

W. A. Patterson

The Weekly Raleigh Register, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1849.

NUMBER 3.

REGISTER. PUBLISHED BY W. A. PATTERSON, PROPRIETOR. DOLLARS PER ANNUM. RALEIGH, N. C. October 20, 1849. CURRENCY. T. L. CLINGMAN, of this State, of the National Currency, will be in New-York, on Tuesday next, to-day. Mr. CLINGMAN has bestowed much study and attention on the subject, and his views are forcible and his arguments are strong. He seems to look to the interests of the people in different parts of the State, and in his bills based upon Governmental notes, upon a plan of Treasury notes, upon a plan of private Bankers, upon a plan of stocks with the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE LAST "STANDARD," &c., &c.

We can pardon a degree of dare-devil, dashing assertion—we can smile even at a good degree of impudence, so it be judiciously managed; but the bare-faced, double-distilled and unfiltered recklessness with which the last "Standard" teems, is really, almost past endurance. That paper contains two articles, in reply to the "Register's" views upon the proposed Wilmot Proviso Convention and some late strictures upon the course of Mr. Calhoun,—articles marked by no ability, but characterized, altogether and throughout, by that unfair and illogical species of reasoning, for which the "Standard" is so notorious. We are content to be misrepresented a single time, when a disclaimer on our own part brings a generous reparation; but when our position is constantly and willfully misrepresented, and our views distorted to suit the diseased vision of a degraded party opposition, a decent respect for the dignity of the Press alone prevents us from speaking of such conduct in the language that it is calculated to provoke. The Editor of the "Standard" seems to be as incapable of doing justice to a political opponent, as a Brahmin would be of rejecting an article of his religious creed.

The "Standard" thus speaks of our opposition to the proposition to hold a State Convention:—"That paper is opposed, just as we expected it would be, to any thing of the sort. It is so happy, so completely contented, and so well shielded against danger while nursing its favorite doctrine of Silence and Submission, that it will hear of nothing else, and besides, if it were to listen, even for a moment, to suggestions designed to unite the South as one man against aggression and fanaticism." &c. &c.

We are here again accused for the hundredth time, at the least, of an unwillingness to see the South united in opposition to the Wilmot Proviso; and in a subsequent part of the same article, it is charged that we do not reflect the sentiments of many Whigs in this community. The uniform tone of our paper proves the utter falsity of the former insinuation, and the latter is false in the spirit in which it was intended. We have frequently stated the difference between ourselves and the "Standard" to consist in this:—we are in favor of uniting the South upon a common ground on which we can all agree, that we may the better defend ourselves when assailed, and thus offer a moral resistance to all encroachments on our rights; the "Standard" is for presenting an issue on which it knows well the South cannot unite, and thus exposing us to the enemy, weakened and divided. We are for elevating this question of Southern rights above the struggles of party; believing it better that both parties should perish, as mere parties, than that our immediate homes and fire-places should be invaded and assailed. The "Standard" is for arraying parties with renewed animosity and venom on this question of slavery;—by denouncing every one as a traitor to the South that dares gainsay a partisan exposition of the Constitution on the subject. We are in favor of compromising this vexed question on terms that will save the honor and rights of the South—first, because we wish to rescue this subject from the vortex of party politics, and secondly, because the growing strength of the North and the increasing agitation of this question are every day rendering the South more insecure. The "Standard" is opposed, in the matter of Territorial Legislation, to occupying any ground that will admit of Compromise—because then its "occupation would be gone," and a favorite party cry be snatched from its mouth. As to the charge that we do not reflect the Whig sentiment on this subject, this we deny, so far as regards its opposition to the Wilmot Proviso. We reflect the Whig sentiment truly, when we say, that the Wilmot Proviso is unjust, illiberal, in violation of our fraternal connexion, and that it ought to be opposed by all constitutional means. We reflect the views of the Whig party in the main, when we say, that such prints as the "Raleigh Standard," et id omne genus, that are trying to divide and distract the South, are the worst enemies of the South, and are co-working and co-laboring with their Northern allies, the Abolitionists; that they are trying to make effectual, for party ends, though under different pretences, the same union between Locofocoism and Free-Soilism, that has been consummated in Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, Wisconsin, and other Northern States. We are no alarmists—the Whig party are not such—and we reflect their views and their apprehensions, when we warn the people of the South against this plot against their rights, hatched from the foul embrace of Locofocoism and Abolition. Although the Whigs may be divided in opinion, as to the mere question of Constitutional power in Congress, as involved in the Wilmot Proviso—yet they are all united, firmly united, in opposition to it; and feel too deeply the importance of union among Southern men to quarrel with and abuse each other, as to the ground of resistance, provided all agree that it is to be strenuously opposed.

Again—the Register says the "Standard" is for a "row," provided "the majority is"; and for "submission" provided the majority be for submission. A Convention, then, according to the Register, called for the purpose of taking State action in relation to Slavery, would be "a row"—an assemblage of "riotous" persons—a set of evil-doers and offenders against the public peace and public tranquility!

We can put but two constructions upon this extract. In deducing such a sequitur from our language, the "Standard" either sinned willfully or erred through ignorance. Certain it is, however, that any urchin, of twelve years, who has never opened a Whately or heard of the process called inductive reasoning, would laugh at such a beautiful exhibition of logical demonstration. We used the word "row," as those who read our article,

will see, altogether in reference to the extravaganzas of the "Standard" itself. The "Standard," further, in its second article, intimates a sympathy on our part with Free Soilism and calls us the "friend of Mr. Benton."—These assertions are FALSE IN FACT, FALSE IN SUBSTANCE, and FALSE IN EITHER AND BOTH PARTICULARS! We have said over and over again, until we are tired, that we are no advocate of Mr. Benton's and God forbid that we ever should be. We choose to leave him in the hands of his quondam friends and his prospective supporters in 1852.—However much we may have admired, at times, the indomitable energy and the commanding intellect of the man, we have never been able to stomach, with Locofoco relish, his overbearing arrogance and ridiculous conceit. We have never had a lower opinion of Mr. Benton, than when he stood highest in the favor and estimation of the Democratic party, and when he twined at will about his fingers a cringing Administration, that would stoop and kneel to conciliate his influence and his voice. We have no care for him or his fate, we repeat, but when the question at issue is Union or Disunion, and the parties to such an issue are Benton and Calhoun. It is our serious belief that Mr. Calhoun has done more than any man living to weaken the cause of Southern rights. We do not say, of course, that he is not sincere in his misdirected zeal—that he has not, perhaps, at heart, in the main, the interests and the rights and the honor of the South; but that the tendencies of his course and the influences of his mighty example have been to distract and debilitate, rather than to unite and to nerve. The "Standard" has dubbed his State the "Harry Percy of the Union"—aye, the Hotspur, with Spartansburg for its Shrewsbury, and a valor far exceeding its discretion!—There, this "Hotspur of the Union," on the 4th of July, our glorious National Anniversary, reads for her Manifesto, "instead of the Declaration of American Independence, Mr. Calhoun's Southern address, as more befiting the occasion, and adopts resolutions and avows sentiments, breathing of fraternal bloodshed and Disunion—thus, according to the "Standard" "endorsing him (Mr. Calhoun) with the full force and splendor of her sovereignty." So too she "endorsed him with the full force and splendor of her sovereignty" in the days of nullification; but Genl. Jackson called that *forceful and splendid exhibition of sovereignty, Treason*. Was the "Standard" then or any of its friends in favor of Mr. Calhoun and his schemes? But we beg the Editor's pardon; we opine he was too young then to have any participation in such matters, or if not too young, at least so inexperienced and unskilled in the political ways and means of the world, as to be a Whig. And yet, forsooth, the "Standard" rails at us for not following with hot haste this ignis fatuus—the "slippery ways for the feet of the weary" which we have so often shown that it leads to—for not steering our political course by such a false light. But here let us caution, as we have often done before, the "Standard" against the imprudent attempt, for mere party ends, to ride two *sapplings* at once.

For how—we have frequently asked the question, without being able to elicit a reply—does the "Standard" reconcile its newly awakened zeal in Mr. Calhoun's behalf, with the position of Genl. Cass, which it advocated so warmly during the late Presidential campaign? Does it still hold, with Genl. Cass, that the Territories alone have the right to exclude slavery from their borders, or to admit it; or, does it now coincide with Mr. Calhoun in the opinion that the Territories have no such authority, and that to admit it is treason to the South? If Genl. Cass is right, then the question is already settled, because New Mexico and California have declared that Slavery shall not exist within their borders? If it still admits Genl. Cass to be right, how can it coincide in sentiment with Mr. Calhoun, who pronounced the petition of the citizens of New Mexico, when presented in the Senate, to be insolent and infamous? If, however, on the other hand, the "Standard" has changed its position, since the Presidential Election, and now repudiates and rejects the doctrine of the Nicholson letter, and holds with Mr. Calhoun, that neither the Territories nor Congress have any right to exclude slavery, and that its exclusion by either will warrant a dissolution of the Union, let it come out and say so—and not nurse "its favorite doctrine of silence;" we may tell about the "submission" afterwards—and we are well warranted in then charging it with being leagued with those fanatics, North and South, whose settled purpose it is to dissolve and destroy the glorious heritage of our Fathers. Let it take either horn of this dilemma!

The same paper goes on to remark that:—"The question at issue is not a personal" one between Calhoun and Benton. It rises high above any man or set of men. It is, simply, whether the free States, by act of Congress and the sanction of the President, shall first interdict Slavery in the Territories—then abolish it in the District of Columbia—and finally, by agitation, petitions, and demonstrations of the institution, destroy it, or at least render it comparatively valueless in the sovereign States."

Now all this may be remarkably sensible, but we confess our utter inability to understand it exactly. What mean those "demonstrations of the institution?" We must presume, by the context, that something very terrible is intended. So look out.

We have not quite done yet. We conceive all this present discussion about this abstraction of Territorial Legislation to be altogether useless and immaterial. There may come a time, when a man's fealty to the South will have to be tested by other standards, than those at present prescribed by the Locofoco Press, as tests of orthodoxy;—this mat-

ter. If we are not grossly mistaken in the indications of the times, we may have presented to us, before very long, a question that will far override this Territorial question in importance and seriousness. If we have not mis-read our advices from our South-Western Territories, and misconstrued their import, they may spare Congress the necessity of providing them a Government, by arranging the matter as they ought to do, among themselves. (What will Mr. Calhoun say then?) The fanatics of the North, tireless and never resting in their schemes of mischief and of ruin, will renew their assaults upon the Union in a different and more vital quarter. They may attempt the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—we say they may do so; and we, for one, are prepared to resist all such encroachments, with our whole efforts and our best strength—peaceably, by all means, if we can; but still forcibly, if it so come, that we must! We have never admitted the existence of the power in Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; and we never intend to. We give the public, however, the benefit, again, of the Editor of the "Standard's" views upon the matter:—

"In the first article and the 8th section of the Constitution, it is declared that Congress shall "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the District of Columbia." Here is a grant of "exclusive" and supreme power. Why was not the same language used in relation to the Territories? Why, if as the Register declares, "the right of absolute and unlimited legislation" over the territories was intended to be delegated, did not the framers of the Constitution say so, just as they had said in relation to the District of Columbia?" Raleigh Standard of July 18th.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of North Carolina convened in this City, on Wednesday last, and adjourned its deliberations on yesterday. We are informed that a large number of Representatives were in attendance.

On Wednesday evening, the Representatives to the Grand Division and the Members of Subordinate Divisions in attendance, marched in torch-light procession, with illuminated banners and imposing Regalia, and preceded by a Band of Music, to the Presbyterian Church, where a vast concourse of Ladies and Gentlemen had already assembled, to witness the interesting ceremonies of the occasion. After the singing of a Temperance Ode, and an appropriate Prayer by the Rev. L. K. WILEY, eloquent Addresses were delivered by the Rev. BENNET T. BLAKE, and S. W. WHITING, Esq., of this City. We draw no invidious distinction, when we say, that the Address of Mr. WHITING was one of the most polished and beautiful efforts that we have ever seen or read. It is to be listened to.

The most interesting feature in the exercises of the evening, was the presentation, by the young Ladies attached to the "Select School" of Miss PARTRIDGE, of a superb Banner, the work of their own fair hands, to the Phoenix Division of the Sons. The following Presentation Address was delivered by Miss Mary Cooke, daughter of Wm. D. Cooke, Esq., of this City; and we knew not which to admire most—the chaste and beautiful sentiment of the Address, or the graceful simplicity and artlessness of the delivery.

GENTLEMEN: We have come here to night to assure you by our presence that your efforts in behalf of the great cause of Temperance have attracted the attention and merited the approbation of our sex.—Man seeks his pleasure in pursuing the objects of Ambition or Wealth—Woman lives alone in the cultivation and enjoyment of the social affections. She was given by the Creator to share his pleasures, to lighten his toils, to soothe his sorrows, and to be his guardian angel in the dark hours of anguish and suffering. In the sweet seclusions of home and around the happy fire-side where gather all who are dear to her upon earth, woman moves in her appropriate sphere, lighting your pathway with smiles from the overflowing fullness of her own joy, and clinging to the idol of her affections like the ivy to the Oak, even when the beauty and freshness of its verdure is faded and the stately trunk is yielding to the ravages of decay. But how many a home has been darkened, how many bright hopes crushed, how many trusting hearts broken, by the victims of intemperance, and if we have seen such homes again made happy, such hearts again made to rejoice, through your instrumentality, may we not be permitted to testify our interest in your progress and our ardent desire for your future success.

For this purpose, I have been selected, by the party of my friends, to present you on behalf of the Young Ladies of the "Select School" this Banner. It is the workmanship of their own hands; they desire that you will receive and preserve it as an earnest of their appreciation of the good you have already effected, and as an incentive to still greater efforts in your noble cause. Its designs are intended to remind you of the objects and obligations of your order. In the happy child and its faithful companion, you behold the emblems of love and fidelity, of confidence and protection. Bear these ever in mind; remember that the unprotected, and weak and confiding, look to you for protection and assistance; let them never be disappointed—bring back the erring bear with the wayward, comfort the suffering and the afflicted, and go as the messenger of mercy where ever the footstep of the destroyer hath invaded the home of peace and happiness, or marred in a single heart the image of its Maker. And as that fountain is represented gushing in an unceasing stream of pure and sparkling water, so may your order ever be a spring from which shall issue pure streams of healing influence to spread joy and happiness through our sorrow-stricken world. You may not receive the rewards of ambition or wear the laurel wreaths of the Conqueror, but a higher and holier reward shall be yours—you will enjoy the testimony of a good conscience, when your labors of love are ended, and the blessings of the Widow and Orphan shall halloo your memories, when the grass of the summer is green upon your graves.

The Address was handsomely responded to, upon the part of his Order, by JAMES J. LITCHFORD, Esq.

After the ceremonies at the Church were concluded, the torches were re-lit, and the Procession resumed its march through the principal streets of the City. It presented a grand appearance, as it moved so quietly and orderly along; and the strength of its numbers told a happy tale of the good that the Order has already accomplished and a destined still to effect.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. GALES:—AS LIFE INSURANCE

is a subject of growing interest and importance to the Public, and as every effort to speed its onward course, may result in good to some of our fellow-citizens, I beg a place in your paper for the following conversation, viz:—

"What first induced you to have your Life Insured?" "I became wearied out and disgusted with living merely to make money. The thing eats into the soul as badly, whether a man hoards for his children, or hoards to amass wealth for himself. By Insuring my Life, I have taken care that the children shall not want in case of my death, and now I give no thought to dollars, beyond the bills of the day: my accounts are all summed up in my professional receipts and household expenditures; I have no concern now, except to see that my daily income and butcher's bill balance each other."

"And the result is," said his wife, laughing, "that when I buy a new dress, or order a new piece of furniture, I only ask myself, can we afford it now? without giving a thought to the idea of saving, saving, forever saving, for some future golden period, which would never come until we had lost the power to enjoy it."

"A blessing on Life Insurance," was my involuntary exclamation, if it can thus "dethrone the Almighty Dollar" in the domestic circle, and bring sovereign gold down to a republican standard—leaving it all its legitimate respect from those who toil, "not for the sake of worldly gear, but for the glorious privilege of being independent"—leaving money all its legitimate respect as a means of living, but taking from it the worship of a life time. Truly a man who has Life Insured is unlikely to contract that disease of the soul which comes from the daily service of the money-god, in the aspiration to "grow rich," and having secured his children from poverty, a man has time to educate their minds, instead of perverting his own, by a selfish idolatry to the Golden Calf of wealth!" P.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT HENDERSONVILLE.

We were at a most enthusiastic Rail Road meeting in Hendersonville, on Tuesday the 2d inst. His Honor J. W. Ellis, presided, and addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Dr. Thomas, of Abbeville, Judge King, of Charleston, Chas. Baring, Esq., Col. Duncan, of Greenville, Gen. Elney and N. W. Woodfin, Esq., which told with good effect on a large and attentive audience, as may be judged from the fact of there being near \$10,000 subscribed. Well done, noble little Henderson! We know you and love you. This subscription goes to the Greenville Rail Road, which will now, beyond all question, be built and completed, and will benefit, when done, Buncombe and Henderson to an extent that is incalculable.

We took notes at the time, but the Secretaries were to furnish us with the minutes, which they to the last have failed to do, and we hastily give this imperfect article, and promise to give the interesting proceedings of that meeting at length in our next number. As we go to press, a meeting is going on in our Court House for the same purpose. Buncombe, do your duty. Asheville Messenger.

DIED.

On the 5th ult. at Uniontown, Perry county, Alabama, Mr. George B. Witherspoon, aged 22 years, youngest son of Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, of Hillsborough, N. C.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH.		MERCHANDIZE.	
COUNTRY PRODUCE.	CTS.	Salt, Liver's sack	\$2 a 24
Bacon Hams,	7 1/2 to 8	do Blown	2 45 to 2 75
Sides & Shoulders	6 1/2 to 7	Coffee, Rio, per	10
Cotton	9	" Lagaira	10
Corn	40 a 45	" Java	10
Meal	45 a 50	Sugar,	14
Flour	4 00 a 5 00	Molasses, gal	35 to 40
Feathers	25 a 30	Iron, Sw. des. pd	6
Hides, green	3 a 4	do extra sizes	7
" dry	8 a 4	English	do
Oats	30	Whiskey, gal	36
Wheat	80	Brandy, gal	75 to 80
Peas	40 a 50		
Fodder	40 a 50		
Butter	12 1/2 a 15		

FAYETTEVILLE.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. CENTS.	7-8 do do	6 1/2	
Cotton, lbs	95 to 104	Osnaburghs, yard 8 to 9	
Corn, bushel	43 to 45	MERCHANDIZE. CENTS.	
Flour, bbl	4 75 to 5	Bale rope, pd.	11
Feathers, lb	30	Bagging, lvy, yd	15 to 20
Hides, green, lb	3 to 3 1/2	do light	13 to 15
do dry	6 to 10	Lime, bbl	175 to 200
Tobacco, mannf. 5 to 15		Nails, keg, pd	5 1/2 a 5 1/4
Wool, lb	12 1/2 to 15	Oil, lamp, gal	87 to 140
Fayetteville Manufactures.		do tanner's bbl	1750
4-corn, pound	15	White lead, keg	1 1/2 to 2 1/4
4-corn bush, yd.	7		

Considerable alteration has taken place in prices this week. Cotton has advanced a quarter—corn fallen to 50—flaxseed advanced to 1 25—&c. A fair amount of business done during the week. The river still low, but a prospect of a rise.—Cur.

CHERAW, Oct. 9.—Cotton 9 to 10 1/2—Bacon 7 to 7 1/2—Corn 45 to 50—Flour \$5.50 to \$6—Iron 5 to 6 1-2—Lard 7 to 8—Salt \$1.72 to \$1.75.

Petersburg.

TOBACCO.—The market, with very light receipts, continues active. Prices are a shade higher than our last reports. Lugs range from 2 1/2 for very common, up to 5 1/2 for sweet working sort. Leaf from 4 1/2 to 8.

COTTON.—The transactions since our last, have been only about 200 bales, at 9 1/2 to 10 c on time—Holders are firm at 10 c for all prime parcels.

CORN.—There is less doing since our last, and 5 1/2 c is now the highest cash price. Some sales have been made at 5 1/4 c on time.

WHEAT.—There is a better feeling the past 2 or 3 days. We quote red at 85 c to \$1, and white at 90 c to \$1 05.

FLOUR.—Nothing beyond retail sales at 5 1/2 to 5 1/4.

BACON.—There is a better demand, without change in prices. Hog round 7 1/2, Sides 7, Shoulders 6 1/2 cents.

Prices of Uncurrent Money in New York.

North Carolina Notes—2 per cent. Discount.	
Virginia, "	1 1/2 " "
Whiting (Va.), "	2 " "
South Carolina, "	1 1/2 " "
Georgia, "	1 1/2 " "

NEW GOODS.



TASTY AND BEAUTIFUL.

JUST at hand from New York and Philadelphia, embracing every variety of style and fashion for the FALL and WINTER Trade of 1849, say: Rich embroidered, and Satin Striped Delaines, Plain and Satin Striped Merinoes and Cashmeres, Cashmere, Chamelone, and Tartan plaids, Plaid Orleans Cloth, and high colored Delaine, (for Children) Rich Chamelone Mohair Lustras, Dress and Modes colored Alpacaes, Made colored Paramatta, and changeable Alpacaes, Superior Blk, Plaid, and changeable Alpacaes, Beautiful Broadened Chamelone Lustras; (of every line) Jenny Lind Calicoes, and London Checks; (of new designs.) Five Plaid and embroidered Gingham, Super Gros de Rhine, and changeable Silks, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Bishop Lawn, Irish Linen, Long Lawn, and Thread Hkts, Beautiful China Pearl, and Leghorn Bonnets, Rich Bonnet, Cap, Neck and Belt Ribbons, Silk Fringes and Velvet Trimmings, (of every shade) Thread Laces, Edgings, and Muslin Trimmings, Bobbin Edgings, Silk and Worsted Braids, Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings, Red and White Flannels, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Plaid and Ombre shaded Linseys, Embroidered Cashmeres, and Rich Cashmere and Woolen Shawls. FINE CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Overcoating and Kentucky Jeans, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. T. A. MITCHELL. 84 64 Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1849.

Fall and Winter Clothing

For Sale at COSTUME HALL, Corner of Pratt Street and Centre Market Space, COMPRISING THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. PRICES REDUCED. DRESS, FROCK, SACK, BOX AND OVERCOATS, all colors, qualities and sizes—from \$2.50, 4.50, 4.75, 5.50 and upwards. FANTASIES of superior French cut and finish at \$1, 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.50, 3, 3.50 and upwards—embracing all styles. Fancy, Plain and plain Cassimeres, VESTS, embracing every variety, at corresponding prices. Boys' Sack and Overcoats. A large assortment of Boys' Sack and Overcoats 30 per cent. less than the usual prices. Also, a large stock of CLOTHS of every shade and quality, and every variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, always on hand, which will be made up to order, in the best, and most fashionable style at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. experienced Cutters, a good fit is always guaranteed. REMEMBER THE NAME AND PLACE, Corner of Pratt street and Centre Market Space, H. H. COLE. Baltimore, October 19, 1849. 84

NOTICE.

A Young Gentleman who is a Graduate of the University of N. C., can bring good recommendation, and has some experience in teaching; is desirous of obtaining a situation as a teacher in a good school. Address A. B. Hamilton, Martin County N. C., or the Editor of this paper. Oct. 19, 1849. 84

Boys Clothing.

Black Cloth Frock Coats, Tweed Cassimeres do Black and Fancy Cassimeres Pants, Black Cloth and Satinet Round Jackets, cheap. E. L. HARDING. 83 October 16, 1849. Standard copy.

Office of Adjutant General.

Raleigh Oct. 19 1849.

WHEREAS, a vacancy having recently occurred in the Office of Major General of the 7th Division of North Carolina Militia, to fill which an election has been held according to Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided: And, it appearing from the returns made to me, that, at the elections held in the two Brigades constituting the Division, on the 18th of August and 22d of September, GEORGE E. B. SINGLETARY of Raleigh, has been duly elected Major General of the 7th Division of North Carolina Militia: I have officially made known the same to His Excellency, CHARLES MANLY, Governor of the State of North Carolina, who has issued a Commission accordingly, bearing date, October 17th, 1849. Notice is hereby given, according to the requirements of the 11th section of the 73rd Chapter of Revised Statutes, that GEORGE E. B. SINGLETARY is duly commissioned Major General of the 7th Division of North Carolina Militia; and as such, all officers and Soldiers are required to yield him their ready obedience. R. W. HAYWOOD, Adjutant General. Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1849. 84 56

SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO.

CO, Just Received. ALSO, Just to hand, English Mustard, Sup. Carb. Soda, a prime article for Family use; Wire Fenders, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding; Looking Glasses, Brass and Fancy Cast Andirons; Brass Hoes and Common Shovels and Pans; Fong, Bellows, Spades and Shovels; Collins' Axes, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Plain Stocks, Hand Saws, Files and many other Tools. Jaconet, Cambric, checked, Plain Swiss and Mull Muslins; Garment and Furnishing Linen; Cotton Fringes, Thread Laces, edging and Inserting; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Inserting; Lute Edging and Lace, Plain and Figured Bobbinets, Black Merino, and High Colored Shawls; Cotton Hank kerchiefs, Black and Fancy Colored Cravats, Black Gros De Rhine 88th. For Sale on reasonable terms, by J. BROWN, No. 9, Fayetteville Street. Raleigh, October 19, 1849. 84

Just Received,

CHEST PRIME GUN TEA; also, Black Tea, and for sale by J. BROWN, No. 9, Fayetteville Street. Raleigh, October 19, 1849. 84