

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALIFORNIA GOLD REGION. The Liberty (Missouri) Tribune has the following item, dated...

Col. A. W. Doughton... I have been nearly crazy with the riches forced suddenly into my pockets. I have had some opportunity to study the life of study human nature...

Will, Mr. Spoe, how do you get along? I would not be a member of Congress with his eight dollars a day, nor the President of the United States. I can make more money than...

Will, Mr. Spoe, I suppose you will make no more shoes? Our shoemaker thought himself insulted and indignantly replied, 'No, no, I. Let those who make shoes who will—make no more.' It is now a merchant, and retails in goods, wares, and merchandise...

I was here during the Christmas holidays, and saw great numbers of young men, who had never worn a cloth coat before, with at least one thousand dollars worth of money upon them. They were almost loaded down with trinkets. I saw one fellow dressed in a splendid suit of black cloth, which he wore a superb black cloth coat; and instead of drawing his cloak around him to shelter him from the cold wind then blowing, he was careful to let it be unfastened, like a flag in the passing breeze, that he might catch the admiring gaze of the passers-by...

The 'JOURNAL OF COMMERCE' has an article on the singular aspect presented by France towards Rome. It says: 'It is not necessary to prove by experiment that France can crush Rome if she pleases, for everybody knows this already. As the French troops had no desire to injure the Romans, as in fact to a great extent they doubtless sympathized with them, they were not in a mood to fight very fiercely, and hence, perhaps, the disaster which they suffered. How can France, pursuing for liberty, resist such appeals as were addressed to the French army by the Roman people?'

PETER H. BURNETT.

THE GOLD DOLLAR.

We everywhere hear the highest approbation bestowed on the golden dollar coined at the U. S. Mint, and the only complaint is that there are not sufficient in circulation to meet the demand. Government will have to advance the number of dollars, and make more golden dollars. No one can imagine the accommodation which they afford to the laboring poor. On Saturday night, workmen are paid in bank notes belonging to various States; they carry the notes to the butcher, baker, and grocer, who receive them at par, for supplies, but charge the discount on the articles purchased, so that the laborer indirectly loses. But, pay him in golden dollars, give him the hard currency in payment for his labor, and he buys to more advantage. We have no doubt that the great efforts will be made by our local and foreign banks to check the coming and circulation of the gold dollar; they are now five per cent, above par, owing to their scarcity, but the government must be called upon in decided terms, to keep the Mint at work, and turn out as many as may be required for circulation. All the foreign gold which comes into the Mint should be thrown into the crucible, and made into dollar pieces; and people should be careful not to deposit any of them in Banks, and not allow Banks to draw any number of them from the Mint. If they do, they will be shovelled into the vaults and kept from circulation. It is said, that they are so small, as to be in danger of their being lost. Working people finding it difficult to earn, will be able to take good care of them when they do get them; small leathers purse will hold them conveniently. There never was a better opportunity for this city to get rid of many lattered, ragged, dirty, and doubtful bank notes, in circulation, than there is at present, arising from this new and convenient coin. If a lady shopping pays out any bank notes from foreign States, recourse must be had by necessity to the bank note list, and it is discovered that the notes are counterfeit, or are at a discount of from one to five per cent. No trouble arises from the golden dollar; she can carry twenty in her purse without the weight being felt. We must confess, that at first, we had no great confidence in the extent of circulation which this new coin would have, but this city wants at least a million for domestic uses, and we hope that orders will be given to stop coining the larger pieces, and keep to the dollars.—N. Y. Star.

A CONFESSION.

Edmund, a slave belonging to the estate of the late May Buchanan, was treated on Tuesday last, on a charge of having been concerned in the homicide committed on the person of his master on the evening of the 7th inst. He at once confessed the commission of the horrid deed. He says that he perpetrated it in the manner mentioned in any other persons whomsoever. Another negro on the plantation, he says, advised him to do it; and that no one else knew anything about it.

THE MOTHER'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

She is responsible for the nursing and rearing of her progeny, for their physical constitution and growth, their exercise and proper sustenance in early life. A child left to grow up deformed or weak is an object of maternal negligence. She is responsible for a child's habits, including cleanliness, order, conversation, eating, sleeping and general propriety and behavior. A child deficient in any of these particulars will prove a living monument of maternal disregard—because, generally speaking, a mother can, if she will, greatly control children in these matters. She is responsible for their deportment. She can make them modest or impudent, ingenuous or deceitful, neat or messy, obedient or rebellious. The germ of all these things is in childhood, and a mother can repress or bring them forth. She is responsible for the principles which her children entertain in early life. For her it is to say the least, a heavy task to go forth from her bedside shod with the principles of virtue, truth, honor, honesty, temperance, industry, benevolence, and morality, or those of a contrary character—vice, fraud, drunkenness, idleness. These will be found to be of the most natural growth, but on her is devolved the daily task of weeding her little garden, of eradicating those odious productions, and planting the luminous heart with the lily, the rose, and the amaranth, that fadeless flower, emblem of truth.

FATHER MATTHEW'S VISIT TO THE U. STATES.

A farewell temperance meeting was held in Cork on the 6th instant, at which Father MATTHEW attended. In the course of his address he said:

'My object, my friends, in proceeding to the States of America, in compliance with the invitation I may say I have received from the whole of that great and glorious people, is first to do them for their equality, their well-ordered sympathy, with my countrymen, and for the abundant and generous assistance afforded by their liberality and humanity. And, secondly, to promote, as much as lies in my power, the great cause of temperance in that vast country, and to diffuse the blessings and happiness which it especially confers amongst the people who inhabit its boundless extent. I find it impossible for me at present to accomplish much in Ireland; much does not remain to be accomplished, for the great part of the Irish people have taken the total abstinence pledge; and, though there have been lapses and breaches of the pledge, the numbers who have been deluded by temptation are as nothing compared to the great body who will remain faithful to their solemn engagements. The impossibility of my laboring as I was heretofore accustomed, in the cause of temperance, is a matter merely confined to my own feelings. I could not, in justice to myself, witness the distress which prevails throughout the entire land—deserted by the thousands, as that which existed in the years 1846 and 1847, when famine was at its height, and people thought such misery could not again be equalled. It is to relieve myself from this dreadful necessity, and perhaps also for the sake of my own bodily health, which more particularly prevents me from making the attempt; and as I cannot effect any good here during the present season, I am anxious to avail myself of the leisure afforded by my long-protracted stay in the States of America, and to throw myself on the kindness and forbearance of that great and considerate people, who will make allowance for my weakness, produced by severe infirmity, which has continued for more than twelve months. I go also to afford myself the pleasure and consolation of beholding my exiled countrymen, not, as here, lingering through a life of protracted starvation and constant misery, but in the midst of prosperity, enjoying the remuneration of their industry, and all the comforts that plenty and domestic happiness confer. I am anxious to visit that land where I will behold no Irish man or Irish woman deprived of the necessities of life, but where I will see all enjoying peace and prosperity under the wings of the American eagle.'

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The Washington Union has recently published a letter from a person in Philadelphia, who calls himself George Lippard. The following anecdote, which is found going the rounds of the press, will show what manner of man he is:

TOM CORWIN AND GEORGE LIPPARD.—They say at Washington that Corwin's levees are always well attended as any in the city, and that strangers coming thither always call on him as one of the 'lions.' Among others, Lippard, the writer of a head and bloody-bones stories, and who conducted a kind of piratical sheet during the Presidential campaign, in which he abused Corwin without stint, and upon him a month or two since, and introduced himself with the easy and confident air of a patron. Said Lippard, smiling: 'Gov Corwin, my name is Lippard, George Lippard, of Philadelphia, whom you have probably heard of—very glad to make your acquaintance, sir. I blackguard you a good deal last year. Corwin. (With one of his peculiar looks.) 'Ah! Well, Mr. Lippard, you look very much like a blackguard!'

A NEW DANGER.—We would advise all who live in the immediate vicinity to beware of the gangs of rascals, which drive out by the water, seek the shelter of houses. Already we have heard of several persons being bitten, (one of whom has died), and in consequence we deem it proper to advise our friends to keep a bright lookout for the reptiles. All who know their habits, understand well their penchant for a comfortable cot between the sheets of a bed, or a snug retreat under the pillow, and any one must certainly allow that in either case they would be dangerous bedfellows. We therefore recommend a thorough search before retiring at night. A friend who has some experience in these matters, informs us that a good extempore remedy when bitten, (and neither hartshorn nor olive oil on hand,) is to take a piece of mud to the wounded part. We hope our friends will not be compelled to use any of the remedies.

N. O. Bulletin.

'UNCLE NED.'

BEAUTIFUL PARAPHRASE. There formerly might have been seen an aged colored individual, whose cognomen was Uncle Edward. And he departed this life some time since, some time since. And he had no capillary substance on the summit of his cranium. On the place designed by nature for the capillary to vegetate. Then lay down the agricultural implements: Allow the violin and the bow to be pendant on the wall. For there is no physical energy to be displayed by indigent aged Edward. For he has departed to the abode designated by a kind Providence for all pious, humans, and benevolent colored individuals.

Uncle Edward had digits equal in longitude to the banboo formation which springs so spontaneously on the banks of the Southern Mississippi. And he had spectacles with which to observe the beauties of nature. And he had no dental formations with which to masticate the Indian meal cake; Consequently he was forced to permit the Indian meal cake to pass by with impunity. When Uncle Edward relinquished his hold on vitality, his master was exceedingly grieved, and the lachrymal poured down his cheeks similar to the rains of heaven. For he knew that the old man was laid beneath terra firma; He would never have the satisfaction of beholding the physiognomy of the aged Edward any more.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE PORTER.—It is with profound regret we chronicle the death of Mr. George Porter, Associate Editor of the Picayune, who after a brief illness, expired early on Thursday morning last. Mr. Porter's first essay as a public writer was as editor of the New York Spirit of the Times, (now ably edited by his brother, Mr. Wm. T. Porter,) which we believe he established, and by his talents and industry soon commanded for it an extensive reputation as an accurate and spirited sporting journal of excellent literary merit. On leaving the 'Spirit,' he became an editor of the Picayune, with which he was connected up to the time of his death, and contributed largely to the success of that journal, by his untiring industry, nice judgment, experience and talents. He was a ripe scholar and a courteous gentleman, and the productions of his polished pen were always easily distinguished. Mr. Porter, though long connected with the public press, was yet a young man, and he has been taken off in the vigor of his usefulness. A gentle disposition, kindly and courteous manners, and a good heart, endeared him to all who enjoyed his friendship, and his demise is a cause of deep sorrow to a large circle who knew and appreciated his estimable character. In a far larger sphere—in a sphere in which his individuality was lost—in his professional capacity—it is in this his death becomes a public loss, and one of uncounted. A well stored mind, varied acquirements, large experience, and a sterling integrity, eminently fitted him for the responsible position he occupied, and it will be long, we fear, before his place in the press of New Orleans will be so well filled. A noble spirit has left us.—N. O. Delta, 31st inst.

WHIG MEETING IN ANSON.

On Saturday, the 26th instant, the meeting convened accordingly to notice. Though the weather was rather unfavorable, there was a pretty full and very respectable turnout. Dr. W. L. Ferry was appointed to the Chair, and Wm. Allen, Esq., Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, there are three Whig candidates and one Democratic candidate now before the people of this Congressional District for election to the next Congress of the United States; and whereas, we approve of the meetings heretofore held in several of the counties of this District, recommending a District Convention, to be held in Anson, on the 23d of June next, to nominate a Whig candidate to represent this District in the next Congress; Resolved, That we will cordially support, and use our best efforts to secure the election of whoever may be the nominee of said Convention.

THE WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Whig Convention, which assembled in Washington on Thursday, the 24th of May, to nominate a suitable candidate to represent the Eighth Congressional District in the next Congress, was duly organized by electing John Blackwell, Esq. of Craven, President; John G. Williams, of Washington, S. S. Simmons, of Tyrrel, B. F. Eborn, of Pitt, A. G. Eubank, of Jones, John Harvey, of Craven, Joseph Dismas, of Greene, Daniel Murray, of Hyde, D. H. McCabe, of Beaufort, Jennings Pigott, of Carteret, Vice Presidents, and J. R. Stubbs, and E. C. Yellowly, Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed R. S. Donnell, A. C. Perry, Edward Patrick, Ed. J. Blount, Allen Gray, David Carter, Joseph McClees, and H. B. Short, a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, who reported the following: Whereas, this convention has met for the purpose of expressing the sense of the Whigs of the district, in the selection of a candidate to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, therefore— Resolved, That the approach of the Congressional election makes it necessary for the Whig party of this district, to take such action preparatory to the canvass, as will secure a harmony of purpose and unity of action, and that a cordial and persevering support be given to the people the legitimate fruits of our triumph in the late presidential election.

Resolved, That we recognize in the election of Gen. Taylor to the presidency, not only a just appreciation on the part of the people, of his distinguished services to his country, but a confidence in his integrity, his ability, and his patriotism; and a just belief that the standard heaped upon him by reckless and unprincipled party leaders; and also the triumph of the people over party tyranny, and the establishment of those great principles, which constitute the basis of our Republican institutions. Resolved, That we approve of the principle avowed by Gen. Taylor, in the present administration, that the essential element of a Republican government is to be found in a respectful deference on the part of its rulers to the will of the people, and in the patriotic and impartial administration of the government for the benefit of the whole people, and not for the mere purpose of preserving power in the hands of a party. Resolved, That in the election of Gen. Taylor, the Public has a sure guarantee for the protection of its honor and its interest, which we believe would have been sacrificed by the success of his opponent, Gen. Cass—that all attempts to create dissension and partisan opposition, and are dictated by a spirit that seeks to achieve the success of party by the sacrifice of truth, and at the imminent risk of the safety of the Union, and security of our liberties. Resolved, That in the exercise of the discretion vested in the Whig party, we unanimously present to the people of this District the name of James W. Bryan, Esq. of Craven county, as a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, and confidently recommend him to their suffrages as a man deserving their confidence, and pre-eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the station to which he is so eminently called.

These Resolutions were unanimously adopted, whereupon the Chair designated Edward Stanley, F. B. Satterthwaite, and W. H. Mayhew, a committee to wait upon Mr. Bryan, who was in town, and soon appeared, and in an able and eloquent speech accepted the nomination.

E. Eborn, Esq. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this Convention heartily approve the course of our late Representative, the Hon. R. S. Donnell, in the House of Representatives; that the information of his being compelled to decline reelection, and that the thanks of the Whig party of the District are eminently due to him for his services to the country, and to the Whig cause during his public career, in which he increased his own reputation and conferred honor on his constituents. Mr. Donnell, upon the unanimous adoption of this resolution, responded in a few appropriate remarks. The Convention was addressed by the Hon. Edward Stanley, F. B. Satterthwaite and John Blackwell, Esqrs.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the able and satisfactory discharge of their duties. On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be printed in the North State Whig and Newbernian. The Convention then adjourned, sine die.

JOHN BLACKWELL, President.

J. R. STUBBS, Secretary.

E. C. YELLOWLY, Secretary.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.

In another column may be seen the proceedings of the convention that met in this town last week to nominate a Whig candidate for Congress for this district. The convention was very fully attended, all of the eleven counties comprised in the district being represented, except Lenoir and Wayne. It was not only one of the largest assemblages of the kind that ever convened in the district, but its proceedings and deliberations were marked by perfect harmony and good feeling. The convention was unanimous in its choice of James W. Bryan, Esq. of Craven county, as a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, and confidently recommend him to their suffrages as a man deserving their confidence, and pre-eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the station to which he is so eminently called.

Mr. Bryan, being in attendance on our Superior Court, appeared before the convention and promptly accepted the nomination. We will not mar the beauty, the force, the eloquence of his speech on the occasion, by attempting a sketch of it. Though we do not dwell with the feeble duties of his Superior Court circuit, and in his leisure hours he has been for several years) his speech was all that his warm admirers could have wished it to be. The noble truths which he proclaimed, in the most thrilling language and captivating manner, took hold of the understandings and hearts of the audience. On the subject of slavery his remarks were especially gratifying. Nothing, he said, could afford him higher gratification than to have his voice heard in the councils of the nation in defence of the South on this question. He announced his determination to address the people in every county in the district, and if his strength should be such, to do all that man can do to carry the banner confided to his hands triumphantly through the campaign.

Mr. Bryan left here on Monday to address the people at Hyde Court.—N. S. Whig.

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RAIL ROAD MEETING IN FRANKLIN.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of the Counties of Franklin and Granville, assembled at the Hotel of Col. Fowkes, in Franklin, to take under consideration the Rail Road project of the last General Assembly, Col. E. T. Fowkes was called to the Chair, and Dr. W. W. Green was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained in a brief but pertinent address by the Chairman, on motion of Clem. Wilkins, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of five, to report Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Whereupon, John D. Hawkins, sen., Allen C. Perry, Clem. Wilkins, Isaac H. Davis, and Dr. T. A. Jeffreys were appointed, who, after retiring a short time, made the following Report:

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve the action of the last Legislature upon the subject of Internal Improvements, and fully believe in their vast utility and practicability: That upon the success of the Central Rail Road depends the welfare of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road: That the completion of the former will ensure the success of the latter; and when both shall have been completed, a new era of prosperity will be unfolded for North Carolina, developing her resources now lying dormant, and will place her upon the high ground of successful progress, which, as a great State, she is so eminently entitled to occupy.

Resolved, That the patriotism, talents and wealth of the whole State should be enlisted and brought to bear upon these great works, so as to ensure their complete success.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the Rail Road Convention proposed to be held at Salisbury on the 14th inst., and we think, upon the action of that Convention will depend greatly the success of the whole work;—therefore, it should be looked to with interest, and should be numerously attended by all the friends of Internal Improvement throughout the State.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed Delegates to said Convention, with the earnest request that they attend and represent the interests of this part of the State, which we deem vitally interested: to wit—John D. Hawkins, sr., Dr. John O'Brien, Isaac Davis, R. F. Yarbrough, Dr. Willie Perry, D. W. Spivey, Dr. Wood T. Johnson, Dr. Peter A. Foster, Dr. Ed. Crutdap, A. C. Perry, Clem. Wilkins, Dr. W. W. Green, Wm. F. Hillier, R. C. Marned, James Shaw, Dr. Willie Perry, P. P. Perry, Jos. Kenney, R. W. Godwin, Dr. S. A. Jeffreys, P. C. Person, and Willie Perry, Jun.

On motion of A. C. Perry, the Chairman was added to the list of Delegates.

On motion of Mr. Wilkins, it was Resolved, That all the Newspapers friendly to the cause of Internal Improvement be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

All the above Resolutions were unanimously adopted. ED. T. FOWLKES, Ch. W. W. Green, Sec.

The Seven-Killed City.

The following P. S. in a London letter to the Philadelphia American presents a bird's-eye and a very glowing view of the probable and speedy fate of the once Mistress of the World. Rome, thus assailed from three different points by most dissimilar antagonists, will doubtless fall in her struggle for liberty; but the conflict for the possession of such a rich treasure may lead to results fatal to the peace of Europe. Rome cannot fall, under the present circumstances, without shaking all Europe:

The cloud is thickening over the Eternal City. In spite of the reclamations of the Assembly, the French President is determined that the utmost aid that General Oudinot can require to fulfill his mission in the restoration of the Pope, France shall give; and, as a reply to the address of the Roman Republic to the French army, General Oudinot has published a proclamation—professing to regard those who resist him, on the part of Rome, as a faction—chiefly of foreigners—which overawes and oppresses the people. He says he comes for the liberation of the Romans, the establishment of liberty, and the restoration of Pius the Ninth. The whole Austrian force—disembarrassed of Piedmont—is marching in from the north, under Radetzky; and Naples, dismembered of the Sicilian war, is pouring her hosts from the south; while Oudinot, in the neighborhood of Rome, awaits his reinforcements. Escape or resistance appears alike impracticable; and all Europe is now watching the result—whether the Pride of Christendom, according to the threat of the Triumvir, shall be entered by the three great powers, as a mass of smoking ruins.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

The Cholera has commenced at Philadelphia. A despatch dated May 30, says, the Board of Health reported three cases of Cholera, all of which proved fatal, at Richmond, the other in Southwark. The latter said to be an Irish emigrant, from New York. In St. Louis, for the week ending the 28th, there are reported 118 deaths from cholera.—Accounts from the upper Mississippi say that the cholera is disappearing from that region. In New York, May 30, Dr. Ceer, resident physician, reports seven new cases of cholera and two deaths as having occurred since his last report.

The ravages of the Cholera at San Antonio are most awful. The whole number of deaths is not short of 500. The disease had broken out in the camp of the 3d Infantry, and in the Quartermaster's encampment on the Salado, where many were dying.

The Nashville Banner of the 24th ult. says that the cholera has again made its appearance in that city. Nine cases had occurred, and six deaths.

On the 24th ult. there were six new cases and two deaths by cholera at the Lunatic Asylum, Lexington, Ky.

The cholera has again made its appearance in Memphis and Baton Rouge. The former place the Eagle records six deaths in three days, and in the latter Mr. Dufrocq, the Mayor, was one of its victims.

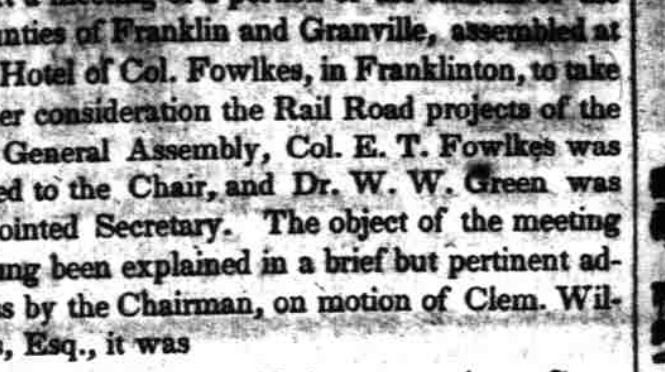
The Louisville Board of Health, under date of 25th ult., says that that place was free from cholera.

The Quincy (Ill.) Herald, of the 19th, says that no new case of cholera had occurred among the citizens of that place for a week.

Two cases of cholera had occurred at Hannibal, Mo., down to the 17th. The Magville Herald of Wednesday says the cholera had entirely disappeared from that city.

If the following is too long for any of our readers, say it belongs to the Mobile Tribune, and make him swallow it: 'A native of Chickasha yesterday, while passing by the Turle soup man's, opposite the Mason House, inquired, as he pointed to a huge green turtle, "is that what you call an oyster?" "Taint nothing else," replied a wag. "Well," ejaculated the gawk, "I wouldn't have believed that was so big. How one man can eat three or four dozen on 'em, as I hear tell, is mighty strange, unless they shrink up amazin after they're down."

RALEIGH REGISTER.



Come are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, June 6, 1849.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

The two political parties are beginning to sound the note of preparation for the Congressional Election, which takes place on the 1st Thursday in August. As usual with our Loco Foco adversaries, they are bragging of what they intend to accomplish; but the result will show, we are confident, that the spirit and resolution of the Whig party know no diminution or abatement. We shall certainly carry all the Districts, at present represented by Whig Congressmen, unless our friends in the Third District allow themselves to be overcome by the unfortunate dissension that prevails there. North Carolina has generally been the oasis in the desert of Southern Loco Focism, and we must maintain her in that proud position. With our own gallant State in the South, and Vermont in the North, as fixed stars in the political firmament, there can never be any danger of the total eclipse of Whig principles, however some of the other glorious Constellations may occasionally describe eccentric circles, or rush madly from their spheres.

In the first District, (CLINGMAN'S) there is as yet no opposition to the present incumbent, and we are not aware that there will certainly be any. In the second District, (BOYDEN'S) we hear of no opposition to Mr. CALDWELL. Any from the Loco Focos would be worse than useless in that Gibraltar of Whig principles.

In the third District, (BARRETT'S) as we have said, there is serious prospect of a split in our ranks, owing to the number of Candidates in the field. This division cannot be too earnestly deprecated and regretted, and we rely upon our Whig friends in that District, (and there are none truer upon the face of the earth) to compromise matters and heal up these difficulties. Personal preferences for men, should be considered in exigencies of this character, as but the attenuated chord of the spider, compared with the Lion grip that binds us to our Country. A Convention is to be held in the latter part of June.

In the fourth District, (SHEFFER'S) there is, and doubtless will be, no opposition to the present excellent and faithful Representative. We are much gratified to learn of the nomination in the fifth District, (VENABLE'S) of that gallant and gifted Champion of Whig principles, HENRY K. NASH, Esq.—Mr. VENABLE must look to himself. He will doubtless find but few sympathizers in his disunion schemes. They will be eloquently and ably condemned and denounced by Mr. NASH, and we trust that the peace and Union loving people of the District will not forget that, in supporting Mr. VENABLE, they virtually countenance a dissolution of our glorious Confederacy!

The sixth District, (DANIEL'S) is the scene of a very interesting family quarrel among the opposition. As we have heretofore stated, Maj. WILLIAM J. CLARK, of this City, a Gentleman of promising attainments, has taken the field against the present Representative. We understand that they held their first discussion, during the last week, at Smithfield, and that it was altogether a beautiful Kilkenny affair, characterized by mutual severity personalities. The Major has seen some hard service, and will prove a most troublesome customer to the Hon. JOHN RIVES JONES.

In the seventh District, WILLIAM S. ASHE, Esq., of fraudulent tick memory, has been nominated as the Loco Foco Candidate. Of course, he will have no Whig competitor, though we could have wished that some more liberal and open Democrat might have been selected. The District affords many such; but Mr. Ashe has received the reward of his unscrupulous party zeal.

In the eighth District, (DONNELL'S) a Convention has just been held, and JAMES W. BRYAN, Esq., of Craven, has been unanimously nominated as the Whig Candidate.—Mr. DONNELL, to the great regret of his numerous friends and admirers, having positively declined a re-election.—Mr. BRYAN is well known as a popular and eloquent Speaker, a high-minded gentleman, and an ardent Whig. Mr. Lane will be distanced in the contest, if he will only do to meet Mr. B., at the hustings. Under any circumstances, we regard Mr. Bryan's success as certain. The 'Newbernian,' speaking of the Convention that designated Mr. BRYAN, and of the circumstances of his nomination, says "we have never seen a campaign open under more favorable auspices. Zeal, enthusiasm, determination, were the order of the day. There was no bragging. The pluck that was displayed was not loudly expressed, but it was there, deep and settled."

In the ninth District, we are apprised of no opposition to the Hon. DAVID OUTLAW, whose indefatigable and able efforts to promote the interests of his constituency and of the State, ought to put any such to shame. But give him a fair field and an open fight, and he will beat any Loco that can be started.

We learn that the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vermont, has been appointed by the President, Minister Resident at Constantinople, in the place of D. S. Carr, recalled.

Also, that Dr. THOMAS M. FOOT, of Buffalo, New York, has been appointed Charge d' Affaires at Bogota, in the place of B. A. Bidlack, deceased.

Gov. MARCY.—It is reported that Ex-Governor Marcy is to take the editorial charge of the Albany Argus.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



Come are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, June 6, 1849.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

The two political parties are beginning to sound the note of preparation for the Congressional Election, which takes place on the 1st Thursday in August. As usual with our Loco Foco adversaries, they are bragging of what they intend to accomplish; but the result will show, we are confident, that the spirit and resolution of the Whig party know no diminution or abatement. We shall certainly carry all the Districts, at present represented by Whig Congressmen, unless our friends in the Third District allow themselves to be overcome by the unfortunate dissension that prevails there. North Carolina has generally been the oasis in the desert of Southern Loco Focism, and we must maintain her in that proud position. With our own gallant State in the South, and Vermont in the North, as fixed stars in the political firmament, there can never be any danger of the total eclipse of Whig principles, however some of the other glorious Constellations may occasionally describe eccentric circles, or rush madly from their spheres.

In the first District, (CLINGMAN'S) there is as yet no opposition to the present incumbent, and we are not aware that there will certainly be any. In the second District, (BOYDEN'S) we hear of no opposition to Mr. CALDWELL. Any from the Loco Focos would be worse than useless in that Gibraltar of Whig principles.

In the third District, (BARRETT'S) as we have said, there is serious prospect of a split in our ranks, owing to the number of Candidates in the field. This division cannot be too earnestly deprecated and regretted, and we rely upon our Whig friends in that District, (and there are none truer upon the face of the earth) to compromise matters and heal up these difficulties. Personal preferences for men, should be considered in exigencies of this character, as but the attenuated chord of the spider, compared with the Lion grip that binds us to our Country. A Convention is to be held in the latter part of June.

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