the plain, honest and sincere characteristics of General Taylor that every where are so gratifying to the people, that stir up the Loco-Foco presses and correspondents to lie about the President-to relate incidents that never occurred, and to put words in his mouth that he never uttered. There is not one of these sneaking villifiers that dare make a single one of the many mistatements over his name.

Upon the subjects of Tariff, Sub-Treasury, Internal Improvements, Foreign Policy of the Government, &c. the views of the President are well settled, concise and correct, according to the principles of the Whig party. On Saturday evening, he spoke nearly three quarters of an hour upon favorable impression. On this point there may these questions, giving his views with the same well be a difference of opinion. Surely enough, force, precision and modesty that is exhibited in his Mexican dispatches, or the celebrated Æsop letter to Mr. Marcy.

I. He is in favor of a modification of the Tariff of 1846, but not in favor of the entire re-establishment of the Tariff of '42. He is in favor of departing so far from the ad valorem system to afford a just and sufficient discrimination in favor of such manufactured domestic articles or merchandise as come in competition with foreign labor. He is in favor of the passage by Congress of such a bill as shall afford real protection to the laboring classes of the country, without being so restrictive as constantly to be a mark for the exercise of political

prize-shooters. II. He is not in favor of making an indiscriminate attack upon the whole Sub-Treasury system. until it shall have been thoroughly tried under the management of new and more capable officers though he believes that it already needs many modifications. In other words, in order to save the country from the commercial embarrassments which a wholesale change in the financial policy of the Government must always produce, Gen. Taylor believes it to be the duty of the Government to give the existing Sub-Treasury system a fair trial under the management of more honest

and competent men. III. He is in favor of Internal Improvements. IV. In regard to the foreign policy of the Administration, he is for sustaining the honor of the country at all hazards, but believes that the pol-

icy of peace is the only prosperous policy. The late proclamation by the President in reference to the expedition secretly fitting out against Cuba, was not written at Washington, as has been stated. Gen. Taylor prepared it with his own hand at Harrisburg, while suffering severely from his late attack of cholera morbus. The Loco Foco presses have endeavored to make to Heaven, he uttered loudly the following much capital out of it, but not a word which they | prayer: have yet stated in regard to it is true. It was written, copied and despatched by the President's own hand, in a brief space of time.

In company with Gov. Johnston and a committee of citizens, the President has visited the various factories throughout the city, for the purpose of becoming practically acquainted with the details of Pennsylvania's industrial pursuits, and to mingle with the hard-fisted and warmhearted He has been among them all, and taken them by the hands, with the same respect and the same pride that he would exhibit in his intercourse with the most inveterately dignified aristocracy of the country. Gen. Taylor makes no distinction. The latch strings of his heart and hands always hang outside.

Yours, &c,

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE THE CLERGY. While the President was in Harrisburg, he was waited upon in a body by the Reverend Clergy of the borough .- They were introduced by the Rev. Mr. Coit, of the Episcopal Church, who, after presenting the different gentlemen, addressed

the President to the following effect: "SIR-The Clergy of Harrisburg have called in a body to tender you their respects, and they desire to express to you their high consideration guaranty that you will labor to secure to this nation the blessings of peace. We trust that your administration will be so guided by wisdom from above, as will ensure the welfare and the prosperity of the people of these United States. And for yourself, personally, sir, we desire happiness. We welcome you to our borough, and hope that your visit here and throughout our State will be both pleasant and agreeable."

To this address Gen. Taylor responded in the

following words: "I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness. My life for more than forty years has been spent on the frontier of our country. Wherever there has been the most of hardship and the most of danger, the Government has seen fit to require my services; so that I have, indeed, enjoyed opportunities of learning the horrors of war. I have ever been averse to war, and, in my negotiations with hostile powers, as in advising with the Government, I have ever advocated pacific measures. It is natural for a people to rejoice in victory: but all the glories of victory cannot compensate for the losses that come upon individuals. Triumphs will not make up to parents for the loss of their sons, nor to the wife for the loss of her husband, nor to the child for the loss of its parent. We must bring war home to the hearthleans?" inquired one levee rat yesterday of another. stone to appreciate all its horrors. But while I confess my aversion to war, yet I must also de-"Faix," retorted the other, av ye show me the clare my purpose to defend the country against place where they don't die, I'd like to go and ind my all aggressions; and I would that all that is dear to me should perish, rather than any wrong

should be done to our free institutions. My reception in your State has been most cordial, and the hearty welcome of this day, especially, shall never be forgotten."

The interview then closed, and the Reverend gentlemen retired.

A SCOT'S LUVE SANG.

BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD. Could this ill warld hae been contrived To stand without mischievous woman, How peacefu' bodies wad hae lived, Released frae a' the ills sae common : But since it is the waefu' case That man maun hae this teasing mony, Why see a sweet bewitching face? -O they had no been made so bonny !

I might hae wandered dale and wood. Brisk as the breeze that whistled o'er me. As careless as the roe-dur's brood, As happy as the lauds before me; I might hae screwed my tunefu' pegs, And carolled mountain streams so gaily, Had we but wantit a' the Megs Wi' glossy e'en sae dark an' wily.

I saw the danger, feared the dart, The smile, the air, an' a' sae taking. Yet open laid my wareless heart, An' gat the wound that keeps me waking ; My harp waves on the willow green, O' wild witch notes it has nae ony, Sin e'er I saw that pawky queen, Sue sweet, sae wicked, an' sae bonny !

HUNGARIAN PRONUNCIATION.

There are many persons in the United States who are at a loss how to pronounce the names of Hungarian men and places, which have so much abounded in the papers since the commencement of the Magyar War of Independence. The characters of the Roman alphabet, as used by the Hungarians, stand for certain sounds which either are 3rd Monday of August next the not found in our language, or are differently represented. The New York Tribune gives the following as correct pronunciations of Hungarian

Kossuth is pronounced as if written Koshoot(co as in moon :) Gorgey is not like Georgie the diminitive of George, but as if written Gayur-gay -at least that is the best way we can think of for conveying an idea of the vowel sound in the first syllable; the vowel itself we have not in English. The name is sometimes spelt Georgey, which is totally wrong; if you want to spell it after the German fashion, it must be Georgey, as Gothe is cometimes written Goethe.

The name of Count Wass, the envoy in this country, is pronounced Vosh, that of Nadgy Sandor, the famous Magyar cavalry officer, is Nodj Jones, Martha Jones, Lucy Jacobs Shandor, the a in the second name (which by the liam D. Jones, and Ann Hawking way is the christain name,—the Hungarians al- kins, who are the Christien of ways put the surname first-and means Alexan- of the Testator Drury Jones, der.) being pronounced as a in far; Magyar is legacy under the Will of the Mod-yar: Acs is like arch with the r left out: Debreczen (this is the true spelling of the word though the Germans from whom we generally copy, write the last syllable with i) is Debretsane Miskolez is Mish-kolch; Bisztriez (the Germans write it Bistriez) is Bistrits; Szekler is Shkeler; Szefiedin is Segedin; Csorur is Chorna; Saros is Shorosh, (a as in far.) Pesth is properly Pesht, but the German pronunciation, Pest, universally prevails in other countries.

A HUNGARIAN ADDRESS. Before the battle of Solnok, in March last, the Hungarian Gen. Georgey, after he had laid his plans for the Austrians, rode up to a regiment of Husears: Brothers,' said he to them, 'where is your

commander?' A veteran sergeant, with silver white hairs, appeared before him, (all the other officers having tallen in a previous skirmish.) · Brother Hussar!' said the young General Georgey, 'look at that hill covered with trees .-You will remark the glittering bayonets of the Austrians, and their awkward riders, and their Thomas Gilmore, Samuel Gil cannons directed against us. They will soon vomit fire and balls. Brother! that hill must be taken by your division. In this attack many of you will fall-perhaps one half; perhaps more; perhaps only a few of you will remain. But you are destined by God to save your fatherland .-You will therefore do your duty. God be with the children of Anna Parish,

The sergeant saluted his young general, and Court, that publication be man turning himself to his comrades, he repeated eigh Register, for six week, what was commanded him, and casting his eyes

· Creator, Father of Mankind, Father of the Hungarians: I pray now for one grace; not that Thou will assist us in our task, but only that Thou wilt not assist the Austrians; look at us; and I solemnly promise Thou wilt enjoy how the Hussars do their duty !'

Having finished this prayer, he gave the first sign for the attack. The Hussars put their saddles in order. He gave the second sign; the the midst of the thundering cannon and flying Tract of Land; or so much the balls. The Austrian yagers and artillerists could the Tax due thereon for the ye not stand before the fierce attack, and precipita- advertising, viz: William ted their retreat, pursued by the Hussars. The Jones and Mill Creek; amount cannon at once became silent, and the victory was decided for the Hungarians.

From the Republican. SPECIMENS OF DEFINITIONS FROM A NEW DICTIONARY.

Bargain-Profit acquired at the bar. Begun-A gun to ghoot bees with. Belwether-The kind of weather mostly ad nired by some fashionable ladies. Big-amy-A large woman named Amy. Bridal-Reins to restrain a horse. Brig-ade-Assistance rendered by a brig. Buggy-Full of bugs. Candid-Sweet, resembling candy. Capsize-The dimensions of a cap. Cast a net-What fishermen sometimes do. Castor oil -- Oils used in castors. Cattle-An indisposed cat. Cauterize—An expression used when a person

has a glimpse of a lady's organs of vision. Champagne-An imaginary or fictitious pain. Clamor-One who catches clams Curtail-The caudal extremity of a cur.

Here's a mournful tale, of a young lady who didn't want to, but couldn't help it.

'T was morning, and the golden sun Was through a half drawn curtain streaming With such a mellow light, that one Might almost think 'twas glory beaming; And on the maiden's face it fell, Half raised from rest, and half reclining, As though it loved to linger well Upon a cheek so smooth and shining.

One small white hand upheld her brow, Her arm the yielding pillow pressing; While on her breast, like stainless snow, The tears fell fast, her heart distressing.
What grief had thus this fair girl stirred;
What ruthless hand her hope been killing; What burning wrong, what scornful word, Had her young heart with pain been filling?

Had some stern parent's voice severe, Forbade the love she could not stifle? Or had some heartless one, too dear, With her fond feelings dared to trifle? Oh, no! 'twas grief, more deep and drear, Than father's rage or mother's choler-Last night, in coming down Lake George, The Captain made her pay two dollars!

Dry Goods, in Charles And C. & E. L. Kerrison, 209 Res

this fall, the choicest the offer do Merchants, the choicest been offered for inspection in the chasers generally, that the chasers generally, that their favorably with any Market in the Terms Cash, or City accepts
August Ist, 1849.

TEACHER WA HE Trustees of Greenville obtain, by the first of Octa qualified to prepare boys for es sity, and to instruct in all theb lish education. Greenville soul
Villages in Eastern North Cana immediately on the Tar River, ington, in the midst of a wealth lation, and possesses advantages Village in the State. Applicants must furnish und their qualifications and good a the Subscriber.

Greeuville, July 30, 1849. State of North Carolin l'erm, 1849.

Original attachment levied on to the satisfaction of the Court the Defendant in this case, its State: It is therefore ordered by

vertisement be made in the weeks successively, notifying to be, and appear at our next Quarter Sessions, to be held for at the Court House in the ch plevy and plead to the same, or final will be entered against him to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand Witness James T. Married Court, at office in Raleigh, the JAMEST. M Raleigh, July 19, 1849.

State of North Can
Courty—In Equity—Spring
Bill for Account and Joseph P Timberlake, William and others. - As Samuel Harriss, Executor of De

miah Jones, Martha Jones, Jones, William D. Jones w his wife Ann Hawkins The Bill insists that the B for an account and settlement said Desendants; and it appear of the Court, that Jeremiah L Lucy Jones, Eliza Jones, Will Hawkins and her husband sidents of the State, publication the Raleigh Register and N. C. cessive weeks, commanding the sonally to appear at the next Equity, to be held for the said the Court House in Lewisburg after the 4th Monday in Septem swer &c., otherwise the cause and judgment entered pro conf. Witness, Tho's, K. Thoma,

July, A.D. 1849. THOS. K.T State of North Co May Term, 1849.

said County, at office in Levi

John Gilmore and M Johnson and wife lbby, we Deltlah, Archibald Hunt and children of Anna Panshit of Stephen Gilmore, dec'd It appearing to the satisfacts the defendants, Archibald Hun the limits of this State: It is the pear at the next Term of the Quarter Sessions, to be held in ham, at the Court House in

the said Stephen Gilmore, del mitted to probate and record. at Office, the 2d Monday in by

2d Monday in August nest;

shew cause, if any they have,

272 DAG 1320 W. W. I. offer for sale, in House in Wadeshore, and day, the 10th day of September

August 10, 1849.

LAND AND TOWN LO THE SUBSCRIBER being to the Western District for sale the Tract of Land on ing in the county of Guilfon, road leading from Greensborn miles from the former, and 31 The Tract contains over loss frame Dwelling 44 by 45 feets a passage running through the Also, a large frame Barn and G Smoke house, Ice house, Sunt Tailor and Shoe shop, a goal ation. Also, Overseer's lious necessary building. The quality of the land is

in the neighborhood, having lands and meadow. This is one of the most de ces in this section, being neg it is believed the Central A. and where there are already & and where there are alread and where there are alread and of learning equal to any in the about 35 miles of Danville, he is a rail road from Richmond and the work rapidly progress and the work rapidly progress Also, a Lot in the Village Containing about 4 acres, lying the containing acres acre

Also, a Tract of Land and Spring. Mr. T. Alcorn resides, contra in woods. All the above properly the terms accommodating chase money could be paid.

Any person wishing to establish Any person wishing to the substrate or to Mr. A. T. M. Woolen and All communications address Guilford county, N. U., will

August 20th, 1849. tion. Notion Bagging good supply. August 24th, 1819.