



Raleigh, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1849.

We are indebted to the Hon. R. S. Dossell, for a copy of his speech on the bill to establish a Territorial Government in California and New Mexico, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 19th Feb. 1849. Our readers may expect to hear of it again soon.

The Sun, so long hid from us by the clouds of dreary Winter, has at length re-appeared to the great joy, we may well say, of our whole community, and March is now behaving very prettily and family-like. The long pent up mists and vapors may now seek the pure, and impart, by their presence, life and gaiety to our streets, where dallas has reigned the long time. The air is mild and balmy, bringing pleasure to those in health, and exquisite joy to the suffering invalid; and the garden, released from icy fetters, invites to cultivation, with a fair promise of soon delighting the eye and contributing to comfortable subsistence. And the birds—but, softly! we must not expend all our compliments at once. This will do for the present—we will keep the birds for the next gleam of sunshine.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We ask attention to the proceedings of the Internal Improvement Meeting held in this City on Saturday last. There was a good attendance of our Citizens, and the proper spirit, to a great extent, pervaded. The Meeting was addressed by Major HAYTON, who laid before them facts and figures to show of what great advantage the Raleigh and Gaston Road had been to the people of the Counties along its route, and at its terminus, even in its present dilapidated condition. We regard Mr. HAYTON's statements as clear and unimpeachable, and hope soon to lay them before our readers, certain that they will receive all the weight to which their correctness and sober reality duly entitle them.

Mr. LEMAY, the Chairman of the Committee, in submitting the resolutions, accompanied them with a speech replete with interesting and valuable statistical information bearing upon the subjects to which they relate, and which we trust will also be given to the Public.

Our readers will perceive that a Meeting for effective action, has been appointed for Thursday the 19th day of April, ensuing, to which we shall have opportunity hereafter of inviting their particular attention.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

On Tuesday last the following members of the Council assembled in the Capitol, in pursuance of the call of Governor Manly, viz. A. E. Erwin, Thos. Allison, Charles L. Payne, John Winston, Joshua Taylor, and were organized by the appointment of Col. Taylor as President, and L. Cheves Manly as Secretary.

The following nominations were thereupon submitted by the Governor, viz:

For Board of Internal Improvements. FRED'K J. HILL, of Brunswick County; CALVIN GRAVES, of Caswell.

Directors of the Literary Fund. RICHARD HIXES, of Wake; GEORGE LITTLE, do. WELDON N. EDWARDS, of Warren.

These nominations were unanimously confirmed, and the Council thereupon adjourned without day.

THE CABINET.

State Department, JNO. M. CLAYTON, of Delaware; Treasury " WM. M. MERRITT, of Penna'; War " GEO. W. CRAWFORD, of Ga.; Navy " WM. B. PRESTON, of Virginia; Post Office " JACOB COLLAHER, of Vermont; Attorney General, REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland; Home Department, THOMAS EWING, of Ohio;

All good and true Whigs. The Revolution is complete—and the country may now look for a firm, honest and patriotic Administration of the General Government. The People have saved their Country by the elevation of the distinguished Chief now at its head: And once more the principles of the early Presidents and fathers of the Country will prevail in the Administration of Public Affairs. General Taylor will be the President of the People—for this was he elected—and not, as some of his predecessors, the mere tool of a party! May God speed him on his glorious course!

HON. D. M. BARRINGER.

We do not know how it has been ascertained that this gentleman declines being again a candidate for Congress—but finding the rumor current, we may have said its circulation. If it be true, however, it would appear, according to the Charlotte Journal, not to be known among his friends and relations. Hon. Alfred Dockery, and the chivalrous Steele, may, therefore, yet find a "Richmond in the field," before whose presence their expectant Congressional honors may fade away. "And like the harmless fabric of a vision, Leave not a wreck behind." So mote it be.

That a defeated and disappointed politician should vent his spleen and indulge his propensity to carp and grumble, may, we think, be very easily allowed, and no great harm done. The "sore head" of the Editor of the Standard "sticks out about a foot," in his last paper. He plays deaf, dumb and blind admirably—though one would think the astounding clap of thunder of the 7th of November, would have opened his eyes and unstopped his ears a little. "The whole affair," he says, of General Taylor's administration, "is plunged in doubt and darkness." Of one thing there is neither doubt nor darkness. The people were dissatisfied with Mr. Polk and his policy, and turned him out, and sent him home—that is as clear as the light of day!

THE INAUGURATION.

The papers are full of the details of this imposing ceremony. Our readers must forgive the hasty account we present them, as our columns were nearly full before we received the papers. Suitable preparations for the inauguration had been made on the Eastern Portico of the Capitol, and precisely at 12 o'clock, the Judges of the Supreme Court, with Chief Justice Tan'y at their head, the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the President and Vice President, the Ex-President and Ex-Vice President, and all the distinguished functionaries of the Government, appeared upon the Portico, and took their places, amid the cheers of the multitude assembled. As soon as these had subsided, the President arose, and turning towards the assemblage, delivered the Inaugural Address, in an easy and unembarrassed manner, and with a distinct voice, enunciating many parts of it in a full, clear and emphatic manner,—which was enthusiastically responded to by the cheers of the surrounding spectators.

As soon as the applause which marked the conclusion of the Address had subsided, the Oath of Office was administered by the Chief Justice. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the hearts of that immense multitude were filled with joy and gladness.

The Senate met, and organized at 11 o'clock.—The Oath of Office was administered to Mr. Fillmore, the Vice President, who delivered with calmness and dignity the following brief Address:

SENATORS:—Never having been honored with a seat on this floor, and never having acted as the presiding officer of any Legislative body, you will not doubt my sincerity when I assure you that I assume the responsible duties of this chair with a conscious want of experience, and a just apprehension that I shall often need your friendly suggestions, and more often your indulgent forbearance. I should indeed feel oppressed and disheartened did I not recollect that the Senate is composed of eminent statesmen, equally distinguished for their high intellectual endowments and their amenity of manners—whose persuasive eloquence is so happily tempered with habitual courtesy as to relieve your presiding officer from all that would be painful in the discharge of his duty, and render his position as agreeable as it must be instructive.

Thus encouraged and sustained, I enter upon the duties assigned me firmly resolved to discharge them with impartiality and to the best of my ability; but I should do injustice to the grateful emotions of my own heart, if I did not, on this occasion, express my warmest thanks for the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon me, in being called by the voice of the Nation to preside over your deliberations.

It will not, I trust, be deemed inappropriate to congratulate you upon the scene now passing before us. I allude to it in no partisan aspect, but as an ever-recurring event, contemplated by the Constitution. Compare the peaceful changes of Chief Magistrate of this Republic with the recent sanguinary revolutions in Europe. There, the voice of the people has only been heard amid the din of arms and the horrors of domestic conflicts; but here, in our own favored land, under the guidance of our Constitution, the restless will of the nation has, from time to time, been peacefully expressed by the free suffrages of the people, and all have bowed in obedient submission to their decree. The Administration which but yesterday wielded the destinies of this great nation, to-day quietly yields up its power, and, without a murmur, retires from the Capitol.

I congratulate you, Senators, and I congratulate my country, upon these oft-recurring and cheering evidences of our capacity for self-government. Let us hope that the sublime spectacle which we now witness, may be repeated as often as the people shall desire a change of rulers, and that this venerated Constitution and this glorious Union may endure forever.

A MIDNIGHT MINISTER.

Towards the close of the session of the Senate, an incident occurred which deserves particular notice. Mr. Polk was notified through the ordinary committee, about six o'clock, that the chamber, having discharged its duties, was prepared to adjourn. Instead of communicating an appropriate answer, several messages were transmitted and the Senate retired into Executive Session. Two nominations of Justices of the Peace were submitted, and upon objection being made, were laid aside.

Then a nomination in favor of Mr. Hannegan, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, was introduced, this being the real object, while the others were only the pretext for the Executive Session. The same point was raised in opposition, and it was urged that the Congress had expired, and with it the power of the President to appoint. Urgent appeals were employed by the friends of Mr. Polk, and Mr. Hannegan was confirmed, seven hours after the recent incumbent had ceased to be President!

The act is one which, under the circumstances, should invoke the indignation of the whole country; the more so because Mr. Polk, with his characteristic hypocrisy, had maintained, in the early part of the night, that he had no power to sign bills or make nominations after twelve o'clock.

Our readers who recollect any thing about John Adams' "Midnight Judges," and the scorn and contempt with which our Loco Foco friends are in the habit of speaking of him and his appointments, will here see a parallel, more infamous and abominable. But, we suppose, it is all right now—and Mr. Polk will be approved and defended for doing that for which John Adams was censured.—Oh, the blessed consistency of Loco Focism!

IMPORTANT SALE.

We call the special attention of our readers to the important sale of Swamp Lands, advertised by the Literary Board. Some of those lands reclaimed and improved, sell for fifty dollars an acre.—Here is a chance for adventurers.

We observe in the Senate proceedings on the 6th, that the subject of the eligibility of Gen. Shields to his seat, was referred to a select Committee of five. Our readers will find, on our first page, his brutal and ruffian-like letter to Mr. Bressé—a fair exhibit, we suppose, of his character—by no means meliorated or explained away, by his subsequent Card, which, as we so regard it, we do not publish to-day, room being limited. We hope earnestly, now, under the new administration, that the career of these brigands and cut-throats in the National Councils may be short—that they may soon be purged of them altogether—and be filled by dignified, high-minded, and patriotic men, as in the old days, before Locofocism disgraced and well-nigh ruined our country.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress closed its Sessions on the morning of Sunday the 4th instant. The closing scenes were rich in incidents, and some of them very striking—as to their dignity, the less we say about that the better. For instance:—In the Senate, Mr. Foote asked the Senator from Massachusetts to yield the floor to him for a single remark.

Mr. Webster. Certainly, but for God's sake be short. [Laughter.]

Mr. Foote's remarks, in the confusion which succeeded, were not heard.

Mr. Webster proceeded. The question was whether this bill was to be lost. For one he was not disposed to blink—he was prepared to sit out, and rid his skirts of responsibility.

Mr. Burrier again addressed the Senate at some length, when he was called to order by Mr. Cameron, as having spoken more than twice on the same subject.

Mr. C. had been explaining the point of order, and had taken his seat, when he was approached by Mr. Foote, who, with gesticulations, made some remarks not heard in the reporters' gallery, but which Mr. Cameron, of course, considered offensive, and returned it with a blow in the face with his open hand. Mr. Foote attempted to retaliate in the same way, but Senators in the vicinity interfered. Mr. Cameron who had risen, resumed his seat, and Mr. Foote returned to his.

In the House, the clerk was proceeding to call the roll, when there was considerable excitement in the area, a little to the right of the Speaker's Chair. Some members appeared to be holding Mr. Meade, who was greatly agitated. The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared to be endeavoring to pacify him. Mr. Giddings was standing near the spot, on the opposite side of the area from where he usually sits, and not far from Mr. Meade's seat.

The Speaker called upon members to take their seats.

Mr. Bayly insisted that members should take their own seats, as a member had come over there to insult one of his colleagues.

Mr. Giddings retired to his own side of the House, and Mr. Meade to his seat.

Once more—a resolution was introduced to pay the clerks, assistant door-keepers, messengers, pages, &c., the usual extra pay, which, after amendment, was adopted.

While the latter was under consideration, Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, offered an amendment granting \$500 to one of the door-keepers for his expenses in taking home the body of Hon. James A. Black. It was objected to, and Mr. J. made some angry remarks, and subsequently accused Mr. Picklin of opposing his resolution. Mr. F. denied it; but Mr. J. is insatiable, persisted, and called him a "d-d puppy." A scuffle ensued, and Mr. Ingo of Alabama, struck Mr. F. with his cane over the forehead, causing blood to flow.

First noticed, Mr. Johnson was evidently pushing Mr. Picklin over the seats, and both were striking and struggling. They were immediately surrounded and separated, Mr. Picklin's face bleeding freely, and he was led out into the Sergeant-at-Arms' room.

This was all thrown in, we suppose, by way of variety. We think these were very distinguished—backguards!

HERR STOEPEL AND MADAME LOVARNY.

Our readers will perceive, by an advertisement in our columns to-day, that these distinguished performers give a CONCERT here, on this (Friday) Evening, at the City Hall. We have seen their merits highly spoken of in a number of papers. The Charleston Evening News thus speaks of Herr Stoepel and his instrument: "The Nylo-Cordeon is make something in this manner: A thin board made of very fine wood is placed upon a table, raised by its sides about two inches from the top, so as to leave a sounding vacancy between the table and the board. Along the surface of the board, the bundles of straw are then arranged at nearly equal distances, and the pieces of wood, smooth as glass, are laid upon them, tied together with pieces of string, though not permitted at any time to rest against each other. Mr. Stoepel, with two pieces of buffalo horn, shaped for the purpose, with the greatest ease and rapidity, strikes the pieces of wood as one would do the keys of a piano, and executes intricate passages of music with complete success. We have seen this performance, and pronounce it to be fully worthy of the attention of our readers."

The Newspapers of Richmond, Wilmington, Fayetteville, &c., where they have lately been, also speak of these Performers and their Concerts, in very favorable terms. One of them says: "Madame Lovarny, has created a furor among the lovers of Music, never exceeded, save perhaps, by the JESSY LIND mania in Europe. This Lady's voice is of exquisite quality—and surpassing sweetness—her singing is what singing should be, not the mere issuing forth of sweet sounds, but the articulate, telling the theory of her ballads—with powerful advantages embraced, in "singing" instead of speaking. She is an Angel to listen to—and a magnificent woman to look upon."

We trust the lovers of good Music will liberally patronise them, during their stay here. They have been quite the fashion wherever they have appeared.

VIOLATING THE 11th COMMANDMENT.

In the Senate, on Saturday last, Mr. Clarke of Rhode Island, presented a petition from a great number of families of Providence, Rhode Island, in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and against its extension. We think they ought to be soundly "spanked," for meddling with what by no means concerns them.

A STRAW.

In the House of Representatives, Thursday week, Mr. Mann, of Massachusetts presented the petition of Simon M. Dixon and 64 others, citizens of the counties of Chatham and Orange, in the State of North Carolina, praying Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Salisbury Watchman announces Jos. P. Caldwell, Esq., of Iredell, as a Candidate for Congress, in the second District.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice, a large number of the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, assembled at the Town Hall, on Saturday last, for the purpose of conferring together in relation to the proposed Central Rail Road, and generally, to respond to the liberal and enlightened action of the late Legislature on the subject of Internal Improvements.

On motion, W. Dallas Haywood, Esq., was called to preside, and William W. Holden, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Thomas J. Lemay, Esq., a Committee of three was appointed to present Resolutions for the consideration of the Meeting. The Chairman announced the following gentlemen as this Committee, to wit: Messrs. Thos. J. Lemay, Wesley Jones, and E. P. Guion.

During the absence of the Committee, Major Charles L. Hinton being loudly called for, rose and addressed the meeting at some length, and in a most effective and able manner.

Mr. Lemay, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The State of North Carolina—powerful in intellectual, moral, and physical resources—the land of our sires and the home of our affections, has ever labored under the disadvantages arising from the want of convenient channels of communication between different sections within her own borders, and with the markets of the world; in consequence of which her agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests have languished—heavy drains, by emigration, have been perpetually made from her wealth and population, and she has failed to attain to that rank in the scale of the Union to which her inherent elements of greatness entitle her; Whereas, the lights of science and experience have demonstrated the practicability of providing an artificial substitute for natural channels, at once cheap, certain and expeditious; and the enterprise, energy and success of many of the States, in this mode of improvement, furnish examples worthy of imitation; And whereas a crisis has arrived when North Carolina, as a State, must follow this noble example, or be left at an immeasurable distance behind her enlightened, prosperous, and flourishing sisters—a spectacle which no true-hearted citizen can even contemplate without the most painful emotions: Resolved, therefore,

1. That the subject of Internal Improvements is at this time of more vital importance to North Carolina than any other, and demands the united councils, energies, and means of all her citizens. 2. That we hail with pride and exultation the union of our faithful Representatives, of both political parties, in the last Legislature, on this all-absorbing subject; and as the result of their patriotic and enlightened labors, the enlarged and liberal system of improvements adopted by that body—especially that branch of it providing for the construction of a Central Rail Road—bringing together, and uniting in stronger bonds of brotherhood and interest, our two great sections the East and the West; rendering our own market towns accessible to our own citizens, and to be so laid off as to give a "direct and personal interest in its construction," to "the proprietors of two-thirds in value of our entire real estate," while it will shed a benign influence upon the population of the whole State.

3. That while as citizens of Raleigh, we feel that we have a deep interest in the success of this work, and may with laudable zeal labor to prosecute that interest, we trust we are moved by higher motives than those of mere sectional considerations, in pledging to our fellow citizens in other portions of the State, as we now do, a hearty and active co-operation, to the extent of our ability, in the accomplishment of this great enterprise. 4. That we strongly suggest to our fellow-citizens of Wake and the public generally, the urgent necessity of active, prompt, and energetic measures to secure the liberal charter granted by the late Legislature; and that a general meeting of the citizens of this and the adjoining Counties, be invited to be held in this City, on Thursdays, the 19th day of April next, for the purpose of adopting the necessary measures for procuring subscriptions to the stock of the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company.

5. That a Committee of three persons be appointed by the Chairman, to make arrangements for holding said meeting. 6. That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, for the purpose of inviting such gentlemen as they may think proper, to address said Meeting on the subject of Internal Improvements.

The Resolutions having been read, Mr. Lemay addressed the Meeting at some length. His remarks were characterized by much clearness and good sense, and his demonstrations of the advantages of the proposed work, no doubt had their effect upon the large and intelligent assemblage in attendance. He was followed by Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Geo. Iredell, Maj. Nixon, and Mr. Waller, all of whom entertained the Meeting, by the spirit as well as by the pertinency of their remarks.

On motion of Mr. Holden, the Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and directed to be published in the Papers of this City.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen the Committee under the fifth Resolution: Benj. B. Smith, Jeremiah Nixon, and Thos. J. Lemay. And under the sixth Resolution the following: Chas. Hinton, Wm. W. Holden, and George W. Haywood.

On motion of George W. Haywood, Esq., Messrs. Hinton and Lemay were requested by the Meeting, to furnish the valuable statistical information embraced in their remarks, for publication in the newspapers.

On motion, the Meeting adjourned. W. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Ch'm'n. WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Sec.

One of the Standard's correspondents, according to his own account, at Polk's last levee, got jammed by Mrs. Polk, General Cass, and the "lady of one of the Foreign Ministers."—Well, respecting the ladies, we say nothing—but if he had Cass's fat carcass on him,—twas a weight the people could not carry, and he is lucky ever to breathe again.

The Queen's late Speech is considered an unusually long one, and yet it would not occupy half of one of our columns.

Inaugural Address OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1849.

This day at 12 o'clock, General Zachary Taylor, President elect of the United States, delivered to the Senate and members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and thousands of assembled citizens, in front of the Capitol, the following INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and, in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which I am about to undertake, involves the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and judicial branches of the government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance, in the Executive Departments, individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge.

With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me. In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution, which I this day swear to preserve, protect, and defend. For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots, I shall always refer with reverence, and especially to his example, who was, by so many titles, the Father of his Country.

To command the Army and Navy of the United States—with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, and to appoint Ambassadors and other Officers—to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall briefly indicate the principles which will control me in their execution. Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my Administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section, or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the full extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity; and to adopt, as the basis of my public policy, those great Republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the Military and Naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the especial attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty;—but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history, and the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from entangling alliances with Foreign Nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other Powers. It is to be hoped that no international questions can now arise, which a Government, confident in its own strength, resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our Foreign Relations, I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity and fidelity indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—to improve our rivers and harbours—to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt—to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures;—but it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all Legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of Domestic policy. I shall look, with confidence, to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote any object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my Fellow-Citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common Country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy; and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism, which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia House of Delegates has reconsidered and passed the bill authorising a subscription by the State to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The same body has also passed a bill providing for the opening of a tunnel through the Blue Ridge, for the passage of a railroad.

A forged check for \$3,857 was paid at the North Bank, Boston, on Wednesday last. The forgery was discovered a day or two afterwards, when the account of the party whose name was forged was settled.

Our Minister, the Hon. Nathan Clifford, with his family and suite, arrived at the city of Mexico on the 29th ult.

MARRIED. Near Rockingham, Richmond County, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Rounder McVie, Thos. J. Manning, Esq., Agent at Law, of Clinton, Sampson County, to Miss Frances Jane Covington, daughter of the late Gen. Covington. In Newark, N. J., on the 15th ult., by the Rev. M. H. Henderson, Julius Van Wageningen, son of Jacob Van Wageningen, formerly of this City, to Mary Jane, daughter of Col. Joseph Barringer, of Newark, N. J.

PRIME VINEGAR, Just Received by JAMES LITCHFORD, Raleigh, March 8, 1849.

GRAND CONCERT, At the City Hall. HERR STOEPEL, The wonderful performer on the Nylo-Cordeon made of Wood and Straw, will give a GRAND CONCERT of vocal and instrumental music, On this (Friday) evening, the 9th instant, when he will be assisted by the eminent vocalist, Madame Lovarny, who will sing in five or six different languages. If Admission, 50 cents, to be paid at the door, or at the North Carolina Book Store. Doors open at 7—Concert to commence at 8-1 before 8 o'clock. For particulars, see small bills. Children and Scholars, half price. Raleigh, March 8th, 1849.

PUBLIC SALE. A GOOD CHANCE FOR BARGAINS. On Monday, the 20 day of April next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the house of Fayetteville Street, now occupied by L. F. Smith as a Refectory, (formerly PRYPER & HUGHES), all the Fixtures belonging to the Establishment, Furniture of all kinds, Cooking apparatus, Crockery of every description, (a splendid lot) with a variety of articles used by families. And all the Stock on hand, consisting of Liquors of every sort, and of excellent qualities, Wines, of various brands, Segars, &c. ALSO, A new Northern Buggy and Harness made to order, and a first rate Harness Horse. L. F. SMITH, Raleigh, March 6, 1849.

W. R. PEPPER RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to the citizens of North Carolina, for the patronage he has received from them, while engaged in business in the city of Raleigh, and begs leave to inform them that he may be found at JARRATT'S HOTEL, PETERSBURG, VA., where he will be happy to see his old friends and acquaintances, and pledge himself to leave nothing undone on his part to contribute to their comfort and convenience. He hopes his friends will give him a call. Raleigh, March, 6, 1849.

IMPORTANT SALE OF Reclaimed Swamp Lands, In North Carolina.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, in pursuance of certain Resolutions, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, offer for sale, Fifty Thousand Acres of Swamp Lands,

constituting a part of the Literary Fund of the State, situated in Hyde and Washington Counties, and embracing the region lying between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. These lands have been drained at great expense, under the direction of competent Engineers, and laid off into Sections. The drainage has been effected by two main Canals, to-wit: Pungo Canal, extending from Pungo Lake to Pungo river, six and a half miles in length, with an average width at bottom of 22 feet, depth six feet and fall twelve feet—and Alligator Canal, from Alligator Lake to Pungo river, 6 miles long, with an average width at bottom of 30 feet, depth seven, and fall ten feet; together with sundry tributaries or lateral ditches. These Canals are navigable for Bateaux, and emptying into the navigable waters of Pamlico Sound, their mouths are accessible to sea-going vessels. A large portion of this Land abounds in Juniper, Cypress and other valuable Timber, for which the forest of Eastern North Carolina is distinguished. The residue consists of Prairie, covered with the Cane and Bamboo, and in the estimation of the Engineers who surveyed it, the whole of it is extremely fertile. To Grain Farmers, and to the getters of Staves, Heading and Shingles, this land offers peculiar inducements.

To Immigrants in the Ports of the United States, accustomed to a country similar in many respects, this Land offers a well-believed to be as fertile as any in the North-western States, with easy access to the Sea, and within three days' sail of New York. The Juniper water is pleasant, and the hands engaged during the last two Summers, in getting Shingles, have enjoyed excellent health.

Time and place: The Sale will take place in the Town of Washington, in Beaufort County, by Public Auction, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of May next, and will be superintended by the members of the Board, in person.

Terms: The Land will be sold in Sections of about 160 Acres, according to the Maps and Plans of the Engineers. A credit will be given of one, two, three, and four years, to be paid in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale. Bond and approved security will be required, and the title withheld until the purchase money shall be paid in full. Certificates of purchase will be given, and the titles, when made, will be warranted.

Turnpike Road. At the same time and place, the Board will receive Proposals for completing the Turnpike Road from Pungo Lake to the Town of Plymouth.

Given under my hand, at the Executive Office, in the City of Raleigh, this 6th day of March, A. D., 1849. CHAS. MANLY, Governor of North Carolina, and ex officio Pres't of Lit'y Board.

By order: L. CHEVES MANLY, Secretary to Board. Raleigh, March 5, 1849.

NOTICE. AT the Annual Meeting of the Directors of the North-Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 24 January, 1849, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That an assessment of five per cent. be levied on all the premium notes outstanding on the 24 January 1849.

Notice is hereby given that the above assessment is required to be paid at the Office of the N. C. M. I. Co., in Raleigh, on or before the first day of May next. JAS. F. JORDAN, Sec. P. S. All letters addressed to the Secretary as business of the Company must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post Office. Raleigh, Feb 26, 1849.