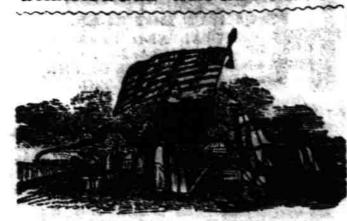
## RALBIGH REGISTER.



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brother

## RALEIGH, N.C. Saturday, July 7, 1849.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The glorious Jubilee of American Independence was commemorated in this City with much patriotism and spirit. And, perhaps, there are but few places in the Union, where, in proportion to means and population, the day is celebrated with more lively enthusiasm, than in our City of Oaks.

The observances of the occasion were commenced by Divine Service, at sunrise, in the Presby terian Church. This most proper and praise-worthy custom was instituted by the late Rev. Dr. McPheerens, nearly a quarter of a century since, and will long be perpetuated, we trust, both as the most fitting manner in which to introduce the ceremonies of the day, and in testimony of our regard for the memory of one, whose life amongst us was so eminently and truly useful. After an eloquent prayer by the Rev. B. T. BLAKE, a brief, but most pertinent and excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Ruyus T. HEYLAN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At 10 o'clock, a Procession, under the direction of Col. YARBOROUGH, Chief Marshal, and Messrs. W. H. H. Tucker and David Hinton, Assistants, marched to the Capitol, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. WM. H. JONES, and an Oration delivered by Mr. DANIEL T. Townes. The topics discussed by Mr. T. were the present position and influence, and the prospects of our Country. They were presented in a neat and forcible style, handsomely illustrated and creditably conceived. His friends have every rea-

acquitted himself on the occasion. By far the most interesting feature in the exercises of the day, was the afternoon celebration by the different Sabbath Schools of the City. Circumstances prevented our attending, but we learn that the number of Scholars present was very large, and the exhibition one of peculiar and pleasing interest. The Address of WILLIAM C. DOUB, Esq. on the occasion, we are informed, was a most chaste and appropriate production, reflecting great credit upon the head and heart of its gifted author. The value of Sunday Schools cannot be over-estimated. Whatever tends to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of society, is an object. which should be cherished by the good and virtuous. It is to the young mind that this salutary instruction can be communicated with the greatest and best effect. It is then, that impressions are more easily and lastingly made, and the amount of good resulting from the united co-operation of thousands thus engaged, Sabbath after Sabbath. throughout the country, in imparting instruction,

the ramifications of society shall feel the blessings it has produced. Success to all Sabbath Schools, At night there was a grand display of Fire Works, under the supervision of Col. W. H. H. TUCKER, to whom the Public are much indebted for this agreeable finale to the incidents of the day.

is immense and controlling. It is a secret current,

moving silently, but resistlessly, and gradually dif-

fusing fertility and beauty as it advances, till all

The "Ringgold Guards," who were out in all their glory, protest against an apparent conspiracy on the part of the citizens, to kill them with kindness, as indicated by the many hospitable and generous receptions they met with on the Fourth .-While they hope never to outlive such manifestations, they will certainly not allow themselves to be killed by them. They have already given ample evidence that they are equally invincible at the battery and the banquet.

We learn that WM. H. HAIGH, Esq., has declined the appointment of District Attorney recently tendered him by the President of the United

Rhode Island.

resolution restoring to Thomas W. Dorr his forfeited civil and political rights passed the House

1849, \$37,650,000.

MR. CALHOUN'S REPLY TO MR. BENTON .- The Pendleton Messenger of Friday last says :

"We have received a communication from Mr. Calhoun, in relation to Col. Benton's late speech at Independence, Missouri, which will appear in

It will be looked for with great interest.

A RECOMMENDATION BY THE PRESI-DENT OF THE UNITED STATES. At a season when the Providence of God has man-

mended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupation, and to assemble in their respective places of Public Worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation and so long crowned us with manifold blessings. and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up Z. TAYLOR. WASHINGTON, JULY 3, 1849.

THE "STANDARD" ON SLAVERY, &c. | Suppose New York were to repeal the law in the Territories, there will either be no general are for taking care of Southern rights—the "Stan- | Duxtom's Life in the Far Westallude to this subject again but we cannot per- acting any other law to regulate the relation of will have a separate code for the emigrants from mit the leading articles in the two last numbers of the Constitution of the every slave State in the Union. And when you go subject; when we sincerely hope to have done the "Standard" to mass unnoticed. We shall United States recognizes slavery as a national inhave to refer, in course, to both. Now, as we stitution, which must, under that Constitution, go the "Standard" refers for the source of this right, have said before, discussion on this question, grow- wherever it is not prohibited by the local law, of ing out of difference of opinion, among Southern course slavery would so instanter take root in that men, can not avail aught of good for Southern in- State. For if slavery be under the Constitution, stitutions, inasmuch as our strength is in Union. the United States Common Law, subject to pro-But the responsibility must rest upon those who hibition by the local law only, it must take effect are endeavoring to foment divisions among the on every foot of territory where that Constitution people of the South, for mere party purposes-and who, instead of trying by argument and conciliation, to unite all shades of opinion upon one broad and common platform of defence, are by a system | cannot be controverted, it necessarily follows, as of denunciation and abuse daily weakening the the Constitution gives no right, which Congress South, and consequently aiding the abolitionists of is not in good faith bound to enforce and protectthe North. Such, we repeat it, must be apparent that Congress ought to pass laws regulating the to every one not blinded by party prejudices, is relations of master and slave in the forts and dock the tendency of the course pursued by the North | yards in the North, or in any State that might re-Carolina "Standard."

which we have referred before,) is oracularly put position of the foregoing sentence, that our slaves forth the test of orthodoxy on this subject, to are liable to be taxed and have been taxed by the which every man in the State must subscribe, Federal Government—that we readily admit, yet, under the penalty of excommunication for heresy, in order to a proper understanding of the subject, in the first place, and of the stake for contumacy. in the second place. Is this the liberty of opinion things, recognized as property by the State laws, for which the Christian world has been struggling for the last three hundred years, and which we have been taught from childhood to believe, had been secured to us, by the heroes and sages of our past history? Strange as it may seem-mortifying as it is to Southern men-and cheering as it must be to the relentless fanatics of the Northvet so it is; we find ourselves assailed, not only by the abolition press of the North, but by the "Standard" here in our midst. And why? Simply because we do not-because we cannot agree with that print, in its Constitutional view of this question. And until it gives us something in the way of argument, a little stronger than is contained in the weak and self-sufficient view presented of this question in its constitutional aspect, in the article

ng to our opinion. In our previous notice of the "Standard's" article, we objected to the course of that print, because, inasmuch as the issue presented by it, must produce a division here in the South even, it was therefore a weak ground to occupy; that inasto exert all her strength, Union was the first great | Congress bound by the Constitution to interpose, pre-requisite to success. We now propose to show, that the course of the "Standard" in trying to enforce an opposition to the Wilmot proviso, upon the ground that it would be a violation of the Constitution, is weak, because it is unsound .-And no matter what partizan babblers may say, we do not intend to allow the Register to become an engine of mischief to Southern institutions, either by exciting divisions and animosities among Southern men, or by fighting the contest of Southern rights from a weak and untenable position.

before alluded to, we must be pardoned for adher-

In noticing the positions, (for arugments, we can not call them) assumed by the "Standard" in reference to the Wilmot Proviso, we may be a little ers. Our inability to digest the "Standard's" politico-constitutional metaphysics on this question, constitutes the gravamen of its charge against us; and all we desire, is a dispassionate consideration of this subject. The "Standard's" view of the matter consists in great part of mere senseless truisms, which it assumes as premies, and then jumps to conclusions that are unterly irrelevant and unwarranted, leaving it to the ingenuity of its readers to fill up the void, each one for himself, by his own peculiar process of inductive reasoning. The "Standard" deals with this branch of the subject thus: "First as to the Constitutional power. These territories have been acquired by the blood and treasure of all the States." This we readily admit—and although it is a good argument against the injustice of the Wilmot Proviso, it certainly cannot change the express letter before the territories in question were acquired .-

"Slavery is recognized by the constitution, and our slaves, it is expressly declared in that instrument, are liable to be taxed directly, and they have been, for the purpose of raising revenue for the federal

As to the first proposition in the foregoing sen-Constitution"-although we admit this in a certain sense, yet we do not admit it in the sense evidently contended for by the "Standard." If it is confollow that in the forts and dockyards of New prevail in the Territories? Some States pay the England, where the territory is owned by the Uni- master for the slave, when he is executed for a

is "the supreme law of the land," as well in a State as a territory, unless prohibited by the local law. If this position be correct, and we think it peal its laws abolishing slavery, without further In the article in that paper of June 20th, (to legislating on the subject. As to the second prolet it be recollected that they are taxed as other are taxed, and subject to the same rules and regulations, on their removal to another State, or distant territory of the United States. The "Standard" goes on to say.

> "Viewed in one sense, and indeed in the only important one, in considering this question, they (slaves) are as much property, in the eye of the Constitution, as the looms and spindles of New York and Massa-

Aye, indeed! are they no more so? We thought ust now, they were not only protected by State law, but were "recognized by the Constitution;" that it was "expressly declared they were liable to be taxed," &c. Well, the "Standard" will not contend that the looms and spindles of New York and Massachusetts are recognized by the Constitution of the United States. That print has long urged, that looms and spindles employed in manufacturing industry, were entitled to no other proection than the State law gave them, even at home; and will it now admit, that if these looms and spindles are transferred by their owners to the Territories, they are entitled to any other protection than the local law might there afford to them? Or in much as the South would likely be soon called on the absence of any local law in the Territories, is letters of marque, coin money, &c.—now these present time in the United States, when we hear Medica and Therapeutics.

William M. Boling, M. D., Profr of Ob. and to regard those looms and spindles in the same point of view, and to extend to them the same protection, that the law of the State did, from whence they were carried? The "Standard" has now it says "the States are sovereign." If this ces, therefore, they are obliged to have recourse Five Dollars, invariably in advance. The Matricuchosen to put slaves on the same footing it does the looms and spindles of the North; and on an issue of its own tendering, we readily meet it.-Passing by the absurdity of its parallel-after just contending that slave property was entitled to protection under the Constitution, and after having for years contended, that manufacturing industry was entitled to no such protection-we meet the issue as we suppose it was intended to be presented: that what is recognized as property by the tiresome, but we crave the indulgence of our read- laws of our State, is entitled to the same protection, under the Constitution, as whatever else may be recognized as property, under the laws of another State. Now this proposition we readily ad mit, and insist that it fully sustains our view of the subject-and if carried out to its legitimate re- and Charleston, have "in their effects" been more sults practically, will, "out of its own mouth condemn" the "Standard." Every man in Massachusetts or New York that invests his capital in looms and spindles, is entitled to protection in the possession of his property, and to the enjoyment of the proceeds of his labor. Whence does he derive this protection? From the local municipal law of those States, which, so far as regards inter- any one of them, if by "its effects," it operates nal regulation and domestic police, the Constitution of the United States has left to the sole and absolute control of the States. Well, we will suppose the Massachusetts manufacturer chooses to is warranted by the letter of the Constitution transfer his business to Chihuahua, in New Mex- then, will the "Standard" inform us of its authorof the Constitution, which was adopted 60 years ico, in search of a better market and higher profits. To what protection is he entitled, when he reaches there, and his looms and spindles are again in motion? To the local municipal law of New Mexico? or to the local law of Massachusetts? or to some indefinite protection under the Constitution of the United States ?- Which ? Let the "Standard" answer. Suppose the State of Massachutence, viz; that "slavery is recognized by the setts, in its zeal for the encouragement of manufacturing industry, shall have passed a law, granting a bounty to manufacturers of certain kindsis the Massachusetts emigrant entitled to the bountended that the framers of the Constitution mere- ty from the Government of New Mexico? Suply recognized slavery as an existent fact—that the pose some man from South Carolina, (which State "Standard," and yet be Constitutional. Again, Constitution left it where the framers of that in- so far from granting bounties to manufacturers, strument found it, an institution entirely depend- shall have subjected them to enormous taxation) The Legislature is in session at Newport. A ent upon, and having no other sanction, (in the shall erect a mill close by, under what law of pro-States.) than the local municipal law of those tection to his property does he toil by day and sleep States—this we admit to the full extent. But if by night? If he be a peaceable and law-abiding tions of war, might, from this renewed demand by ayes 29, nays 28, but it was rejected by the it is contended that the Constitution gives a na- citizen, must be modestly apply for the bounty tional sanction to slavery, or recognizes it as a under the Massachusetts law, or voluntarily ten-The present valuation of the property of Rhode national institution-if it be contended, that the der the tax under the South Carolina law-or Island is \$63,895,000; the increase from 1823 to Constitution recognizes slavery as a sort of Amer- must be go in search of some lawyer of the Calican Common Law principle, wherever it is not houn school, to tell him what is the protection expressly prohibited by State authority, then we afforded him by the Constitution of the United deny it, and call for the proof. Now the only States? Let the "Standard" answer. Let it not clause in the Constitution which refers directly escape from the force of our illustration, by atto slavery, as an existent institution, is the 2d sec- tempting to evade it. If the citizen of any State, tion of the 4th article, (providing for the delivery on removing to a Territory of the United States, of fugitive slaves) viz: "No person held to ser- carries with him the rights and privileges he envice or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, joys under the laws of the State whence he goes, tion. We must dismiss it for the present, by sayescaping into another, shall in consequence of any he carries with him the whole of those rights and law or regulation therein, be discharged from such privileges. If he does not, but carries with him service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim only a part of them, will the "Standard" inform of the party to whom such service or labor may us what part he carries, and what part he leaves think that opinions on questions of constitutional first class schools as well in Alabama as Louisiana, At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful position of an expectation of a fearful position of an expectation of the expec recognizes slavery in any other sense than herein in case of the killing of a slave by either? Some contended for-if it gives a national sanction to States make it penal to work slaves on the Sabbath slavery, independent of the local law, does it not day; in others it is no offence-which law is to

We regret the necessity of being compelled to abolishing slavery in that State, without en- law on the subject, but that of force; or else you you find it is entirely silent on the subject.

The "Standard" says further, "Congress is not the sovereign under that Constitution, but a body with delegated powers."

This we deny, in the broad and unqualified terms in which it is laid down. Congress is sovereign to the extent of the powers that are delegathat the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance of the Constitution, (that is, shall be the supreme law of the land." Here then lic reception in that city. we have the express letter of the Constitution on the one hand, and the Raleigh "Standard" on the other. We say to the readers of the "Standard." choose ye whom you will serve." Again, says existence from the States and owes to them its continued vitality, and it can pass no law affectng either the citizens of the States or the States themselves, which is not expressly authorized by the Constitution, or necessary to carry into effect some power expressly made." Granted-but what has this to do with the question? Why is this political axiom, that any tyro in Constitutional reading can quote as glibly as the "Standard" can, put forth with such amazing gravity?-Why, but to mystify the subject, and mislead its readers? Why, but to make them believe its absurd conclusions are the legitimate results from undisputed premises? But says the "Standard": "The States are sovereign, and equals. Congress, therefore, possesses no right to pass any law which discriminates directly, or by its effects, in fa-

vor of one State, and against another." The conclusion to which the "Standard" arrives in the latter sentence of the above, is made to rest upon the soundness of the premises as laid down in the first sentence, viz: that "the States | seen from Mr. Nesmith's house, and compares it are sovereign and equals." If the rights of the to the Lakes of Killarney." States rest on no safer argument than this, well may they exclaim "save us from our friends."-The States are not absolutely sovereign. Sovereignty in our Country is divided betwixt, and exercised by, two separate and distinct organizations, viz: the State and General Government. Each is sovereign within the scope of its legitimate functions, and no further. For instance, the public law writers specify among the attributes are all expressly prohibited to the States by the so nuch clamor about removals and proscription : Constitution, and conferred upon Congress .-See what an absurdity the "Standard" has here are frequently infested with rats. These the H. M. Skillman, M. D. Demonstrator of Analogous Property infested with rats. involved itself in. It has just said "Congress is religion of the country (the Locofoco.) strictly my. not the sovereign under that Constitution"-and forbids the people to kill. In such circumstanbe true, State laws upon any and all subjects (for to some great man of the Court who is willing lation and Library ticket is Five Dollars. The Disthe "Standard" makes no qualification) are par- to free the royal apartments, even at the hazard secting ticket. Ten Dollars. The Graduation Fee is amount to the laws of Congress. What non- of his salvation. After a weak monarch's reign, Twenty-five Dollars. Boarding and lodging from sense! As to the conclusion deduced from these the quantity of Court Vermin in every corner of \$2,00 to \$3,00 per week. false premises-if the 'Standard' means, that Congress possesses no right to pass any law, which shall directly or "by its effects," encroach upon any of the Constitutional rights, powers, or privileges, of any one of the States, we admit the truth of his proposition; but if the "Standard" means, that Congress possesses no right to pass any law, "the effects" of which may enure to the benefit of the people of some one State more than of another, then we insist the argument is erroneous. Will the "Standard" deny that the effects of the law establishing the Navy-yard at Gosport, have been to benefit Virginia and her people, more than of North Carolina? Or that the improvements of the harbors of New York in favor of the States of New York and South Carolina, than of Tennessee and Kentucky? Or that "the effects" of improving the Ohio and Mississippi, have operated more in favor of Louisiana and Ohio, than of Maine and New Hampshire? Whence does the "Standard" derive this unheard of, this dog-in-the-manger construction of the Constitution—that even within the scope of the granted powers, Congress has no right to exercise more in favor of one State than another. Although the "Standard" does not expressly say this, yet it is apparent that such is the necessary consequence of its positions. No such doctrine as this ity for such construction? The absurdity of such a construction must be plain. In a country of such vast extent, such diversified pursuits and various interests as ours, it is almost impossible to conceive of any law of magnitude being passed by Congress, that will not "in its effects," be more beneficial to the people of some one State than some other; and frequently to the positive injury of the latter. For instance, the "Standard" will admit that a revenue tariff may afford incidental protection to manufactures, and yet be Constitutional. The "Standard" insists that the imposition of every duty is so much added to the price of any article—then here is an instance where a law may operate not only " in its effects." but directly in favor of the people of one State. and against those of another, according to the a war might in its effects devastate one State, and decimate its population, whilst the people of that very State might be heavily taxed to support the war-possibly some distant States in the addition al demand created for food, clothing and munifor their productions, be reaping a benefit from the war-and such in a great measure, is the result of all wars-yet, does this at all contravene the express power given to Congress, "to declare war?" A perfect equality of the benefits and burdens which may be "the effects" of legislation, is not to be attained, and the framers of the Constitution were too practical to aim at any such Itopian result. We must stop for to day. If we do not, we

find that we are likely to make this article too long. We are not quite done with the subject, howev er. In our next we will resume our review of the "Standard's" Constitutional view of the quesing again, that we do not consider the "Standard" as sound and trust-worthy on the subject of slave- ence of Music, and is a great saving of time for other self-constituted leaders. He who from real zeal, rushes headlong into the conflict, without having first examined his ground and made sure of his outposts, is rash and unreliable. He who from pretended zeal, denounces the caution of one portion of his comrades, and leads the other into an ambuscade, is an imposter, and should be expelled from the camp of the faithful. We are for leaving the question of our rights, as involved in the Wilmot Proviso, to the people, the whole people of the South, who have heads to under-stand, and hearts to feel, the injustice and wrong tution wherever Congress has acquired, in the cessions from the States, exclusive jurisdiction?— is to maintain in the Territories? If the doctrine it from the people, and intrusting it to technical sions from the States, exclusive jurisdiction?— contended for by the "Standard" be correct, then quibblers and constitutional hair-splitters. We

dard" is for taking care of itself and its purity.

We shall also take occasion in our next to note:
ter the "Standard's" last article on this same cussion, by the way, which has been forced up-

Reception of Father Mathew

Father Mathew is at length a sojourner in the United States, and is at present recruiting from the fatigues of his voyage on Staten Island. He was received with much courtesy, on his arrival ed. Walker defines "sovereign" to mean "Su- at Quarantine, by the Medical staff stationed preme in power," and the Constitution declares there; and after an interchange of civilities, proceeded to the residence of his friends, where he was visited by committees from New York. in pursuance of the powers that are delegated) charged with the duty of preparing for his pub- gradually improving for the last two years. The

A great temperance meeting is to be held the Tabernacle at which he will deliver an ad-

dress. The New York Herald save: "We visited the good man yesterday; and the "Standard":- "It (Congress) received its though he looked well after his voyage, there was a decided change in his general appearance rom the time that we saw him in Ireland a few rears ago-not so great a change, however, as we were led to expect from what we had heard. His face is still ruddy, and beams as it ever did. ith benevolence. His hair is turned from a jet lack to a dark grey. He has less activity, and his step has lost much of its elasticity; but this to the Dwelling House, and to the several lots belong may be partly accounted for by the fact of his frame not having yet got rid of the motion of the

The most remarkable change is in his voice it is subdued and faltering, and wants the energy of tone it once possessed. It must, howev-, be recollected, that father Mathew is now 59 years of age and has scarcely yet recovered from severe attack on his nervous system. Seven years ago he would be taken for a man of 40 vears of age. He has one feature unchangedhis clear blue eye still undimmed, reveals the bright intelligence within. He expresses himself as delighted with the country and its scenery. He is particularly pleased with the view of the bay, between Long Island and Staten Island, as

As the same innate principle which governs man continues through all ages, may it not be suitable to the present time, under a change of rulers in government, to recur to old musty authors, for good rules of action. In the CIX letter of the Citizen of the World, written by Goldsmith, we find the following sentence, which though

"The finest apartments in the Palace of Pega | the Diseases of Women and Children. the palace is surprising: but a prudent king and a vigilant officer soon drives them from their sanctuaries behind the matts and the tapestry. and effectually frees the Court."

The writer of this never held an office, and never expects to be an applicant, but fully coin cides with the moral of the above quotation, and subscribes himself for the present,

A RAT KILLER

OUR DISTRICT.

While in certain of the congressional districts the canvass waxes stormy, in ours there is a "great calm." Our experienced, faithful, highminded old Representative, Mr. Shepperd, has no opposition; and of course at this late day will have none; as the coming out of opposition so near the election would not receive en- improving its appearance in such manner as couragement from any considerable portion of the make it one of the Whigs of the district. The entire absence of excitement and agitation indicate a small turn-out of voters, but it is neverthless good for a free people to keep in the habit of voting: thus testifying their constant interest in, and vigilance over, public affairs. Greensboro' Patriot.

COL. OUTLAW'S HEALTH.

We much regret to learn from a letter written by Col. David Outlaw himself, under date of the 20th, inst., that he was confined at home in Windsor, part of his time to bed, and was not able to walk, only with the assistance of a crutch, with great pain and difficulty. He had previously commenced canvassing the District, but in consequence of indisposition was compelled to return home.

Edenton Sentinel.

mied.

At Buffalo Springs, Va., on the 26th ult., Samuel Reavis, son of Whitfield Reavis, Esq, of Henderson, N. C., aged 23 years.

Having given himself to usefulness in his early ears, Mr. Reavis persevered in his pursuits until is health would admit of it no longer. About twelve months ago he retired from business, and resorted to every means that medical skill could advise, to restore him to a healthy state. But finding that Physicians could afford him no relief, he left

very suddenly on the 26th ult. He has left numerous friends and relatives to mourn their irrepar-The writer of this notice has been an intimate equaintance of the deceased for several years, and can with much confidence say, he justly merited the esteem which was extended to him by all who knew him. May kind Heaven smile upon his afflicted friends and relatives and enable them to bear

it with fortitude. Raleigh papers please copy.

Music-A Card.

HE undersigned has just arrived from the South, and offers his services to the Citizens Kaleigh, as Instructor of Music in all its branches: and flatters himself that his well-known abilities as an lustructor will be a sufficient guarantee for

shortest method of imparting a knowledge of the seiry. The course of that print and its co-laborers, studies, as two or three pupils may take their lessons augurs no good for the South. They seem to at the same time. This method is adopted in the

For TERMS, apply at the Office of the Rafeigh

The Boy's own Library-History of Wonderful Inventions, with numerous engine N. C. BOOKSTORE

ynch's Dead Sea Expedition Nar-ratives of the United Status Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, by W. F. Lynch, U. S. N. Commander of Expedition; in one large octave volume, with Maps and numerous libratrations. A few copies for sale by

H. D. TURNER.

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Raleigh, July 5, 1849. Standard copy. This day received at the N.C. BOOKSTORE.
Ruleigh, July 5, 1849.

by the Rev. Charles E her Son For sale by H. Raleigh, July 5, 1849.

Valuable Property for Sal ately adjoining the village of Chapel Hill, out vation; the other half, (which is the better part), is covered with Timber of virgin growth. There are, on the premises, two good log houses, one of them with three rooms, a new Threshing Machine, two stables, a Crib, and every other out-house necessary for a farm of larger size. The Land, though not rich, has been gradually improving for the last two years. The soil is light on the surface, with a clay foundation, and is now in a state of high cultivation. There is enough meadow ground to make annually from fifteen to twenty tons of hav, besides several grass-lots separately enclosed, and a pasture of ten acres for cows. A beautiful stream flows through the middle of the farm; and more than thirty delightful Springs break out from the hill sides. There has been set out, with in the last five or six years, an extensive Orchard, containing nearly 300 apple trees of fifteen choice vari ties, 200 peach trees of five or six of the best kinds hesides a number of damsons, blue plums, peers, figs, prunes and cherries—all of which are healthy, and in full bearing. An unfailing stream, cor from a small distance, furnishes abundance of water ing to the stable, cow house and calf sheds.

The tract, as before stated, runs up to the box of the Village, and is in no part more than one m and a half distant from it A levely site for a he is reserved in a handsome grove, near the villag which commands a view of twelve miles. The terms of sale will be made easy; and po

sion given at any time after the 1st day of Octobe W. M. GREEN. Chapel Hill July 5th, 1849. Standard 4 times.

Transvivania University MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HE 32d Session will open on the 1st Monday in November next, under the direction of the flowing Faculty, viz :

Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor of the Princi ples and Practice of Surgery. Robert Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

James M. Bush, M. D, Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy. Sam'l. Annan, M. D., Professor of Theory am

Practice of Medicine. Ethelbert L. Dudley, M. D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

Henry M. Bullitt, M. D., Professor of Materia

ROBERT PETER, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty. Lexington, Ky., June 27, 1849. 54 4t

PROSPECTUS

THIS long established Whig Journal, having HIS long established into the hands of the present Editor, he has determined (provided sufficient encouragement be given) upon so enlarging its dimensions, as to make it contain nearly Electronic dimensions. COLUMNS more matter than it now does, and in

Largest and Handsomest Sheets in the South To effect this object, it will require a con To effect this object, it will require a considerable expenditure in the purchase of a new Press, new Type, and other necessary materials; and as we do not intend making any advance upon the present rates of subscription, we shall have to rely solely for remuneration upon accessions to our list. We have issued this Prospectus with a view to the attainment of this object; and it is desired that our friends will exert themselves in procuring

us subscriptions. For the Semi-Weekly, \$5, or \$4 50, in advance.

Weekly, \$3, or \$2 50,

Will our brethren of the Press oblige us, by

iving the above Prospectus an insertion Valuable Land For Sale!

HE Subscriber wishing to carry his Negroes the South, offers for sale the following value racts of Land, viz: One tract containing 1650 Acre

and sit sated 9 miles west of Smithfield. There is large and convenient Dwelling house, on this h with all necessary out-houses. It is excellent farm-ing land for this country, and there is enough of it in cultivation to produce six or seven hundred barrels of corn. There is, also, a Grist and Saw-mill on the tract. The plantation is well watered—and one third of the land in cultivation is low-ground. There are, also, about thirty thousand turpentine boxes cut. Henderson on the 24th ult. for Buffalo Springs, as well as he had been for some months, where he died

> ANOTHER TRACT, lying twelve miles below Smith field, immediately on the river, containing 440 Acars. This is excellent farming land, and as good range for stock as any in the State. Those wishing to purchase such lands, will please on the Subscriber, at his residence, 9 miles

of Smithfield, and he will take great please showing them and giving every one an op ROBERT A. SANDERS. Johnston Co., May 7, 1849.

North Carolina Rail Road.

TOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 200 The undersigned will take classes in schools, and the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Rall 2 Company will be opened in the City of Raleigh. DUNCAN K. 1 CHAS, L. HINTON,

Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by

nation of Maj Gen. CREESHAW. July 3d, 1849.