RALEIGH REGISTER.
PUBLISHED BY
SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
"Lo, how the plans of fair delightful peace,
Unwarpt by party rage to live like brothers."
RALEIGH, N. C.
Saturday, August 3, 1850.

The Weekly Raleigh Register,
AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LI. RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 7, 1850. Number 44.

State Election.

WAKE COUNTY.

Saunders, Newsom and Rollins, Commons;—Mary Jones, Senate—all Locos; no change. We have not yet received a full statement of the vote. We will publish it in our next.

William H. High, of this City, is elected Sheriff, over Calvin J. Rogers, the present incumbent.

The vote for Governor, (official) stands, Reid 14450; Manly 979; majority for Reid 471. Majority in 1848, 302.

CUMBERLAND.

The official vote in Cumberland, (as we learn by Telegraph, from Fayetteville) stands Reid 1071—Manly 602. Reid's majority in 1848 was 55.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

We commence the publication of Mr. Clay's recent great Speech, in the Senate, to-day, with the expectation of being able to complete it in two subsequent issues. We feel confident that we can give our readers nothing more acceptable at present. This is probably the last great effort Mr. Clay will ever make upon the theatre of public life, and it is a legacy, which posterity will prize, as by no means the least of the many gigantic efforts that have made Henry Clay known and admired in every quarter of the habitable globe. The people of the State have just emerged from an unprecedentedly acrimonious political campaign, in which the elements of party discord have been very bitterly arrayed—and it is interesting, to turn from our angry disputes and think of the enlarged patriotism, the boundless love for the Union, the elevated tone and exalted virtue, that distinguish and pervade this last and free offering of the noble old Patriot and Sage. We earnestly commend this Speech, therefore, to general perusal; assured, that all who venerate devotion to Country and admire pure and soaring eloquence, will find in both particulars, ample compensation for any time the perusal may cost them.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

In all the annals of party chicanery and unprincipled partisan warfare, we have never known a canvass conducted with such recklessness and vim, and such an utter disregard of the rules of decorum and propriety, as have marked the course of the Loco Foco Press and leaders of the State in the excited campaign through which we have just passed. The Convention, indeed, which assembled in this City, set an example to the underlings, which was greedily imitated to the last; and if ever a set of men, acting in any capacity, exposed the hollowness of their pretensions and the purity of their purposes, by their acts, it was the Convention. It was an attempt again to put the fruits of our fathers' wisdom in the political market, to be huckstered off for party profit. It was an effort to build up, by deception, the broken and desperate fortunes of Loco Focoism in North Carolina. It was an attempt, by vily stratagem, to gain possession of the citadel, from which the hosts of faction have so often been beaten in the open field of political warfare, and from which, they firmly believe and trust, they have again been driven in disgrace. It was a lamentable substitution of the arts and crafts of demagoguism for honest manship and fair-dealing. Faithfully, we have said, did the underlings do their part. No stone has been left unturned to accomplish their purposes, and no artifice has been considered too low to be embraced.

Most prominent of all, the question of Equal Suffrage was again put forward for the purpose, in the first place, of making converts, through the hypocritical affection for popular rights; and in the second place, for the purpose of diverting the public attention from their manifold political misdeeds. They would as much regret seeing the question settled definitely, as the Abolitionists would the adjustment of the Slavery question.—They were not willing to let the People decide it; they know that it did not first emanate from the popular wish, and that the ballot-box will take the subject out of their hands. They threw it as an element of party politics into the campaign; and all tricks of electioneering stratagem were resorted to in order to give it a party hue. The attempt has been made to lull Western Whigs by the cry-trap about popular rights—the People in the East have had palmed off upon them the vilest slander, appealing to their sectional prejudices—has the public mind been diverted from the issue really involved. If the trick succeeds, of which we have no fears, the shout is to be raised, and the echo to be reverberated from ocean to mountain, that the people of North Carolina have abdicated their Whig faith and principles. We are decidedly opposed to mingling up constitutional reform with party issues—not only because a change of the organic law should ever be prevented unsullied from the mire and dirt of faction, but because in such a contest no one can safely foretell what influences have swayed the popular judgment, or what isolated question may have obtained the popular sanction. This constitutes the strongest objection to constitutional amendments, by the Legislature. Those elected by party influences, and for the purpose of accomplishing party ends, are not fit to discharge the delicate and important trust of constitutional reform, nor are they calculated to reflect the unbiassed popular will.

We wish our position to be clearly understood on this question. So far as the principle of allowing all qualified voters for the Commons to vote for Senators is concerned, we have no objection whatever to it. We do not believe that a more stable or conservative Senate is obtained by the present system of voting than if its election were devolved upon the entire mass of voters.—Had we were opposed to this project of a change, we are still opposed to Mr. Reid's system of effecting the change—because we see it is a mere pretence for party purposes—because it is calculated to distract the public mind in its decision of other more pertinent issues—and because it will, if carried out, accomplish the end of equalizing popular rights, as pretended.

All in all, however, it is *office*, OFFICE, for which the Loco Foco leaders pant, as the horse leech does for blood. This is the absorbing passion. Freedom, Country, National glory, are all as dust in the balance, compared with the delights of office. This was the moving spring in the late struggle. This was the whole secret of their outcry against Gen. Taylor and against Gov. Manly. They could prefer no charge against either in regard to their public policy. In their attempts to do so, they exposed their shallow hypocrisy. The resolutions of their Convention were evidently a piece of patch-work, made up of the odds and ends of *twelve* ws of the different factions, of which this [illegible]table brotherhood was composed. Thus they showed their cloven-foot. Thus they rendered innocuous the poison of their slander, by mixing ingredients that neutralised each other.

THE LATE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The gratification which we, in common with the people of North Carolina, have experienced at the appointment of Gov. Graham to be Secretary of the Navy, is moderated in no degree, (it is due to candor to confess,) by a consciousness that any great loss has been sustained, in the withdrawal of *W. Ballard Preston*, the former Head of that Department. The selection of a Cabinet officer from Virginia, at the first, caused general dissatisfaction throughout the Whig party of the country—and for obvious reasons. Virginia has enjoyed a monopoly of offices under the Government, ever since the adoption of the Constitution, and has always bowed at the shrine of Loco Focoism, with all the unchanging faith of the devotee. But, as it was, surely that ancient and venerated commonwealth had many "far worthier sons" than *W. Ballard Preston!*

We should have been willing to have allowed Mr. Preston to retire into that obscurity, which has been anticipating his withdrawal from public affairs, but for a recent occurrence, which has aroused a feeling of deep and just indignation among the Whigs of this State. We allude to the fact of his having bestowed the patronage of his Department *upon the "Raleigh Standard,"* to the utter disregard of the claims of our Whig journals. And this, too, is done in the midst of an excited political campaign, while the Whig Press was earnestly labouring, night and day, to sustain the Administration in North Carolina, and in face of the fact, that this organ of North Carolina Loco Focoism was weekly bespattering it with the most rabid and shameless denunciation. In the very number of the "Standard" indeed, in which the advertizing referred to first appears, the Administration was pronounced "corrupt and imbecile, and *Mr. Preston, himself*, was placarded as a "traitor to the South." The timely bestowal of his patronage doubtless just about compensated the Editor of the Standard for the expense of having issued a *Semi-Weekly* "Standard" during the late Campaign!

We have been urged to these remarks by no improper spirit. Had the patronage in question been given to any one of our Whig contemporaries, we should have been pleased and satisfied with whatever selection might have been made; but we do indignantly protest against such contemptuous and *insulting* treatment of the claims of the Whig Press of the State, and most of all, against such treatment at the hands of one, neither whose qualifications nor services justify him in putting on airs.

THE ELECTION

The long agony is past—the election is over; and that it is so, must cause the most *poignant grief* in the breast of every philanthropist, every lover of order and decency, and every sincere well-wisher to the "peace and dignity" of the citizens of this State. It has called forth and afforded such an opportunity for the display of the cardinal virtues—such a number of kindly feelings have been brought into action, and such an excess of charity and love of truth made manifest—that we shall henceforth look upon a contested canvass as affording a first-rate specimen of human nature.

At the polls, there was a slight lack of that calm Roman dignity ascribed to us by our Fourth-of-July orators—inasmuch as the voters skipped about with the vivacity of Frenchmen, and exercised their tongues with the unanimity of old women. If some staid sober citizen was observed making his way to any spot where votes were to be taken and brandy given, he was immediately surrounded by a number of the more particularly devoted lovers of country, who were employing their talents, energies, and lungs, in the work of conversion, and mobbed, and twisted, and turned by them in a very hackney-coachman like style, in order to gain his attention to their various claims, until the four points of the compass became with the said citizen a matter of doubt and uncertainty. First, one politician would plant him his face towards the "sweet south"—then a second, by a dextrous manœuvre, would bring him directly north—then a third worthy, by the assistance of his coat-collar, would twirl him towards the orient east, thrusting in his face "the *true ticket*, free," as the orator observed, "of all bribery and corruption"—while a fourth personage, rather dirty and very tipsy, once more reversed his position towards the west, and solicited his attention to another *true ticket*, "supported," as he averred, "by all the lovers of order and decency." True the coats, vests, and other garments of various citizens did somewhat suffer—but what of that? who is not above such paltry considerations in the discharge of his duty? Besides, some men did this from principle, as all the damage they inflicted upon the woollen cloth of the outward man, afforded a direct and practical proof of their zeal for the encouragement of domestic manufactures.

The Loco Foco newspaper press has, during the whole of the late contest, and especially towards the close, gained for itself a high character for veracity, moderation, candour and a tone of correct moral feeling. The qualifications of the opposition have been examined in such a calm, impartial manner, so free from any thing like party violence and abuse, that it is proposed to collect the principal editorial articles of their leading journals in a more durable form, to be entitled "Newspaper Gems, or the Spirit of the Democratic Press, for 1850." Copies might with advantage, we think, be shipped off to Europe, while others might be preserved in our public institutions, to be handed to their descendants, should they unhappily ever be inflamed by party disputes, as examples of the wisdom, mildness, and moderation of their ancestors.

CONGRESS.

The Compromise Bill was taken up again on Monday—and the pending amendments to Mr. Bradbury's amendment having been rejected, the original amendment of that gentleman was rejected; ayes 28; nays 28. The amendment is as follows:

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three commissioners, any two of whom shall have power to agree with such commissioners as may be appointed under the legislative authority of the State of Texas, upon a line of boundary between the territory of the United States and the said State of Texas, commencing at the point where the Red river is intersected by the one hundredth degree of west longitude, being the southwest angle of the Indian territory, and running to a point on the Rio Grande, to be agreed upon by the said commissioners; and also to agree upon the terms, conditions, and consideration upon which such line shall be established; and the proceedings and agreements of the said commissioners shall be, as soon as possible, transmitted to the President of the United States, to be by him submitted to Congress, for its action thereupon; and the said agreement, when approved by the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of the State of Texas, shall be obligatory upon the parties."

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Felch, Foote, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, and Whitcomb—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clemens, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Macon, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Soule, Turney, Upham, and Yulee—28.

Mr. Bradbury subsequently offered the same proposition, but providing that the commissioners be authorized to take a convenient boundary.

The Compromise Bill was taken up again on Tuesday, and Mr. Dawson moved to amend Mr. Bradbury's amendment, by limiting the proposed territorial government of New Mexico to the territory west of the Rio Grande.

Mr. Clay supported it. Mr. Rusk, Mr. Foote and Mr. Dawson vindicated it. Mr. Ewing and Mr. Douglass and Mr. Benton opposed it.

Mr. Walker moved to lay the bill on the table. This was rejected—yeas 25, nays 32.

Mr. Dawson's amendment to the amendment was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 28.

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sturgeon, Walker, Whitcomb—30.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss., Dayton, Dodge, of Wis., Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Hale, Mason, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Winthrop, Yulee—28.

Shortly after, Mr. Jefferson Davis took the floor and the Senate adjourned.

P. S. By reference to the Telegraphic Despatch in another column, it will be seen, that the COMPROMISE HAS BEEN REJECTED!

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Fall circuits, in the following order, viz:

1. Edenton,	Judge	CALDWELL.
2. Newbern,	"	ELLIS.
3. Raleigh,	"	BAILEY.
4. Hillsborough,	"	MANLY.
5. Wilmington,	"	BATTLE.
6. Salisbury,	"	SETTLE.
7. Morganton,	"	DICK.

HON. W. A. GRAHAM.

The "Baltimore Patriot" pays the following handsome and just compliment to North Carolina, and her distinguished son, whose recent appointment appears to have been hailed with satisfaction and pleasure in all parts of the Country:

William A. Graham, of North Carolina, is the new Secretary of the Navy. This compliment, in selecting one of her own sons, to take a seat in the Cabinet, at this seeming crisis in the affairs of the country, was due to North Carolina. She has maintained, through every fortune, her political principles, and upheld the Whig banner, when it drooped in almost every other State in the Union. For unflinching devotion to the Whig cause, commend to us the Old North State; and of her sons, none more worthy could be selected, than the new Secretary of the Navy. He has proven himself a worthy champion of that cause, and his own fellow citizens have recognized his merits by calling him to the Executive chair of the State. The appointment, while it will give great gratification to North Carolina, will also be hailed with favor by the whole country, and particularly by the people of the South. We have evidence of this, in the remark of the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, who seeing his name mentioned for a seat in the Cabinet, said:

We have had, perhaps, better opportunities than any Editor out of North Carolina, to learn the character of this gentleman, and we can truly say that we know of no Cabinet appointment which ought to give more entire satisfaction to the South than that of Governor Graham. With great talents, he combines firmness, moderation, and a character which scandal itself has never attempted to stain.

GOV. GRAHAM.

It gives us great pleasure to learn, that this distinguished North Carolinian has accepted the office of Secretary of the Navy, conferred upon him by President Fillmore.

In another column will be found a few of the just tributes, by papers in other States, to the excellence of Gov. Graham's character, and the high order of his talents, fitting him for the able and faithful discharge of the duties of any station to which he may be called. To these tributes there has come under our notice but one exception, and that, as might be expected, appears in a South Carolina paper. In the Washington correspondence of the Charleston Courier, it is said,—

"Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, was in the last and several previous Congresses, and is a very respectable man."

Really! A very respectable man"!! Should not North Carolinia be grateful for such an endorsement of Gov. Graham's claims? The accuracy of the information of this writer, is only equalled by his generosity in according to *any* North Carolinian so "respectable" a position.

The Charleston Courier should be above the littleness which has distinguished some of its cotemporaries, of thus *affecting* ignorance for the purpose of sneering at distinguished North Carolinians—distinguished at least as much, and as justly, as any of the magniloquent Quattlebums of South Carolina.—*Fay. Obs.*

MEETING OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Stockholders of the Cape Fear River Navigation Company, held their Annual Meeting in Pittsboro', on Thursday, the 18th of July.

On motion, Isaac Clegg, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. J. Jackson appointed Secretary.

Messrs. F. J. Hill, N. A. Stedman and DeRosset were appointed a Committee to ascertain whether or not there was a sufficiency of stock represented legally to constitute a meeting; who reported that to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, there was required to be present a representation of stock to the amount of 322 votes, and that there was represented in the meeting to the amount of 401 votes. Which report was concurred in.

On motion of John H. Haughton, it was resolved, that the State be allowed a representation in this Meeting.

On motion it was further resolved, that every Stockholder present, having one share of Stock, should be allowed one vote in this meeting.

Dr. S. McClannahan, President of the Company, Col. Wm. B. Thompson, Engineer, and B. J. Howze, Esq., Treasurer, submitted reports setting forth the progress of the work, the condition of the finances of the company, &c., which were received.

M. Q. Waddell, Esq. submitted a report in behalf of the Committee, appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the past year, which was received.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, it was resolved, that the several reports submitted to this meeting by the President, Engineer and Treasurer of the Company, be referred to a Committee, to consist of J. H. Haughton, Isaac Hall and J. J. Jackson, with instructions to have such reports or such parts of the same as they may deem expedient, published at the expense of the Company.

On motion of J. H. Haughton, it was resolved, that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to examine the work and accounts of the Treasurer, quarterly, and report to the Directors, at their next meeting thereafter, and also to report to the Stockholders at their next annual meeting. Messrs. N. A. Stedman, Wm. T. Horne and N. Clegg were appointed said Committee.

Dr. F. J. Hill, the Representative of the State, appointed Col. A. McNeill and Isaac Clegg, Esq., Directors for the State; whereupon, it was unanimously resolved, that the individual Stockholders in the meeting entirely concur in said appointment, and that they do hereby ratify and adopt the appointment of Isaac Clegg and A. McNeill, as directors of this Company. John H. Haughton, L. J. Haughton and Thomas Hill, were elected Directors by the Stockholders for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was resolved, that the salaries of the President and Treasurer of this Company be reduced to $800 per annum.

Dr. S. McClannahan was re-elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Christian Sun, the Raleigh Register and Standard, and in the Wilmington papers, and that all papers in the State, favorable to the cause of Internal Improvement, be requested to give them an insertion.

Whereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC CLEGG, Ch'm'n.
J. J. JACKSON, Sec'y.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S DEATH.

The London Times, of July 4th, says it is impossible to exaggerate the feelings of profound emotion, with which the mournful intelligence of the death of Sir Robert Peel was received on the preceding day. The Times gives the following particulars of the accident which caused his death:

Sir Robert Peel had called at Buckingham Palace and entered his name in her Majesty's visiting book only a few minutes before the accident. Proceeding up Constitution hill, he arrived nearly opposite the wicketgate leading into the Green Park, when he met Miss Ellis, one of Lady Dover's daughters, on horseback attended by a groom. Sir Robert had scarcely changed salutes with this young lady, when his horse became slightly restiff, swerved towards the rails of the Green Park, and threw Sir Robert sideways on his left shoulder. Two gentleman who were close to the spot ran forward and raised him, holding him in a sitting posture.—Dr. Foucart was the third gentleman to render assistance. He saw the accident from a distance of 150 yards and hastened forward, reaching the spot just as Sir Robert had been raised by the other two gentlemen. Sir Robert on being raised, groaned very heavily, and in reply to Dr. Foucart's question, as to whether he was much hurt, replied, 'Yes—very much." During the few moments which elapsed before a carriage was procured, Sir Robert became unconscious, in which state he remained until after he had been assisted into the carriage. He then slightly revived, and, again in reply to Dr. Foucart, said, 'I feel better.'

The carriage was then ordered to drive slowly through the park to Whitehall gardens, Sir Robert being supported by Dr. Foucart and the two gentlemen who had first raised him from the ground They had proceeded no more than thirty yards when Sir James Clark met the Carriage, and having heard of the accident, came up to see if he could render any assistance. Dr Foucart requested Sir James to accompany him in the carriage to Whitehall, which Sir James consented to do. In a few minutes after he had entered the carriage, Sir Robert became much excited, and endeavored to raise himself up, which it was thought necessary to prevent. He then again sank into a state of half-unconsciousness, in which he remained until his arrival at Whitehall Gardens. On being lifted out of the carriage, he revived, and walked, with assistance, into the house. On entering the mansion, Sir Robert was met by Lady Peel, and the members of his family, who had been awaiting his arrival in painful anxiety after having received intelligence of the accident. Lady Peel was overwhelmed with emotion, and would have flung herself into her husband's arms, had not Sir James Clark, and the other gentlemen in attendance, removed her. The effect of the meeting upon Sir Robert was extremely painful. He swooned in the arms of Dr. Foucart, and was placed upon a sofa in the nearest apartment—(the dining room.) From this room Sir Robert was never removed; and so extremely sensitive to pain did he speedily become, that it was only after very considerable difficulty that he could be removed from the sofa to a patent hydraulic bed which had been procured for his use.

The distinguished sufferer lingered in great agony from Saturday until Tuesday, the 3rd July.—The physicians considered fracture of the clavicle the most serious injury, but his pain was so acute that he would not permit examination. He was sometimes delirious, and in his paroxysms the names of his friends Hardinge and Graham were frequently upon his lips. Tuesday evening, Lady Peel and other members of the family were admitted to his apartment. Once he recognised them, and stretching forth his hand, whispered "God bless you!"

Sir Robert ceased to exist at nine minutes after 11 o'clock. Those present at his decease were: his three brothers, the Dean of Worchester, Colonel Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Peel, three of his sons, Mr. F. Peel, M P., Captain W. Peel, R. N., and Mr. Arthur Peel; his son-in-law, Lord Villiers, Lord Hardinge, Sir J. Graham, and the medical gentlemen in attendance. Sensibility to pain had ceased some time before death, and his last moments were not disturbed by any physical suffering.

After death an examination of the body was made when a most important fact was for the first time discovered, viz: that the fifth rib on the left side was fractured. This was the region where Sir Robert complained of suffering the greatest pain, and it was probably the seat of the mortal injury, the broken rib pressing on the lungs, and producing what is technically known as effusion and pulmonary engorgement.

The family were consulted on the subject of a post mortem examination, but both Mr. Frederick Peel and Captain Peel objected to let the remains be disturbed in any way, and the precise cause of death will therefore never be ascertained An application for permission to take a cast of his face, from an emminent sculptor, was also refused.

☞ WEDNESDAY LAST was, for heat, not behind the most ardent of its predecessors of the present season. The thermometer in our *sanctum*—which is thought a cool place—stood at 87, at 9 o'clock A. M.; at noon it was at 92; and at 3, P. M., it rose to nearly 94°!

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The number for August is varied and unusually interesting. The selections are about equal in number from British and American periodicals. Who is the writer whose talents entitle him to higher esteem than do the intelligence and just discrimination of the editor of this gleaner of the useful and the beautiful?

POPULATION OF LINCOLNTON.

The following is an official table of the population of our town, taken to the 1st of June last.—In 1820, it was 350; and in 1840, it was 824.—Increase in 20 years, 641; in 10 years, 167.

White. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Black. Males	Fem.
286	257	543	225	217
	286			225
Whites,	543		Blacks,	442
			Whites,	543
			Free N.	6
			Total population,	991

The last Legislature extended the corporation *one mile* each way from the court house with certain restrictions—should this be observed in the above, we must add 88—38 whites and 50 blacks, not crossing Clark's creek or the river. The population of the county will be over 6000, we think. The county embraces over 300 square miles.—*Lincoln Courier.*

OBSEQUIES IN FAYETTEVILLE.

The Oration of Wm. H. Haigh, Esq., was one of the happiest and most appropriate which we have ever heard delivered. He spoke feelingly and eloquently of each of the several similar occasions of general mourning in which the people of the United States have been called upon to unite within the last nine years,—of the death of Harrison, of Jackson, of Adams, of Polk, and of Taylor; and alluded briefly to the traits which had distinguished the predecessors in station, and to the tomb, of him whom we had now assembled to honor. He referred in glowing terms to the incidents of that brilliant military career which had given to Gen. Taylor a world-wide renown; and dwelt with yet more of emphasis and delight upon those beautiful traits of personal character without which not even military fame would have enabled him to win his way to the hearts of the people—upon his incorruptible integrity, his truth, and justice, and kindness, and his unwavering reliance upon the arm of the Almighty Ruler of events—in short those qualities which stamped Gen. Taylor the Man of the Age, and enshrined him in the hearts of the people.

Incidentally, but most appropriately and justly, the Orator alluded to him who had by this providence been so suddenly and unexpectedly and quietly placed in supreme power; and followed up this allusion by a burst of eloquent denunciation of disunionists, at both extremes of the country, which met with a unanimous response, we are sure, in that large assembly, and would, but for the nature of the occasion, have received unmistakeable marks of approbation.—*Obs.*

SENATOR SEWARD.

Mr. Senator Seward, of New York, begins to discover that his ultraism is too ultra for any of his sympathizing abolitionists to follow him, and that he is rapidly descending to the level for which nature has destined him. He was yesterday denounced by opponents, and deserted by his own associates. This is a position which no wise man will envy, and no good man will desire. On his amendment about New Mexico he stood alone—as the clerk of the Senate announced on summing up the vote—yea, Mr. Seward—one.—*Union.*

REMAINS OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—The Baton Rouge Advocate of the 18th instant says:

"We learn just as we are going to press that Governor Walker has appointed a committee of sixteen persons from different parts of the State, to proceed to Washington and bring the remains of Gen Taylor to Louisiana."

GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLER.—If ever a political menagerie is gotten up, and a splendid one might be, we should always expect to see the greatest *cloud of witnesses* assembled at the announcement of *General "Romulous Miraculous Saunders,"* for he certainly can cut the tallest somersets of any man in this present "*mysterious knocking*" age.—*Ashville Messenger.*

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

LAWRENCE'S (CITY) HOTEL.

July 30. John H. Keneday, Johnston; S. Rogers, Wake; Wm. F. Blackwood, James Arnold, Cumberland.

July 31. James Dalahite, Orange; Gray Utley, J. J. Collier, Chapel Hill; Sidney G. Ware, G. W. Bass, Caswell; Leopold Baborynski, Poland; A. Nelson, Guilford; John Cooke, N. Carolina; J. D. Crudup, Marengo co. Ala.; W. D. Watson, Chatham.

August 1. J. Strudwick, Lady and Daughter, Fredericksburg, Va.; Dr. H. M. Richardson, Holly Springs; Wm. C. Brooks, Falls of Neuse; Calvin J. Rogers, Peleg Rogers, John M. Ferrell, Henderson P. Daniel, John P. Jones, Wake.

GUION'S HOTEL.

July 29th, Wm. Carter, Petersburg Va.; J. Rhodes, Henderson, Sam'l B. Morisey, Sampson Co; M. B. Daniel, Lenoir co.; J. J. Seawell, C. Hill.

July 30, J. T. Council, Bladen co.; R. S. Cain, Fayetteville; F. Lynch, Cheraw S. C.; J. N. McClure, Ala.; S. W. Bright, Kinston; N. J. Whitfield, Aberdeen Miss.; N. Lowenthae, Edward Frost, Charleston S. C.

July 31st, H. Branson, Fayetteville; A. G. Banks, Wake co.; J. Rhodes, Gaston.

DIED,

In Greenville, Pitt county, on the 24th inst., Louisa Clarke Randolph, daughter of the late Dr. Jesse Randolph, in the 15th year of her age.

Thus hath the inscrutable hand of Providence suddenly torn from a doting mother this lovely, this affectionate creature. To her bereaved mother and relations, let me suggest, that this heavy affliction is intended as an incentive to greater exertions on their part, to reach those happy regions to which she has gone. "She cannot return to us, but we may go to her." W.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(REPORTED FOR THE REGISTER.)

THT COMPROMISE KILLED!

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1850.

The Compromise Bill was finally taken up in the Senate, on yesterday, *and all rejected*, except that portion relating to Utah, which was ordered to its third reading by a vote of 34 to 18.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

(Telegraphed for the Register.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1850.

The Steamer, CANADA, arrived at Halifax, on Wednesday.

There is a farther advance in Cotton of from ⅛ to ¼, with sales of 110,000 bales. The Steamer, Pacific, had arrived at Liverpool, 10 days and a half out from New York.

At the last dates, the American Fleet was off the port of Lisbon—but the papers furnished no news respecting the pending difficulties. Rumor says that hostilities had actually commenced.

The difficulties between Denmark and the Duchies are coming to a head, and a large Russian fleet has arrived, for the assistance of the Danes.

The Northern markets are unsettled by the Steamer's news.

BOSTON, July 25th.

Interview between Prof. Webster and Littlefield.

Littlefield and Professor Webster had an interview yesterday in the jail, at the desire of the latter.

The Professor said he could not rest until he had acknowledged that he had done Littlefield great injury. He said that Littlefield in his testimony had told nothing but the truth, but that he (W) knew nothing about the sledge hammer.

☞ The Season has now arrived when Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, &c., are the most prevalent. These diseases very often prove fatal to both Children and Adults; therefore they should be removed before debility and exhaustion ensue. One bottle of

BERNARDS CHOLERA MEDICINE,

Will cure the worst case in less than 24 hours, if used according to directions. IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF MANY YEARS, and has never been known to fail, even when the most eminent Physicians pronounced the patient beyond the reach of medicine. Over 200 references and certificates can be PRODUCED. For the cure of

CHOLERA INFANTUM,

This Medicine has no equal. It can be given to an infant a week old with perfect safety. It is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its composition.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 3rd, 1850. 62

SPRING GOODS 1850.

THE Subscriber is opening his Spring Stock, at his old stand, of the latest importations and Domestic Manufactures, consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Hats, Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, and Groceries,

AMONG THEM

100 pieces Calicoes, various colors.
100 " Brown and Bleached Shirting and Sheeting,
Ginghams, Lawns, Irish Linen, Holland's Cottonade and other Summer Goods for men and boys.
Padded for children,
Brown, Refined, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads,
California, and other Hats for men and boys.

All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, or to prompt customers on time.

J. BROWN.
No. 2, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, April 15, 1850. 31

Racing Subscription Office,
19 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors beg to announce that they have opened Classes for Sweepstakes, upon the system which has obtained a large share of the public support in England and elsewhere, by extending as it does to the public at large, the interest otherwise felt by few only in

RACING EVENTS,

AND ENABLING ALL

Whether Conversant with Sporting matters or not,
To participate in the chance of
GAINING A LARGE SUM,
By the result, at proportionably

A SMALL RISK!

As will be seen by the subjoined Scheme, the subscriber in Class E, may

FOR ONE DOLLAR, GAIN $5,000.

The Sweepstakes now open consist of five Classes for the

GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES,

To be run at York, (England) 23d August, 1850—164 Horses entered.

FIRST HORSE, $50,000.

Class.	Cube.	1st horse.	2d horse.	3d horse.	amongst starters.	amongst non starters.
A	2,000	$50,00	$50,000	$25,000	$10,000	$10,000
B	2 000	25,00	25,000	12,500	5,000	5,100
C	5,000	10 00	25,000	12,500	5,000	5,000
D	5,000	5,00	12,500	6,250	2,500	2,500
E	10,000	1,00	5,000	2,500	1,000	1,000

$3000 2,500 2,500 1,250 500

THE DRAWING

of this Sweepstake will take place publicly on the 23d day of August, 1850, the day on which the race will be run—the place and hour being first duly announced by advertisement; when the name of all the horses entered will be allotted amongst the subscribers in each class, and on the 20th day of September next, by which time the result of the race will be known, the Prizes will be distributed; the holder of the name of the winning horse in Class 'A' receiving a Prize of

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

that of the second, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, &c., &c., in accordance with the above Scheme.

A commission of 10 per cent to cover expenses will be deducted on payment of all prizes.

Any further information required, will be afforded by the Secretary, Mr. William Barroll, at the offices as above—to whom all applications for Agencies and other communications are to be addressed post paid, and all remittances either by bill or note to be made, in return for which numbered Certificates will be forwarded as directed.

Lists of Horses entered for the above, and all other Races of importance may be seen, together with Schemes for Sweepstakes, in the forthcoming S. Leger, &c. &c.

June 19th, 1850. 49 2m

D. PAINE & CO.,
MANAGERS OF LOTTERIES, RICHMOND, VA.
☞ Buy Paine's Tickets ☜

THE same brilliant luck as heretofore attends adventurers in Lotteries under the management of the old established house of PAINE & CO. Their Lotteries continue ahead of all others. Three splendid Capitals of 10,000 went to this agency in the last week, in addition to which the following were sent and sold in their Lotteries, and paid at sight:

CAPITALS:

Whole	10,000	Whole,	25,000
Whole	15,000	2 of	20,000
Whole 2 of	26,000	8 of	10,000

And innumerable smaller ones—ranging from 500 to 8,000. If large prizes are wanted address us, or C. W. PURCELL & CO.,
Richmond, Virginia.

Grand Schemes for August, 1850.

35,000! 17,500! 7,500!

Susquehanna Lottery Class No. 36 to be drawn at Baltimore, on Wednesday, August 7. 75 Nos. 14 drawn.

CAPITALS.

1 of	35,000	1 of	3,675
1 of	17,500	1 of	750
½ of	7,500	20 of	400

Tickets $10; Halves 5; Quarters 2 50.
Certificate of a package of wholes $110; halves 55; Quarters 27 50.

34,913, 13,500 7,500.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 21, to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, August 10. 78 Nos.; 18 drawn.

CAPITALS:

1 prize of	$36,913	1 prize of	1,780
1 "	13,500	1 "	1,000
1 "	7,500	800 "	250

All two number prizes $15.
All single number prizes $5 88.
Tickets $10; Halves 5; quarters 2 50.
Certificate of a package of wholes $110; halves 55; quarters 28 50.

$32,000, 4 of 8,000, 4 of 4,000!

Susquehanna Lottery, Class 37, to be drawn at Baltimore, on Wednesday, August 14. 78 Nos; 13 drawn.

CAPITALS:

1 prize of	$32,000	1 prize of	$1,275
4 "	8,000	40 "	750
4 "	4,000	40 "	400

Tickets $10; Halves 5; Quarters 2 50.

BRILLIANT LOTTERY FOR 17th.

50,000 Grand Capital!
$250,000 in 50 prizes of 5,000.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class F, to be drawn at Baltimore, Saturday, Aug. 17. 78 Nos. 12 drawn.

CAPITALS:

1 of	$50,000	10 prizes of	1,250
50 of	5,000	10 do	800
10 of	2,000	&c. &c.	&c.

Tickets $15; Halves 7 50; Quarters 3 75.
Certificate of a package of wholes $210; halves 105; quarters 52 50.

$33,000, 22,000, 11,000!

Susquehanna Lottery, Class 38, to be drawn at Baltimore, on Wednesday, August 21. 75 Nos., 13 drawn.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$33,000	1 prize of	$3,000
1 "	22,000	1 "	2,000
1 "	11,000	20 "	1,250
1 "	5,495	20 "	750

Tickets $10; halves 5; quarters 2 50.

BRILLIANT LOTTERY!

$57,500 27,500 17,500.

Grand Consolidated Lottery Class 2, to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday August 31. 75 Nos. 14 Drawn

CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$57,500	1 prize of	$7,500
1 "	27,500