

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Up to 1835 the members of the Legislature of this State were apportioned by Counties, each County choosing its Senator and two Commons. This choosing its Senator and two Commons, this system was unjust and unequal in the outset; but as the State increased in wealth and population, it was found to be actually burdensome and oppressive, and the Convention of 1835 was called to remedy the evil.

The representation by Counties was abolished, Senatorial Districts were directed to be laid off, and Federal numbers were established as the basis of the House, and taxation of the Senate. We quote from the Constitution as follows: "The Senate of this State shall consist of fifty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and afterwards, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and then every second year thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens of each County into the Treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment: Provided, that no County shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district. And when there are more than one County, having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a County or Counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the County or Counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the County or Counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such County and Counties shall constitute a Senatorial district."

The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by Counties according to their federal population, that is, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indian and negro slaves, the number of all other persons; and each County shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population."

This arrangement equalized political power between the East and the West, satisfied both sections, and quieted the prevailing discontent; and it was fondly hoped that a new era had been commenced in the history of the good old State. As the basis of the Senate was taxation of all sorts—lands included—all interests are therefore represented in it; and hence, when this basis was established, there was no longer any necessity for retaining the freehold qualification for Senatorial voters. Federal numbers, being the basis for the Commons, the negroes as well as the whites are counted, upon the same principle that gives them weight in the Congressional representation. The negroes are thus included in the basis for each House—as persons in the Commons representation, and as taxables in the Senate; and Gov. Manly, in demanding a change in the basis of representation, is therefore making a double attack on the slaveholding interest.

While on this subject we quote as follows from the remarks of the lamented WILLIAM GASTON, delivered in the Convention of 1835. On pages 135 and 136, Debates of the Convention, Mr. Gaston says: "The argument in favor of founding the representation in the House of Commons on the basis of free population, had been announced in the form of a syllogism. The Senate represents property, but the House of Commons represents persons. Slaves are not persons—therefore, slaves ought not to be counted in apportioning the members of the House of Commons. Arguments are not always sound because they are put into approved form. The Senate, indeed, does in the main represent property, but it does not exclusively represent property. Taxation is the ratio of representation there—but taxation does not arise wholly from property. A portion of the tax of every County is a tax upon the free male population, so far as this tax enters into the estimate, persons as well as property affect the ratio of representation there. But, in what sense can it be said that slaves are not persons? No invaluable is the blessing of liberty, that it is difficult to institute any comparison between him who enjoys it, and him who has it not. But, vast as is the difference between the free male population, it is not equal to the infinite distance which the God of Nature has placed between a rational being and a brute. Slaves are human beings. As such they are subject to the law, regarded as having a will which they may abuse to wicked purposes, and made responsible for offenses against society. Why undertake to try a slave more than a horse—why, under the solemnity of oaths, investigate his guilt? We, if he kills a man, do you not put him to death as you would an ox who had gored your child? Why, but because he is a human being, because he is a person? As a human being, his life is protected against the violence of his own master, and his person protected against the violence of all. Although a slave is an article of property, he is nevertheless a member of society—and, like other members of society, constitutes a part of its strength, or of its weakness. Political franchise will not permit him to exercise the elective franchise; but, in appointing representatives to population, he cannot be overlooked, for he is a part of the population. Slaves constitute an anomalous class, having the mixed character of persons and of property. As such they are viewed in the Constitution of the United States; and the rights of representation now proposed, is called the Federal rule, because it prevails there. After much controversy, it was finally arranged that, in appointing representation under that Constitution, three-fifths of the slaves should be added to the number of the free citizens of each State. North Carolina, with all the Southern States, strenuously contended for this rule, and maintained it for years. It is a rule which the rule was actually wrong, and has been indignantly enforced by her against the Eastern and Middle States of the Union."

What Mr. Manly and his partizan backers say to that? Mr. Gaston also said, page 38, same book: "Taxation and representation were regarded as inseparable—once brought into the legislative body, and having the power to refuse grants until their grievances were redressed, they gradually became able to vindicate their rights—they increased in wealth—their ability to contribute increased. Their reasonable claims no longer be resisted, and political power was the necessary result. The tax which harbors no taxation without representation—which was the foundation of political liberty in England, was the foundation of political liberty also on this side of the Atlantic, and is entitled to our peculiar reverence."

Let it be known in all portions of the State, and especially in the middle and East, that Colonel Reid subscribes to the great principles here laid down by Judge Gaston; that he does not propose to disturb the basis of representation; and that Gov. Manly does propose to disturb that basis, and to re-open the fountains of strife and bitterness between the East and West.

We have heard it argued, in equal quarters, that Col. Reid, by advocating Equal Suffrage, has made himself responsible for Gov. Manly's attack on the basis of representation! Such an argument is unworthy of an idiot. Because Col. Reid demands an undoubted right, the granting of which will injure no one and impair no interest—because he proposes to equalize Suffrage, by extending it, and not by depriving any one of it—because he takes ground in favor of one of the first principles of republican government, that the men who do the fighting, who pay their taxes, and who work the roads, ought to be allowed to vote for all the officers who are to be elected to operate upon their lives and property—because he comes forward and takes these positions, which his opponents dare not openly question, he is to be saddled with Gov. Manly's dangerous and reckless attack on the basis of representation! As well hold the Christian Religion or the cause of Liberty responsible for the awful crimes which have been committed in their name.

Intelligent Whigs ought to be ashamed of such an argument.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

We hear that Gen. Saunders is addressing the people of Wake County with great power on this question. His arguments, as we understand from those who have heard him, are in substance as follows:

That the Whig Convention has expressed no opinion upon the question, but has simply proposed that the Legislature should provide for taking the sense of the people; whereas the Democrats, through their Convention, have expressed themselves directly in his favor. He shows that Col. Reid is positively committed in favor of retaining the present Constitutional provision of federal population in the Commons, and taxation in the Senate, as the basis of representation in the Legislature; and he argues that when the people, in the Convention of 1835, abolished the representation by Counties, and established the principle of Federal numbers for the Commons, they in effect declared that the House should represent the polls; and that when they likewise abolished the representation in the Senate by Counties, and declared in favor of Districts, and that on the principle of public taxes paid into the Treasury on an average of five years preceding the laying off of the districts—they gave up the principle of the freehold qualification on the part of the Senatorial voters, and should then have abolished it.

The rumor was that Gov. Manly had taken ground in favor of changing the basis of representation—taxation in the Senate, and federal numbers in the House. Gen. Saunders would not say that this rumor was true; but one thing he would say, Gov. Manly was bound to tell us, under his own hand in the papers, how the fact is. Col. Reid has done this, and the East as well as the West have been duly and fairly informed of his position. Why does not Gov. Manly pursue the same course? This was a matter of too much importance to be left in doubt.

Gen. Saunders, we learn, then turned to the two Whig candidates in this County, and demanded to know the facts in the case. "Gentlemen," said he, "tell us how this matter really is. An article in the Greensboro Patriot, a Whig paper, copied into the Star, another Whig paper, says it is so. The Register neither suppresses nor denies the fact. We have a right to the truth, and not have it left to mere conjecture, so far as the Whig journals go, to be asserted in the West and denied in the East. The explanation or apology of the Star for Gov. Manly, will not answer. That paper asks, very significantly, why Col. Reid did not come out in favor of this radical change in the Constitution; and I now ask my Whig friends why Gov. Manly does not clearly show his hand on this same question? Col. Reid's course is known. It needs no explanation. He is for abolishing the freehold qualification, and for leaving the basis of representation as it is. This, say Gov. Manly's Eastern friends, is what he is for. No, say his Western friends, he is for the white basis." Gen. Saunders added, that the very questions as propounded by Gov. Manly to Col. Reid on this subject, and the further fact that Gov. Manly was advocating Col. Reid, in the West, for his vote in 1840, in favor of dividing the School money according to Federal population, satisfied him that the rumor was true. Vague newspaper denials and explanations would not do; and unless Gov. Manly himself should speak out, in the most unequivocal terms, it would be taken for granted, in all quarters, that the fact was so. He had no disposition to do injustice to the Governor; but this was a question calculated to arouse inquiry, and he was but performing his duty to the people in the comments he was making on his course.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Webster introduced joint resolutions of condolence and respect for Mrs. Taylor, in memory of the late President, which were passed unanimously; also, a bill granting her franking privileges, which was passed in like manner. Several private bills were acted upon and passed. The compromise bill was then taken up, and Mr. Butler concluded the speech commenced on Tuesday. He advocated the Missouri Compromise in all its spirit and obligations. Mr. Clayton offered an amendment, that the money paid to Texas shall be applied to her debts. Mr. Clay moved to lay the bill on the table. Mr. Clay made an appeal, and Mr. C. withdrew his motion. Mr. Dayton withdrew his amendment for the present.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in the Committee were concurred in. Mr. Walker moved to strike out all the bill except the section relating to California. After remarks by Mr. Clay and Mr. Berrien, the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Benton moved to make the one hundredth degree of longitude, the western boundary of Texas, and introduced in the Senate until its adjournment. In the House, Mr. Moore introduced a bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Margaret Taylor, widow of the late President, which was read three times and passed.

SUPREME COURT. The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice. By RUFFIN, C. J.—In Terry v. Vest, from Forsyth, affirming the judgment. Also in Holmes v. Johnston, from Sampson, affirming the judgment. Also in March v. Berrier, in equity from Davidson, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also in Benjamin v. T. Martin, in equity from Guilford, affirming the judgment. Also in Topping v. Blount, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also in Burney v. Galloway, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment. Also in Bridges v. Hutchins from Wake, affirming the decree. Also in Stanly v. Wahab, from Hyde, directing the order to be reversed. Also in Sawyer v. Sawyer, in equity from Pasquotank, directing a decree for plaintiff.

By PEARSON, J.—In State v. Heathcock, from Orange; affirmed with costs and proceedings ordered. Also in Gilliam v. Cannady, from Granville, directing a venire de novo. Also in State ex. Rlythe v. Outland, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also in Barwick v. Barwick, and directing a venire de novo. Also in Street v. Meadows, from Craven, directing a venire de novo. Also in Satterfield v. Smith, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. Also in Felton v. Simpson, from Perquimans, directing a venire de novo. Also Martin v. Carter, in equity from Hyde, declaring the injunction properly dissolved.

We call attention to the admirable Address to the people of North Carolina by Col. Reid, on the first page of to-day's paper. It is a document which puts to rest many of the charges brought against him by Mr. Manly and his supporters, and defines his position accurately and boldly, without shuffling or concealment. It is able, dignified, and contrasts strongly with the milk and water affair perpetrated by Gov. Manly before the Whig State Convention. Mr. Reid's Address should be carefully read by every voter in the State. He is in favor of Equal Suffrage, but opposed to any alteration in the basis of representation either in the Senate or Commons. Such we believe to be the position of both parties in the East, and, on principle, he is entitled to its united support. NEWBORN REPUBLICAN.

SPAIN.—INSULT TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.—Advices from Madrid mention rumors of serious differences between Narvaez and the Duke of Montpensier. It is also said that Narvaez had, at a ball given by the Prince de Carini, the Neapolitan Minister, offered a gross insult to the American Ambassador, who had approached to salute him. "I will not have anything to say to one," shouted out Narvaez, who represents a nation that harbors pirates and encourages public felonies." Having uttered these words in a tone loud enough to be heard all over the room, Narvaez rumped the American Plenipotentiary, who was at once "cut" by all the Spaniards present.

GEN. TAYLOR'S FUNERAL.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune, speaking of Gen. Taylor's funeral, says: "The venerable war-stood (old Whitey) followed immediately behind the remains of his devoted owner. He was richly caparisoned, and wore his accustomed saddle surmounted by the holsters, &c. He was led by Mr. Schwartzman, a clerk in the Post Office Department, who claimed this honor in consideration of past associations. He served thirteen long years with General Taylor in the Indian Wars—part of the time as an Orderly Sergeant. The old War-stood was an object of peculiar interest to the more curious of the multitude who gazed upon the pageant. The Undertaker of the funeral was Samuel Kirby. The funeral car was designed by William H. Winter, and built by Haslop & Weeden. These arrangements are all Washingtonian. They procured the more costly of their materials in Baltimore; and some of them indeed costly. For example, I am informed that some of the tassels cost as high as ten dollars. When it is remembered that the pall of the Coffin alone was ornamented with eight of these, some idea of the cost of the whole arrangement may be formed. The Coffin can not have cost less than five hundred dollars, and the carriage and the Equipage, &c., must have cost at least a thousand dollars. From hurried estimate I do not hesitate to venture over one hundred thousand dollars, as the cost, direct and collateral, of this pageant, including, of course, the removal of the remains to Louisiana. This may seem large, until the nature of the case is considered. Of course, I include the expenditures at all the Forts, Armies, &c., transportation of troops to and from, &c. &c. The telegraphic bills alone of the Government will amount to hundreds of dollars, a great number of dispatches having been sent after office hours and at extra rates accordingly. The item of glazed muslin used in this city, at Government expense, would astonish many people if aware of its cost. Twenty thousand yards at least have been used. All the hats in this city were engaged at five dollars a-piece, &c., &c. I have not made my estimate in any spirit of complaint; but by means."

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY. We reproduce from a biography, published in 1848, the following sketch of the new President of the United States: Hon. Millard Fillmore, Vice President of the United States, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7th, 1800. His father, Nat. Fillmore, is a farmer, still living in Erie County, New York. Mr. Fillmore spent four years in early life, in working at the clothier's trade, and during that time devoted all his leisure hours to reading and study. At the age of nineteen, he attracted the notice of Judge Wood, of Cayuga County, who invited him to study law, and he accordingly removed to Buffalo, and entered a law office, teaching for his maintenance, until the year 1823, when he was licensed to practice in the court of common pleas. In 1827, he was admitted an attorney of the supreme court of the State of New York. In 1829, he was elected a member of the Assembly from Erie Co., N. Y., and was re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1832, and after the expiration of his term resumed the practice of his profession. In 1836, he was again sent to Congress, and was subsequently re-elected for another term. During this session he was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1844, he was nominated by the Whig party of New York, as their candidate for Governor. In 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State of New York, and was elected Vice President of the United States, and on the 4th of March, 1849, he entered upon the duties of the office.

STEAM SAIL MILLS. We availed ourselves of the public invitation of Mr. Snow, the gentlemanly and enterprising Proprietor, to pay a visit to his new Steam SAIL MILLS, about 3 miles from this City, a few evenings since. We were agreeably impressed with the novelty of its appearance, and very forcibly struck with its superior adaptation to the purposes for which it is used, over the water power method. The greater rapidity of sawing is, of course, within itself, a very important and essential feature; but perhaps the most important of all, is the facility with which it can be graduated to suit the capacity of graduation obtained by means of the machinery. While we were present, a huge log, 27 feet in length, was sawed through in about a minute; and we were informed that in a good day's work, independent of necessary delays, &c., 4 or 5000 feet of Timber, can be sawed. The advantage of the Steam over the Water-power, is, that it is not subject to all times to irregularity and uncertainty, and that it is readily seen and appreciated, in this one instance alone.

Mr. Snow is one of our good-head citizens, that knows no obstacle in the path of enterprise; and as such, is destined to succeed in what he undertakes. We call attention to his Advertisement, in this Paper, and can bear personal witness to his ability and facilities in his line of business. Raleigh Register.

THE CROPS.—WHEAT. The complaints of rust are very general. The crop is greatly injured. We estimate the damage 20 per cent. in quantity, and considerable in quality. Tobacco. Still hear complaints about plants dying, want of plants to replant with, and an exceeding dry season. We doubt if the next crop will be two-thirds an average one. Below we give an extract from the Cincinnati Price Current, July 3, 1850:

THE CROP AT THE WEST. We have a continuation of the most favorable reports from the country relative to the Wheat crop, which fully confirm the opinion heretofore expressed, that the yield would be a full average one. It is now generally believed that it will be larger than any crop since 1845, and still twice heavier than that of last year. Corn is still backward, but the weather is most favorable for its growth, and there would seem at present to be no cause to fear a short crop. The reports relative to the barley crop are also favorable. Oats are not so well spoken of lately, and in some places there will doubtless be a short yield. Grass is short but thick, and the yield will be below an average. Pet. News.

Date of Bloom.	Date of frost.	Extent of crops.
1836 4th June.	14th Oct.	1,132,000 bis.
1837 7th May.	27th Oct.	1,600,000 "
1838 11th June.	7th Oct.	1,360,000 "
1839 24th May.	7th Nov.	1,617,000 "
1840 6th June.	17th Oct.	2,134,000 "
1841 10th June.	15th Oct.	1,683,000 "
1842 17th May.	1st Nov.	2,378,000 "
1843 12th June.	15th Oct.	2,008,000 "
1844 31st May.	30th Oct.	2,394,000 "
1845 30th May.	3rd Nov.	2,100,000 "
1846 10th June.	1st Nov.	1,800,000 "
1847 29th May.	27th Nov.	2,348,000 "
1848 30th May.	20th Nov.	2,700,000 "
1849 15th June.	10th Dec.	2,000,000 "

*Of which 200,000 bales were left over from preceding season.

THE CHOLERA. Reports continue to reach us of the attacks and ravages of this disease from the western country. All the daily papers in Nashville issued joint extras on the 5th instant, as follows: "The proprietors of the Nashville daily newspapers, having suspended operations until the excitement of the cholera should be over, are happy to announce that, in doing which they are happy to announce that, from the report of the newspapers, the epidemic is on the decrease, and with proper care and attention on the part of the citizens, they have strong hopes that the city and neighborhood will soon be enabled to show a clean bill of health. The cholera, which was first introduced into the city on the 5th, at Nashville, are said to have amounted to 60. On the 6th, there were nearly 100. At the prison the disease was on the increase. It is more fatal, malignant, and rapid than it has ever been known there. A number of deaths have taken place at Drennon Springs, Kentucky. At Memphis, July 4, fears were entertained of the cholera. About one was said to be two cases there on Wednesday previous. There have been three cases of cholera, two of which proved fatal, at Chillicothe, Ohio. At various points in the West there is an occasional case, but almost invariably produced by some sort of intemperance. At Louisville, there were a few sporadic cases. The Board of Health at Cincinnati report for 24 hours ending at noon, on the 12th, 24 deaths from cholera, and 39 from other diseases. There had been a few deaths at Columbus, Ohio. The State Convention, which had been sitting at Columbus several weeks for forming a State constitution, had adjourned without finishing the business, in consequence of the appearance of the cholera. According to the accounts from the country which reach us, Mr. Manly's defeat is inevitable. It must in fact be overwhelming unless we are misled by those who talk and write to us. And for our own part, we wish to say only that in the impending danger, we should not shut our eyes to the use of the Executive Sceptre of North Carolina in the hands of a man so deficient in personal nerve and Southern sympathies as Charles Manly. Wilmington Aurora.

BLADEN. We learn that the democrats of Bladen have prevailed upon Thos. S. D. McDowell, Esq., to be a candidate for the Commons in that County. Mr. McDowell was in the Commons from Bladen in 1848, and we have no doubt will be re-elected. He is a faithful public servant, a firm and reliable democrat, and modest, unassuming, and correct in his deportment. We hope the democrats will give him an increased vote. Fayette Carolinian.

LABOR DIVIDED. The New-York Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company, of which Messrs. Howland & Applewell are the representatives, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. Mr. Stianly made a speech a few days ago in the House of Representatives in reference to the Galphins. Of course! Newbern Rep.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

If the hopes of many of the leading Northern Whig journals be well founded, and their arts and means be successful, we may despair of a satisfactory adjustment of the slavery question, and of the Union itself. To let our readers see all the speculations on the subject, we make a few short extracts. We premise, however, that the papers from which we quote, have a strong leaning for Seward, the rival and bitter opponent of Mr. Fillmore, and may not do justice to the future course of the latter.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says: "The N. Y. policy, which eminently national, was essentially in conformity with the sentiment of the North—in him the South was compelled to concede its disinterested nationality,—while in Mr. Fillmore the South would probably denounce it as Northern abolitionism. The difference in the position of the two men, so far as settlement of the slavery issue is concerned, was greatly in favor of Gen. Taylor. Mr. Fillmore will approach the same subject under far greater embarrassments, and with far less prospect of conciliating and harmonizing public sentiment. It would be idle, of course, to speculate upon the policy he will pursue. Of one thing, however, the country may be well assured,—he is a discreet, moderate, national statesman, in all his conduct, and in all his sympathies."

The free soil Albany Evening Journal (Seward's organ), speaks in a rather threatening tone as follows: "If, in succeeding to Gen. Taylor's high office, Mr. Fillmore becomes heir, also, to his principles, he shall have the zealous and hearty support of this journal; for in a crisis as momentous as this, we have no memory for personal injuries. If the President be but loyal himself—if, like Gen. Taylor, he will resist the extension of Slavery and uphold the banner of Freedom; and if he will set his face like flint against the treasonable exhortations for disunion, he may expect efficient support. And, if we may be proper to say to others, what Mr. Fillmore himself knows, that our support will cost him nothing. "But while, for the sake of Freedom, and in obedience to our duty as a Whig, we are ready to make any personal sacrifice, we shall stop short if there be any prospect of a compromise of Principle or any compromise of Freedom. We do not anticipate either; for the principles we cherish, and the sympathies that govern us, are identical with those which Mr. Fillmore has ever professed and acted upon. He has only, therefore, as President, to be faithful to himself, to ensure the support of those by whom he has ever been sustained."

Again, the Philadelphia North American says: "Millard Fillmore is a Whig of stern and tried principles; a decided friend to the protection of our domestic industry; uncompromisingly hostile to the extension of slavery into territory now free, though untrammelled by sectional prejudices; devoted to the Union and its welfare and its glory; and of approved ability and fidelity. Representing a party he will, we think, prove true to the interests of the nation; and, by maintaining the policy—the broad, comprehensive, wise and just policy—marked out by President Taylor, he will secure to himself the esteem and affection of the people."

COTTON BLOOMS AND CROPS. The subjoined table will be read with curiosity—if not with profit, by all planting friends. It shows the date of bloom and frost, with the crop of each season, from 1826 to date:

Date of Bloom.	Date of frost.	Extent of crops.
1836 4th June.	14th Oct.	1,132,000 bis.
1837 7th May.	27th Oct.	1,600,000 "
1838 11th June.	7th Oct.	1,360,000 "
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ENCOURAGING. A gentleman writing us from a neighboring County, (says the Fayetteville Carolinian) which is generally well balanced in politics, says: "Raid will have a very large majority over Manly in this County, and the usual democratic majority for the Commons will be greatly increased."

ANOTHER IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEORGIA, READ BY US. We are daily receiving testimony like the following from the South: "I was afflicted with Cholera for fourteen years, and had tried every remedy in the country; I had also been to several physicians and found no relief whatever. I was afflicted at times so severely, that the blood would gush from my nose, and my breathing was difficult. Indeed the disease had gotten so much on me that I was unable to get over it, when I chanced to get a bottle of 'Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,' which effected a perfect cure, and I now consider myself perfectly sound. This can be proved by numbers of men in Franklin County and vicinity, and I think it my duty to let it be known. THOMAS A. PATRICK. Franklin County, Georgia, Nov. 13, 1846. None genuine, unless signed I. BERRY on the wrapper. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

ARRIVALS AT YARBROUGH'S HOUSE. July 15. E. R. Stanly and A. J. Jerkins, Newbern; July 16. Justice Greenleaf, Goldsboro; James S. Leathers and Master Leathers, Orange; Gen. McBee, Wilmington; Dr. James Salisbury; Maj. Gwynn, Va.; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; S. S. Kirkland, Hillsboro; July 17. S. H. Marks and B. Todd, Petersburg; W. A. Robinson, Warren; C. B. Sanders and N. C. Jones, Chapel Hill; A. Jones, Wake; Gen. Whitfield, Florida; H. S. Gibbs, Chappell Hill.

WANTED. In this City, on Wednesday the 17th instant at the Episcopal Church, by the Rev. R. S. Mason, Mr. B. Franklin Lockhart, of the County of Northampton, to Miss Seignior, only daughter of Mrs. Virginia F. Eaton, of this City. In this County, on the 3d instant, by W. D. Jones, Esq., Mr. Richard Ligon, to Miss Martha A. Terrell. At Lynessville, Greene County, by James R. Duty, Esq., Mr. John A. Richardson, to Miss Mary A. Huppard, only daughter of Mr. John A. Huppard, of the County of Edgecombe, Virginia. Also, on the evening of the 3d inst., at the residence of Robt. Boyd, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Hines, Lewis J. Davis, Esq., of Granville, to Miss Martha Louisa, daughter of the Rev. George Clarke Chesley, late of Buckingham County, Va. In Guilford County, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Wm. D. Paisley, Mr. John M. Mitchell to Miss Elizabeth J. Banner. Also, on the 9th ult., by the Rev. Jesse McBride, Mr. Jesse M. Wilson to Miss Miriam P. Gardner. In Randolph County, on Tuesday evening the 23d of July, by the Rev. G. W. Walker, of Caswell, Dr. B. A. Sellers of Guilford, to Miss Frunannah E., daughter of David King, Esq.

DIED. On the 31st June, in Hillsborough, Mrs. Elizabeth Nelson, wife of William Nelson, Esq., in the 61st year of her age. On Sunday, 6th July, at half past 7 o'clock A. M., Martha Lee, relict of the late Hugh Lee, in the sixty second year of her age. Recently, in Randolph, William Swain, in the 61st year of his age. In Stokes, on the 1st instant, Dr. Thomas King, formerly of Patrick, Va.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

For the Funeral Obituaries of the Late President of the United States. IN BALDWIN, JULY 20th, 1850. ORDER OF PROCESSION. Gen. Robert W. Haywood, Marshal. S. H. Rogers, (Special) Q. Busbee, Dr. W. K. Scott, Aids. S. T. Ireddell, Music. Riggold Guards, Field Officers, 35th and 36th Regiment, Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812. G. W. Mordecai, Richard Hines, Dr. Watson, G. W. Haywood, G. W. Mordecai, Dr. Johnson, W. H. Haywood, B. B. Smith.

Horae caparisoned and led, Flag by the North Carolina Volunteers in the Mexican War. Officers and Soldiers of the Mexican War, City Band, Fraternity of Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Concord Division—Sons of Temperance, Phenix Division, Morning Star Division, Cadets of Temperance, Citizens and Strangers, Committee of Arrangements, Governor and Council, Officers of State, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Members and Ex-Members of Congress, Members and Ex-Members of the Legislature, and Commissioners, Reverend Clergy, Orator of the day and officiating Clergyman.

1. A Signal Gun will be fired at Sun-rise, and the National Flag displayed at half-mast from the Capitol. 2. The Procession will form immediately in front of the Governor's Mansion, at 9 o'clock, and move thence to the Presbyterian Church, during which time minute guns will be fired, and the bells of the City toll. 3. On arriving at the Church door, the Procession will enter in reversed order. 4. The centre seats between the two aisles of the Church will be reserved for the Military and the different Orders. 5. The Gallery will be exclusively appropriated to the Ladies, and Gentlemen will not be allowed to enter the Church until the Procession arrives.

We understand that a Eulogy upon the life and character of Gen. Taylor, will be delivered on the occasion by Heary W. Miller, Esq.

GOLD! MORE GOLD!! About 80 feet below the surface, they have come across some of the richest specimens of Gold ore in the mine worked by Major Caldwell & Co., we have seen for a long time. The gold exhibits itself in pure veins running through the rock, and very rich in quality as well in quantity. The mass was about 100 lbs. in weight, and contained something over 50 dwts. it was supposed, of the genuine metal. The ore has been brought to light under the superintendence of Mr. James Richards, one of our best practical English Miners. The ore surrounding the rich deposits is said to be very good. From CALIFORNIA. A gentleman named Tyson, of Moore county, passed through here from California this week, and had coined in our mine some 1600 dwts., of the Gold of that Ophir. His testimony authenticates the glowing accounts which have preceded him, of the "richness of that soil," and establishes the fact that that country is the El Dorado beyond a doubt. Hornet's Nest.

THE OVERLAND EMIGRANTS. A gentleman who arrived in town on Tuesday, from Fort Laramie, estimates the number of wagons that passed over that route to California, at 13,000; pack animals at 3,000; footmen 500; wheelbarrow-men 3—a Scotchman, a German and an Irishman. The health of the emigrants was good. He counted six graves on the "wide, white coming in," and of their occupants four had been killed accidentally. If this estimate of wagoners is correct, the number of emigrants he met can scarcely fall short of 53,000. There are probably now on the plains, en route for California, between 70,000 and 80,000 persons. St. Louis Union.

THE SIAMSE TWINS DEAD. The Paris Journal des Debates announces the death, in England, of the famous Siamese Twins. The Debates states, that according to the London Medical Times, the two brothers died of marasmus. A post-mortem examination proved what has been constantly supposed by the faculty, viz: that the two cavities of the abdomen communicated by means of a hollow ligament which united them, and gave the liver of the twins a connection by a membrane bridge about half an inch thick.

ENCOURAGING. A gentleman writing us from a neighboring County, (says the Fayetteville Carolinian) which is generally well balanced in politics, says: "Raid will have a very large majority over Manly in this County, and the usual democratic majority for the Commons will be greatly increased."

ANOTHER IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEORGIA, READ BY US. We are daily receiving testimony like the following from the South: "I was afflicted with Cholera for fourteen years, and had tried every remedy in the country; I had also been to several physicians and found no relief whatever. I was afflicted at times so severely, that the blood would gush from my nose, and my breathing was difficult. Indeed the disease had gotten so much on me that I was unable to get over it, when I chanced to get a bottle of 'Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,' which effected a perfect cure, and I now consider myself perfectly sound. This can be proved by numbers of men in Franklin County and vicinity, and I think it my duty to let it be known. THOMAS A. PATRICK. Franklin County, Georgia, Nov. 13, 1846. None genuine, unless signed I. BERRY on the wrapper. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

ARRIVALS AT YARBROUGH'S HOUSE. July 15. E. R. Stanly and A. J. Jerkins, Newbern; July 16. Justice Greenleaf, Goldsboro; James S. Leathers and Master Leathers, Orange; Gen. McBee, Wilmington; Dr. James Salisbury; Maj. Gwynn, Va.; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; S. S. Kirkland, Hillsboro; July 17. S. H. Marks and B. Todd, Petersburg; W. A. Robinson, Warren; C. B. Sanders and N. C. Jones, Chapel Hill; A. Jones, Wake; Gen. Whitfield, Florida; H. S. Gibbs, Chappell Hill.

WANTED. In this City, on Wednesday the 17th instant at the Episcopal Church, by the Rev. R. S. Mason, Mr. B. Franklin Lockhart, of the County of Northampton, to Miss Seignior, only daughter of Mrs. Virginia F. Eaton, of this City. In this County, on the 3d instant, by W. D. Jones, Esq., Mr. Richard Ligon, to Miss Martha A. Terrell. At Lynessville, Greene County, by James R. Duty, Esq., Mr. John A. Richardson, to Miss Mary A. Huppard, only daughter of Mr. John A. Huppard, of the County of Edgecombe, Virginia. Also, on the evening of the 3d inst., at the residence of Robt. Boyd, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Hines, Lewis J. Davis, Esq., of Granville, to Miss Martha Louisa, daughter of the Rev. George Clarke Chesley, late of Buckingham County, Va. In Guilford County, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Wm. D. Paisley, Mr. John M. Mitchell to Miss Elizabeth J. Banner. Also, on the 9th ult., by the Rev. Jesse McBride, Mr. Jesse M. Wilson to Miss Miriam P. Gardner. In Randolph County, on Tuesday evening the 23d of July, by the Rev. G. W. Walker, of Caswell, Dr. B. A. Sellers of Guilford, to Miss Frunannah E., daughter of David King, Esq.

DIED. On the 31st June, in Hillsborough, Mrs. Elizabeth Nelson, wife of William Nelson, Esq., in the 61st year of her age. On Sunday, 6th July, at half past 7 o'clock A. M., Martha Lee, relict of the late Hugh Lee, in the sixty second year of her age. Recently, in Randolph, William Swain, in the 61st year of his age. In Stokes, on the 1st instant, Dr. Thomas King, formerly of Patrick, Va.

DRY GOODS!

A Rich and Agreeable Assortment. BALDWIN, July 24, 1850. Splendid Summer Silks and Grosgrains, Muslins and Lawns, &c. Plain and Plaid Linen Lustres, 200 P. Calicoes and Ginghams, French and Navy Drillings, Splendid Embroidered Dresses, Mourning and Half-Mourning Calicoes and Muslins