# RALEIGH REGISTER.

*"Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace,*
*"Unimpair'd by party rage to live like brothers."*

## RALEIGH, N. C.

## Friday, October 23, 1846.


### ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

Jesse Harris, a free man of colour, has been committed to our County Jail, charged with the killing of Mathew Russell, another free man of colour.

### PENNSYLVANIA REDEEMED!
### *"STOP THAT BALL"*

**The astounding intelligence of the utter prostration of Loco Focoism, in Pennsylvania, announced in a Postscript to our last, is fully confirmed by subsequent intelligence. There is no longer room to doubt that the Whigs have literally swept the State, having elected a majority of Congressmen, a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and the Canal Commissioner, by an overwhelming majority.**

**Many of the strong-holds of Loco Focoism have been revolutionized, and all shaken to the very centre. Old Berks, which gave Mr. Polk 4,671 majority, now gives barely a thousand majority. Montgomery, too, which gave him 4105 majority, has now given 600 Whig majority. Schuylkill, usually Loco by a thousand, has elected the entire Whig Ticket by 300 majority! Whoever heard before of a political revolution, equal to this? Polk Stock will be worse than Rail Road Stock, after this.**

**The most gratifying result of this Election is, that if the next Presidential Election should go to the House of Representatives (of which there is much probability,) the vote of Pennsylvania will be cast for a Whig!**

***P. S.* The Whigs have carried 17 out of the 24 Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania. So, that the grand result stands: Whigs 17, Locos 6, Native American 1!!!**

**In the Legislature, last year, the Loco Focos had a majority in both branches. Now, the Whigs have the ascendancy in both branches.**

**Power's majority, as Canal Commissioner, will not fall short of 10,000. In 1845, the majority of the Democratic Candidate for the same office, was upwards of 30,000!**

### OHIO ELECTION.

**So far as heard from, the Whigs have gained two Members of Congress. Returns of the Election for Governor, have been received from 45 Counties, which show a clear Whig majority of 1214 votes—In 1844, when the Whig Candidate was elected by about 1300 votes only in the State the same Counties gave a Loco majority of 137 votes. This certainly looks very encouraging for the Whigs.**

***P. S.* Since the above was in type, we have received later news, which shows that the Whig Candidate for Governor is elected; that the Whigs have the ascendancy in both branches of the Legislature; and that they have gained 5 Members of Congress, as far as heard from.**

### MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

**The news from the Gulf Squadron is not of great moment. It confirms, however, the intelligence received at Washington and seems to leave no doubt that Santa Anna has yielded to the demands of the war party and placed himself at the head of the Northern Army. It is well that the trial should be with the Chief, and no doubt Gen. Taylor will welcome his approach.**

☞ **The "Washington Union," Mr. Polk's official organ, is in deep tribulation at the signal defeat in Pennsylvania, but hopes for better things at the *next* Election!**

☞ **The "Standard" has always contended that the *South*—the Southern States—would stand by the Administration, in its Free Trade vagaries. It seems that Georgia is not so disposed—for she has not only returned *every one* of her Members to Congress who voted *against* disturbing the Tariff of 1842, but also elected another who will go with them in destroying the Free Trade Tariff of 1846. Call you this, the South backing your friends?**

### NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, has been appointed Attorney General of the United States, *vice* Hon. John Y. Mason, transferred to the Navy Department.

☞ Benjamin Duncan, convicted of the murder of William W. Peden, of Wilkes, was executed at Rockville, in this State, on the 9th instant. He owned his guilt to the last.

### MRS. MYERS NOT DEAD.

**The rumor of the suicide of Mrs. Myers, lately made notorious by the Hoyt case, in Richmond, turns out to be incorrect. The Enquirer of yesterday says: "We were in error yesterday in announcing the death of Mrs. Myers. We were induced to believe from the representations of those who ought to have known, that the statements were true. We deeply regret the publication, and hasten to state that Major Pollard received no such intelligence, nor did an express reach him on Friday."**

☞ **Dr. Tull, of Newbern, says the "NewBerne," recently made an experiment with the celebrated Bocchieri water, a French discovery. Dr. T. procured a Sheep, and opened a part of the throat, so as to lay bare the carotid artery. He then made an incision in the artery, from which the blood gushed forth, but on applying lint, saturated with the water, the blood soon ceased to flow, and after a considerable application of some 15 minutes, the wound entirely closed, and the Sheep in half an hour was let loose.**

### GREAT BRITAIN STEAMER.

**This vessel has not yet been heard from. Great uneasiness is felt about her, and the offices refuse to insure at any rate; so at least we learn from a private source.**

### "FAIR PLAY"—AGAIN.

There is something so unlike the conduct of a patriotic Whig, in the attempt of "Fair Play," to excite the hostility of the West towards the East, by representing that important portion of the State as overlooked in appointments to the U. S. Senate, that we have deemed some further notice of it due to the character of the State for fairness, and due also to the truth of the case. To enable us to make this notice accurate, we have looked over our Files for the last thirty-five years, and the result demonstrates that the charge of "Fair Play" is totally without foundation.

From the year 1810, to the adoption of our amended Constitution in 1835, the General Assembly were called upon twelve times to elect a U. S. Senator.—In 1810, James Turner, of Warren, then in the Senate, was re-elected over Mr. Stone, of Bertie—*no Western man being in nomination.* In 1814, Francis Locke, of Rowan, was elected on the sixth ballot, by a large majority—Messrs. Stanly, Clarke, and Davis, of the East, with others, having been in nomination. In 1815, Locke, having resigned, Mr. Mason, of Warren, was elected by 42 votes over Mr. Branch, of Halifax—*no Western man being in nomination.* In 1816, Turner having resigned, Mr. Stokes, of Wilkes, was elected, Messrs. Branch, Yancy and others being in nomination. In 1818, and again in 1825, Mr. Macon was re-elected, *without opposition.* In 1819, Mr. Branch was elected, beating Stokes and Yancy. In 1828, Mr. Branch was re-elected, without opposition, and Mr. Macon, having resigned, Mr. Iredell, of Chowan, was elected in his place, over Mr. Stokes. In 1829, Mr. Branch, having been appointed Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Brown, of Caswell, was elected in his place on the fifteenth ballot, beating Mr. Meares, of New Hanover. In 1830, Mr. Mangum, of Orange, was elected on the seventh ballot, over Mr. Owen, of Camden; and, in 1831, Mr. Macon was re-elected without any regular opposition.

Thus, it will be seen that, of these twelve elections, four were made without opposition—two, between Eastern men *alone*—and that, in the remaining six, where Eastern and Western men were opposing each other, a Western man was *four* times elected, and an Eastern man but *twice*. Again—at these twelve elections, *eight* persons were chosen, and of these eight, four, (*Locke, Stokes, Brown* and *Mangum,*) were from the West, and four, (*Turner, Mason, Branch* and *Iredell,*) from the East. Now we ask if any thing can be plainer upon the state of facts, than the total freedom of the action of the Legislature from any bias against, or disregard of, the interest of the West, or the proper advancement of her distinguished citizens. And, let it be remembered, that during the whole of this period, the East had a decided majority in both Houses of the General Assembly. If we even take "Fair Play's" fanciful allotment of the West into two divisions, we find that of the four Senators chosen from the whole West, two were from that portion which he deems to have been so sadly overlooked.

But there is another view to be taken of this complaint made by "Fair Play," of injustice to the far West. If we are to look upon the State, according to his notion, as divided into a Western, a Middle, and Eastern portion, and even to take his arbitrary boundary of the Western portion, we shall find, if we allow a reasonable extension East of Raleigh for the Middle portion, that those eight Senators, two were elected from the West, five from the Middle, and only one (Mr. Iredell,) from the East. Instead, therefore, of "Fair Play's" having cause of complaint because Senatorial honors have been withheld from the West, he might with greater propriety unite with the East, (if the East were as ill-disposed as he is,) in a joint complaint against the Centre.

But, we protest against this whole attempt to create a division of the State. We would obliterate, if we could, the old distinctions of East and West and have our good old State, one and indivisible, united in favor of Whig principles, presenting to all distinctive measures a single and unbroken front, and exhibiting, internally, the lovely peace of brotherhood. Thus only can we be invincible, or deserve to be invincible. But, if the only distinction, which has heretofore divided territorially our State, cannot be obliterated, let it be used to foster an honorable emulation—good principles between the East and the West—let there be no contest, but how each can distinguish himself in the service of the whole. And, above all, let every true man set his face in condemnation any attempt to multiply sectional divisions, and to arm with animosities against each other, those who maintain the conservative doctrines of the Whig party, who, in National politics, go for the Union and the whole Union, and who should at once prove their sincerity, and consolidate their strength, by going at home, for the State, the whole State, and nothing but the State. No part of North Carolina has any cause for complaint. A remarkable fairness and propriety have governed the action of the Legislature in regard to each sub-division of our territory, and every attempt to create or extend a contrary notion, is at once foolish and dangerous. We have refused, and shall continue to refuse to "Fair Play," and all others, the use of our columns, for such a purpose. And, indeed, so firmly have we acted upon this rule, that we have excluded a Communication from a personal and political friend of the East, under his own signature, which, although free from the improprieties of "Fair Play," and written in a kind and just spirit, we feared might open a discussion, and knew, would violate our announced determination on this subject.

Of the Senatorial appointments, made since 1835, it is scarcely necessary we should say any thing.—They were four in number—Mr. Strange, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Graham and Mr. Haywood—of whom, *two* were from the Western County of Orange; and, if that County does not belong to that section of the West, which "Fair Play" has taken under his special care, surely he cannot complain of the selection. The whole "Western Reserve" was unanimous in support of Messrs. Mangum and Graham, and never thought, we presume, that a choice supported by their own votes, proceeded from hostility to their interests.

We are sorry that any thing has been said in support of rival candidates for the Office of Senator, and feel our own course to have been clear of all just exception. But we cannot abide the spirit, which endeavors to convert personal rivalry into sectional hostility, and is either so blind as not to see, or so mischievous as to disregard the consequences, which may result therefrom to the harmony, strength and respectability of the Whig party—a party, which has no right to sacrifice or weaken either, because, upon its success depends the cause of free government in the United States—it is not too much to say—in the whole world.

But another feeling mingles with, and relieves, the sternness of our reprobation. We are really amused at the imaginary consequence which "Fair Play" attaches to his article. He seems, when he sent it to us, to have kept a duplicate, lest so valuable a document should depend on the preservation of a single copy. And pray, what did he expect to accomplish by it, besides exciting sectional prejudices? Why, truly, to make the people of the State acquainted with Mr. Clingman! To extend through the columns of the "Highland Messenger," the knowledge of a gentleman, who has acquired for himself an American reputation! This thing is ridiculous, but not so thought "Fair Play;" and while we commend him for the caution which he used, to preserve from loss, his happy thoughts—the product of a lucky hour of inspiration—it is to be regretted, that he did not keep them for his own perusal and delight!

[We do not see why we should be restrained by any feelings of mawkish delicacy, from publishing the subjoined splendid, but just compliment, from the pen of the gifted Editors of the "Richmond Republican!"] Edit. Reg.

"We regret to hear again of the indisposition of Mr. Gales, the Senior Editor of the National Intelligencer. We trust that it may be temporary, and that he may soon be able to return again to the duties of that responsible post which he has filled so long, and with such consummate ability. We have ever regarded Mr. Gales as one of the first *statesmen* in our country, and, to say the least of it, *as well* acquainted with its diversified wants and interests, as any public man of the day. He is one of the most sagacious, enlightened and best informed of all living politicians. In every crisis of our foreign and domestic relations, the position assumed by Mr. Gales has been *the* ground which stood the test of time, and was shown by subsequent events to have been founded in wisdom, expediency and justice.

"Mr. Gales is a leader indeed, fit to be the leader of a party which acts upon principle, and seeks the common good rather than the spoils of office. He is no mere tactician; no mere martinet; no dashing Hotspur, exposing his followers to as much injury from his imprudence, as his enemies from his courage. It is enough to say of him that he commands the *confidence* as well as admiration of his friends, the *respect*, with all their hostility, of his adversaries.

"The National Intelligencer, under the conduct of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, has been the MODEL newspaper of this country. There has been in its editorial articles, an ability, vigour, and chasteness of style, never surpassed in this, nor we sincerely believe, in any other land. But, one of its crowning characteristics, from first to last, has been the dignified and courteous deportment to its political opponents which has rescued political strife, so far as the Intelligencer is concerned, from the ruffianism by which it is too commonly attended, and made that paper, superior in this respect, to the leading journals in England and France.

"We wish Mr. Gales a speedy restoration to health and vigour. Much we fear that, when he is gone, the ship will never again feel at her wheel such another master hand as has carried her so long in victory through the battle and the breeze."

### ADMONITION TO PARENTS.

The demoralizing effect of an indiscriminate and excessive reading of Novels has long been commented on by the friends of morality. The following testimony of the father of the woman, who just now unhappily attracts so much public attention, should not be disregarded by parents or daughters:

"Major Pollard said he stated to Mr. Hoyt, [who had told him of his daughter's unhappiness] that if his daughter was unhappy it was her own fault, for he knew Mr. Myers to be a kind, honorable and affectionate husband. Mr. Hoyt said to Major Pollard that his daughter was a splendid monument of grief—that she was unhappy with Mr Myers. Maj Pollard said it was not true, and that, if his daughter was in an unhappy state of mind, he attributed it to the impure works of such characters as Eugene Sue and Bulwer. Neither he nor his family treated Mrs. M. in any other way than in the kindest and most affectionate manner."

☞ We perceive, says the "Louisville Journal," that several new Papers have been started in the West within the last few weeks. We hope that they may do well, but greatly fear that they will not.—Not one Newspaper in twenty is profitable.

"Income and income,
Although you may look 'em,
Are not such first cousins as some folks may think 'em."

"The Upper Ten Thousand."—The late census of Boston has developed some curious facts. There is "no upper ten thousand" in that city—not if to keep servants be necessary to the distinction. Only *three hundred and forty families* in Boston keep more than one domestic; and but four thousand four hundred and nine families keep them at all; while fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy four families live in household independence, doing their own work entirely!"

The above paragraph, which we copy from an exchange paper, explains one important secret of Yankee prosperity. They live within themselves, and the result is that they not only live better than we at the South do, but at one half of the expense. A family of four persons say, in Boston does no servant at all, one of the same number at the South will have some three or four negroes. We have known families in Georgia who employed six, eight, ten, and even as high as fourteen negroes upon their domestic affairs, and who, after all, complained of a lack of being waited on! In fact, the comfort of a family is very inversely in proportion to the number of servants employed; but the great objection to our system is its enormous expensiveness. All these negroes must be fed, and even if they are honest, they must cost nearly as much as is required to support the whole portion of the family. To say nothing of the articles which they steal and sell, the very sustenance of such a swarm of servants is sufficient to bankrupt any man of ordinary means. This subject is worthy of attention, and we would be glad to have some articles upon it from some of our domestic economists. If we wish to overtake our New England friends in the great race of prosperity, we must cease grumbling about Tariffs and study their habits of economy. We must think more about ourselves and less about the lordly manufacturers.

[We copy the above sensible remarks from "Savannah (Geo.) Republican," and would call the attention of the citizens of Raleigh to the subject.—Every one must have observed the unusual number of lazy negroes spending their time in idleness about the Streets, who, instead of being profitable, are a dead expense to their owners, and, are, besides a public nuisance.]

Seven Persons Burned to Death.—A letter from Harrisburg, Pa., dated Oct. 17, to the Pennsylvanian, says:

"Last night, Samuel Gayman's house took fire, and himself, his wife, and his five children were all burned to death. This is awful, and has excited the neighborhood very much. Mr G. was a respectable farmer, and resided about four miles above town, near the mountains. The house must have taken fire and all its contents destroyed, without the people in the vicinity discovering what was the matter."

Intended attack on Tampico and St. Juan d'Ulloa.—A slip from the office of the Savannah Republican of Friday, says:

Lieut. Berryman, the gallant officer who behaved so nobly at the loss of the Truxton, off Tuspan, passed through this city on Wednesday night last, as bearer of despatches from the squadron at Vera Cruz to the government at Washington. We learn from a gentleman who conversed with Lieutenant Berryman on the cars, that it has been determined to attack Vera Cruz on the land side by an expedition from Tampico, that the hoisting of the stars and stripes in the city will be the signal for an attack by the Squadron upon the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa. This is the only way in which the Castle can be taken, and the obtaining possession of that point is deemed necessary to end the war.

### EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, *October 19th*, 1846.

Well! the State Convention, after a session of about four months, has finally adjourned. "*Laus Deo!*" It was got up, ostensibly for the purpose of revising the organic law of the State of New York, but, in fact, to incorporate in the Constitution a variety of the most radical and dangerous absurdities, which have long been the darling principles of what, in this State, is known as the "progress" party; or, in other words, the party that favors such dangerous factions as Anti-Rent rebels: encourages every new *Democratic* idea, and always endeavors to give that idea, how destructive soever in its practical operation, tangibility at the ballot-box. It may be called a *new* party. The new Constitution is now published, and so far, it has met with the most unqualified condemnation in every quarter; but particularly that section of it, which provides for the future election of the Judiciary by the people, after the Mississippi plan. If the Constitution be adopted, this part of it, at least, will show the "sovereigns" a very short road to anarchy; and the people who would lend their sanction to such an impracticable and pernicious *system of law*, as this precious "Constitution" assumes to be, are not a whit too regardful of the interests, welfare and safety of the State, to turn aside from such a path.

The Steamer "Great Britain," which was advertised to leave Liverpool on the 22d of last month, not having yet made her appearance at this port, the most painful apprehensions are begun to be felt for her safety, and many are the conjectures which the public and the Press indulge in, respecting what may or may not be the cause of her unaccountable detention. That she sailed on the 22d, I think, from the proverbial punctuality observed heretofore, in that respect by all the Atlantic Steamers, there can be no doubt, and it is reasonable at least to conclude that when a day or two out, she probably encountered the same tremendous hurricane experienced on the 12th by the Great Western. Possibly she sustained some serious damage in this storm, and therefore might have put back to Liverpool to repair. This supposition indeed, is all that keeps alive our hopes of the noble vessel's safety; but the arrival of the next Cunard Steamer at Boston (which sailing on the 4th inst. from Liverpool, is now at sea fifteen days,) will either quiet our fears or augment our alarm as to the ship's safety.

The terrible gale that, in the earlier part of the week, swept along our coasts with such great active fury, as was to have been expected, has since sent in upon us a fleet of vessels of all classes, and from all parts of the world, disabled, and many of them half wrecks. Although, so far, the loss of life has not been very serious, yet I fear we have yet to hear a sad tale, in that respect. A most superb Ship, the largest ever built in this country (1600 tons burthen) entirely new, sailed on Monday last, from Portsmouth, N. H. (where she was built for Grinnell, Minturn & Co's line of Packets from this City) for this port, with only 400 tons of ballast on board, and has not yet made her appearance. The "Roscius," which arrived from London on Wednesday, had on board 30 persons her Captain had rescued from the British Ship "Cromwell," which vessel was wrecked on the morning of the 24th ult., on her passage from Quebec to Liverpool. The escape of her passengers and crew (only 30 in all) was certainly timely and providential, the hulk of the Cromwell going down only an hour after they had been taken on board the Roscius. The English Ship Madras, which sailed hence for Liverpool twelve days ago, has returned a perfect wreck—the mizen mast alone standing, cargo of Flour, &c. entirely destroyed, and the vessel herself hardly worth repairing.

Thomas, the negro man who stabbed a companion of a like complexion, in the course of a drunken brawl on the Five Points, some three months ago, has had his trial, and been sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of November next. On being asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he replied—"I have nothing to say!—*I am ready to die!* I have not had a fair trial—I could not speak when I wished to. I was asked no questions when I was tried. But am willing to die, and thank God that I am ready! I can say no more." While Judge Edmonds pronounced the sentence of death, the miserable prisoner kept his eyes stedfastly upon him, and preserved the same unmoved rigidity of features, that has marked his conduct throughout. When the fearful doom fell upon his ear, not a muscle moved or a nerve faltered. He still gazed on with the same fixed stare, even while the Clerk was reading the warrant for his execution; and, at the end, he coolly assisted in readjusting his handcuffs. He then, with a firm tread, followed the Sheriff back to the cell, from which he is only to issue shortly, to *die!*

Ex-President Tyler and his lady are yet in town, enjoying themselves much, evidently. They may be seen during the day often promenading Broadway, and in the evening at the Theatre, sometimes, and sometimes at Niblo's or Saxton's Concert. The other day, the Ex-President paid a visit to the Fair of the American Institute, at Castle Garden, and while admiring the many beautiful specimens of American mechanical skill, on exhibition there, an ingenious machine, lately constructed for Writing, was placed in operation at his request, and in a few seconds it produced a card, which was handed to Mr. Tyler, on which was written in large letters, the word Yes. It was received by him with great humor.

The Richmond Hoyt and Myers love and murder case, excites a good deal of talk, and makes no little excitement, in certain circles here. Mr. Hoyt was a native of New York, and removed to Richmond about nine years ago, where he pursued the business of a Lottery Broker, and was remarkable, it is said, as a prompt and accurate business man. His body was brought to this City for interment.

The news from Pennsylvania is glorious for the Whig cause. The Locos hang their lips terribly thereat. But it will remain for New York to give them the finishing stroke, in November next. *Mark that!*

Walker, whom certain uncharitable persons call Sir Robert, left town—or, as I should say, left Wall street—last Monday, without the loan he came on to effect. These rascally *Whig* Banks" would'nt lend him the dimes to enable his master to carry on the War with Mexico. But I hear he is to be along again this week, to try again; this time, with more favorable chances. A contemptible spectacle it is, indeed, to behold this man, the emissary of the Government, of a country like ours, begging funds among the Jews in Wall street!

RICHMOND.

### THE MARKETS.

*Cotton* is exceedingly dull, and prices have suffered a decline since my last of fully ¼ of a cent. The sales during the week amount to only 3000 bales, at the following quotations:

| | *Uplands & Florida.* | *Mobile & N. O.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ord. to good ord. | 8 a 8½ | 8 a 8¾ |
| Mid. to good mid. | 9¼ a 9¾ | 9 a 9¼ |
| Mid. fair to fair | 9½ a 10½ | 10 a 10½ |
| Ful. fair to good f'r. | 10¾ a 10½ | 10¾ a 11½ |

*Flour.*—The receipts within a few days past have been immensely large, freights high and vessels scarce, holders have been forced to accept rather lower rates. The stock of Southern descriptions on the market is small. Howard st., Georgetown, Richm'd county, $5 50.

*Grain.*—Wheat, like Flour, has experienced for the same reasons, a small decline in prices. Large sales of Genesee are making at $1 20. Western mixed parcels, $1 03 a $1 09. Rye is wanted at 80 cts. Oats are selling at 36c. There were some purchases of this article made for export to England, a new quarter for demand. Corn has been in brisk request. Western mixed 70 c.; White 75.

*Provisions.*—Considerable sales were made, mostly for the British Provinces, of Mess Pork, which readily brings $10 25; Prime do. $9 25 and 9 37½.—Nothing reported in Beef.

*Rice* is inactive, and sales small at $4 37 a 4 75.

*Naval Stores.*—Turpentine has been selling at improved prices the past week. Sales of 1000 barrels Washington and Newbern (280 lbs.) at $3. Spirits have advanced to 44 cents per gallon. 1000 barrels Tar sold at $2.

☞ Wm. Appleton, Esq. of Boston, has erected a Church in that city at a cost of $22,000. The National Ægis, published at Worcester, Mass., speaking of this and other recent acts of munificence performed by the opulent citizens of Boston, says:

The history of private liberality on the part of the citizens of Boston, in the last twenty years, is at a great distance beyond a parallel in this country.—Churches, colleges, academies and institutes, not in that city only, but in other parts of the State, by the endowments they have received, speak louder than any thing we can utter in confirmation of the respect which has been accorded to their benefactors.

Casualty.—A melancholy accident happened near Cheraw on the 17th inst. Robert Burn, a worthy and respectable citizen, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while out hunting and in the act of climbing a fence.—He was not discovered till a late hour of the night.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

It will be recollected that some time in December last, J. J. Averzac, Esq. the French Consul at this port, who was laboring under mental derangement, disappeared suddenly and was not afterwards heard of. On Monday last, the skeleton of a man was discovered in a thicket, near the St. Stephen's road, about six miles from the city. On examining the remains of the clothing on which the skeleton rested they were identified, principally by the buttons which bore the Consular mark, as having belonged to Mr. Averzac. The unfortunate gentleman doubtless wandered to this remote place and fell a victim to his unfortunate condition.—*Mobile Register.*

### THE STATE GONE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

We have lost Pennsylvania, Canal Commissioner, Legislature, probably and a large majority of the Congressional Delegation. It is hard to separate from an old friend, even, as on the present occasion, for a short period of time. But the best friends must sometimes part, and we bid Pennsylvania farewell for a little while with deep regret.—*Pennsylvanian. (Adm.)*

### THE ELECTIONS.

We presume that after the recent Election in New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Maryland, and Ohio, the most devoted friends of the present administration will not pretend any longer to speak of its "popularity," or to base swelling language with regard to its hold upon the affections of the people. The fact is established that its conduct of public affairs has not since its elevation to power, been such as to secure a great degree of approbation; and that, out of the rank of its devoted partizans, it has not enlisted any ardent support. Neither the Mexican war nor the Sub-Treasury, nor the New Tariff, nor any other of the devices of administration has enabled it to make proselytes or increase its strength. We remember, in the case of Pennsylvania, that it was remarked in the Senate, during the discussion about the Tariff, that the State would never vote for the Whigs Tariff or no Tariff. We have the result. Without enthusiasm or excitement, but with a steady, determined *change*, the people have left their old party ranks and elected the Whig candidates.—There is a mistake in this election of public sentiment—this exhibition of public feeling.—There has been a radical change—and we hope in some other, the place have halted or paused—*there* they have marched and rallied under the Whig banner, and we believe will maintain their present stand.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

### HARD CASE.

It will be remembered that some two months ago the Steamer Enterprise blew up in the Rio Grande, killing several persons, and severely wounding a good many others. The correspondent of the N. O. Delta says, after the Waterville came along side and took off the wounded, he looked around to see what havoc was made in human life:

While passing the rows of the crowd of sufferers my attention was directed to one who I thought must certainly be dead. He was a mass of bandages from head to foot—the blood oozed from his numerous wounds in black, muddy streams, and the skin was actually burned to a crisp. At first view I thought his eyes were scalded out—but I was mistaken. For a moment I stopped to visit this awful spectacle of human agony, and just as I was about to attend to some other duty, I heard a voice saying in a feeble but resolute tone—

"Hello! old feller—what are you got in that tin cup?"

Thinking the question proceeded from some person in the tent, I turned in the direction, when the same person indignantly said—

"Yes, that's allers the way! A feller gets a little hurt, and just like a porpoise that's wounded, his fellow creeturs tries to kill him."

To my utter astonishment, I found that this was addressed to me by the person described in the above as having been so terribly wounded.

"What can I do for you my friend?"

"What are you got in that tin cup? Is it rotgut or molasses?"

"It is whiskey. Will you have some?"

"You're the feller. Just open my teeth and pour a little down. I can't see well, but I think bitter will do me good."

I did as I was directed, and he drank the contents of the cup—about a half a pint of raw whiskey, and then said—

"Thank'ee, old feller. Yes see I was asleep, and when the bust-up happened I was on the boiler deck, and believe *I was blown through one of the flues*—but never mind, I ain't hurt much, and I'm more used to it than a good many. *I've been blown up four times afore.*

That man was decidedly the "hardest case" I ever met with.

### A LONDON MORNING.

It was a cold, dry, foggy morning in early spring; a few meagre shadows flitted to and fro in the misty streets, and occasionally there loomed through the dull vapor the heavy outline of some hackney coach, wending homewards, which drawing slowly nearer, rolled jangling and scattering the thin crust of frost from its whitened roof, and soon was lost again in the cloud.—At intervals were heard the tread of hurried feet, and the chilly cry of the poor sweep as he crept shivering to his earthly toil; the heavy footfall of the official watcher of the night pacing slowly up and down and cursing the tardy hours that still intervened between him and sleep, the rumbling of ponderous carts and wagons, the roll of lighter vehicles which carried buyers and sellers to the different markets, the sound of intellectual knocking at the doors of heavy sleepers, all these noises fell upon the ear from time to time, but all seemed muffled by the fog, and to be rendered almost as indistinct to the ear as was every object to the sight. The sluggish darkness thickened as the day came on; and those who had the courage to rise and peep at the gloomy street from their curtained windows crept back to bed again and coiled themselves up to sleep.—*Dickens.*


**Flour Again.**—In addition to what we said of the article two weeks since, we now state that every kind of it, is unusually scarce with us.

WILLIS PECK.

Raleigh, October 23, 1846. 86—3t


### Died

In Fayetteville, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. John H. Hall, Merchant of the Firm of Hall & Johnson.—Also, Warren, infant son of Mr Jno. M. Beasley.—Also, Silas, son of Capt. Common Caison, aged about 12 years.

In Montgomery County, Mrs. Caroline M. Lilly, consort of James M. Lilly, Esq.

In Hillsborough, recently, Mr. Alfred Waddell, formerly of the vicinity of Wilmington.

In Barbour County, Ala., Dr. A. A. Martin, a native of Richmond County, N. C., in the 28th year of his age.


*The Brandreth Pills.*—The Brandreth Pills give strength to weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are in perfect health, and they will restore you—a medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ These Pills are for sale, at twenty-five cents per box, by an Agent in every town in the State, and by WILLIAM PECK, sole Agent.

## To the Ladies.

FALL DRESSES,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.

Per Express on Commission, from the North, the very latest styles. Call and see.

T. H. SEAWELL.

Oct. 23, 86

## 30,000

NEW ARRIVALS ... AT ...

Will which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his extensive and well selected Stock of Goods, which he offers at the lowest cash prices.

JOHN H. ...

Oct. 23, 1846.

## For Sale or Lease,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

SPENCER'S HOTEL.

The subscriber, being determined to close his business in this place, offers for sale or lease the well known and popular Hotel in the Town of Wilmington, N. C., adjoining the Court House and Presbyterian Rock Church. The House has been of regular supply. It is one of the Finest and most fine resorts. It is too well known to require a further description in our advertisement.

Persons, wishing to purchase or lease, by letter addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly answered. If not sold or leased on or before 15th November next, it will then be put up at public sale, on a credit time, will be given. Particulars hereafter and the terms made known on the day of sale, and they will be easy to the Purchaser.

The House is large and commodious, and well adapted to the business.

B. J. SPENCER.

October 20, 1846. 86—4t

(Wilmington Commercial copy.)

## Henry D. Turner,

BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER,

Has constantly on hand the most extensive collection of Books ever before offered in this State. His assortment embraces all the most popular Primers, Spelling Books, Reading Books, Arithmetics, Grammars, Dictionaries, and also Works on Astronomy, Algebra, Chemistry, Philosophy, Mathematics, Surveying, Geometry, Botany, Book Keeping, Rational Philosophy, Natural History, Theology, Medicine, Farming, Gardening, Fortification, Medicine, Theology, Political Economy, Metaphysics, Classical Works.—in Latin, French, Greek Hebrew.

Blank Books.—Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Receipt Books, Letter Books, and Check Books, Memorandum Books, and Pass Books, Cyphering and Copy Books.

Religious Works.—Family, Pocket, and Bibles, Testaments of all sizes and Prices, Psalm and Hymn Books, Primer Books, a great variety and a large assortment of Religious Works by approved authors.

Sheet Music Books.—Piano Music, and Music Paper.

Children's Books.—A great variety, Plain and Colored. Annuals for 1847.

Stationery and Fancy Articles.—A great variety of Foolscap, Letter, Note and French Paper, Fine Post, Pocket, Post and Scratch Paper, Blotting, Wrapping, Glass and Marble Paper, Drawing, Tracing Paper, Colored Board Visiting Cards, Fingers, Knives and Razors, The Kings Honor Stamps, Patent Ink Stands, Pencils, Scissors, Steel and Gold Pens, Quills, Ink, and Ink Powders, Sealing Wax, Superfine Waters, Plain and Fancy, Durable Ink, Lead Pencils, Silver and Gold Pens, Slates and Pencils, Crayons, Sponges, Paper Folders, India Rubber, India Ink, Black Sand and Sand Boxes, Water Stamps, Letto Seals, Ladies Albums assorted, Gem, Cameo, Conversation Cards, Ivory and Bristol Boards, Chess Men, Back Gammon Boards, Dice, Battle dores, Post Folios, Pocket Maps, Red Tape Matches, Envelopes and Note Envelopes, Gunter's Scales, Thermometers, Mathematical Instruments, Cards of Rules, Carmine Sticks, Reversi, Newmarket and American Water Colors, Camel and Sable Hair Pencils, &c. &c. Riding and Carriage Whips, a fine assortment, &c.

Perfumery, a great variety.

Having an Extensive Bindery connected with my Establishment, it enables me to execute orders for the different varieties of Blankwork, in the best manner and at the lowest notice.

Raleigh, October 16, 1846. 85—

Beckwith's Pills and Gray's Ointment, always on hand.


STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Bertie County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1846.

David Valentine,
vs.
Joseph Rawls.

*Levier's judgment levied on Land.*

It appearing to the Court on affidavit, that the Defendant, Joseph Rawls has removed, or conceals himself, or has removed out of the County, so that he cannot be personally served with a writ: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that the Defendant appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday in November next, to plead, if any he has, lest execution should issue to sell the lands levied upon.

Test, JOHN S. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Oct. 22. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½] 85—


## O. L. Burch, & Co.

ARE DAILY RECEIVING NEWLY LAID WINTER STOCK.

JUST received a large lot of H. M. Crawford's best CALF and MOROCCO SKINS, KIP, LASTS, &c.

Also from I. Robinson, Philadelphia, a beautiful assortment of LADIES' PARIS TIES, Kid and Morocco soles, Calf, Seal, and Kid skins, Do. Children's Boots.

Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1846. 83—w3t