THE TIMES AND THE HORNET'S NEST.

The Editor of the Hornet's Nest devoted considerable of his last Saturday's issue to us, most of his remarks being quite personal, some of them abusive, and all characterised by his usual *Lippardic style*—a redundancy of inventive fancy and assumption filling the place of facts and reasoning. So far as there is any fairness of discussion, we could be well content to meet it; if there were any argument, we might undertake to refute it; but his multiplicity of words requires only a running comment, which we shall briefly bestow; and then proceed to *clinch* the whole by a summary disposal of the greater part, and the *argumentum ad hominem*.

The innendos and insinuations of the Editor as to us personally, may be reduced, in the first place, to these:—that we agree with Mr. Badger,—that we are both Free Soilers, and Wilmot Provisoists—and that the Times, following "a few of his dictators about Raleigh," claims "a dangerous position" for North Carolina, "that of perfect indifference to the question of Slavery which now agitates the country."

It is rather remarkable, that there can be no Whig paper in Raleigh, but what is controlled by Mr. Badger. In every attack upon the press here, it is thought necessary to do injustice, not only to our ability and independence, but to Mr. Badger, by charging that he controls and dictates our course. The Newbern Republican and Hillsboro' Democrat point to the *Register* as the peculiar organ of Mr. Badger—their ally of the Hornet's Nest insinuates that *The Times* is dictated to by Mr. Badger; and thereupon he soft soaps the Register and abuses us. How foolish and idle all this is—how weak, how contemptible! And yet this same Editor, makes an empty boast of his own Independence, while denying it to us, accompanied with the meanest kind of insinuation. "Never in the world (he says) would we submit to dictation. Never. We cannot be *badgered* out of our independence," &c. Reply to such an infamous attack would degrade us to a level with the parasite who makes it.

The position he assigns us, that of "perfect indifference" to the question of Slavery; how far from the truth—how full of misrepresentation! Because we refuse to aid in the quixottic schemes of South Carolina Nullifiers, who complain of the Wilmot Proviso as a great and crowning evil justifying Disunion, our position is therefore one of "perfect indifference" to the question of Slavery! Therefore we are a Free soiler! Therefore we are unsound on the Slavery question! Admirable logician!

But where does he get this attitude of "perfect Indifference?" We have been discussing the subject for six months—our views are well known to the public—our readers are satisfied with those views—they have seen us assume no such attitude. Where does the Editor of the Hornet's Nest get it? It is simply a "*Lippard's legend*," and has no foundation in fact at all—just such as might be expected from Lippard's admirer and humble imitator, *J. Lawrence Badger*, Editor of the Hornet's Nest.

But suppose the Wilmot Proviso be constitutional, the Hornet's Nest man's *opinion* to the contrary notwithstanding, and Congress chooses to pass it—will the Hornet's Nest assert that it is a mark of *soundness* on the Slavery question to call on Southern men to *resist* the law of the land? If so, why did not J. Lawrence Badger, who we believe was an Editor when it did pass and was approved by Mr. Polk, show his soundness in that mode? Did we hear his trumpet call?—did he even whimper *resistance*? Nothing of the sort. This watchful guardian, this *sound* Southern Editor slept upon his post—did not wake up until the danger overtook and passed over him—the *odious principle* was fastened upon us and upon the country while he slumbered—he stood all the humiliation, even to the buffet,—and turned his cheek to the smiter, until a new Southern Whig President came in—and then he wakes up with flushed face and threatning brow—*dares* the passage of the Wilmot Proviso *again*, and recommends resistance in the bare anticipation that it may become the law of the land. But, alas! alas!—what must be thought of the *bully* under General Taylor, who slept so soundly for Mr. Polk? *Words* cost as little then, as now, yet they were unspoken—*resistance* was more feasible then than now, for Mr. Polk was not Zack Taylor—yet no cry of resistance was raised. The Editor is *sounder*, we suppose, than he was then, and hence his fiery zeal, his chivalric ardor, his warm Southern glow of patriotism—his pealing war-cry of resistance—which he thinks is to arouse the land, and array the South in sectional hostility against the North on this question.

Deprecating every thing of the sort, ourself, we can see nothing but mischief in *such* agitation.—The Northern people are wrong for wishing to force this unnecessary abstraction, called the Wilmot Proviso, upon us—but that a serious National contention should grow out of it, would be the supremacy of imprudence and folly—and we cannot regard him as a friend to the Union of the States who counsels or promotes such contention. When this Union is dissolved, it will be for something touching more nearly the interests of the South—something which will kill party spirit, and bind each Southern man to each with hooks of steel—until the aggressors be forced to pause in their mad and fanatical career, awed by the majestic and united voice of the entire South. Who will be the *cravens*, then? Our word for it, those who talk so fierce and boastingly now! Those who prate so loudly when the battle is afar off—those who bring such brave words off of weak and delicate stomachs, "in this piping time of peace," will then be the first to hide their diminished heads in any safe refuge from the angry storm; and leave to men of cool, calm, calculating courage, whose principle is to "beware of entrance to a quarrel," to bear the brunt and save our Southern honor.

We do not deem it necessary to *prove* our devotion to the interests of the South by words. Our whole life may answer for that. We live within a hundred yards of the spot where we were born; and many neighbors and friends are here, who have known us always. But our public course as an Editor may speak for us; and that will stamp all insinuations against the integrity of our Southern principles, with the brand of shameless slander.

We feel that we are taking up more room than the importance of this controversy demands. We shall therefore pass all the sneers of this Editor at the "city of Raleigh," "Raleigh is floence," "the dwellers of the East and the Centre," &c. The people of this City are accustomed to such insults from kindred sources, and well know how to treat them with the scorn and contempt they merit.

In conclusion, we give to every part of the article in the Hornet's Nest, which charges or insinuates, or which bears the shadow of insinuation, that the Editor of the Times is a Free Soiler, or Wilmot Provisoist, or Abolitionist, *the lie direct*—and if the Editor has any honor about him, he will end this matter in a different arena. It would suit him, we have no doubt, in his fondness for "words, words, words," to have us battle this matter in his "milk and water style" for months. We have no idea of any such thing—we choose to settle it explicitly and conclusively, and therefore *clinch* all this part of the argument at once, and have done with it. It will now be seen who will *prove his words by his deeds*.

UNE PETITE GUERRE.

The Editor of the Roanoke Republican, who sneered at Govs. SWAIN and GRAHAM for their noble and patriotic exertions in behalf of the Central Railroad project, bestows half a column upon us, in his last paper, as but the beginning of trouble—the *avant-courier* of his wrath. We have fallen under his displeasure for venturing to remonstrate against his cavalier treatment of these distinguished gentlemen, and for deprecating his opposition to the improvement of the State. For who can look at North Carolina,—powerful in her physical resources, and abounding in the means of prodigious wealth, yet chained and helpless, tributary and dependent, because they all are locked up in her bosom, and cannot be developed for want of ways to market? Who can look upon her manacled condition, without wishing to set her free?—to open the channels of trade to her rich agricultural and mineral productions, and speed her on her course to the greatness and prosperity she may attain, by following the examples of her sisters who have gone before, and have already reached both in an eminent degree, by the same sure and certain means projected for her now by her Legislature, and sought to be carried into speedy operation by her wise and patriotic sons above alluded to, and by thousands of others throughout the State. It is a large and lofty State pride they manifest—not confined to a section, or sectional interest. They are Statesmen, who see in the successful completion of this Great Work, the commencement of a system which is to extend its facilities and its benefits to every part of our State, and give every where renewed life to trade, encouragement to industry, employment to the mechanic and laborer—furnish a market to the producer, the manufacturer, and the trader—and diffuse comfort and plenty among every class of our population.

These objects—this greatness—this prosperity—attained by other States, is now within *our* reach—and who forbids our stretching forth our hands to grasp the glittering prize? A son of North Carolina, the Editor of the Republican calls himself—and why should he oppose a measure so intimately connected with her vital interests? Or does he desire her to be *always* tributary?—drained by Virginia on the North, and South Carolina in the opposite direction? Or what does he propose for his native State? We await the development. He will "go fully into this matter of the Central Railroad" in his next.

The Editor's personalities are beneath our notice—a remark or two, however, upon one point. He informs us that he has worked longer in "the Whig ranks" than we have—"where the *Times* numbers *months*, the *Republican* numbers *years*." Well, the Editor has the advantage in *age*, we allow—we are willing to concede him *dotage*, if *weakness* be any sign. But his position in "the Whig ranks" is something equivocal, until he forgets how to *sneeze* when John C. Calhoun *takes snuff*; or until he learns how to stand still when John Reeves Jones Daniel moves his finger. A faithful soldier in "the Whig ranks" will hardly be ambitious to strike hand in glove with either.

The *Weldon Herald* is the sharer of our misfortune in encountering the fiery anger of his neighbor: who makes no bones of imputing *interested* motives to that print. Is the Editor of the Republican *quite sure* that he does not live "in a glass house?" It may turn out that he is hardly safe in throwing stones.

But, in this cause, with a heart nerved for any fate, we must even abide the coming vengeance. The storm will sweep over us next week: when we recover breath and strength, we shall endeavor to report progress to our readers: our right hand will forget its cunning, before we prove false either to *the Whig Party*, or to *North Carolina!*

A SHALLOW TRICK.

Our readers will recollect, that the correspondent of the Hornet's Nest, who signed himself "A True Whig," expressed himself completely horrified that the *Register* had been complimented by the *Anti Slavery Standard*. Nothing can show more palpably the settled design to injure the Raleigh press out West, than the outcry thus elaborately raised, and still mysteriously kept up by the Hornet's Nest, and his correspondent, upon this subject. The *idea* being once started, the Standard opened upon it in full cry, and most lovingly solicited the co-operation of his new found allies, that he might be placed in possession of the precious document which they had discovered; and which was so full of direful forebodings of evil, as to arouse the dismal lamentations of "A True Whig," and kindle the fierce indignation of the Editor of the Hornet's Nest against the Raleigh press, the Raleigh Clique, and Central and Eastern influence, and all the other imaginative figments, with which his half-crazy brain so prolifically teems.

We appeal to our readers if candor, honesty, justice, would not seem to require that those in whose possession the *compliment* was, should let the public see it, in all its horrors, that if there were *treason, abolitionism*, or any other vile and abominable *ism* in it, it might be guarded against. But this did not suit the designs of these *whisperers of calumny*; they alluded to it *covertly*, but they kept it to themselves—and they even deny it to him who is about to become their firm and fast friend, the Editor of the Standard—while they again allude insidiously to its nature, as an "*encomium* upon the Raleigh Register."

In exposing this wretched piece of chicanery to the world, we are only doing towards our neighbor as we would be done by:—and we copy the article alluded to, to sweep away from these plotters every vestige of foundation for their horrific outcry and complaint. We have before us the Anti Slavery Standard of August 30, in which we find this "Pandora's box," as follows:

"It gives us great satisfaction to copy an article so unusually free from pro-Slavery fanaticism and cant as this which follows from the Raleigh (N. C.) Register."

That is the whole of it. And what, now, does the public suppose, from the outcry that has been raised, follows this brief heading in the Anti Slavery Standard? The readers of the Hornet's Nest suppose, no doubt, that it is a piece in favor of *Abolition*, at the least, or else an article on the subject of Slavery containing concessions to the North. Nothing of the kind. An article from the Register of August 15th, on the "Espionage of the Mails" is copied—and this brief expression above, is the monstrous "encomium," "compliment," or what you will, of which such a mysterious *raw-head and bloody-bones* has been made!

Verily, the Hornet's Nest and his correspondent have the smallest political capital to trade on of any people we are acquainted with.

☞ The Editor of the Standard, in his last week's paper, makes very solicitous inquiries about Mr. MANGUM—manifesting an interest no doubt insidious, if not wholly impertinent. Without stopping, however, to inquire into, or to impugn, his motive, we take leave to remark, that much vague and nameless calumny respecting this gentleman, has, by some means, been set afloat, undeserving the attention of any honorable and high-minded man, as well as unjust to the character of this highly distinguished Statesman and Senator.—Why any one, unacquainted with his business and private relations, should make a subject of remark his residence at the North for some three or four months during the Summer, we are at a loss to perceive—but the cowardice of attacking his moral character, in his absence, by indefinite and covert insinuations, should excite only emotions of disgust and contempt. But we all know that age and reputation, however dignified the first, or elevated the last, protect no one from the malignant gossip of slanderous tongues, which strike at the fairest virtue, as envious jealousy will seek to pull down the brightest fame. Senator MANGUM will be injured by none of this—his best defence will always be found in the generous bosoms of the citizens of the Old North State, who admire and appreciate his splendid talents, and feel that he reflects honor upon their State by his distinguished services.

HOW TO SAVE IN WASHING.

The following paragraph was clipped from the Alabama Beacon. We learn that it has been tried in this City successfully. It is quite economical, saving both labor and fuel; and it is said that by this method one woman can wash as many clothes in one day as two can iron in two days:—All who wish to save, give it a trial:

"IMPORTANT—TO CLEAN CLOTHES WITHOUT WASHING.—Take six parts spirits of turpentine and one of spirits of hartshorn; shake them well, so as to mix them thoroughly before using; put six table-spoonfuls to a large tub full of hot soapsuds; let the clothes remain in the suds for twenty-five minutes, stirring them occasionally; rinse them in cold water, and finally scald them in hot water."

MARYLAND.

The Representation in Congress stands three Whigs and three Locos—a Whig loss of one.

In the Legislature—the Whigs have seven majority in the Senate. In the House, in the counties heard from, the Whigs have 38, and the Locos 34—three counties, Somerset, Charles and St. Mary's—which send 10—to be heard from. They were represented by Whigs last year and no doubt will be again. But without either of them, the Whigs would have a majority on joint ballot.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

Transmitted to the Baltimore American.

MACON, GA., Oct. 5.

We have returns from 74 counties out of 93 in the State. Towns, the Democratic candidate and present Gubernatoral incumbent, will undoubtly be elected Governor by a majority of 3000 certainly, and probably more.

The State Senate is Democratic beyond all doubt and possibly the House. The Democrats will certainly have a majority on joint ballot.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5—5 p. m.

We have now returns sufficient to show that the Whigs have elected three and the Locofocos three members of Congress, thus making a gain of one member to the opposition. The next delegation in Congress from Maryland will, therefore, stand as follows:

Whigs.	*Locofocos.*
RICHARD J. BOWIE,	WILLIAM T. HAMILTON,
ALEXANDER EVANS,	EDWARD W. HAMMOND,
J. B. KERR,	R. M. MCLANE.

The Whigs, as compared with the last Congress, lose one member, Mr. Hamilton being elected in the second district over Mr. McKaig, which was represented in the last Congress by Mr. Roman, (Whig.

The legislature will be decidedly Whig in both houses. There was no election for the Senate this year. The members of that body are divided into 14 Whigs and 7 Locofocos. So far as we have returns, the House of Delegates consists of 38 Whigs and 34 Locofocos, and St. Mary's Charles and Somerset to hear from. There is no regular opposition made to the Whig tickets in St. Mary's or Charles. The six delegates from these counties would give the Whigs 44 members in the House, a majority of six without counting Somerset, from which, it is but reasonable to expect, the full ticket is elected.

STABBING A BISHOP.—We understand that the Bishop of the African Methodist Church was stabbed a few days since at the camp ground near Mason. He was attempting to keep the peace. There was any amount of rioting, gambling, and horse racing.—*Lebanon (Ohio) Star.*

RALEIGH, October 12, 1849.

The Internal Improvement Association for the County of Wake met this evening at the Court-House, at the usual hour, agreeably to adjournment. The President called the meeting to order, and, after the proceedings of the last meeting were read, it being understood that Ex-Gov'rs. Graham, Morehead, and Swain were in the City, and would, if invited, probably favor the meeting with their presence, on motion a Committee was appointed to wait on these gentlemen, and request them to attend and address the meeting. Soon after, the Committee returned, accompanied by these gentlemen; and, on being introduced to the meeting by the President, Gov. Morehead, being first called out, proceeded to address the large audience on the Central Railroad Scheme, in a speech of great eloquence and power, in which he fully demonstrated the practicability of this great work.

Gov. Swain, likewise, in a speech of unsurpassed ability and power, convinced, it is believed, every one present that this Road ought and must be built; and that its construction is essential to the best interests of North Carolina.

The following gentlemen responded to the call, and came forward and subscribed for stock in the Road, viz:

Gov. Morehead,	$10,000
Gov. Swain,	10,000
Charles L. Hinton,	10,000
Dr. J. O. Watson,	10,000
William Boylan,	10,000
John D. Hawkins,	10,000
	$60,000

Other gentlemen came forward and subscribed to the amount of $1,100 more, thus making at this meeting the respectable amount of $61,100.

C. L. HINTON, Pres't.

B. B. SMITH, Sec'y.

THROUGH TO CHARLESTON BY RAILROAD.—The arrangements are now complete by which travellers can get a *through* ticket from New York to Charleston, (leaving New York three times a day, at 6 and 9 A. M., and 4½ P. M.) via Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Weldon, Wilmington—stopping a few days at any of these places, if desired, at the reduced rate of $20. This will prove a great accommodation to the public, and we suppose, a formidable competition to the steamers, which have hitherto nearly monopolized the Charleston and Savannah travel.—*N. Y. Post.*

[We dont exactly see how this through travel *by Railroad* to Charleston is to be performed. The tickets are *sold* no doubt; and if so, the passengers are decidedly *sold*, too.—*Times.*]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.

We have now authentic returns from all the counties in Maryland except Worcester, and there was no opposition there to the Whig ticket. Such being the case, the House of Delegates will stand as follows, compared with the last election in 1847:

In 1847—Whigs 57, Locofocos 25. In 1849—Whigs 47, Locofocos 35.

This gives the Whigs a majority of 12 in the House. The Senate stands 14 Whigs and 7 Locofocos, making the Whig majority, on joint ballot, 19.

The distinguished American author, Edgar A. Poe, died in this city yesterday morning, of congestion of the brain, after an illness of seven days. Thus, in the 38th year of his age, has gone down to an early grave one who ranked high among the literati of his country. Those who have read and admired his beautiful productions will regret that the author of them now sleeps in death; that his poetical harp is unstrung forever, and that his genius no more can administer to intellectual delight.

The health of our city continues excellent; there were only eighty-nine deaths last week.

The flour market is quiet. Howard street held at $5 12½; sales of City Mills at $5 12½. Red wheat 102 a 105 cents; white 108 a 114 cents. Sales white corn at 62 a 63 cents; and yellow 64 cents.

CANADA.

Events in Canada are rapidly hurrying to a crisis. The Governor and his Ministry have decided on *removing the seat of Government* from Montreal to Toronto. The reason, the manner and the effect of this movement will all tell, with tremendous force, not only against the present Provincial Government but against the Imperial Government which supports it. It is unquestionably an act of resentment against the people of Montreal for their treatment of Lord Elgin. And it will inflict serious injury upon nearly every class of the inhabitants of Montreal, who have shaped their business and made all their arrangements with direct reference to that city being the capital of the province. It strikes, moreover, a severe blow at the Government party. The whole difficulty has arisen out of the attempt of Lord Elgin to carry on the government in accordance with the supposed wishes of a majority of the people. The French control, and in fact compose, that majority; and they have accordingly formed and do now form the government party in the Province. But Lower Canada is the section where they reside. Their whole strength and all their interests lie there. In removing the Capitol, therefore, from Lower Canada, Lord Elgin inflicts serious injury upon his own party. They are in fact the principal sufferers by the movement.

Every step which the government of Canada takes, seems to plunge it still further in peril and embarrassment. Lord Elgin first alienated the loyalists of Canada by the bill to compensate rebel losses; and now he has taken the most effectual step possible to alienate the remaining population of the province. Our correspondent's letter, which we published yesterday, sets forth very clearly and forcibly the state of public feeling in Montreal upon the receipt of the *rumor* that the capitol would be removed. What effect its actual removal will have, will soon be seen. Under present prospects and existing management, we do not believe it will be possible for England to retain the Canadas for three years longer.

N. Y. Cour. and Enq.

"TIS FOLLY TO BE WISE.—The Locofocos, at their Union Convention, refused, by resolution, to recommend free schools throughout the State. Just so, for the only hope they have is in keeping the people ignorant of their doctrines. It is because of the ignorance of the people that the monarchs of Europe now maintain their thrones. 'Ignorance is bliss."—*N. Y. Sunday Era.*

President Taylor, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, left Washington yesterday morning, for Baltimore, designing to visit Philad. & N. York.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

The Editors of this paper are trying to salve over the wound inflicted by the hoax of the Richmond Whig, by quoting paragraphs from other papers laudatory of their own. We sincerely hope that this will enable them to recover from the effect of that cruel hoax. The Whig should not have acted thus wickedly, for its conduct might have produced consequences that would have overwhelmed it with remorse. At one time we were under serious apprehensions that the next tidings we should get from the Union would be, that its senior Editor was under treatment at a certain Asylum in Staunton. The Whig must be cautious in future. It should remember that "joking is joking, and poking is poking, and that it is poor fun to see a straight stick pushed down a crooked man's throat."—*Pet. Int.*

The opposition journals are continually alarming us with their war notes. They fancy that General Taylor's Administration has brought the country into difficulties with three of the most powerful nations of Europe—France, England and Spain. But these difficulties exist only in their imaginations; and they thus remind us of the waggish old Ducthman who bawled out lustily, "fire! fire!" "Where? where?" was the excited enquiry. "In mein pipe," coolly replied Hans.—*Norfolk Herald.*

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

There is no sort of necessity for a collision between the governments of France and the United States—growing out of this question—unless France is determined to have a tilt with us at any rate. The authority of Judge Kent settles this point; and we append it for the information of the reader:

"If ambassadors should be so regardless of the object of their privileges as to insult, openly attack the laws or government of a nation to whom they are sent, their functions may be suspended by a refusal to treat with them, or application can be made to their own sovereign for their recall, or they may be dismissed, and required to depart within a reasonable time. We have had instances within our own times, of all these modes of dealing with ministers who have given offence, *and it is not denied that every government has a perfect right to judge for itself whether the language or conduct of a foreign minister be admissible.*"—KENT'S COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF NATIONS, chap. ii., section "*Ambassadors.*"

FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS.—Bishops Waugh, Hedding, Morris, Hamline, and James of the Methodist Episcopal Church have addressed to the Conferences under their jurisdiction, a circular enjoining the strict observance of the Church discipline relative to participation in the prohibited amusements of dancing, etc. Church members are not allowed to permit dancing in their houses even though they do not participate themselves.

RICHMOND, Sept 9.

TOBACCO—While we do not vary our quotations we have to notice an active market, with a diminished stock. Manufacturing qualities of all grades are much wanted.

We continue to-day to quote Common Shipping Lugs $3 a $4. Manufacturing Lugs $4½ a $5.—Common Leaf $5 a $6½ Fine Leaf $5½ a $8 Manufacturing Leaf $8 a $18

GRAIN—We have no change to notice in Grain—Red wheat 100c., white 105. Corn 58a55; Corn Meal 65 cts.

FLOUR—Is in slight demand and we quote Richmond Canal at $5½—Scottsville at $5½—with sales.

COFFEE—We quote Rio $8¾a9½, Laguayra $8¾a$9¼, Java 10a11¼c.

BEESWAX—Scarce, and dull at 21a23c

CANDLES—Tallow 11¼a13; Sperm 37a88; Hull's Patent 14 cts.; Adamantine 28c per lb

COFFEE—We quote Rio 7½ a8 cts; Laguyra 7¾a8 cts Java 10a11 cents.

COTTON—10a10½c—scarce.

MARRIED.

In this City, at the residence of Dr. S. J. Baker, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Mason, Edward J. Mallett, Esq. of Fayetteville, to Miss Mary S., daughter the late Dr. Wm. H. Hunter.

On Friday, the 5th instant, at Gaston, N. C., by C. C. Pugh, Esq., Mr. OLIVER HOPE, to SUSAN GOAY, both of Richmond, Va.

Hope! thou art a great companion.
Who would live without thee?

On the 28th August last, Rev. E. S. Dulen, formerly of Virginia, to Miss L. R. Gilpey, of Lexington, Missouri.

Radway's Chinese Medicated Soap.

FOR removing Pimples, Tan, and other Cutaneous diseases. Just received, and for sale by
Oct. 12. P. F. PESCUD.

Neapolitan Shaving Liquid,

Rowell's Cream, and Oleophane, Walnut Oil, and Old Brown Windsor Soap for Shaving, just to hand, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD. Oct. 12.

Hair Curling Fluid,

Alexander's Tricobaphi, Jones's Hair Dye, and a great variety of Hair Oils, Tonics, Philicomes and Balms, can be found at
Oct. 12. PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

Sponges.

A LARGE supply of splendid Sponges—some fine cup and oval shaped—just received at
Oct. 12. P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and

Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant, are first rate articles for Colds, Coughs, and Diseases of the Chest. A supply on hand at
Oct. 12. P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Oil of Tannin.

Preserve your Boots, Shoes, Harness and Carriage Curtains, by using Oil of Tannin; a supply of which is to hand and for sale at
Oct. 12. P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Lamp Chimneys and Wicks.

Also Lamp Oil and Gas; kept constantly on hand, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD. Oct. 12.

Balsam Copaiba.

One case pure Balsam Copaiba. Also, Capsules of Copaiba, Cubebs, Cod Liver Oil, and Camphor on hand, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Husband's Magnesia.

A very superior article, equal to Henry's, and at nearly one-half the price.
Oct. 12. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having determined to go South, offers for sale his desirable residence one mile and a half East of the Town of Louisburg, Franklin County. Persons desirous of health or educating their children, would do well to call and look.—This Tract of Land contains three hundred and eighty acres.

Also, one other Tract, two miles above, on the same Creek, containing about three hundred acres; cleared land all fresh, and enough for a crop for four or five hands.

Also, one other Tract of Pine Woods, containing one hundred and six acres with stakes enough cut to make one hundred and fifty barrels Turpentine.

N. R. TUNSTALL.
Franklin County, Oct. 12. 45tf

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

UPON consultation with Citizens interested in this important work, it is deemed advisable to postpone the contemplated Convention heretofore advertised to take place at Greensboro' on the 18th inst. Notice is therefore hereby given, that said Convention will be held at Greensborough on THURSDAY THE 29TH NOVEMBER NEXT.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Ch'm. Ex. Com.

By His Excellency, Charles Manly,

Governor of the State of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly did, at their last Session, adopt a Resolution in these words,

"*Resolved*, by the General Assembly of the State "of North Carolina, that the Governor of the State "for the time being be directed to set apart a day "in every year, and to give notice thereof, by Proc"lamation, as a day of solemn and public thanks"giving to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of "supplication for his continued kindness and care "over us as a State and as a Nation;"

Now in compliance with the direction therein given, I do hereby set apart THURSDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, to be observed throughout this State as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God;—and I do recommend and earnestly desire that all secular employments may be suspended during the day, and that all Ministers of the Gospel, with their congregations, may assemble in their respective Churches, and unite in rendering gratitude and praise to the Creator and Governor of the earth, for the blessings of Peace; for exemption from the ravages of Pestilence; for the abundant fruits of the earth and for all the other manifold bounties of his Providence, that have crowned the year;—and to implore of him the continuance of his Fatherly goodness and Almighty protection over us and the whole people of the United States; that we may be a people fearing the Lord and walking in his holy ways, and that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the Executive Department, in the City of Raleigh, this 1st day of October A. D. 1849, and this 74th year of American Independence.

CHAS. MANLY.

By Order of the Governor,
LANGDON C. MANLY,
Raleigh, Oct. 1849. 44

BROWN SUGAR

OF a very superior quality, just received and for sale by JAMES LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, Oct. 5. 41

Notice.

THERE will be a Public Meeting held at Auburn, Wake County, formerly known as Busbee's, on the 16th October next, for the purpose of discussing the all-important subject of *Internal Improvement*. It is desired that all persons interested in the project of the *North Carolina Central Railroad* will attend this meeting; as it is believed that the interest and welfare of the State depend upon the immediate and concerted action of the friends of the cause.

There will be public speaking expected.

WILL: R. POOL,
PARKER RAND,
JOHNSTON BUSBEE,
& MANY OTHERS.

Sept. 28, 1849.

Information Wanted.

CONCERNING ROBERT F. ENSOR, who suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from New Orleans about the 6th December, 1848—supposed to have about his person $1500 in money, and two gold watches. The name of Eliza A. Ensor was one of the watches. He was last seen at Mr. Frost's clothing store, in N. Orleans. Any information of the said Ensor will be thankfully received by his mother, MARY ANN ENSOR, RICHMOND, Va.

Care of HIRAM W. TYLER.

☞ Southern and western papers will render a distressed wife and mother essential service by giving publicity to the above.

BLAKE PITTMAN,

(Late of Halifax, N. C.) COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PETERSBURG Va.

OFFERS his services to the farmers and others of Edgecombe, in the sale of their Cotton and other Produce.

In view of the present difficulty, of making remittances to the vicinity of Tarboro', he will attend regularly all the courts held for the county; and pay over whatever funds may be in his hands for the sale of Produce. Sep. 14, 1849.

Sal. Soda.

THE attention of Soap Makers is respectfully invited to the above article; a large supply of which may be found at P. F. PESCUD'S
Oct. 5. Apothecary Store.

Connel's Pain Extractor.

THERE is nothing better than Connel's Pain Extractor for healing and removing pain from Burns, Scalds, Frost Bitten Toes, and Chilblains. A supply on hand, and for sale by
Oct. 5. P. F. PESCUD.

Comstock's Sarsaparilla.

A first rate preparation for all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood. For sale at the low price of 50 cents per bottle, or 4 dollars per dozen. P. F. PESCUD.

Bruised and carefully selected *HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA*, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Cheltenham Salts.

A supply of the above Salts on hand, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Head Ache.

IF you are subject to a Nervous Head Ache, send to PESCUD'S Drug Store, and get a bottle of Spohn's Head Ache Elixer—or if you are Deaf, get a bottle of McNair's Acoustic Oil and be relieved. P. F. PESCUD.

WINDOW GLASS.

A LARGE assortment of Window Glass, of all sizes, by the box, for sale by
SEAWELL & MEAD.
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1849. 19.