

# The Weekly Register and North Carolina Gazette.

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REGISTER.  
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R. I. N. C.  
September 8, 1849.

OF LOCOFOCOISM.  
One of his admirable letters by  
"The World," excellently satirizes the  
locofocoism in his day, and still prevails,  
and the eulogies upon the dead.  
... that to one perusing their  
... Christians, benevolent neigh-  
... Every tomb pretends to  
... and regret—some are praise-  
... inscriptions, who never en-  
... some are dead; some are never  
... excellent poets, who live never  
... for their dulness, while living;  
... who were never noted  
... and others still, for  
... who were never in any other  
... with the watch. Some even  
... themselves, and bespeak the  
... will.

the expiation of the course of  
... with respect to removals from  
... the hand of each decapitated office-  
... the block of just retribution, it is  
... interred with all the  
... of wo, and, the rene-  
... "Union" acting as High Priest,  
... the torch-bearers of the Locofoco  
... an epoch owner is canonized  
... mysteries. The whole land is rep-  
... political charnel house, and  
... of Locofoco handwork every-  
... eye. You are bid to "tread  
... the ashes of one—a pure patriot  
... who swamped the Govern-  
... of \$155,000; another claims the  
... of a sigh, who prostituted his of-  
... of partisan purposes; a third de-  
... in that he was a harm-  
... though totally incompetent to the  
... never wrought a mortal;  
... his lips you scatter roses on his  
... his day the prince of bigots and  
... political intolerants. Some too,  
... day, have made their own  
... their own posthumous po-

however, "extenuating nothing  
... ought in malice," themselves  
... of deciding upon the living  
... who have had even handed jus-  
... them. The People pronounced  
... they can hardly do otherwise than  
... execution of a verdict of their  
... De Lamartine.

of foreign news brought by  
... there is no one that strikes us more  
... the advertisement in the Paris pa-  
... of Millly—the homestead where  
... gifted Lamartine was born, where  
... years, and which he has im-  
... late charming work, "Les Con-  
... the publication of his Memoirs did  
... his pecuniary difficulties, as he  
... ferretly anticipated.

It was thought that the place could  
... of the principal publishers of Pa-  
... of the whole of the debts affect-  
... M. de Lamartine agreeing, in  
... the publisher in question with a  
... of volumes. The arrangement  
... and the money was about to be paid  
... the revolution of February occurred.  
... offered to keep to his bargain, but  
... de Lamartine that in doing so he  
... was thereby ruined, upon which M. de  
... once tore up the bond. The debts  
... as they were before the revolu-  
... the value of property has greatly di-  
... are clamorous, and, in short,  
... be said for whatever it will fetch,  
... near the amount of the debts  
... is completely ruined; and after  
... as great as those of Sir Wal-  
... his patrimony, it is at length to  
... to the auctioneer's hammer.  
... have read the book to which we  
... that announcement will be sorrow-  
... And, by the way, we know of  
... character, at the present day, more  
... within itself. The style of his  
... and easy, its incidents pleas-  
... affecting, and its under-current of  
... moral and commendable. It is  
... binding attachment he manifests  
... man and estate—the feeling  
... Lamartine to write his book, and  
... along its pages, bubbling up,  
... paths to the whole—that espe-  
... "Memoirs" to our admira-  
... but unfortunate Author to our

"There is too much corruption even in this in-  
fast age of our republic. Virtue is not in fashion.  
Vice is not infamous."

The above is an extract from the recently pub-  
lished letters of the elder ADAMS. Such was his  
language on the 22d September 1776. And when  
we reflect on the conduct of the opponents of the  
present Administration, and consider their views  
and intentions, the conviction sorrowfully forces  
itself upon us that "there is too much corruption  
in this age of our republic, that virtue is not in  
fashion, and that vice is not infamous." From  
Maine to the Rio Grande, the President and his  
Cabinet have been assailed and vilified by an op-  
position, composed of every grade, and reflecting  
every shade, of political baseness, and held to-  
gether only by the hope of rioting in future in public  
plunder. All Locofocoism is aroused to one end;  
the furious fanatic and the dissembling hunker,  
"the highstrung sprig of chivalry and the smooth  
face disciple of low down locofocoism," are all  
conjoined in an oneness of purpose and a desper-  
ation of spirit, to overwhelm the noble old hero  
and patriot who now occupies the executive chair.  
When proceeds this factious opposition to Gen-  
eral Taylor? What has he done since his ac-  
cession to the Presidency, thus "to marshal in stern  
array" against him these heterogeneous politicians,  
and bring down on his devoted head the vituper-  
ation of such a variety of partisans? Why do we  
see Democrats of the South rivaling the Abolition-  
ists of the North and Northwest, in abuse of  
the man, and in denunciation of his administra-  
tion, even before the future policy of that admin-  
istration had been marked out? The question is  
easy of solution. The "sceptre of power" has  
been shivered in the hands of the spoilsmen; the  
people—aye, the people—have willed a change of  
men and measures, and the leeches that have so  
long sucked the life-blood of the country, have  
been shaken from their hold. Hence their past  
tears and their present combinations.

It is immaterial with the opposition whether  
Gen. Taylor be right or wrong—he, his Cabinet  
and friends must be crushed. He may gather  
around him advisers and friends—men as much  
devoted to the interests and true glory of the na-  
tion as were the illustrious framers of our Gov-  
ernment; he himself may be as pure and patriotic  
as the great Washington—yet, what care this  
combination of revilers? What does it interest  
them, that the old hero has grown gray in the  
service of his country, and has borne, in triumph,  
the American standard over every battle-field?  
They care not that his pure and untarnished pri-  
vate and public character, his old-fashioned repub-  
lican simplicity, have gained for him the love and  
esteem of the honest citizens of the land. They  
yield no deference to the large majority of free-  
men of the Union, who called him to the first office  
in the gift of any people. No—the clamor is  
by the "Union" and echoed by all the lesser tribes,  
he must be destroyed—we must taste again the  
"savory flesh pots"—we must regain the "loaves  
and fishes"—we must again thrust, shoulder deep,  
our arms in the accumulated spoils of office.

The patriotic purposes of the opposition can  
be carried out only by the formation of coalitions  
and combinations. These are now forming every-  
where. We see the Abolitionists and the Democ-  
rats of the North uniting like drops of impure  
water, and the same sentiments actuating both.  
Their war-shout is a common one—down with  
the administration of Gen. TAYLOR—down with  
the rights of the South. What says the "Stand-  
ard," and what say other Southern papers? Do  
they deny the existence of this unholy and dan-  
gerous league? They dare not do it. They are  
found on the south side of the Potomac, laboring  
in their dirty vocation, abetting our common en-  
emy, and zealously doing their part to paralyze  
the arm of a Southern President and render him pow-  
erless to protect our rights.

Having always had faith not only in the intel-  
ligence, but in the honesty and integrity of the  
people, we have no apprehension that they will  
be led away by designing and selfish partizans,  
and array themselves, without cause, against the  
virtuous patriots of the country. And still less do  
we fear that they will suffer the honest and  
upright Chief Magistrate, whom they have selected  
to preside over their interests, to be thwarted  
in all his purposes, for the mere sake of restoring  
the spoils of office to hungry, complaining and  
insolent Locofoco ex-officials. It would be a  
gross reflection on the sound common sense of the  
nation, to insinuate that the people do not appre-  
ciate the motives of those whose present business  
seems to be an indiscriminate ruin of every man  
connected, or likely to be connected, with the  
Government of the country. Their motives are  
understood, and their conduct will receive the  
reprobation of all honest men.

**Disastrous Fire.**  
We regret to learn that the splendid Residence  
of HENRY K. BURGYN, Esq., in Northampton  
County, was entirely consumed by fire last week.  
But little was saved, we understand, out of the  
fine furniture, paintings, plate, &c. that belonged  
to this elegant mansion. There was insurance to  
the amount of about \$5,000 of the property, in the  
N. C. Mutual Insurance Office.

**Put the blame where it belongs.**  
We were forced to complain, a week or so  
since, at the unwarrantable delay in the reception  
of our supply of paper from Richmond. We  
have since ascertained that this delay and negli-  
gence took place North of Gaston, and that upon  
its arrival at the latter place, it was immediately  
forwarded to Raleigh on our Road. The Raleigh  
and Gaston Road is doing, at present, we under-  
stand, quite a fair business in the transportation  
of freight, and is managed, in its details, with  
much promptness and efficiency.

**The President.**  
Recruited strength enabled the President to leave  
Erie, on Saturday last, for Niagara Falls. It was  
not his intention to make any stop on the way,  
not even at Buffalo. At the Falls, he purposes  
to remain until his health is quite re-established,  
when he will proceed at once to Washington,  
not going to Massachusetts nor visiting the fair at  
Syracuse.

It is evident that his health has received a rude  
shock from the fatigues and excitement of his  
journey.  
While the President was staying at Erie, says  
the New York Express, he received from Wash-  
ington important dispatches relating to the abduc-  
tion of Rey, which he was too ill to examine, and  
handed over to the Vice President, who happened  
to be with him.

**ARREST OF COL. BENTON.**—On the 19th ult.,  
Col. Benton was arrested at St. Joseph, Mo., at  
the instance of Judge Birch, for stating that the  
Judge had behaved improperly towards members  
of his own family. Col. Benton filed an answer,  
and petitioned for a change of venue to Clinton  
county, the residence of Judge Birch.

"Who can come in and say that I mean him?"  
If any object to the article on Gossiping, on our  
second page of to-day, we reply in the words of  
the play:—  
"Let me see wherein  
My tongue hath wronged him: if it do him right,  
Then he hath wronged himself; if he be free,  
Why then my taxing like a wild goose flies,  
Unclaimed by any man."

**GEORGE M. WILDER, Esq.,** has been associ-  
ated with the present Editor of the "Old North  
Star," as a co-Editor of that journal.

**GENERAL ITEMS.**  
**THE BALTIMORE SUN.**—The Baltimore Sun,  
one of our most valuable "exchanges," comes to  
us dressed out in a new and beautiful set of type.  
The Sun is one of the most prosperous sheets in  
the Union, and we are glad to say that it deserves  
all his good fortune.

**OHIO RIVER.**—A dispatch from Cincinnati,  
Sept. 1st, says that the river is slowly rising.—  
There are four feet water in the channel from that  
point to Louisville.

**THE ELECTION IN VERMONT** for member of  
Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the  
resignation of the Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, took place  
on Tuesday.

**An official report of the condition of the  
Missouri Bank,** published in the St. Louis papers,  
states that the amount of gold stolen from its vaults  
is \$120,921.62. The gold was abstracted from 16  
different boxes—one bag having been taken from  
each box.

**The Doylestown Democrat,** speaking of a  
Locofoco office-holder in Pennsylvania, says that  
if he is a defaulter, the amount is very trifling.—  
The excuse is certainly as good as that of the ser-  
vant girl, who on being reproved by her mistress  
for having a baby without having a husband, de-  
precatingly exclaimed—"La, mistress, but it is  
such a little one!"

The editor of the Louisville Journal says he has  
caught us. He has only caught it.

**Southern Democrat.**  
We should have said "it." We beg your pardon  
for mistaking your gender.

**Louisville Journal.**  
An article in the Richmond Enquirer is  
headed with the remark—"Ewing was once an  
ouster in Cincinnati, and Meredith was raised in  
his father's tan yard." Well, what if they were?  
They are just as good, true, and honest men, as  
any of the elite, whom it has been the fashion to  
puff up into consequence.

**The Jewish Chronicle** contains a letter from  
a Hungarian Jew who had sent his two sons to  
fight with Kossuth, and before they started, car-  
ried them to take leave of the Rabbi. "Blessing  
my two sons," says the writer, he exclaimed,  
"wist tears rolled down his long white beard, 'I  
wish I was twenty years younger, my lads, I  
would go with you; but my heart and my prayers  
are with you.'"

**We learn from the New York Tribune,** that  
a collection of Lord Byron's unpublished letters  
are about to be issued from the press in New York,  
by Major George Gordon Byron of the British  
Army, who is understood to be a near relative of  
the noble poet.

**Father Mathew** has the following motto on  
his seal, which represents a fountain bursting from  
a rock:  
"Drink from the bursting fountain—drink it free;  
'Twas good for Samson, and is good for thee."

**RUMORED REFUSAL OF THE FRENCH GOVERN-  
MENT TO RECEIVE THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.**  
—The Boston Traveler, of Saturday, states, on  
the authority of a private letter, that the French  
Government will not receive Mr. Rives, our new  
Ambassador to Paris. The Editor supposes the  
reason will be drawn from certain dispatches sent  
home by Mr. Rives, during his former embassy  
in France, and published by our Government.—  
They related to the difficulties concerning the  
French indemnity, and, going back to France,  
helped to heighten the irritation which existed  
there on the matter. Mr. Rives sailed from New  
York in a recent steamer for Liverpool, on his  
way to Paris. In the event of his not being re-  
ceived by the French government, the duties of  
the mission will devolve upon the newly appointed  
Secretary of Legation, Mr. Sandford, of Con-  
necticut.

But upon all such reports as these, and from  
private sources, little reliance can be placed. No  
doubt though, Mr. Rives' appointment is displeas-  
ing to the French people.  
By the Law of Nations "one Court may refuse  
to receive a particular individual as Minister from  
another Court, alleging the motives on which such  
refusal is grounded."

The "National Intelligencer" furnishes the  
following comprehensive account of the abduction  
of Garcia, from the arrival of Rey alias Garcia  
at Havana, to his departure on the 19th August,  
for New Orleans.

**THE CASE OF GARCIA, THE ABDUCTED.**  
The Spanish Government, jealous of all foreign  
interference in Cuba, have adopted a rule which,  
persecuted in, might at some day cause them the  
loss of their island. They refuse to permit any  
foreign Government to send any agent of a diplo-  
matic character to Cuba. The island itself, which  
is capable of supporting the population of an em-  
pire, is so closely connected with the United States  
by the ties of commerce, that it is almost impos-  
sible for the Government of the United States to  
avoid collision with the Spanish authorities, in con-  
sequence of the refusal of the Court of Madrid, on  
all occasions, to permit any kind of diplomatic in-  
tercourse with the Captain-General of Havana.

The French Government lately sent Mr. David  
to Cuba as Consul-General. The jealous Court of  
Madrid refused him an exequatur as Consul-  
General, but gave him one as Consul. This did  
not satisfy Mr. David. He, soon after his arrival,  
came into open collision with the Cuban authori-  
ties. A Frenchman, who had been domiciliated in  
Cuba for five years, and who desired to continue  
his residence in that island, was called upon by  
the authorities in Cuba to obey an ancient Spanish  
decree, which directs that any foreigner who shall  
have resided five years in Cuba, shall take the oath  
of allegiance to the Queen of Spain, or leave the  
island. Against the justice of this arbitrary pre-  
cept, when applied to him, the Frenchman pro-  
tested, and applied to the Consul (Mr. David) for  
protection. Mr. David at once began a correspon-  
dence with the Captain-General on the subject.  
The Count of Alcoy received several of Mr. David's  
letters; but as soon as he discovered that Mr. David  
was growing diplomatic, the Captain-  
General sent back to him his letters, with a refusal  
to hear any more of his complaints. Mr. David  
immediately struck his flag, considering the affair  
an insult to his country, left his archives in the  
care of the American Consul, with a portion of his  
family, and departed out of that coast on his way  
to France. We have not yet heard the denoue-  
ment of this controversy. But it is believed the  
French Government has approved the conduct of  
Mr. David; and the French residents in Cuba, as  
a matter of course, have all taken sides with him.

In the recent case of Juan Garcia, the President  
of the United States did not suffer himself to be  
embarrassed for one moment by the established  
rule in Cuba refusing to hearken to the representa-  
tions of any diplomatic agent. The moment he  
was informed of the abduction of Garcia, he de-  
termined not to await the tardy action of the Court  
of Madrid, which might or might not respond to  
his demand after the lapse of some three or six  
months, but to proceed directly with the authori-  
ties at Havana, who were suspected by some per-  
sons of having counselled the Spanish Consul at  
New Orleans to kidnap Garcia. Justice demanded  
that Garcia should appear on the trial of the  
Spanish Consul, to testify freely, and in the absence  
of all intimidation or improper influence, before  
the Court of the United States. The question raised  
was one upon which the sensibility of the free citi-  
zens of the United States was excited; that is to say,  
the inviolability of the person of every man entitled  
to the protection of the American constitution and  
laws. That Spanish agents should be guilty of such  
an outrage upon us, at the very moment our Govern-  
ment was engaged in an anxious and honest effort  
to detect and suppress the secret Cuban expedition,  
was a thought not to be endured. Accordingly the  
President, on the 29th of July last, directed the  
Secretary of State to instruct General Campbell,  
(Consul of the United States at Havana), in the event  
of the arrival of Garcia at Havana, after being ab-  
ducted from New Orleans, to make an immediate  
demand for the return of the captive, and to send  
him back to New Orleans. Mr. Campbell was in-  
structed that the issues of peace and war would  
depend upon the result of his application, in case  
Garcia had been kidnapped by Spanish authority. Mr.  
Campbell received the Secretary's instructions on  
the 16th of August, and immediately proceeded to  
the discharge of his duties. He determined, before  
making a formal official demand, to represent the  
facts, and the orders which had been given, in an  
unofficial way, but with a firm determination, if  
"not able to effect unofficially Garcia's return to  
New Orleans, to demand him in the very words of  
the Secretary's letters." The result is now known.  
Garcia, after being imprisoned, was incommunicated  
until the afternoon of the 18th of August, was then  
pardoned by the Captain General, being surrend-  
ered to Mr. Campbell, and sailing with a passport in  
the brig-Salvadora for New Orleans early on the  
morning of the 19th. Mr. Campbell deemed it ad-  
visable to place Garcia under such protection as  
would secure his life against the attempts of any  
person or persons who might be interested in his  
assassination; and employed Dr. Franklin Gage, an  
American, a physician of skill, who superadds to his  
professional attainments the character of a gentle-  
man, to accompany Garcia to New Orleans, and  
place him there under the protection of the United  
States District Attorney.

The unofficial demand for the return of Garcia  
proved effective. Before Mr. Campbell received his  
instructions from the Secretary, he had received  
two letters from Garcia stating the facts of his ab-  
duction. On the 28th of July, at the very moment  
when the President gave his order and the Secre-  
tary draughted his instruction to Mr. Campbell,  
the latter, having learned the charge from the New Or-  
leans papers, went on board the "Andrew King"  
and inquired for Garcia. Capt. Wm. Franklin im-  
mediately produced him. Garcia, who spoke no  
English, could not converse with the Captain, who  
did not then understand his situation. The Cap-  
tain of the Port, with his guard, straightway came  
alongside in a felucca, and remained within hearing  
of all that passed between Mr. Campbell and Garcia.  
After some immaterial inquiries, Mr. Campbell,  
through an interpreter and in the presence of two  
witnesses, asked Garcia if he came from New Or-  
leans of his own free will. The Captain of the Port  
immediately interrupted the inquiry: "Senior Con-  
sul, there are some questions which you cannot ask."  
Mr. Campbell, however, persisted, and Capt. Frank-  
lin states that Garcia trembled with terror. He  
answered them as came voluntarily. The Consul  
left the brig. Capt. Franklin states that Garcia  
was in great terror and excitement during the night  
after this interview, and wrote to the Consul for  
protection. He was soon after imprisoned and in-  
communicated, but wrote another letter to the Con-  
sul, claiming the protection of the American flag.

The Consul (Gen. Campbell) stated the fact of his  
receipt of these letters to the Captain-General, and  
requested an interview with Garcia in the presence  
of witnesses. This was promptly and peremptorily  
refused by the Captain-General, who appeared to  
be indignant at the request. About this time the  
sloop of war "Germania" came into the Harbor of  
Havana; but it was soon ascertained that she came  
at that time on no mission connected with the pris-  
oner Garcia was called before the Captain-Gen-  
eral in presence of an armed guard to make a de-  
claration of the facts denying his abduction, which  
he signed under oath. After this he still remained  
in prison. The deposition was sent to New Orleans  
to absolve the Spanish Consul, and Garcia's fate re-  
mained undecided until after the receipt of the Sec-  
retary's instructions. Two days after which, to  
on the 15th of August, by the prompt and deci-  
sive action of Mr. Campbell, (not in his official  
character as Consul, but in obedience to his orders,  
and in virtue of the instructions he had received),  
the captive was delivered up, and immediately sailed  
for New Orleans, under the protection of the stars  
and stripes.

Thus, in this case, and for the time, the Spanish  
Government has escaped the difficulty and embar-  
rassment of its own rule refusing diplomatic inter-  
course at Cuba. Is it safe to continue that rule?  
Had the Captain-General refused to hear the repre-  
sentations of Mr. Campbell, after he had received his  
instructions, the issue of this affair might have really  
endangered peace; for the American Govern-  
ment and People, after being convinced that Garcia  
had been abducted, would never have been satisfied  
without his return.—National Intelligencer.

**LEXINGTON, Sept. 3rd, 1849.**  
Mr. Editor: I see it is proposed in several of  
the papers to hold another Rail Road Convention  
in Greensboro', in October. The friends of the  
North Carolina Rail Road in Davidson County  
approve the propriety of said meeting, and desire  
me to suggest Wednesday, the 17th of said month,  
as the most convenient time. The County Court  
of Cabarrus is the only Court held in that week,  
along or adjacent to the proposed line of the Road.  
In the meantime, I would suggest the expedi-  
ency of a similar effort being made in each County  
directly interested, as has been made with suc-  
cess in this County, to wit: let a few active men  
find 20 or 25 others who will guaranty the quota  
of Stock required of the County—with the reason-  
able assurance which has already been given of  
being the contractors of the Road. I do not  
mean conditional subscriptions—but absolute, based  
upon the reasonable presumption, that they  
will act in good faith to the State and that they  
can do the work as cheap as any foreigner, and  
make money by the contracts; otherwise who  
will take a contract?  
I do not wish to discourage the taking of small  
subscriptions, for the more that are interested in  
the work, the more assurance of its final success.  
Nor will this suggestion interfere in the least. Its  
object is to ensure immediate success, and to re-  
move the incubus of doubt and indifference.  
I would also respectfully invite all persons who  
desire to be one of a company of 50 to take the  
balance of the stock not subscribed, to attend said  
Convention. And finally, I would most respect-  
fully request of each County to send up a monied  
expression of its confidence in the success of this  
great enterprise—which is, at last, the argumen-  
tum ad hominum.  
City papers please copy.

Whatever causes may have led to the defeat  
of the Whigs of Tennessee, no blame can attach  
to their gallant and noble-hearted standard-bearer,  
Governor Brown. He performed his duty nobly,  
manfully, and energetically. He proved himself  
true to his party and to his country; and if the  
entire party had but imitated his own glorious ex-  
ample, they would have no cause now to mourn  
over an inglorious defeat. He labored day and  
night, in sickness and in health, and traversed  
every section of the State to infuse life and spirit  
among his friends.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
**ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.**  
**TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
New York, Sept. 4—2 p. m.  
The steamer Washington arrived last night at  
midnight, having left Southampton on the 25th ult.,  
and bringing two days' later intelligence from Eu-  
rope. It is reported that a great battle has been  
fought at Groswarden, between the Hungarian  
and Imperialist forces, but the result had not trans-  
pired when the Washington sailed.  
The affairs at Comora remain the same.  
Vienna is garrisoned only by a few recruits, all  
the reliable forces being sent against the Hungarians.  
Presburg has been at length occupied by the  
Magyar troops.  
The Russians acknowledge a defeat in Transyl-  
vania, with the loss of 160,000 men.  
It is reported that 30,000 Russians, under Lu-  
ders, have been defeated and put to rout by Bem,  
with an inferior force, and compelled to take re-  
fuge in Wallachia.  
Letters from Vienna state that a great battle has  
been fought near Szegedin between the hostile  
armies, which lasted, without interruption, for  
several hours, and ended in the defeat of the Mag-  
yars.  
This is probably the battle first mentioned as  
having been fought at Groswarden. In this battle  
the Magyars are reported to have lost five  
pieces of artillery and 400 prisoners. The re-  
ports, however, are very contradictory, yet look  
favorably to Hungary.  
Ledru Rollin has returned to Paris to stand his  
trial. The Pope persists in his refusal to return  
to Rome. The people of Rome are becoming  
more excited by the arbitrary acts of the ecclesi-  
astical court.  
English funds continue firm. Cotton is also  
firm. No other commercial intelligence.

**COUNTERFEIT \$50 BILLS.**  
A gentleman from Rockingham County furnishes  
us a description of counterfeit \$50 bills in  
circulation. They purport to be drawn by the  
Bank of the State of North Carolina; made pay-  
able to I. T. Avery at the Branch at Morganton;  
letter A; No. 274; dated Raleigh, 4th May,  
1848; signed C. Dewey, Cashier, and D. Cam-  
eron, Pres't; the engraving well done, but Cam-  
eron's name badly executed. The bills are well  
calculated to deceive the best of judges.  
It was only last week that we noticed a coun-  
terfeit \$3 bill which appears to have emanated  
from the same direction as the above. It is high  
time the spurious bank which has been doing so  
extensive and successful a business were broken  
up. Is there no possibility of detecting the  
scoundrels?—Greensborough Patriot.

**A WONDERFUL DEFORMITY.**—A crowd of per-  
sons were gathered around a country wagon which  
was standing in front of the Farmers' Bank, on  
Monday afternoon, to look upon one of the most  
repulsive and remarkable instances of human  
malformation probably in existence. The unfor-  
tunate person is a young man from Rowan Coun-  
ty, N. C., apparently about 21 or 22 years of age.  
We are unable to describe the deformities  
anatomically, and words can hardly convey an  
adequate idea of them. Instead of hands, the bones  
of his arms have forked out at the wrist, making  
a malformation at the termination of each arm  
resembling the letter V, on the ends of which  
are the usual appendages to fingers. We will

not attempt to describe his other limbs, as it  
would be both a difficult and revolting under-  
taking. The young man stated that his health was  
very good. What his motive was, in coming so  
far from home, we are unable to say.  
Richmond Republican.

**Consumption disarmed of its Terrors!**  
**HASTINGS' Compound Syrup of Naphtha.**  
DR. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF  
NAPHTHA.—The great Remedy for Consumption,  
Decline, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats,  
Hoarse Throat, Wasting of the Flesh, Bronchitis,  
Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases of the Chest and  
Lungs.  
This celebrated preparation is pleasant to the taste,  
and is so speedy in its operations, that patients plain-  
ly feel its good effects in a few minutes after taking  
the first dose.

**HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA**  
is now being used in nearly all our hospitals,  
and is also coming into rapid use among all our best  
physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the  
lungs. It has been recommended in the most state  
of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. M.,  
of New-York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Ga.,  
writing to the agent at New-York, under date of  
Jan. 30, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen  
bottles of Naphtha Syrup ordered from you, and am  
convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient.  
Inclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will  
send me two dozen and a half bottles. I have two  
patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will  
be benefited by it."  
Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five  
dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.  
For sale by PESCUD & JOHNSON and WILL-  
IAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. Raleigh.

**NEARLY DIED.**  
On the 6th inst., by Johnston Busbee, Esq., Mr.  
Jonathan Nowell to Miss Sarah Honeycutt, both  
of Wake County.

**BY EXPRESS FROM PHILADELPHIA.**  
**200 PAIR ROBINSON'S SHOES,** for  
Ladies, Misses and Children; this day  
received by  
R. TUCKER & SON,  
Sept. 6th, 1849. 72

**SOAPS.**  
**ROUSSEL'S** unrivaled Shaving Cream—also  
Soaps of every variety for shaving and the  
Toilet. For sale by  
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.  
Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1849. 72

**SARSAPARILLA.**  
**A FRESH** supply of Townsends, Sands and  
Bristles, in store, and for sale by  
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.  
Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1849. 72

**10,000 DOLLARS!**  
**\$10,000 WORTH** of Wil-  
mington & Raleigh  
Rail Road Bonds, endorsed by the State of  
North Carolina, for sale at the Treasury  
Office. C. L. HINTON, Pub. Treas.  
Raleigh, Sept. 7th, 1849. 72 Im

**TAXES! TAXES!**  
I WILL attend at my Office, in the Court House,  
on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th inst.,  
to receive all taxes due by persons residing in the  
Raleigh District. All interested will please attend.  
CALVIN J. ROGERS, SHE-  
Riff, Raleigh, Sept. 6th, 1849. 72 2c

**CITY TAXES.**  
I WILL attend at my Office, in the Court House,  
on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th inst.,  
to receive all taxes due the City of Raleigh. All  
interested will please appear and settle up, as this  
will be the last notice given them.  
JAMES H. MURRAY, Col.  
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1849. 72 2c

**FALL IMPORTATION OF  
EARTHEN-WARE, CHINA AND GLASS.**  
SEPTEMBER 8, 1849.

We are receiving per the  
ships Francoisa, Susan E.  
Howell, and Henry Pratt,  
arriving from Liverpool, our supply  
of Earthenware and Chi-  
na, direct from the manufac-  
turers.  
And by arrivals from the  
North, we are receiving a full  
stock of Cut, Plain and Pressed  
Glass Ware, Looking Glasses,  
and a great variety of Family  
country trade.  
Country merchants are invited to call and exam-  
ine our stock.  
STEBBINS, DARRACOTT & CO.,  
101 Broad street, Richmond, Va.,  
September 5, 1849. 72

**Washington University  
OF BALTIMORE.**

**Medical Department.**  
THE annual session for 1849 and '50 will com-  
mence, with Introductory Lectures, on the  
1st Monday in October next.  
The daily Lectures thereafter will be temporarily  
delivered in the commodious building neatly fitted up  
for the purpose, on Liberty street, one door north  
of Baltimore.

**MEDICAL FACULTY:**  
Jons C. B. Monroze, M. D.—Institutes and prac-  
tice of Medicine; Med. Jurisprudence and Mental  
Diseases.  
GEOSE C. M. ROBERTS, M. D.—Obstetrics and  
Diseases of Women and Children.  
REGINALD N. WRIGHT, A. M. M. D.—Chemistry.  
A. SENEZAR PESCUD, A. M. M. D.—Anatomy  
and Physiology.  
E. N. WAGNER, A. M. M. D.—Surgery.  
A. S. FUGOTT, A. M. M. D.—Therapeutics, Mat.  
Medica and Hygiene.  
The duties of the Demonstrator will be performed  
by the Professor of Anatomy.

The Faculty have at their command the most  
ample means, apparatus, models, &c., for a course  
as thorough and complete as is delivered in the best  
regulated institutions in the country. The Obser-  
vational models are the largest and best ever imported,  
and were procured in Paris, at a great cost.  
The Faculty intend, as soon as possible, to fill the  
vacant chairs with gentlemen thoroughly qualified to  
meet the responsible duties thereof.  
They pledge themselves to unwearied devotion to  
the interests of all who may be disposed to put them-  
selves under their tuition.  
Tickets \$15 each; Diploma \$20; Demonstrator  
\$10; Matriculation \$5. Students arriving in the  
city are requested to call on some member of the  
Faculty, who will give advice with regard to the  
selection of a boarding house, &c., &c.  
For further information, address the Dean of the  
Faculty.  
REGINALD N. WRIGHT,  
No. 102, West Fayette Street,  
one door West of Liberty st.  
September 4, 1849. 72-4t