



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C. Saturday, July 21, 1849.

We received yesterday a copy of Mr. Calhoun's Address to the People of the South, but have not yet had leisure to give it a perusal.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

We learn that Concord and Phoenix Divisions of the Sons of Temperance are making arrangements for a Public Celebration, on Saturday, the 11th of August, and that they invite their Brethren throughout the State, the friends of the cause, and the Public generally, to be present.

The preparations for this Celebration are such as will make it alike interesting and imposing. The large and flourishing Order of the Sons of Temperance, so constantly increasing, is expected to be well represented; and we cannot doubt that the occasion will be of a character to make a deep impression upon the community.

Full particulars, and a Programme of the Exercises, will appear in a subsequent paper.

Tastes Will Differ.

At the Fourth of July Celebration, at Orangeburg, South Carolina, the Southern Address was read in place of the Declaration of Independence.

The Virginia Legislature refused to adjourn over the 4th of July! In North Carolina, we are proud to say, the Anniversary of our Independence was celebrated in the usual old fashioned and patriotic style.

Our people met together, on that day, around the altar of the Country, and renewed their vows of unalterable devotion to the Union of the States.

Two Governors.

Advices from Florida inform us that Governor MOSELEY, the old Democratic Executive, still holds on to his office, and intends doing so till October next. Governor THOMAS BROWN, Whig, who was elected last fall, has been installed and is the proper officer. So that Florida is blessed with two Governors. This difficulty as to the length of the present gubernatorial term, we believe, had its origin in a late change of the organic law of the State.

Ex-Governor McDowell, of Va., was some time ago nominated for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Since his brother-in-law, Col. Benton, has been inculcating Free-Soilism, suspicion has fallen upon the Governor, and he is called upon by the Locofoco press to define his position. In the "Teeth Logic" there are signs favorable to Benton, and the Valley Whigs say: "Even among the untried Democracy of Botetourt, some of the very best men of the party have lately declared their preference for Benton for President against the world."

Literary Intelligence.

Mr. COOPER has sent to the Press a new Novel with the singular title of "Ways of the Hour." Mr. PAULING has also a new Novel in Press, to be entitled "The Puritan and his Daughter." "Mexico and the United States" is the title of a forthcoming Work, by Major RIPLEY, U. S. A. The distinguished Divine, Dr. HAWKS, has a Work in Press, on "Egypt and its Monuments, as illustrative of Scripture History." "The Living Authors of England," is the title of a new work from the pen of THOMAS POWELL, which will shortly be published by Putnam, of New York.

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS has resumed the Editorship of the Southern Quarterly Review, published in Charleston.

The territory of Minnesota, is said to be very richly inclined, and it is more than probable, will come into the Union a Whig State. We are glad to hear it.

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. S.) has issued a response to the appointment of a Fast Day, by the National Executive.

The newspapers everywhere speak of last Friday and Saturday as "the hottest days of the season."

The extent to which the Democracy in the Eighth District are aroused, may be estimated from the announcement of the "Standard," that "all their feelings are enlisted, from Wayne to Washington."

The Hon. R. S. DONNELL has been in our City, for some days past.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS' ESTIMATE OF NOVELS.—He has recently issued a ukase which imposes a duty of ten copecks a pound on all printed books imported into Russia, with the exception of novels and romances, for which double duties shall be paid.

AS WE EXPECTED.

The last "Standard," in its attempted reply to our late articles upon the question of Slavery, evades almost every issue that we have started, and contents itself with a few vague and unmeaning generalities about "everything in general." Very well. We are perfectly willing to submit our respective arguments side by side, and leave it to an enlightened and patriotic public to decide between us. In the meantime, we shall continue to watch the "Standard's" course in reference to this matter, and shall not fail to expose its recklessness and insincerity, whenever, in a simulated zeal for Southern rights, it denounces those who go for a compromise of the vexed question of Slavery, and thus proves itself guilty of the one; or, whenever, by assailing the motives and intentions of those who may entertain constitutional opinions different from its own, it shall again convict itself of the other. Upon all such occasions, we shall hold it up to the reprobation that such conduct merits.

The "Standard" brings a long list of charges to prove that we "prefer party interests and party obligations to the rights of the South." We might attempt to rebut such accusations, but, considering the source of their emanation, the "play is not worth the candle." It is sufficient to say, that the "Standard" misrepresents us throughout. "A foe who misquotes (or misrepresents) you," says the great Essayist of the last century, HORACE WALPOLE, "ought to be a welcome antagonist. He is so humble as to confess, when he censures what you have not said, and he is so kind as to furnish you with an opportunity of proving him to have uttered falsely, as you may refer to your books (or course) and detect him."

In our Country paper of Wednesday next, however, we shall enter our Debit to the "Standard's" bill of charges.

EDMUND BURKE.

The "Standard" charges us with a design to misrepresent this Gentleman, who has been lately associated with Mr. Ritchie in the Editorial management of the Union. This is not so.—The "Union" itself is our authority for declaring him to be a man of well known Free Soil affinities. In that paper of April 17th, it will be recollected, the following announcement appeared:

"We owe everything to our principles and our party, and we are making arrangements to infuse such further talents and energy into our paper as the occasion obviously requires.—We have great confidence in our cause, as well as in ourselves; great confidence in the associate whom we shall attempt to bring into our establishment from the North or Northwest; and we trust we are not mistaken when we add, great confidence in the Republican party. We shall stand by them; and we appeal to them to stand by us."

A month later the mystery was unveiled, and the associate turned up in the person of Edmund Burke, the Ex-Commissioner of Patents. Now, when the bill "to organize a territorial government in the Territory of Oregon, and for other purposes," was under consideration in the House of Representatives, Monday, February 3, 1845, the following amendment was proposed to the 6th section:

"Provided, however, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." Globe, 2d, 25th, p. 236.

For this amendment, EDMUND BURKE, then a member of Congress from New Hampshire, voted; and this vote, according to Mr. Ritchie, makes him before all the world, an enemy of the South, a sympathizer with a party of geographical divisions and sectional interests! But this is not all. Somewhere about the year 1837 or '38, (as we see it stated) he edited a paper, at Newport, New Hampshire, called the "Argus and Spectator," and through its columns propagated appeals to "Democratic Abolitionists." He found no fault then with those wayward disciples of Democracy for "dissenting from slavery, and desiring its removal." Now he maligns Gen. TAYLOR for having called Mr. Ewing and Judge Collamer into his cabinet. What a fit associate for the guardian of Southern rights, is a slavery restrictionist and the friend of "Democratic Abolitionists!" What is this, we would again inquire, but one of those "unhallowed combinations" which formerly aroused all the ire, and excited the "deepest disgust" in Mr. Ritchie! Is the "Standard" satisfied?

Our District.

The Hon. J. R. J. DANIEL, one of the Locofoco Candidates for Congress, in this District, addressed a meeting of the citizens of this place, on Wednesday evening last. His competitor was not present upon the occasion, and his remarks were consequently limited. They were mainly confined to a labored defence of his course in having signed the Southern Address.

We have nothing to do with this family squabble, of course. We would say to our friends, however—

"Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice; Take each man's censures, but reserve thy judgment!"

The Aurora.

HENRY I. DOOLE, Esq., of Greenville, proposes to establish a new Semi-Weekly paper, in Wilmington, under the above name. It is to be neutral in Politics; but the Editor, having advocated Gen. Taylor's election, announces a disposition and willingness to give him a full and fair trial. Terms of the Paper—\$4 per annum.

A Prospectus may be seen at our Office, and we will take great pleasure in forwarding subscriptions to the Editor.

W. K. Lane, Locofoco candidate for Congress in the Newbern District, North Carolina, in a recent speech boasted that the entire cost of his education was twenty-one dollars. It is a strange idea to make ignorance a recommendation, and has not, we think, been advanced, since "Sir William Berkley" thanked God there were "no newspapers or common schools in Virginia to corrupt the people." Mr. Lane is evidently disposed to rival the individual celebrated in the distich:

"Old Zip Coon was a very poor scholar, For all his education cost him but a dollar."

Republic.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Editorial Correspondence of the Commercial. CHATHAM COUNTY, July, 12, 1840.

A majority of your readers would, perhaps, be but little interested in an account of the Congressional canvass now going on in your district, inasmuch as the combatants are both of the same political caste. In this District, however, the contest is invested with all that zest and excitement, which attach to a pungent discussion of public men and public measures, by candidates of different politics. A particular interest, too, is lent to it by reason of the ability and oratorical powers of both the candidates, and the peculiar and extreme notions and position of one of them on the exciting question of slavery. For these reasons, I thought it might not be amiss to send you a brief sketch of a bout, which occurred a few days since, between Messrs. Venable and Nash, at Jones' Grove, in this County.

The former gentleman led off, and after passing very rapidly over the old issues between the two parties, he came directly to what he considered the great and all important, and absorbing question of the South. Mr. Venable may have other political faults—and in my estimation, their name is legion—yet of one thing he must be fully acquitted, and that is of being non-committal on the subject of slavery. He frankly and boldly took his position, and manfully labored to maintain it. And what a position! He says the slave States, and North Carolina as one of them, should at once close their ports and their courts of justice against the citizens of those States, in which their laws or practice may be inconsistent with that provision of the Constitution of the United States, by which all free slaves are required to "be delivered up on claim of the party to whom their service or labor may be due."

Now, merely to take a position, (however difficult it may be to define one) is generally a simple and easy matter; but to maintain that position is quite another affair; especially when the premises assumed, every argument used, and all the conclusions arrived at, are to be subjected to the keen analysis, the sifting logic, and the skillful "reductio ad absurdum" of an able and eloquent competitor. And if there be any one who does not fully realize the truth of this proposition, I beg to refer him to the Hon. Abraham Venable, as being peculiarly qualified to testify on the subject, both on account of some former experience, and some very recent and deep convictions upon it.

To prove that the North had violated the Constitution, on the subject of slavery, and that the South had been aggrieved, injured and insulted, Mr. Venable used the great and all important facts set forth in Mr. Calhoun's famous southern address—partly by an oral rehearsal of them, and partly by reading from the pamphlet itself. Being through with that, however, upon what authority could he lean for his other and ultra doctrines of resistance and retaliation as he called them? He had none, and therefore he attacked the premises, and facts set forth in his own slender bark; and he did indeed labor with his lungs, his hands and his whole body, as if sorely struggling to bury himself amidst the waves of error and the blasts of folly into which he had driven. Finally, he seemed to think that he had struggled through, and would doubtless have been consoled with that sweet delusion, but that Mr. Nash, with a calm earnestness, a patriotic fervor, a clear logic, and a winning eloquence, raised such a storm about his ears, as to wreck his hopes on that occasion, and like the ocean swell, to give earnest of the "coming storm," which awaits him throughout the district on the 1st Thursday of August next.

Mr. Nash's effort was strong and impressive.—He was thoroughly with the South on the subject of slavery, and if elected, would use his best efforts to guard her honor and protect her rights; but he considered the wild fanatical spirit of his competitor, and the sectional, unconstitutional and unchristian course advocated by him, as infinitely more dangerous to the Union, than any course which he might have pursued. He was, therefore, in favor of a compromise, which would give to Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States," &c. &c. He wishes to close our Courts against their claims, for the collection of honest debts or otherwise, notwithstanding the Constitution emphatically declares, that "No State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts!" Where, asked Mr. Nash, is the honorable gentleman's conscience when he solemnly avows, as a member of Congress he had taken to support the Constitution of the United States. All, all thrown aside as mere mockery, under the sanctions of that false morality which he has detailed to us to day. He acknowledges that these steps would be unconstitutional, but justifies and enforces them, because others have done wrongfully! They have cheated us out of our negroes, and therefore we may steal their sheep! They are free soilers, and therefore we will be repudiators—they are abolitionists, and therefore we may be rogues and robbers!

And why, asked he, should we, an enlightened, happy and christian people, resort to these dishonest barbarities; why are we called upon to dissolve this glorious Union? In order, said he, that John C. Calhoun may be made President of a Southern Confederacy, and have an opportunity to deal out a few posts of honor, to some of his peculiar friends and emissaries.

Mr. Nash then gave a sketch of the character and political course of John C. Calhoun, on this subject of slavery. He showed his tergiversations, and his present ultraism upon it; but proved that Mr. Venable had distorted Mr. Calhoun and every other man's character and respectability in his proposed quixotic restoration, and his revolutionary and dishonest retaliation. Mr. Nash was prepared to stand or fall with the South, but he hoped and believed, that we were not so disaffected towards this happy Union, as under the lead of demagogues and fanatics, to seek its dissolution, through an open breach of honesty, of common morality, and of that Constitution which we were all bound to support. And can it come to pass, that the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, will be the first and perhaps the only one, in this whole Union, to proclaim, under the lead of a Virginia abstractionist and fanatic, the wildest, vilest, most treasonable and disorganizing doctrines, that have ever found root in our land! Forbid it—ye free-men of the district—forbid it whigs—forbid it democrats.

"If it be any satisfaction to our readers to know it, we feel proud to inform them that we are a Southerner by birth, by education, and in feeling; and that we are now a Carolinian from inclination, with a large family, all identified with Southern interests."—Carolina Republican.

We are so grateful!

MAIDEN CHARMS AND BEAN BLOSSOMS.—The Dancers of Thinking.—The Rochester News illustrates in this wise: "I am thinking of the time, Kate, when sitting by thy side, and picking beans, I gazed on thee, and felt a peacock's pride. In silence leaned we o'er the pan, and neither spoke a word; but the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound we heard. Thy suburb curls hung down, Kate, and kissed thy lily cheek; thy azure eyes, half-filled with tears, bespoke a spirit meek. To be so absorbed as I was then, had never before occurred; when the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard. I thought it was not wrong, Kate, so leaning o'er the dish, as you snatched up a lot of beans, I snatched a peacock's kiss; a sudden shower made blind my eyes; I neither saw nor stirred—but the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard."

THE ODD FELLOWS.

The prevalence of the Cholera in St. Louis, in such an aggravated and distressing form, has doubtless been productive of many of the benevolent and self-sacrificing actions for which the fraternity of Odd Fellows are so justly distinguished. A writer, in a late number of the St. Louis Union, has commemorated in verse the unselfish kindness and the unwearied benevolence of that Order, which have constantly followed the steps of the frightful destroyer since its fatal appearance in that City. But we will copy the verses, as they are far more descriptive and expressive of the good deeds of the Order, than any words we can command:

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Now, when the pestilence reigns as a King, And the holiest tie is a broken thing, The Brother in Arms, with a smile on his face, Comes to the home of affliction to cheer.

When the poor wife shrinks from her husband's breath, That frights the atmosphere round with death, The Odd Fellow lingers till life has past, And he dies in a Brother's arms at last.— When the widow turns her despairing head From her children's famishing cry for bread, They come to strengthen, to help, to feed, And the widow's heart is rejoiced indeed.

In the haunts of misery, whenever pain Chills the warm pulses, or turns the brain; When the wretch in anguish, and in pain aloud, These "Angels of Mercy" are ever found.

With hearts whose promptings are fair as the dove, They silently go on their mission of love; And where "FRIENDSHIP" and "LOVE" are powerful to save, "TRUTH" lights the darkness and gloom of the grave.

Success to the Order, and flourish it must, A light to the world, and a guide to the just. May their pure banner float o'er the land and the sea, And one Odd Fellow make himself even with me. INEZ.

From the Newbernian.

MONSIEUR "IGNATIUS MUDD."

We take the annexed article in relation to that week in a tea-pot, which the Republican raised a week or two since, touching the mission of "Ignatius Mudd" to Mr. Stanly, from the North State Whig. The facts, as stated by the Whig, place the position of the Republican even in a more ridiculous light than we had supposed.

"We copy below a villainous article from the Newbern Republican. We give it in full, that our readers may see the desperate efforts resorted to by the Locofoco leaders in this Congressional district. The whole thing is false, and only false—a sheer fabrication. No such person as Ignatius Mudd, has been present at the recent Whig Convention." No such officer as the "Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington city" has been in this town. No public officer from Washington city, appointed by Gen. Taylor, has ever been here for any purpose, much less "to direct the action of the Whig Convention." No such person as Mr. Taylor as whom [who] shall be nominated for Congress has been residing here. It is all a fabrication, out and out—false—false in the beginning, false in the end, false in the middle—all false—nothing but falsehood—a villainous Locofoco lie, or a hoax.

"And further, we learn, on inquiry of Mr. Stanly himself, that he has never received a line either from General Taylor or any member of his Cabinet, expressing a wish that he should be a candidate for Congress.

"Gen. Taylor, therefore, had nothing to do, either directly or remotely, with the nomination of Mr. Stanly. How such a falsehood should have got into a paper making any claims to respectability, is unaccountable. No such person as Ignatius Mudd, has here as yet been named. The only person named here has been the Republican—a species of sport to which our 'B'boys' are somewhat addicted, and for which sufficient materials were furnished in the fact that a gentleman named H. C. Mudd, a private citizen of Maryland, passed through this place at the time of the Whig convention."

VENABLE'S LOVE FOR SOLDIERS!

It is one property of the consummate demagogue, always to praise and flatter the people, when he needs their votes to elect him; and yet when any benefit is to be conferred, or when services are to be rewarded, the "dear people" are forgotten, or remembered only to be despised and ridiculed. After the seat in Congress, or whatever post the demagogue may be seeking, is obtained by flattering speeches, and pretended love for the common people, when snug and warm in it, he becomes the proud aristocrat, and may say any benefit for the "people," is laughed to scorn and hoisted at.

Such was the love evinced by Abraham W. Venable for the "Common Soldiers," when, on the 8th of May, 1848, a bill was before the House of Representatives for their relief, allowing them 160 acres of land by way of bounty, for their services. An amendment had been moved by Mr. Thompson, of Miss., extending the benefits of the act to the Soldiers engaged in the Northwest war prior to the Treaty of Greenville, in 1785, and to those who served 12 months in the late war with Great Britain; and allowing 80 acres to those who served 6 months. The subject was debated—the claims of these "common soldiers" was acknowledged to be just.

It was reserved for Abraham Venable to throw contempt and ridicule upon the bill, and to show his scorn for the services of these soldiers by the following insulting proposition. We copy from the proceedings, May 8, 1848.

"Mr. VENABLE offered the following amendment to the amendment (of Mr. Thompson):—'Also those who served thirty days in the Anti-revival against Big Thunder, and those who served thirty days in the Mormon war or in the Dorr war, or in the Whiskey expedition in Pennsylvania, or in the Buckshot war.'"

"Mr. McClernand rose to order. The amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Venable) was out of order, as it referred by name to wars which had no historic or other existence. 'The chair sustained the objection, and ruled the amendment of Mr. Venable out of order.'"

And yet this is the man who pretends to have great love for the people—and this is the bitter and contemptuous manner in which he treats a bill of our rich abundance of uncultivated land, which they had defended with their priceless valor, and sprinkled with their costly blood.

Yes, well might Abraham W. Venable, who had whined and flattered, and fawned upon and begged poor men for their votes, seated in his easy chair at Washington, deride and ridicule and scorn the claims of poor soldiers, who had fought for their country! and insult their just claim for remuneration by so contemptible an amendment as this. Justice to these soldiers demanded that their claims should be respectfully considered, at least—but what sort of respect did they receive at the hands of Abraham W. Venable? Ridicule and contempt!

Fellow-citizens of the Fifth District, mark him! The demagogue among you, at home—the proud Aristocrat and contemner of the people in Washington City.—Times.

They debate strange questions down East.—The last was "What is the difference between the Bridge of Sighs and the size of a bridge?" The next is to be, "the difference between a fac simile and a sick family."—Noah.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA NORTH AND WEST. [Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.] PHILADELPHIA, July 18—2 P. M.

The Board of Health have reported 83 new cases and 31 deaths of cholera, during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day. This is an increase of 14 in the number of new cases, and of 8 in number of deaths as compared with yesterday's report.

New York, July 18—2 P. M.

The Sanitary Committee report for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, 103 new cases and 51 deaths of cholera. This is a decrease of 55 in the number of new cases, and a decrease of 8 in the number of deaths as compared with yesterday's report.

ALBANY, July 17—6 P. M.

The cholera is on the increase in our city, and the Board of Health report 46 new cases and 16 deaths, as having occurred since Saturday, 14th inst.

BUFFALO, July 17. The Board of Health report the occurrence of 89 cases of cholera and 21 deaths, within the past 24 hours, showing a large increase.

MONTREAL, July 17. The cholera has returned, and is raging fearfully; since Saturday the deaths have amounted to 45, an increase which is attributed to the sudden change in the weather since the storm on Friday. The thermometer fell from 90 to 60.—The Board of Health have become alarmed and afraid to publish correct reports of the progress of this disease. The cholera is spreading among the soldiers, but Lord Elgin has refused to allow them to leave town, although requested to do so by the physicians.

At Quebec, the disease is worse than at Montreal. The deaths are 12 to 15 per day. The merchants refrain from attending to business, and persons of the first respectability have abandoned the city.

PITTSBURGH, July 17. The Board of Health report 12 cases and 3 deaths from cholera for the 24 hours ending at noon to day.

CINCINNATI, July 17. There were 61 deaths from cholera for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, and 40 of other diseases. The weather has taken a most agreeable change, and is now exceedingly pleasant. We are beginning to hope for better times. The epidemic is on the wane.

St. Louis, July 16. The interments for the week ending on Sunday last amount to 716 of cholera and 227 of other diseases. On Monday there were 61 deaths from cholera and 27 from other diseases.

The weather has become more favorable, and I am rejoiced to announce that the epidemic appears to be decreasing. The impression prevails among our citizens, and the same opinion is entertained by some physicians, that the cause of the great prevalence of cholera may in some measure be attributed to the condition of the cellars in the burnt district, many of which are yet filled with stagnant water.

Business is very dull—indeed it has for some weeks past been almost suspended. Many of those who could make it convenient have left the city for more healthful locations.

THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

From the regular correspondence of the St. Louis Republican, we obtain the subjoined interesting information from the herds of people who are making the overland journey to California: FORT KEARNY, INDIAN TERRITORY, JUNE 10, 1849.

The cry is still the same. Five thousand and ninety-two wagons, at sundown last night, had moved past this place towards the golden regions of California, and about one thousand more, I think, are still behind. The fever, however, in many cases, has completely subsided, and in others a few more doses of rain will put them in a fair way of recovery. A few are daily turning back, and many more would follow suit did they not stand in fear of the ridicule that is most sure to await them upon reaching home.

I mentioned in my last that a collision had taken place between a party of emigrants and some Indians, in which the latter had met with some loss. Since then some more of the particulars have been made known. It appears the emigrants were from Ohio, and moving along on the Old Fort Kearny road, some eighty miles from here, when they lost two of their cattle. Upon going in search of them they found their remains, and a party of about twenty Pawnee Loups at the same time. Presuming that the Indians had killed their cattle, which was no doubt the case, they immediately attacked them, killing five on the spot and wounding six others. Two of the whites were also wounded, but not seriously. Reports have just reached here that a party of Pawnees are molesting straggling emigrants on the St. Joseph road, and Clinton and Lieut. Ogle, with a company of dragoons, leave this evening to hunt them up. Many cases of reported Indian outrages can easily be traced to other sources, for all are not angels who are bound for the Pacific. Scarcely a day passes that some poor fellow is not tumbled out on the prairies, bag and baggage, to shift for himself.—The emigrants have suffered much from the cholera, and I understand the different roads are studded with graves, from the frontiers within eighty or a hundred miles of this place, when all disease appears to be left behind.

MOVEMENTS OF FATHER MATTHEW.

Father Mathew on Thursday visited the Navy Yard, accompanied by Com. McKeever and all the officers attached to the yard and the North Carolina. After shaking hands with him, a stand was erected near the Lyceum, and Father Mathew addressed the employers of the yard in a very affecting manner. Several of the men received the pledge, after which the officers in attendance accompanied him on board the North Carolina, where the sailors and marines, in full uniform, were drawn up to receive him, while the band played "Patrick's Day," on the quarter-deck. A large number of ladies were on board. Captain Hudson invited all who wished to do so to come forward and receive the pledge, on which more than seventy availed themselves of the opportunity. As the apostle left the ship, the yards were manned by the sailors, who gave him three cheers, loud and long. Father Mathew then invited all the people to come to St. Paul's church, where he would be in attendance from 9 o'clock A. M. till 8 P. M. during the week, to administer the pledge to all who wished to receive it. In the evening a large number became teetotalers at the Church.—N. Y. Express.

FUNERAL OF LATE MRS. MADISON.

The remains of the venerable relict of Ex-President MADISON (says the National Intelligencer of Tuesday) were removed from her late residence, in a large square, to St. John's church, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. PYLE, Rector of the Church, delivered, in a very feeling manner, an eloquent and just eulogy on the character of the deceased, which was listened to with deep interest by a dense congregation, including the PRESIDENT of the United States, the Cabinet Officers, gentlemen of the Army and Navy, the Mayor and City Councils, and many distinguished citizens and strangers. The Rev. Mr. FREXEN aided the Rector of St. John's in the funeral solemnities. About half past 5 o'clock, the funeral procession, a very large and imposing one, moved from the Church to the Congress Cemetery, where the corpse will remain until removed to its final resting place at Montpelier, (Va.)

Consumption dismissed of its Terrors!

HASTINGS' Compound Syrup of Naphtha. DR. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—This great Remedy for Consumption, Decline, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Fluffy Throats, Wasting of the Flesh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

This celebrated preparation is pleasant to the taste, and is so speedy in its operations, that patients plainly feel its good effects in a few minutes after taking the first dose.

HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA is now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among all our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New-York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Ga., Jan. 30, 1848, says: "I received the half-gallon of Hastings' Naphtha Syrup ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. I enclosed in twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefited by it."

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

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

NOTICE.

In St. Paul's church, Baltimore, on the 28th ult, by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, Queen's Counsel, and M. P. of The Meadows, Toronto, Canada, to Ellen Madeline De Berniere, second daughter of Gen. Mallett of New York, and grand-daughter of the late Governor Fenner, of Rhode Island.

Died.

In Gates County, on Saturday the 23d ult, Mrs. Martha Hinton, wife of John W. Hinton, Esq., in the 24th year of her age.

In Petersburg, on Saturday evening, the 14th inst, after a protracted and painful illness, Moses Paul, (formerly a member of the well-known commercial firm of Paul, McIlwaine & Co.,) in the 33d year of his age.

New Advertisements.

PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS, Grocers and Commission Merchants Old Street, Petersburg, Va.

KEEP always on hand a large and well assorted supply of Groceries, and pay particular attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and all other kinds of produce.

LEMUEL PEEBLES, THOMAS WHITE, PETER R. DAVIS, Jr. Petersburg, July 20.

New Arrangement.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his customers and the Public generally, that for the purpose of reducing his present stock, (which consists of many desirable goods,) to make room for a new fall supply, he will sell at reduced prices for cash. He has also obtained the services of Mr. Robert Peach, late of New York, as a cutter. He has spent about seven years in France, where he filled the same station in the most respectable houses, and is now highly recommended as to his abilities, his profession, as well as to moral character. Call and give him a trial. The Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

J. J. BIGGS, Raleigh, July 20th, 1849. 57 4t

At Petersburg, Va.

ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS.—A most superior assortment of Anchor Bolting Cloths of the most approved square meshed kind, from No. 1 to 10 inclusive, and at the lowest prices. Persons not finding it convenient to come to ourselves, may send the length of the reels, and pay for a Toll or Manufacturing Mill, and we guarantee to send such as will suit, both as to proportions and quality—the senior assisting partner having been engaged in the sale of them for the last 36 years.

JAMES, RICE & JAMES, Successors to E. & F. James & Co. July 20, 1849. 58 w2m

Old Arrangement.

THE Subscriber most respectfully inform their customers and