LOCOFOCOISM IN OHIO.

have already furnished a sample of the disgraceful scenes which have recently transpired in the State of Ohio. Proceedings of a like, and more degrading, character, continue daily to mark its sessions. Most of our readers will recollect the turbulent state of things in the Legislature, last winter, when a revolutionary and tyrannical majority manifested the wild spirit of anarchy, that well nigh overturned the sovereignty of the Government of Rhode Island, and that formerly set at naught the broad shield of New Jersey. As a means, then, of induducing the Whig members to yield their constitutional rights, the Locofoco members advised the people to resist the imposition of taxes—taxes which had been in existence for twenty years, and were necessary not only for keeping the wheels of Government in motion, but for the payment of the interest of the public debt. These men have shown themselves up as the champions of anarchy, and virtually arrayed themselves against the Government.

This is the Locofocoism that distinguishes the Democracy of Ohio, that sought to overthrow the Government of a sovereign State, and that came near driving W. J. Brown, in full bloom and power of his office, out of the country, what sort of Government might we expect? The Despotism of the Autocrat would be mild in comparison.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Advices from San Francisco to the 1st of December have been received at New York, per the steamer Panama, from the Isthmus of Panama.

Gen. H. Burnett has been elected Governor of California; John McDougall Lieutenant Governor, and Geo. W. Wright and Edward Gilbert, Representatives to Congress. The number of votes polled was about 15,000. Nothing was done as regards the United States Senators.

The country was quiet, and the prices of labor became much reduced, in consequence of the number of persons returning from the mines and the winter in the cities. San Francisco, it is stated, now contains 20,000 inhabitants.—Trade continued active, and the departures (we suppose) during the month of November, are stated to have equalled the arrivals.

Complimentary Entertainment

We learn from the Wilmington papers, that a complimentary entertainment, in the shape of an Oyster Supper, was given by the citizens of that place to Gens. Saunders and Harlee, on Monday evening, the 7th inst. The guests were severally called upon, and responded, says the "Commercial," in "their usual interesting and eloquent manner." Everything went off in fine style.

The "Milton Chronicle" comes to us this week, printed, mostly, on new type. We are sorry to learn from the Introductory of the Editor on entering upon his Ninth Volume, that the patronage of the paper does not justify the expense, and that this improvement has caused him.—The "Chronicle" fully *deserves* a liberal support, at the hands of the party. Published in the very heart of one of the strongest Locofoco sections of the country, it has always battled, nevertheless, for the Whig cause, with a spirit and energy worthy of all encouragement.

State of Religion in San Francisco.

The Rev. J. L. Van Mehr reports to the missionary society, which have sent him to labor in the field of California, that he is now engaged in the erection of "Grace Chapel" on a lot beautifully situated, and generously offered by Christian friends. The Church would soon be completed, and would be capable of seating four or five hundred worshippers. A parish school has also been opened, and near the church a cottage for the use of the missionary family. The town of San Francisco, the Reverend Missionary calculates, now contains 20,000 inhabitants, and though the ruling thought of many be money-making, much attention was also awakened on the subject of religion.

Great efforts were made by rotation services to meet the interest of the seamen. There had been efforts made to establish a German congregation. A missionary would be supported at Sacramento City, where there is a population of 8 or 10,000. The same may be said of Puebla. It is thought there would be a great change in the feelings of the mining population, and there is no doubt of the promising state of missions throughout California.

Ohio Politics.

The Democratic Convention of the State of Ohio has nominated Reuben Wood as the candidate of their party for Governor of the State. Mr. Wood was formerly, if not now, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and a gentleman of high respected talents and character. He was the man who catechised Gen. Cass in Cleveland on that memorable occasion when the "noise and confusion" were too great to permit the Gen.'s weak voice to be heard in reply.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Courier has the following: The Departments are now engaged in preparing an answer to the resolutions which were simultaneously moved by Mr. Clemens and Mr. Venable in the Senate and House, requiring the President to inform Congress whether he had appointed civil or military Governors in New Mexico and California, or a person to advise and aid in organizing State or territorial Governments. The reply will cover the whole ground and contain all the information desired. No military or civil Governor was appointed by this Administration. Gen. Riley and the military officers in these Territories, acted under authority derived from its predecessors, and the documents will show that Mr. Polk and his Cabinet are responsible for the grant of that power.—The Administration will not conceal, that it advised the formation of a state Government in California, and contributed its official influence to enable the people who were unprotected by Congress to give free and full expression to their wishes in this respect. The opposition are in a fair way of finding a mare's nest.

The Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, ex-Governor of Maryland, was, on Thursday, elected by the Legislature of that State a United States Senator for the unexpired term of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, which would terminate on the 4th of March, 1851, and also for a new term of six years, commencing at that time.

We clip the following from the New York *Evening Post*:

Injured Innocence.—The Washington Union, says—"During the last six months our humble sheet, and ourselves personally, have been the theme of unceasing calumny and abuse on the part of our discomfited and incensed opponents." Poor lamb!

☞ A Washington letter states that during the present month the equestrian statue of General Jackson, in bronze, will be completed, and placed on a granite pedestal in Lafayette Square, opposite the President's house. The proportions of this statue are represented as colossal, and the figure is said to be thrown into a very striking attitude. It differs, says the letter, from other equestrain statues in the particular of the horse being self-poised. In that of Peter the Great the horse is supported in his position by fastening the tail to the pedestal. This statue is the first of bronze ever made in this country, and, it is said, will reflect great credit on the artist, who is a young American of great genius, Mr. Clark Mills. The work was ordered by the Democratic Association of Washington, and the Government furnished the material in several pieces of cannon that were taken from the British at New Orleans.

☞ Mr. James has just published a new novel called "*One of a Thousand;*" upon which *Punch* exclaims, "only think, *nine hundred and ninety nine* are to follow!"

☞ The Charleston Mercury has read Gen'l Cass' Speech "with great satisfaction." When Mr. Calhoun comes out and shows how atrocious and dangerous its doctrines are to the South, we shall see somebody jumb Jim Crow.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1849.

I forgot to mention in my letter written last evening, the fact, that the Senate yesterday removed the Rev. Mr. Slicer from his post as Chaplain to that body, and filled the office with the Rev. Mr. Butler, the Pastor of one of the Episcopal Churches in this city. On the 6th ballot the vote stood: for Mr. Slicer, 30; for Mr. Butler 30; whereupon the Vice President gave his casting vote for Mr. Butler, and elected that pious and excellent gentleman.

Although Mr Slicer is a very decided partisan, and a sincere believer that the party *out* of power ought to be *in*—so believing from instinct, and not from study and research into the merits of the principle and measures of the two great parties of the day—yet it was not on account of his politics that he was proscribed. He belongs to the party which professes to believe in the doctrine of rotation in office, and, therefore, may console himself with the belief that he will be rotated into place again, one of these days.

In the Senate, to-day, a warm discussion was carried on, by Messrs. Hale and Chase, on the Northern side, and Messrs Clemens and Butler on the Southern side—all about the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature. There was good speaking, all round; but the subject was one calculated to interest but few save the agitators, South and North.

Finally the subject was laid aside, and the Senate, after a short Executive session, adjourned over to Monday next.

No Clerk was elected in the House. You have the ballotings and the result by telegraph. Mr. Foot, after running up to 103 votes, and beating Mr. Forney one, on that ballot, was withdrawn, at his own request, as a candidate.

To night the caucussing going on is not slow. I gather that a Locofoco Clerk will will be elected to morrow.

Investigations are going on by the 2d and 3d Auditors, in the matter of the extensive system of forgeries of officers' accounts, which I alluded to in a former letter. Some astounding developments have been made, which will soon come before the country in an official shape.

How like you Abbott Lawrence's reception in England, and his speech at the Scotch Benevolent Anniversaay? Have I not always maintained that he was one of the first men and soundest statesmen in the conntry? As Vice President, as Secretary of the Treasury, as Minister Plenipotentiary to any Foreign Nation or distinction, Abbott Lawrence is the man to acquit himself with high credit to himself and high honor to his country.—The Senate will soon put a stop to the idle rumor that Mr. Lawrence is to be rejected.

POTOMAC.

Attaining Wealth Suddenly—*By Advertising.*—Men, in this country, often attain wealth very suddenly. This is effected in various ways, yet in none more speedily, perhaps, than in compounding and vending patent nostrums. The following instances are to the point:

"Brandreth, with his pills, has risen from a poor man to be a man of extensive fortune. He has now at Sing Sing a three story factory for grinding his medicines. Aloes are carried into it by the ton, and whole cargoes of the pills are despatched to every part of the Union, and down everybody's throat. He has expended thirty-five thousand dollars in a single year for advertisements. Comstock begun with nothing, but by crowding his patent medicines, he has been able to purchase one of the finest houses in Union Place, and give magnificent soirees, suppers, &c. Moffat, adding bitters to pills, has run up a handsome fortune of $300,000. Sherman, taking the lozenger line, has emerged from his little shop in Nassua street, into a buyer of houses and lots by the wholesale. I need not mention Swain of Philadelphia, who by forcing his Panacea into people's stomachs can afford to buy a single head pearl for his daughter worth $20,000—to prove that we are a pill-eating and bitters-drinking people.

A Hint to Lexicographers to Come.—As Haynau passes current now as a synonym for everthing that is cruel, and wicked, and bad, we think the word "heinous" could be made more expressive if it were spelt "*Haynaus.*" The same with the word "heinousness." It would gain greatly in meaning and cruelty of expression, if it were to be written, for the future, "*Haynausness.*"

An Interesting Chritmas Dinner.—We understand that Apollos Woodward, Esq., of this borough, provided a Christmas Dinner for his children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, and had at his table on that day, a family rising of fifty, to cheer him with their happy countenances. Few persons at the age of seventy-five years, can boast of as numerous a progeny, and still fewer of having a daughter scarcely three months old! Besides, if all had been present who came within the above degrees of relationship, our venerable neighbor might have almost rivalled Priam of old, not to speculate in any way upon the future!

Lycoming Gazette.

"An Ocean of Flame."—The Madison (Wis) *Argus* says, that on Monday evening of last week "the low land northeast of the village, covered with the dry remains of a rank growth of vegetation, and about a mile square, presented one vast sheet of fire, lightning up the whole surrounding country for several hours. Accustomed, as we have been for years past, to the burning prairies, we have never before had so grand and majestic a view."

Alarming Crevasse near New Orleans.—The New Orleans papers of the latest date state that another alarming crevasse had occurred at Elin's plantation, in the parish of St. John the Baptist.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Fort Defiance, Jan'y 3, 1850.

Mr. Gales: In my communication written at the Warm Springs, on the 8th of Nov. last, I advanced some reasons why a Rail Road should be constructed, connecting our Central Rail Road with the Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, by a line running from Salisbury, through, or near to Statesville, Taylorsville, Lenoir, and through the John's River Gap of the Blue Ridge and valley of Watauga river, to the Tennessee Rail Road, at or near Jonesboro', Tennessee. I shall now conclude with some further views in connection with that subject.

"Fayetteville," in the communication referred to, was a mispri t, and ahould have been *Taylorsville, N. C.* My design was, to present this Road from Salisbury to the West, as an extension of our Central Road; as the main stem of a general system, worthy of the noblest efforts of a great State—leaving all the necessary branches to be constructed by individual or private enterprise. This extension, in connection with other Roads already chartered, would serve directly all the great interests in the State, and to some extent, every portion of her citizens. It would also open much the nearest connection with Kentucky and the North-western States, and quite as near also with Knoxville and the "far West," for Charleston, Norfolk, and the Ports of our State, as any practicable route connecting with our Central Rail Road at Salisbury. Should this connection be made with the Central Rail Road at Major Rufus Reid's, near Davidsons College, the system would be still more perfect.

The travelling intercourse between our State and the West and North-west, would be united upon our own Roads—to which may be added the immense travel between our Federal City and the South-west, especially so long as Virginia refuses a connection through the Valley, with Winchester.

In regard to Freight, this route would possess equal or superior advantages to any in the Southern States, especially if extended to Lexington, Kentucky, where it would form a *general connection* with the North-west, and a continuous and tolerably direct line, passing through every variety of climate and production in the United States. A highly commercial and lucrative interchange of commodities would thus be created, and new life and energy infused on the very day that the contracts shall be let. Passing too, through a large section of country possessing superior advantages in climate and water power for manufacturing purposes—abounding in stone coal, plaster and salt, also in inexhaustible supplies of iron ore, pronounced by men of science equal to any yet discovered, and superior to any other on the American Continent, All these elements of wealth would serve to swell the tide of commercial and general prosperity.

By referring to a good map, it will be seen that this plan will carry out, in effect, the cherished plan of our own distinguished and lamented Dr. Joseph Caldwell; also, the original design of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, with greater advantages to our State; also, the design of the General Government, in 1831, in ordering the survey of a Road from Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, to the South-western extremity of Linville Mountain, in North Carolina, for the construction of which the House of Representatives, in 1836, instructed a Committee to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation.

The failure of these projects was manifestly attributable to difficulties which do not exist in the plan proposed, and which have unfortunately discouraged further efforts. The line from Portsmouth to Linville, surveyed by Lieut. Col. S. H Long, Topographical Engineer, in 1836, was perhaps the most impracticable that could have been selected, for uniting the interests of the Southern and Northwestern States, passing as it did through the roughest portion of Kentucky and North Carolina, and almost directly across the mountain ranges of Virginia and Tennessee; the passes through which Col. Long describes as "*not presenting any tolerable coincidence with the line of the contemplated Road*" His description of almost the whole route is unfavorable, excepting his allusions to the fertile valleys in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, and a flattering notice of Clinch and Holstein Rivers—which, he says, "are to be regarded as *channels of incalculable importance*, whether viewed in connection with our present project, or in reference to their *future high destination*, which ensures to one of their vallies, as least, the distinction of becoming hereafter a portion of the *great thoroughfare*, connecting by the most direct, easy, safe and practicable route between the Cities of New York and New Orleans. Although the difficulties and expense of rendering these streams navigable, may render such an object unadvisable or even hopeless, yet *no doubts are entertained*, that the facilities afforded by their valleys for the construction of *Rail Roads*, are such as to *ensure*, in all human probability, the eventual accomplishment of the latter."

Precisely through these "fertile valleys" of N. Carolina and Tennessee, the Road now proposed is designed to run; and the passes through the mountains *do present a remarkable coincidence* with the *direction* of this route. Passing smoothly between the South and Brushy mountain ranges, at some point in the valley of the Catawba, and through the Stone and Iron mountain ranges along the banks of Watauga river, to its junction, with the Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, I believe there is no very serious obstacle in the way, except the Blue Ridge, at the John's River gap; and there is much reason to believe that this can be more easily passed than any other gap of the Blue Ridge in the State. By the junction alluded to, the connection with Knoxville will be completed. Leaving the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road at some point above Knoxville, and following the survey of the Charlotte and Cincinnati Rail Road, (or possibly a nearer route) the connection with Lexington may be also completed.

It does appear clear to my mind, that this plan would be one of the greatest importance to the welfare of the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky—one of vital consequence to the Rail Road interests of each—*and a strong bond of union!*—a bond which might prove to be *the true "Keystone"* in the arch of this great Republic, and enable these three States to say with united voice to ultras, North and South: "thus far shall ye go and no further!"

As this project is truly national in its character, and a similar one (of far less importance) has been recognised as such, by the General Government; we might with justice and propriety appeal to her for aid: But shall it be said that these three great States are unequal to the task, with their own best interests—State pride—and a lofty patriotism to stimulate them! Shall it be said that either of them could not pay a few millions of debt—when all the *great elements of wealth*, with which a kind providence has blest them, shall be brought into a state of activity! Shall citizens of North Carolina *still* say this! Oh banish such unworthy thoughts—or let us forget that North Carolina was ever a State!! Humbly solicit the appellation of "*Carolinians" or Virginians*—and

In our noble sisters' care,
Seek inglorious slumber there!!

WM. A. LENOIR.

From the Spirit of the Times.

LAST CASE OF ABSENCE OF MIND.

Journeying from Opeleika to Montgomery, by Rail Road, on a hot day in October, with the usual crowd of ladies and gents wending their way from summer recreation towards winter toils, we formed a variety from both sides of the Atlantic. Nothing of an extraordinary character occurred until the Conductor called out, "Franklin! dine here, gentlemen!" All proceed to do justice to the good things which "mine host" always spreads, and as they finish, with the customary (50 cts) bow, proceed to the cars.—All are on the train, when a negro waiter runs up, and holding a hat to public gaze, asks, "What man hab got the wrong hat?" A passenger on the platform takes it, and repeats the question with as little effect, then turns it round, and after a slight glance at the inside, cries, "No. 158! who claims the baggage!" (the maker had the number of his store in very large figures)—presto, change! A Frenchman at the extreme end of the car jumps up, looks forward, and rushing hatless to the door, exclaims, "Numbaire von hondred fevety-eight, my hat!" takes it, and goes to his seat, muttering—"Ah, ze hat, moi hat."

The negro desiring an exchange, the passenger went to No. 158, and the following dialogue ensued:—

"The waiter wants the hat you brought out."

"Massa Ned's waiting for it."

"Ah, mon ami, ze hat, moi hat, numbaire 158"

"Well, where is the other?"

"Ah, me explainez—you see, me meet at dinnaire one personne, vere particulaire fren of moine. I be vare much engage vis conversation vis him—ve valk out—I so much engage vis my fren I tink I av ze hat in my han all ze time. I sit down in ze car, and I no tink nevaire of ze hat—ven you hallaire vare loud, "whose hat No. 158?" I know zat numbaire, moi hat. Ah, mon ami, ze hat moi hot."

'But where the devil is the other hat?'

Reaching under the seat, he drew forth a—napkin, for a moment looked at it aghast, and then, with a smile (such as is a Frenchman's alone) said 'Ah, mon ami, pardonnez moi, I zink it vas ze hat; I take him in moi han—I valk out—I so much engage in conversation vis my frien, I zink I av ze hat in my han. I put him undair ze seat—you see, dis [the napkin] is not my hat—dis, No. 158, ze hat, moi hat.'

And amidst a general burst of laughter, the napkin, as the train moved off, was thrown to the negro, who stood crying out—'I want Massa Ned's hat!!' Or the ONE OF 'EM.

Mobile, Dec. 31, 1849.

Clean Shirts.—Almost every person has something of which he prides himself, says the Olive Branch, and not a few think more of their dress than any thing else—some of one article, and some of another; and the article is as likely to be a shirt as it is a dress coat or a new hat. A clean shirt is everything with one man, while a dirty one seems equally the pleasure of another. Many years ago we heard the following anecdote of Judge Parsons, of Boston, and Harrison Gray Otis, who was then a lawyer of the Suffolk Bar. Gray was noted for his clean linen, and the Judge was noted for his opposite extreme.—One day when they were together, engaged in pleasant conversation—Gray said,

'Judge, please to tell me how often you change your shirt?'

'Once a week,' replied the Judge. 'How of ten do you change yours!'

'Every day, to be sure,' said Gray.

'You must be a dirty fellow, then,' continued the Judge, 'to be obliged to change your shirt every day!'

But it seems other great men have cracked their jokes on the dignified subject of clean shirts, as the following anecdotes will show:

The late duke of Norfolk was notorious for the carelessness of his habits, which occasionally degenerated into something worse than slovenliness. He complained, one day, to Dudley North, that he was a martyr to rheumatism, to remove which he had fruitlessly tried every thing.

'Pray, my lord,' asked North, 'did you ever try a clean shirt?'

Anthony Pasquin, as filthy in person as in mind, having received a ticket to a masquerade from Lord Barrymore, asked the donor to help him to an easy disguise.

'Oh!' said his lordship, 'go in a clean shirt, Anthony, and nobody will know you.'

The deaths in St. Louis for the week ending Dec. 24th, were only 31—1 of cholera.

Breach of Promise.—A girl of the name of Hannah Leander has lately recovered a verdict of $1,700 in the district Court of St. Louis, Missouri, against a Mr. Wilcox, for a breach of promise of marriage.

A man named Raynor died in Wheeling recently at the advanced age of one hundred and ten years.

Consumption disarmed of its Terrors!!

HASTINGS'

Compound Syrup of Naphtha.

DR HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The great Remedy for Consumption, Decline, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Husky Throats, 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 plainly feel its good effects in a few minutes after taking the first dose.

HASTING'S 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 worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, 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 Hastings' 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 benefitted by it."

☞ Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by P. F. PESCUD and WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. Raleigh.

AT HARDING'S CLOTHING STORE, still on hand, a full assortment of Winter Clothing at reduced prices. E. L. HARDING.

January 15, 1850. 5

☞ Standard copy.

Mail Arrangements.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m.
" " " " Closes at 11 1-2 a m.
Southern—Two-horse stage, Due daily at 11 a. m.
" " " Closes at 12 m.
Greensborough—Four-horse stage, Due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.
Closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.
Newbern—Four-horse stage, Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 pm.
Closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p m
Tarborough—Two-horse stage, Due Monday. Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m.
Closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.
Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, Due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m.
Closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m
Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m.
" " " Closes Friday at 1 p m.
Holly Springs—Horse mail, Due Monday at 4 p. m.
" " Closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

WILLIAM WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, September 20th, 1849

MARRIED

At Live Oak, Florida, Arvah Hopkins, Esq., to Miss Susan Branch, daughter of Ex-Governor Branch.

Died,

In Guilford, the 9th inst., after a lingering and painful illness, James W. Doak,—for a great number of years Sheriff of Guilford, and a Representative in the Commons of the last Legislature.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE REGISTER.

Raleigh.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.	CTS.	MERCHANDIZE.	
Pork	4 00 a 4 50	Salt. Liver'l. sack	2 a 2 10
Bacon Hams,	6½ to 8	do Blown	2 40 to 2 50
Sides & Shoulders	5½ a 7	Coffee, Rio, pd	12½
Cotton	9	" Laguira	12½ a 15
Corn	45	" Java	15
Meal	40 a 45	Sugar,	9 to 10
Flour	4½ a 5	Molasses, gal	35 to 40
Feathers	25 a 30	Iron, Swedes pd	6
Hides, green	4	do extra sizes	7
" dry	8 a 10	English do	5
Oats	30	Whiskey, gal	35 to 40
Wheat	80	Brandy, gal	75 to 100
Fodder	40 a 50		
Butter	12½ a 15		

FAYETTEVILLE.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.	CENTS		
Cotton, lbs	11	7-8 do do	6¾
Corn, bushel,	50 to 55	Osnaburgs, yard	8 to 9
Flour, bbl	4¾ to 4¾	MERCHANDISE.	CENTS.
Feathers, lb	30	Bale rope, pd.	to 11
Hides, green, lb	3 to 3½	Bagging, hvy, yd	15 to 20
do dry	6 to 10	do light	13 to 15
Tobacco, manufd.	5 to 15	Lime bbl	175 to 200
Wool, lb	15	Nails, keg, pd	5 to 5½
Fayetteville Manufactures		Oil, lamp, gal	87 to 140
Cotton yarn, pound	15	do tanner's bbl	1750
4-4 brown sht'g, yd.	7	White lead, keg,	1½ to 2½

CHERAW, Dec. 4.—Cotton 9½ to 10½—bacon 7 to 7½—flour 5 to 5½—iron 5 to 6½—Salt $1½ to $1¾—corn 40 to 45—Molasses 35 to 40.—*Gar.*

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

Reported for the Intelligencer.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1850.

TOBACCO.

There has been rather more doing in this article, and prices have declined from ¼ to ½ on Lugs and Common Leaf.

COTTON.

There is a very active demand, and all that offers readily bring 10¼ for good quality. Market tending upward.

CORN.

Small sales at 50 cents. There is a fair demand at this price.

WHEAT.

In good demand at 70 to 103 cents for common to prime white and red.

FLOUR.

Sales by retail at $5. No large sales to report.

BACON.

7½ to 7¾ cents for new Hog round; Sides 6¾, Shoulders 5 to 5¾.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce in your Paper the following gentlemen as Candidates on the

LAW AND ORDER TICKET.

For Intendant of Police:

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.

For Commissioners in the Eastern Ward:

P. F. PESCUD and ELDRIDGE SMITH.

For Commissioners in the Middle Ward:

E. B. FREEMAN, JOHN PRIMROSE and T. R. FENTRESS.

For Commissioners in the Western Ward:

S. W. WHITING and SILAS BURNS.

☞ FOR SALE OR RENT. ☜

A DESIRABLE residence containing 364 acres, known as the Oakley plantation; the late residence of A. A Jones, about 10 miles North of Raleigh, within one mile of Huntsville Depot, and adjoining Wake Forest District. The above situation has a good Dwelling and other needful out houses; on it is a fine stand for a Doctor, a good summer retreat from sickness, most excellent good water, and the plantation in fine order to cultivate either in corn, cotton or tobacco. For terms apply to

SETH SONES.

Pomona, Jan'y 15, 1850. 5 3tpd

☞ Standard copy.

N. B. Those who wish to buy or rent would do well to apply soon. S. J.

I. O. OF O. F.,

SONS OF TEMPERANCE, MASONS, AMERICAN MECHANICS,

AND ALL OTHER SOCIETIES, are respectfully informed that I am prepared to furnish them, at the shortest notice, with every description of

Regalias, Jewels, Lodge Equipments, Banners, Flags, &c.

Having had some years experience at the North in the above line, and possessing unusual facilities for execution, I can confidently assert my ability to compete with any other establishment in the United States, in style, quality and price.

N B—I have on hand a splendid assortment of **Masonic, Encampment, and Subordinate Lodge Regalias, Jewels, &c**

Orders from abroad faithfully and punctually attended to. P. HORTON KEACH,

Trimming Store and Manufactory,

149 Main st. Eagle square, Richmond, Va.

January 11th, 1850, 5 1m

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GRANVILLE WHIG.

A Weekly Paper, devoted to Politics, News, Internal Improvement and Southern Manufactures.

Edited by GEO. WORTHAM.

A PAPER bearing the above title will be issued in the town of Oxford, N. C., on Wednesday the 13th of February next.

While the Granville Whig will advocate the measures of that Great Conservative Party, it will pursue a fair and candid course towards the Opposition, bestowing censure on whatever is censurable, and ever battling for truth, regardless of the source whence it emanates.

A correct compendium of foreign and domestic news, drawn from a number of well selected exchanges, will be given weekly in its columns, together with statistics and general information on the engrossing subjects of Internal Improvement and Southern Manufactures.

A portion of its columns will be devoted to religious intelligence and matters of general interest, and a few choice literary selections will also be found among its contents. In short, it will be the object of its Editor to make it a good Whig Paper, combining amusement with valuable information.

The Granville Whig will be published weekly with clear type, on good paper of medium size, at the exceedingly low rates of

$2 00 per annum

Or **$3 00** if not paid in six months from subscription.

Address the Editor (post paid) Oxford, N. C.

Whig papers throughout the State will please copy.

STATE of North Carolina—Bertie County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1849.

H. H. Hardy, vs. Levi Holder } Original Attachment returned "Levied on Land."

On motion in open Court, it is ordered that Publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, for the defendant Levi Holder to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Bertie, at the Court House, in Windsor, on the second Monday of February next, and replevy said property and plead, or Judgement *pro confesso* will be entered up against him.

Witness Jonathan S. Tayloe, Clerk of said Court, the second Monday of November 1849.

By order of Court,

JONA. S. TAYLOE, Clerk.

January 11th, 1850. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½] 5

AROMATIC VINEGAR.

SOMETHING new and superior to Cologne, for all purposes of the Toilet. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS HAYWOOD & CO.

Male Academy,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M., Principal.

THE Exercises will be resumed on the second Monday, which is the 14th day of January, 1850.

The present Principal was called to the charge of this Institution *ten years ago*, since which period its patronage has continued uniformly to increase. To his numerous Patrons throughout the Country, he returns his sincere acknowledgments, and he hopes, by untiring zeal and fidelity in the discharge of his highly responsible duties, to merit the continued support of a liberal and enlightened public. The ablest Instructors are engaged with him in the various departments of the School, and a discipline, at once mild and firm, is enforced. The strictest attention is paid to the *moral* as well as intellectual improvement of the Boys entrusted to his care—Boys are fitted for the advanced classes in College, or for the active duties of life. The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions, at the close of each of which Public Examinations will be held. Students from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal. Terms as heretofore.

Dec. 14th, 1849. 100 8t

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

Franklin County., N C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE Session for 1850, will commence on Jan. 7th, at which time it is very desirable that the Students be present. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars, address the Principal or

DR. JOS. B. OUTLAW,

President Board Trustees.

Belford P O., Nash Co., Dec. 12, 1849 } 100 t15thJ

Mayland's Snuff, No. 2.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Togas and Cloaks.

THIS day received pr. Express line, 50 Togas and Cloaks, all qualities.

E. L. HARDING.

Nov. 24, 1849 94

ROCK ROE.

PRIME Rock Roe, in half Barrels or at retail for sale, by WM. PECK & SON.

December 11th, 1849. 99 4w

FRESH RICE.

FRESH Rice, new Crop just received.

WM. PECK & SON.

December 11th, 1849. 99 3w

Oxford Male Academy,

E. H HICKS A. M. Principal.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 14th January, 1850. The course of instruction is such as to prepare boys for admission into the University of this State. Distinctions are awarded at each semi-annual examination, and reports upon the scholarship and deportment of each Scolrent are sent to the parents or guardians twice each session. The principal is prepared to accommodate ten or twelve boarders. His residence is near the Academy, and a half mile from Oxford.

Terms per Session of five months:

Board, including washing, Fuel, &c.	$45 00
Elementary English Studies,	10 00
Advanced,	15 00
Classics,	20 00
French,	10 00

January 11, 1850. 2 3t

55,000 DOLLARS!

☞ THE GRAND HIGH CAPITAL PRIZE ☜

In the Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland, Drawn December 22, 1849,

Sold by COLVIN & CO.

EIGHT CAPITAL PRIZES SOLD IN DECEMBER.

"'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange."

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Every State in the Union represented in the list of Capitals sold last year at COLVIN & CO'S.

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55,000	Dollars,	sold and	sent per order	Virginia
25,000	"	"	"	Ohio.
15,000	"	"	"	Alabama.
5,000	"	"	"	Louisiana.
4,000	"	"	"	Pennsyl'a.
20,000	"	"	"	N. Carolina.
5,000	"	"	"	Tennessee.
12,000	"	"	"	Indiana.

LOTTERIES FOR JANUARY 1850.

Date.	Cap'l Prize.	No. of Bal's.	Tk'ts.	Price of Package of Qrs.
Jan. 17,	3 of 10,000	72 Nos 13 drawn,	5,	16 00
Jan. 18,	18,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	17 50
Jan. 19,	37,500	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	10,	32 50
Jan. 21,	25,000	78 Nos 13 drawn,	8,	27 50
Jan. 22,	24,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5,	17 50
Jan. 23,	33,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	32 50
Jan. 24,	20,000	78 Nos 12 drawn,	5,	17 50
Jan. 25,	10 000	66 Nos 13 drawn,	4,	11 00
Jan. 26,	60 000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	20,	70 00
Jan. 28,	27,500	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	8,	27 50
Jan. 29,	18,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	17 50
Jan. 30,	32,000	78 Nos 13 drawn,	10,	32 50
Jan. 31,	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	5,	17 00

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Better than a California Adventure!

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Managers' Official Drawings, with statement of result, sent under close envelope to all who order tickets.

All communications strictly confidential.

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British Lustre—For Cleaning Stoves, in Store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

TO THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH.

JOHN SIMMS would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh, that he is a Candidate for the office of Constable in District No. 1, and if elected, will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully.

Raleigh, January 9, 1850. 2t 4

STATE of North Carolina—Warren County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1849.

Peter B. Hawkins, vs. Philemon Hawkins. } Original Attachment Levied on Money in the hands of Joseph T Jones.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Philemon Hawkins is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Ple