

Hon. J. R. J. Daniel.

We insert below, a letter from Gen. Daniel, late Representative in Congress from this District, in which it will be seen he announces himself a candidate for re-election. We copy it from the Standard, and we trust that the course suggested by it, that nothing "which may be calculated to produce unkind feelings in the party," will be brought before the public either by the rival candidates or their friends.

Halifax, May 26, 1849.

W. W. Holden, Esq.—Dear Sir: Just before the close of the late session of Congress I received solicitations to announce myself a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress, subject to a Convention should one be held.

These solicitations have been pressed upon me by numerous political friends in various parts of the District since my return home. But knowing that the late representative is regarded as a candidate for re-election unless he declines or another be nominated, I deemed it most respectful to the feelings and wishes of the democracy of the district to defer such announcement until sufficient time for holding a Convention should have elapsed.

Had it been the pleasure of my political friends to hold a convention, opportunities for the appointment of delegates were afforded at the courts of the several counties of the district which have been held this spring, but no meeting was held except in Wake. That meeting, I have been informed, postponed action until Monday of May Court. On that day it seems a further postponement was made until the next day ten o'clock. On that day, though at a later hour, a meeting was held, and in session, when from previous arrangements I was compelled to leave Raleigh.

I did not attend either of the meetings held on Monday and Tuesday, though in Raleigh until late Tuesday evening, for an obvious reason. I did not wish to place myself in a situation even to excite suspicion of a disposition to influence the action of the meeting. Since I have reached home I have received a letter, written at the instigation of prominent members of the democratic party in the county of Wake, from which it appears the meeting came to the conclusion not to appoint delegates, and was desirous that I would attend and address the meeting. Had I not left Raleigh, though I deemed it indelicate and improper to attend the meeting uninvited, I would have yielded a ready and cheerful compliance with its request. It appears from the same letter that my democratic friends in Wake are desirous that a public announcement be no longer deferred. Such too seemed to be the sentiment of those with whom I conversed before leaving Raleigh, and but for the pendency of the meeting, which was in session when I left, I would have authorized you to announce me a candidate when in Raleigh. Had delegates been appointed, I might have deemed it prudent and respectful to wait still longer the action of the other counties of the district.

I have abundant reason to believe, from an interchange of views with my political friends, that the failure to appoint delegates to a convention has resulted from a general acquiescence in the position, which as the late representative I am regarded as holding, and desire that I be a candidate for re-election. You may therefore announce me in your paper a candidate for re-election. But to obviate misconception, I deem it proper to say I stand ready to abide the action of a convention composed of delegates from the several counties of the district, should it be the pleasure of my political friends to hold one.

If there was reason to believe that my democratic friends generally or a majority of them were opposed to my being a candidate, no consideration would induce me to occupy that position. I have always made it a leading principle to defer to the wishes and views of my political friends in such matters, when they can be ascertained or reasonably inferred; for I am but an humble individual of the party, and it is but just and proper that the general wish should be consulted rather than that of any individual.

Having done all I could under the cir-

cumstances to preserve the harmony of the party with which it has at all times been my pride and pleasure to act, as the best means of insuring the success of our principles, and as I believe the consequent good of our common country, I look with confidence to a generous and triumphant support against any efforts to defeat me.

Yours truly,
J. R. J. DANIEL.

Mr. Venable.

We commend the articles in the Standard, sustaining Mr. Venable for re-election. They are in the right spirit. On the subject of slavery and Southern rights there should be no division among us. The cry of disunion is the artifice of the free sojourners and abolitionists to throw dust in our eyes—to blind and intimidate us. We will stand upon our own rights and firesides, against the open or secret attacks of the abolitionist abroad or the submissionist at home.

Gov. Graham, it is said, has declined the appointment of Minister to Spain, and Mr. Barringer has accepted it.

Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, has declined the appointment of District Attorney.

Death of Gen. Gaines.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday last says: An official despatch was yesterday received at the War Department, communicating the sad intelligence of the death of Brevet Major General Edmund Pendleton Gaines of the U. S. Army. He died on the 6th instant, in the city of New Orleans, said to be of cholera, whilst in command of the western division of the army of the U. States. Gen. Gaines was the oldest officer in the army, having received his first commission on the 10th of January, 1799, as an ensign in the 10th regiment of foot, just fifty years ago last January.

A table in the Wilmington Chronicle shows the number of persons who have travelled the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, north and south, for the 6 months ending in March, to be 5,977; also 13,502 way passengers.

The Small Pox.—The Greensboro Patriot of the 26th says, "The developments of the last four or five days have been such as to convince the most incredulous that this loathsome disease exists in our community."

The number and condition of the patients at this time (Friday) as nearly as we can ascertain, are as follows—including, of course, those noticed last week: One case five miles north, in a very mild form; a second, ten miles north, said to be a very mild case of varioloid; two cases six miles south, increasingly severe and considered critical, one of them having assumed the confluent form. In town, there are four cases at the house where the disease first appeared (Mr. McAdoo's) all mild in their character; and one at another house (Mr. Underwood's) of more severity. We have no authentic information of any other cases, and believe no others exist. Five cases in town and four in the country, nine in all."

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Good.—As an evidence of the condemnation of the authorities of New York for their hasty and inconsiderate action at the riot, a resolution was offered in the City Council, thanking the Mayor and authorities for their acts on that occasion, was laid upon the table without a dissenting voice. So says the correspondent of the Union.

From the St. Louis Union.

The Great Fire at St. Louis.—No disaster from fire, in the west, can compare with this in the extent of damage. The portion of the city destroyed was considered much the best business part of it; and as a consequence, the finest ward houses, offices, stocks of goods of every kind, were located and deposited in this region of the city. Some single warehouses we are credibly informed, contained at least \$100,000 in goods.

The flames extended, perhaps a half or three-quarters of a mile in a continuous line up the river. The burning wrecks of boats met boats, and rolled their united clouds of deep black smoke and lurid flames in wild confusion.

A large number of buildings were blown up, by which the progress of the flames

was checked, although unfortunately, four persons were killed by these explosions.

No person can depict the desolate ruin this morning presented on the levee, and on the path trodden by this awful destroyer. Nothing like it can be imagined, and the whole population are in consternation and dismay at the dismal scene. A meeting is called by the Mayor for this evening to consider what is most necessary to be done for our population in this emergency. Thousands are houseless—homeless—penniless! and demand, by the common ties of humanity, immediate aid. This of course will be given them as early as possible, by those that are still left unscathed.

Tobacco a cure for Cholera.—Dr. John W. Moore states in a Mobile paper that he cured one hundred or more extreme cases of cholera, not losing one, by the use of tobacco. He administered it in a form of an enema, of the strength of one drachm to a pint. He first tried it upon a negro whose pulse was gone, his tongue was cold, and his muscles so rigid that he rested only on his head and heels. In five minutes he was relieved, and the cure perfected by drinking a decoction of sena. In his own case, Dr. Moore took in his stomach a spoonful of the tobacco decoction, with perfect relief from cramp and diarrhoea.—He has no doubt but that cholera may be as easily managed, as the fevers of our country.

Foreign.

The steamer Europa has arrived at Boston, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. The markets for Cotton and breadstuffs were in a depressed condition.

A great battle had been fought between the Hungarians and Russians, in which the former were victorious, taking 36,000 prisoners.

The Austrians totally Defeated in Three Battles.—In the Liverpool Journal of May 12th we find an account of three decisive victories obtained by the Hungarians under George and Dembinski over the Austrians. In the first battle Jellachich and his Croats were attacked, though cut up and dispersed. Jellachich himself was a fugitive, and was last seen in the neighborhood of Esseg. Next, Welden was attacked near Comorn, and totally defeated with great loss. Next, the army of Walgenuth, the third Austrian general, was defeated. These three great victories had raised the enthusiasm of the Hungarians to the highest pitch, and it was thought that Russia and Austria united would be unable to put them down.

Women in the Army Fighting.—The late German papers say that Hungarian ladies are fighting with the same enthusiasm for freedom as their country-men. Among one hundred and forty Hungarian captives taken by General Simonish, there were nineteen Hungarian ladies, with muskets in their hands, and dressed in military uniform. A Countess of the highest rank has raised a regiment at her own expense, and her sister is the commander for this regiment.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The French Intervention at Rome.—Although this intervention is on many accounts to be regretted, yet to understand its merits, we must look at the motives which prompted it. And, as a guide to the elucidation of these motives, we should look at the time and circumstances in which the intervention was resolved on. So long as there was a chance that King Albert of Sardinia, could maintain himself against the arms of Austria, France looked on in silence, preferring that Italian liberty should be achieved by Italians, rather than by extraneous aid. But when Sardinia was overpowered, and her king a fugitive,—when, under the influence of the same panic, Tuscany had received back her former sovereign, a sprig of the royal house of Austria,—when Rome herself was menaced on one side by Austria, and on another by Naples and Spain, ostensibly for the restoration of the Pope, but equally, in fact, for the destruction of the Republic,—then it was that the French government determined to interfere. Looking at these circumstances, and others of a similar character, we are led to believe that the intervention of France was kindly intended, and that its object was the preservation to Rome, of a portion of the liberty she had achieved, instead of leaving her a prey to a joint conspiracy of despots. Undoubtedly France intended to secure the restoration of the Pope, but not by force, nor as a temporal sovereign. This, however was not the object of the intervention, so much as the protection of Rome from the vultures which were ready to pounce upon her.

English and Classical SCHOOL.

The Fourth Session of the School in Hamilton,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MR. J. H. HORNER,

Will commence the 3rd Monday in July. The Female Department will be conducted by

MISS E. S. LOVING,
An accomplished Scholar and an experienced and successful Teacher.

The Male School will be divided into two Departments, English and Classical. The Classical Department and the more advanced English classes, will be under the immediate and exclusive instruction of the Principal. The other classes will receive as large a share of his attention as can be given.

Mr. HORNER will have competent assistants and as many as the School may require.

TUITION

In the Eng. Department, \$10 and \$12 50
.. Class Department, \$15.

The charges for French, Music, Drawing and Painting will be extra.

Board in the village is \$6 per month. In the country, one mile from the Academy, \$5 per month.

Dr. P. P. CLEMENTS,
B. BENNETT, Esq.
J. WALDO, Esq.
Rev. P. W. YARRELL,
T. HYMAN,
T. PRICE,
S. WILLIAMS,

Hamilton, Martin Co. June, 1849.

The Washington Whig will insert six times and forward acct to Dr. P. P. Clements, Hamilton.

Sawyers wanted.

WE wish to employ 8 or 10 pair of good Sawyers, to cut white oak plank; for which we will give \$1.50 per hundred for hewing and sawing. Apply to George Hobbs, at Hamilton, or in the Rainbow Swamp. **H. G. SPRUILL & CO.** Plymouth, June 11, 1849.

Notice.

THE Firm of Thigpen & Belcher, composed of Kenneth Thigpen and Robert Belcher, carrying on trade at Penny Hill, in Pitt county, was dissolved on the first day of June. The business will be settled by Kenneth Thigpen, and all persons having unsettled business with the Firm, are requested to come forward and settle with the said Thigpen, and with him alone. **KENNETH THIGPEN, ROBERT BELCHER.** June 1st, 1849.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay the same by the 1st of July, otherwise they will have to settle according to law.

HENRY SHURLEY.

Tarboro' May 28th, 1849.

North Carolina Institution For the Deaf & Dumb.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, 16th day of July. Having moved into the new Building, a few more pupils can be received. As pupils will be admitted in their order of application, it is important that application should be made without delay. Any information on the subject will be given by **WM. D. COOKE,** Principal. Raleigh, May 30, 1849.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES Fishing Creek Land for sale, lying on the east side of the public road leading from Enfield to Tarboro'—6 miles from Enfield, 17 miles to Tarboro'.

A bargain can be got in said Land—terms to suit the purchaser, and possession given immediately.

J. J. B. PENDER.

14 May, 1849. 20-9

Notice.

A GOOD 60 saw Cotton Gin, but little worn, can be had on reasonable terms, on application to **Geo. Howard, Tarboro'.**



From Raleigh to Rocky Mount, Fare Reduced.

THE subscriber has taken the contract for carrying the mail from Raleigh to Rocky Mount, and will place on the line comfortable stages, good horses and careful drivers, and will run it to connect with the cars on the Wilmington Rail Road, and with his stage line from Rocky Mount to Washington—he will

Reduce the Fare as follows:

From Raleigh to Eagle Rock,	\$1 00
" " Wakefield,	1 50
" " Stanhope,	2 50
" " Nashville,	3 50
" " Rocky Mount,	4 50

Trunks, of ordinary size and weight, \$1 50—part of the way in proportion—small packages, 25 cents—boxes and bundles agreeably to size and weight.

Trunks, packages, &c. must be deposited at the above places and the freight paid, or the subscriber will not be responsible for their safety.

For seats, &c. apply to E. Varborough, Raleigh—T. R. Debnam, Eagle Rock—A. J. Foster, Wakefield—D. S. Crenshaw, Stanhope—B. H. Freeman, Nashville—W. L. Qualls, Rocky Mount.

GEO HOWARD.

Tarboro', April 11, 1849.

TO PRINTERS. "Mountain Banner"

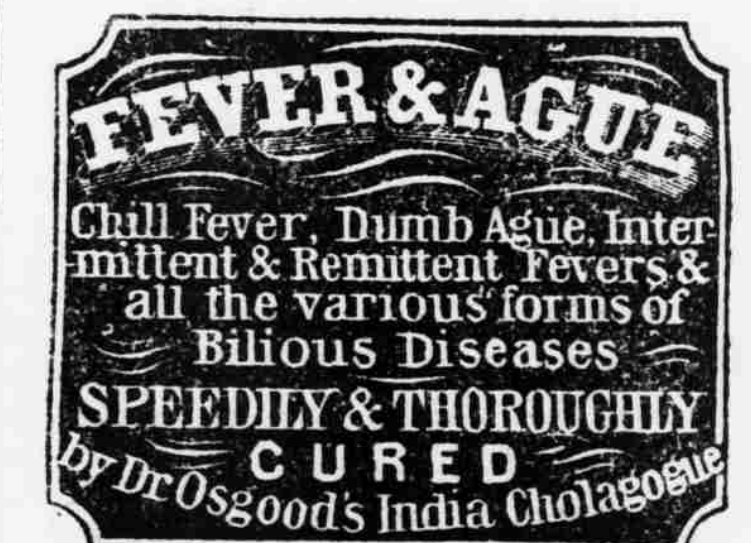
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to devote his time to other business, offers for Sale his Press, Printing Materials, and all the necessary furniture and fixtures appertaining to the Office. The Press is an excellent Super Royal Washington Press, to which is attached the Self-Rolling and Inking Machine. The type consist of Pica and Burgeois, for the Paper; with a good assortment of Job type, Cuts, Rules, &c. &c. in sufficient quantities for any work that may offer in this part of the State, all in good condition.

For a Printer, with capacity for the Editorial Department this would be a valuable investment. For further information, address, post-paid,

THOS. A. HAYDEN.

May 9. Rutherfordton, N. C.



THIS excellent compound, which has gained such notoriety in the cure of Fever and Ague, and other bilious affections, may be found at the Store of

Geo Howard, Tarboro'.

This medicine was prepared by a regular physician, and the result of an extensive practice of several years in a bilious climate. Those who have used it themselves, or seen its salutary effects upon others, need no farther evidence of its great value. A small Treatise on the "causes, treatment and cure of fever and ague and other diseases of bilious climates," may be had gratis of the above agent. May 2, 1849.

Bowel complaints, Colics, &c. POSITIVELY CURED BY Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1845.

Dr. D. JAYNE—Dear sir, You ask me what proofs I meet with of the efficacy of your Carminative. I can safely say that I never prescribed a medicine for Bowel complaints that has given me so much satisfaction, and my patients so speedy and perfect relief as this. Whenever introduced into a family, it becomes a standing remedy for those ailments, and is called for again and again, which I think a pretty good proof of its efficacy and usefulness. In the summer complaint of children, it has frequently appeared to snatch the little victims, as it were, from the grave. "I saved the life of my child, and of such and such a child," I have repeatedly heard said. In dysenteric affections of adults, I have time and again seen it act like a charm, and give permanent relief in a few hours, I may say in a few minutes. In fine it is a valuable medicine, and no family should be without it.

Respectfully, M. L. KNAPP, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica in the

Laporte University, Indiana.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by **GEO. HOWARD,** Tarboro', Feb. 14, 1849.