

TARBOROUGH:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1849.

Gov. Manly's Inaugural.

On our first page the reader will find the Inaugural Address of Gov. Manly. It is a well written document, and the opinions expressed are generally unexceptionable. We shall be better enabled to decide, a year or two hence, how his professions and his practices agree. We have been so often disappointed in this respect by federal oracles, that we now can place but little confidence in their no-party professions.

From the Raleigh Standard.

In accordance with the usual custom on such occasions, and in order that our readers may see for themselves what the new Governor has to say for himself, in making his bow to the seven or eight hundred thousand people over whom he has been called to preside, we publish today the Inaugural Address of Mr. Manly. We are glad to learn, as we do from this Address, that the late contest on the part of the Whigs for the Presidency, was "a contest for principles, and not for the paltry rewards and trappings of office"; and that the Democrats are "not to be regarded as a conquered enemy, to be crushed beneath the heel of power." We confess, after this, we breathe freer and feel better.

The Register, in publishing this Address, takes occasion to express particular pleasure at the declaration of Gov. Manly "that he felt himself to be the Governor of a State, and not of a party." If our memory serves us correctly, we believe Governors Morehead and Graham made similar declarations; and we leave it to the people generally to answer as to how they carried them out. But perhaps in this "era of good feeling" Gov. Manly may turn over a new leaf. We had rather see it, however, than hear tell of it.

The following is the Inaugural. It is handsomely written, and contains several expressions to which we give our hearty assent. That portion of which relates to the importance of a general system of Internal Improvements, cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind.

General Assembly.

On the 6th inst. the bill to establish a bank in Fayetteville being under consideration;

Mr. Thigpen moved to amend the bill by adding the following proviso to the eleventh section: *Provided,* That hereafter, when taxes shall be raised by law on the real estate and taxable polls, the General Assembly shall have the right to raise the tax on the stock in like proportion." The amendment was disagreed to, and the bill passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate the Milton Savings Bank in the town of Milton, was taken up, and after some debate, in which Mr. McMullen advocated, and Messrs. Satterthwaite and Mebane opposed the passage of the bill; it was rejected on its second reading, yeas 21, nays 77. (The objections to the bill were understood to be that it was novel in principle in this State—that there was no liability clause binding the stockholders, and that the amount of capital was not limited, and the dealing in stocks defined by the provisions of the bill.)

From the Raleigh Standard.

State Legislature.—It will be seen, by reference to our proceedings, that the bill for the relief and assistance of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, has passed the Senate and gone to the Commons. It had its first reading in that body on Monday last.

The bill introduced by Mr. Shepard, providing for the repair of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, for a Road to Charlotte, for a Road to Goldsborough, and for other lateral branches, having been twice rejected by the Senate, on Saturday last Mr. Ashe presented another bill to that body, providing for a Rail Road from Goldsborough by way of Raleigh to Charlotte. This bill was made the order of the day for yesterday. A few days since Mr. Mebane introduced into the Commons the above project offered by Mr. Shepard, and rejected by the Senate; and on Monday

last, when the bill came up, Mr. Ashe's bill, above referred to, was substituted in its place—so that the two Houses will probably be considering the same measure at the same time. No final action has yet been taken by the House upon the application for a Charter for the Danville and Charlotte Road.

The bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Watauga, has passed both Houses and become a law. The friends of this measure are much indebted, for its success, to the exertions made in its behalf by Messrs. Bower, Dobbin, and Courts.

The bill to provide for the construction of a Turnpike Road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line, is still before the Commons. It will probably pass into a law in the course of a few days.

On Saturday last the Senate decided, by a large majority, in favor of locating the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, in Davidson County. The House of Commons, it is thought by many, will disagree to this proposition; and, after all, this Institution will probably be located at the seat of Government.

We are compelled to omit Monday's proceedings. Nothing, however, of general importance was perfected in either House. In the Senate, the bill to amend the Common School Law was taken up, and after having been torn pretty much "all to pieces," by amendments and so on, it was laid upon the table. In the Commons, on the same day, the bill to establish a Medical Board in this State passed its third reading by the casting vote of the Speaker—Mr. Cad. Jones, Jr. in the Chair. The same body also rejected, on its second reading, by a vote of 54 to 49, the bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

The Resolutions reported by Mr. Dobbin, on the subject of Slavery, are still before the Commons; and on Monday last Mr. Shepard introduced the same Resolutions into the Senate. He spoke of the importance of passing them at the earliest moment, and said he was prepared to vote upon them at once. On his motion they were made the order of the day for yesterday, at eleven o'clock.

There is a rumor in town—for the correctness of which, however, we do not vouch—that Mr. Senator Badger has given his friends to understand that if these Resolutions are passed he will resign his seat! Whether this rumor be true or false, the Resolutions will pass; and then we shall see—what we shall see.

No final action has yet been taken in the contested elections from Orange and Surry. The Committee in the former case will doubtless report in the course of a few days. The prevailing impression is that Capt. Berry will retain his seat.

There is much talk among the members in regard to a called session, for the purpose of perfecting some general scheme of Internal Improvements. The indications of public sentiment, in the course of a very few months after the adjournment, will no doubt be of such a character as to enable Gov. Manly to judge correctly as to the propriety of such a step; and indeed, if nothing should be done with the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and if no efficient measures are adopted to increase the State's income, an extra session will be the next thing to a necessary result.

P. S. We have only room to add, that in the Senate on yesterday, the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Shepard on Monday, on the subject of Slavery, came up for consideration, and were advocated by that gentleman in an able and powerful Speech. On the fourth Resolution, denying to Congress the constitutional power to legislate on the question of Slavery, the vote was, forty-four in the affirmative, and two in the negative—Messrs. Albright and Daniel; and Messrs. Gilmer and Thompson of Bertie declining to vote. The other Resolutions passed unanimously. On motion of Mr. Bethel, the rules were suspended, and the Resolutions were read a third time and passed.

In the Commons, on yesterday, the vote by which the bill to establish a Medical Board in this State was passed, was reconsidered; and then said bill was postponed indefinitely. The Cape Fear and Deep River bill was also re-considered, and laid on the table.

Bills and Resolutions Enrolled.—The following list embraces all the Bills and Resolutions which have been finally acted on by the two Houses, since the commencement of the session, and which have been enrolled. They only await the signature of the Speakers to become laws: An act to incorporate the Trustees of Snow Creek Academy, in the county of Iredell.

An act to incorporate the Dallas Male Academy, in the county of Gaston.

An act to incorporate the Foresters, a company in the county of Richmond.

An act to divide the county of Stokes, and to create a new county by the name of Forsyth.

An act to lay off a Road from Newton to Morganton.

An act to condemn part of Hayne Street, in the town of Monroe, for the purpose of erecting a public jail thereon.

An act to incorporate the Summerfield Guards.

An act to incorporate the Bertie Guards.

An act to incorporate the Blount's Creek Manufacturing Company, in the town of Fayetteville.

An act to incorporate the Trustees of Forestville Female Institute, in the county of Wake.

An act to authorize the County Court of Mecklenburg to pay over certain funds to the County Court of Union.

An act to incorporate a Female College in the county of Anson.

An act to establish a Lunatic Asylum in North Carolina.

A Resolution relative to Captain O. A. Buck. Grants him muskets for a Military School.

A Resolution in favor of John R. Dyche, late Sheriff of Cherokee county.

A Resolution relating to lighting the lamps of the Capitol Square.

A Resolution for the relief of the Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland.

A Resolution in favor of Abram Harshaw.

A Resolution relating to the State's claim against the General Government, for money furnished to the North Carolina Volunteers.

A Resolution authorizing the Doorkeepers to purchase chairs for the committee rooms.

A Resolution in favor of M. O. Dickerson, former Sheriff of Rutherford county.

A Resolution for the relief of Fendall Griffin.

A Resolution relative to Thanksgiving Day.

Congress.

The Senate is principally enjoyed in the discussion of subjects connected with the formation of territorial or State governments in California and New Mexico.

The House, on subjects connected with the slavery question.

From the Union.

The Convention of Southern Members.—The doors of the Senate chamber, in which the convention was held on Monday night, were shut, so that we cannot give the particular proceedings of the meeting. But we understand that after some debate, the address reported by the select committee was recommitted to the same select committee for the purpose of revision, to be reported back to the meeting on Monday night. Two of the committee are said to have withdrawn; whose places will, of course, be supplied by the Chair.

The Southern Platform.—The Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following as the resolutions presented by Mr. Baily at the recent meeting of the Southern members of Congress. It is understood that the resolutions were not acted on at that time, the matter being referred to the adjourned meeting on the 15th inst. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved That the South, having an equal interest in the Territories of New Mexico and California, is willing, as a principle of equity, to accept the terms of the Compromise Act of 36 30.

Resolved, That the South is willing the said Territories shall be admitted into the Union as States, upon the presentation of Constitutions, in which the subject of Slavery is referred, upon appeal, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, such question to be omitted in said Constitution, until the decision, as aforesaid, is awarded.

Resolved, That the South will accept of a bill, for Territorial Governments, upon the principles of the act of last Session, introduced by Senator John M. Clayton.

Resolved, That the South will accept of the act introduced the present Session by Senator Douglass with certain modifications relative to appeals, as in the second resolution.

Resolved, That the South prefers a separation of the Union, to that of accepting the Wilmot Proviso, and the faith of each State is pledged to protect her interests, in said Territories at the point of the bayonet.

The District of Columbia.—Although Mr. Gou's resolutions prevailed, instructing the Committee on the District to report a Bill for the emancipation of its slaves, the proposition to retrocede the remainder of the District to Maryland is favorably entertained by Congress, and it is thought will pass. This will deprive the abolitionists of one bone of contention. The admission of California and New Mexico as states, without passing through the intermediate condition of territories, will deprive them of the other. We hope both Bills will pass, and that this exciting subject will be forgotten. If after that, the abolitionists continue the slave excitement we shall know that they aim directly at slavery in the States, a right that they do not now claim for themselves.

Newbern Rep.

Internal Exchanges.—Mr. Vattemare, Agent of the French Chamber of Deputies arrived in this City on Thursday last. The object of this distinguished French gentleman, in visiting the several States and soliciting Legislative opinion, is to introduce and perfect a system of literary and historical exchanges between France and other nations. His reception in the various places which he has visited, has been most favorable and flattering—and we hope that our Legislature will cordially receive him, not only in view of the great good which he designs, but also of his reputation as a man and a scholar.

Ral. Rep.

Foreign.

The Steamer America arrived at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 30th ult., from which we regret to learn Cotton had declined.

The ceremony of proclaiming the President elect before the National Assembly, has taken place. Armand Marrast, Vice President of the Assembly, performed the act by announcing Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of France, until May, 1852, and the Republic one and indivisible.

Newbern, Jan. 17th, 1849.

Turpentine.—has continued to arrive to a fair extent, and Sales have been made from \$1 80 to 2 00 for dip, and 1 20 for scrape.

Tar.—Without change—price 1 25.
Corn—No sale of importance to report—price 1 80 a 1 90 per bbl.

Pork.—The weather being favorable for putting up, should it continue so, good lots for family use would probably find a ready market at 4 a \$4.

The following article we copy with pleasure, from the Boston Mercantile Journal, March, 1846, and we hope if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to cure, they will speedily avail themselves of it.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, arrested the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He investigated with care the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved, and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and generally recognized, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most other, we had almost said all other classes of diseases.

For sale by Dr. A. H. Macnair, Agent for Tarboro', and by dealers in medicine generally.

Serofula and Serofulous Swellings.

Serofula in all its multiplied forms, whether in that of Kings, evil, enlargements of the glands or bones, Goitre, White Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Cancer, diseases of the Skin or Spine, or Pulmonary Consumption, emanate from one and the same cause, which is a poisonous principle more or less inherent in the human system. Therefore, unless this principle can be destroyed, no radical

cure can be effected; but if the principle upon which the disease depends is removed, a cure must of necessity follow, no matter what form the disease should manifest itself. This, therefore, is the reason why Jayne's Alternative is so universally successful in removing so many malignant diseases. It destroys the virus or principle from which those diseases have their origin, by entering fibre, removing every particle of disease from the system.

No Apology for Wearing a Wig.

Haddonfield, N. J. Feb. 2d, 1839.
Dr. Jayne: Sir—I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Hair Tonic which I obtained of you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly thin, but for two or three years past it had so fallen out that my head had become almost entirely bald. I was under the necessity of concealing the baldness by combing the hair on the sides over it. But now, after using a bottle of the Tonic, I have as luxuriant a growth of hair as I ever had.

C. C. PARK,

Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, at Haddonfield, N. J.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by

GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', Nov. 9, 1847.
Where may be had the American Hair Dye, Warranted to change the hair to a beautiful auburn or jet black color, without staining the skin.

Also, Jayne's Ague Pills, which never fail to cure Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, &c.

A scientific Medicine.

GREAT experience and judgment are required to make a valuable, and at the same time, innocent purgative. This is possessed only by few. The great majority of the remedies advertised of this class are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause, more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects, produced by advertised remedies. And hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect, with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently, their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the

Brandreth Pills

are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system in the safest and easiest manner. For instance, some ingredients have to be prepared in the vacuum; that is, the air is exhausted in the utensil, and remains so until a combination is effected with other ingredients, which afterwards prevents the air from acting injuriously upon the medicine. Again, the proportion of each ingredient depends upon its multiplying power upon other ingredients—For the power of different vegetable purgatives upon each other is governed by similar laws that govern the power of figures by multiplication. Nine added to nine make eighteen; but nine times nine are eighty-one. So it is with some vegetable purgatives. By adding nine parts of one ingredient, and nine parts of another ingredient together, the power is increased, not to eighteen, but to eighty-one. For example, either of the articles to produce any purgative effect, would have to be used to the extent of eighty-one grains; by combining them, only eighteen grains have to be used. Again, another ingredient is found to multiply this power again, which in a proportion of two grains, would have no effect upon the animal economy, but which, added to eighteen grains of a compound of two parts of nine grains, each of two ingredients, will again multiply the power which they have gained of eighty-one, to one hundred and sixty-two. So again, the mixture of twenty grains can be again multiplied by an addition of two grains, to the power of three hundred and twenty-four grains of the original power of the two first ingredients. Here we have twenty-two grains, which as a purgative, contain the power equal to three hundred and twenty-four grains of either of the articles alone; nevertheless, also so powerful after being thus combined, are safe in any quantity—always having a beneficial effect, and in no case capable of doing injury, of which thousands bear ample witness.

Let those in any way out of health use these Pills. They will find it much to their advantage.

For sale by Geo. Howard.

We are authorized to announce Col. Thos. P. ALSTON, of Halifax county as a candidate for the office of Brig. Gen. 5th Brigade N. C. Militia.



MARRIED.
In this county, on Tuesday evening 9th inst. by Wm. Cherry, Esq. Mr. Burton White, of Halifax county, to Miss Isabel Leggett, daughter of Mr. Lexin Leggett.