North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1853.

☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES W. OSBORNE,
OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

CANDIDATE FOR CLERK.
The friends of WM. K. REID, take great pleasure in announcing his name to the People of the County of Mecklenburg, as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH M. HOUSTON, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk of Union County, at the ensuing August election.

☞ We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

Attention, Farmers.

We are requested to state that Dr. John F. Tompkins, Editor of the "Farmer's Journal," will address the people of Mecklenburg county, at Charlotte, on Monday, the 11th of July, at 12 o'clock, upon the subject of Agricultural Improvement. He feels confident that he can lay before Farmers such incontrovertible facts of the importance of improvement in farming, as to cause every one to begin at once to improve in his system of agriculture. We hope that our farmers will attend to this call.

Rail Road Surveys.

We invite the attention of the reader to an interesting communication, published in to-day's paper, from Ex-Governor Morehead to the Editors of the Greensboro' Patriot, on the subject of executing the surveys of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, and of the North Carolina and Western Rail Road, ordered by his Excellency Gov. Reid, in obedience to an act of the last Legislature passed for that purpose. This letter breathes the true spirit of a genuine son of the old North State, and will be hailed, from the mountains to the seaboard, with a throb of universal [illegible] the hearts of all true patriots.—Read it! Read it!! Read it!!!

Henry Clay and Distribution.

As one of the issues involved in the present Congressional canvass in this District is calculated to revive the memory of its immortal founder, Henry Clay; and as he is now beyond the reach of the shafts of envy and detraction, and consequently powerless himself as a man to do harm to his political opponents, we have thought the occasion not an inappropriate one to publish what we consider the best and most impartial eulogy on his life and public services that has yet been pronounced in public by any man. It was delivered by Col. M'Clung of the State of Mississippi in the Commons Hall in October last, and published by order of the Legislature of that State. It will be found on the first page of our paper this week, and we invite all admirers of true patriotism in all parties to give it an attentive perusal. It develops the great points in his character with unaffected modesty, and exhibits his weaknesses in a spirit of becoming candor.—There are many admirers of Henry Clay in this District who have slept upon their oars in a spirit of listless indifference, giving up all hope of success, and being willing to surrender the great ship of State into the ruthless hands of an unscrupulous and piratical enemy. To them we say, be not discouraged. The principles and the policy of Henry Clay will live and grow in favor with the people as long as true republicanism has a name and a habitation on the earth; and now is an appropriate time to give a reviving impetus to the progress of his principles. Mr. Osborne presents himself before the people of this Congressional District as a genuine disciple of Mr. Clay, and a true representative of his principles, so far as they are applicable to the exigencies of the times; and he calls, in the sacred name of patriotism, upon all those who cherish the belief that these principles embody the true policy of North Carolina, whether acting as Whigs or disguised under the name of Democrats, to rally to his support, as an army would rush to its standard in the crisis of a battle, upon the event of which depended the fate of its country. Will our countrymen permit this earnest appeal to fall heedless upon their hearts, like the rain drops upon the rock, to pass away and be forgotten! We hope not! We hope not!!

Religious Labors.

During the last eight or ten days, our citizens have been blessed with much preaching. The Methodists have been holding a Quarterly Meeting, preaching day and night for the most of that time, and creating quite a sensation among the ungodly. The Rev. Mr. Baker, a Presbyterian Revivalist from the State of Texas, has been with us for several days, and preached a number of powerful sermons. His mission to this country is to visit his brethren for the purpose of raising funds to build a college in his State.

We have also had with us, preaching and collecting Missionary funds, the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, a Methodist Missionary, who has been preaching in China with great success for five or six years. He has with him a native Chinese, and a number of Chinese gods, which attract to his preachings great crowds of people. His visit to Charlotte, we should think, has been quite a profitable one for the Missionary cause, as we learn he has raised something like two thousand dollars. Mr. Penman alone, we understand, has pledged his conscience to pay the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be applied to Missionary purposes. This is very liberal on the part of Mr. Penman and may prove the salvation of many a heathen, if properly applied. We hope that Mr. Penman's labors in the gold field may reimburse him ten-fold for thus exhibiting this charitable spirit.

Walter F. Leak, a Distribution Candidate.

One of the most significant indications of a favorable change of a large fraction of the Democratic party of North Carolina, on the subject of the disposition of the public lands, is to be found in the recent history of Mr. Ashe's Congressional District. A large portion of Mr. Ashe's constituents, being dissatisfied with his views on the question of the public lands, determined to try what virtue might be found in opposition, and accordingly brought out Duncan McRae, Esq., of Wilmington, to represent their views on this all-important subject. But Mr. Dobbin, being situated at head quarters, and knowing that the election of Mr. McRae,—which certainly would have taken place, if he had been permitted to run through the canvass—would have been a triumph in favor of the doctrines of his most formidable rival and competitor for public favor in North Carolina, Judge Saunders, represented to the President that if this state of things was permitted to go on, the Pierce and Dobbin dynasty would speedily be at an end in North Carolina, and that to save the party from such a woeful catastrophe, a stop must be put to it at once. Accordingly the powers above set to work to heal the schism, and the happy thought struck the President that the consulship to Paris was a rich and tempting bait. No sooner said than done. The bait was offered, and accepted, and the appointment made. But to prove that this was not a matter of personal ambition on the part of Mr. McRae, this manœuvre did not satisfy the democracy of that District, and that they have accordingly brought another Richmond into the field, and one more formidable if possible than the former. Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond county is in the field, and it is said, by the knowing ones, that he will be elected by a large majority. We notice, too, that some of the South Carolina papers speak in favor of his election, and this is another indication that the Democracy of that State are getting right on this question. We think it probable that General Pierce would veto a Bill for the distribution of the monies arising from the sales of the lands, but he would be obliged to sanction a Bill for dividing the lands themselves. Let us try him with one and then the other.

The following is the letter of Mr. Leak to his constituents, copied from the "Democratic Free Press," published in Wilmington. We commend its perusal to all enlightened, unprejudiced men of all parties. The argument presented in it in favor of distribution is short, but strong and forcible, and so plain that "He who runs may read."

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Fellow Citizens :—

Yielding to the solicitation of friends, I announce myself as a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States.

In making this proffer of my services, I deem it entirely unnecessary to accompany it with a general exposition of my political principles. I have been too long identified with the "Democracy" of North Carolina, and have fought too many of its battles, in youth and in manhood, to render it necessary to define my position, now I am in the "sear and yellow leaf."

Upon most questions of national policy that have hitherto divided the parties, I have no doubt but the very worthy gentleman I oppose and myself will be found to agree. There is one however, as to which the Democratic party is not "a unit," and upon this there will be found, likewise, a difference as to our sentiments. I allude to the public lands. Upon this we present a perfect antagonism, not so much an opposition of principle in the abstract, as an opposition of action. Yes, under the circumstances in which we find the country placed, as to this all-important and at present all-absorbing question, my respectable opponent and myself are as wide apart as the diameter of a circle,—that is, as wide as we well can be.

The question as to the public lands, has now assumed a phase widely different from that which was presented for your consideration, when "opposition to the distribution of the proceeds," became a cardinal principle in the Democratic creed. In its present aspect and as now contended for by the new States, it has become, if possible, still more objectionable, for the reason that it has less to commend it, in a national point of view.

It is more objectionable in that it has less to sustain it.

It is more objectionable for the reason that the expenditure is more restricted and the benefits less general. Then a protective tariff was the object sought to be superinduced, and the field of the "expenditure" was from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande, but now the lands are claimed, as a matter of right, and the field of their expenditure is *restricted to their own domain.*

This question, I have said, is one of the first importance, and as such, demands your most deliberate consideration, for as North Carolinians, you have much at stake. Without entering into an argument, for which I have not space, I will simply say, that the public lands are the property of the States—that Congress is nothing but a trustee, and the States the "*cestui que trusts.*"—The duty of the trustee, in the first place, is to see that the lands shall follow the intention of the grantors, as set forth in their several deeds of cession, but, that failing in this, from any cause, it then becomes the duty of Congress to see that "equity" shall prevail. The most equitable disposition, as well as the most proper, would have been to let their proceeds go into the National Treasury. But it has become obvious to many reflecting minds, (and should be so to all,) that from a corrupt combination of selfish interests, Congress will do no such thing, but that from session to session, millions of acres of their common inheritance are to take a direction little dreamed of by the donors, and to the actual impoverishment of the old States. Convinced of this, I hold that it is perfectly idle to cry, "let them remain, let them remain," when I know that, like Banquo's Ghost, they will not "down at our bidding." I am then, for coming boldly up to the mark, and asserting the claims of my native State.

You have already nobly embarked in the cause of education, as well as the cause of internal improvements. To stand still in this our day of progress is to retrograde, and I bid you "go ahead," and if I should receive a majority of your suffrages I pledge myself to exert my limited abilities to procure for you, while they are going, your equitable proportion of the lands in question.

From the lateness of the period of my coming out, I cannot, of course, be expected to see as many of you as I otherwise would, but as I do not propose to be inactive, I will see and address as many as I conveniently can.

Respectfully, your most ob't serv't,
W. F. LEAK.

The Russian Czar and Ottoman Porte.

Between these two formidable powers, according to the latest European intelligence, there seems to be a breach, which is likely to result in hostilities, involving probably, a general continental war.—The ground of the difficulty seems to be that the Emperor of Russia claims the right to establish a Protectorate over the christians and the christian churches in the provinces of the Sultan, whereby the christian patriarchs are to be made judges over all the temporal and spiritual concerns of the christians throughout the dominions of the Sultan. To this demand the Sultan positively refuses to submit, and weak and inefficiently prepared as he is, he is determined to risk the event of war, rather than yield to so great a degree, and suffer so great a loss as a source of power and wealth; for the christians in his dominions number many millions, and it would be almost equal to surrendering his empire. Russia is making great preparations for war, and seems determined to prosecute her claim. But to prevent her from destroying the balance of power, as it is now adjusted, other European potentates will interfere, and thus bring on a general continental war.

The subjoined summary of the latest foreign intelligence, derived from London and Liverpool papers to the 1st instant, taken from the National Intelligencer, of June 14th, will enable our readers to appreciate the state of this difficulty, and also inform them of the progress of the Revolution in China.

It is officially announced that all further negotiations between Prince Menschikoff and the Porte had been broken off, and on the 22d the Prince took his departure from Constantinople for Odessa. The Ambassadors of France and England, and the Ministers of Prussia and Austria, had previously agreed to make a joint attempt at reconciliation between the Divan and Russian Envoy. This attempt, however, was fruitless, as Menschikoff persisted in his demand for the immunities of the Greek Church. "Notwithstanding this intelligence," says the Paris Moniteur, "it seems difficult to believe that the rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and the Ottoman Porte will be followed by hostilities. One guaranty is the wisdom of the Court of St. Petersburg, and its assurances of peace given to all the European Courts; and another consists in the fact that, according to the right of nations, the refusal to accede to a demand of accessions and advantages not previously agreed to is not regarded as sufficient reason for the commencement of hostilities."

Despatches, purporting to be from Kalish, state that the military camp formed during the spring near Warsaw had been indefinitely postponed, owing to the state of affairs at Constantinople, and the van of the southern army of 100,000 men had received orders to approach the Turkish frontiers. Letters from Jassy also state that the Russian military preparations were continued on an extensive scale.

We have but meagre accounts of the rebellion in China. The latest date from Shanghai is of the 28th March, which gives no intelligence that can be relied upon relating to the position of matters at Nankin. All communications with that place seemed cut off. There appeared no doubt of the rebel forces investing the city, and a report [illegible] forced.

Among the various reports circulated there was a prevailing one that Keshen, the former Viceroy of Canton, had made a very successful attack on the rebel force with the Imperial troops, about 150 miles from Nankin, in which many thousands of the rebels were said to have suffered. Near Nankin, at Taeping, the Imperial force is also said to have defeated the rebels with great loss of life. This news requires confirmation.

The Bombay Times gives further statements. On the 15th March most urgent despatches were received from the Governor of Nankin by the Chinese Governor of Shanghai, requiring him to implore the foreign Consuls to send immediate assistance to Nankin, and stating that unless foreign aid were afforded, and immediately, the city must fall into the hands of the rebels, by whom it was closely invested both by land and water. A fleet of Imperial junks, assisted by hired Portuguese armed lorchas, which had been sent up the river to oppose the progress of the insurgents, had been overpowered by the rebel flotilla; and the latter, sailing down the Yangtze-kiang, had anchored without opposition immediately opposite Nankin. The division of the revolutionary army investing the place by land is stated to be 30,000 strong, and increasing.

Several days before this the Chinese Government had applied for assistance to Sir C. Bonham, the British Commissioner at Hong Kong. Sir Charles accordingly departed in her Majesty's steamship Hermes, on the 15th of March, for Shanghai, but had not arrived there when the mail left. Her Majesty's steamship Salamander, and the Lily, were already there. The French war steamer Cassini, and the United States steamer Susquehanna, had both proceeded up the Yangtse-kiang, and Col. Marshall, the American Commissioner, had determined to place the latter before Nankin. The immediate effect of this interference on the relative position of the insurgents and Imperialists is momentous. It is acknowledged by the Chinese themselves that the loss of Nankin would be the loss of the Empire.

A private letter from Shanghai to the 29th of April states that Nankin had fallen into the hands of the rebels; the commander of the British fleet had refused to permit British merchantmen to go up the river with stores or ammunition for either party; and that it was expected the American commander would adopt the same course.

The Late Memphis Convention.

The papers everywhere, North and South, speak in the most commendable terms both of the objects and the action of the late Convention which assembled in the city of Memphis in the early part of this month. A thousand delegates were present, representing fifteen States, and the greatest degree of harmony and good will characterized the deliberations of the body throughout the proceedings of the Convention. Among the great objects contemplated by its action are the building of a Rail Road from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean; the establishment of a line or lines of direct trade with European ports from the South, and the opening of harbors, and clearing out the navigable rivers of the South. The accomplishment of these great objects will do more to fraternize the different sections of the Union than any thing that has ever been heretofore attempted. It will invite into our midst a large amount of labor and capital from the North and foreign countries; thus giving to those countries a substantial interest in our institutions, increasing our numerical strength in the councils of the nation, and eventually making us independent of the world in political power and commercial prosperity. The Convention after sitting four days, and adopting appropriate resolutions to secure the foregoing ends, adjourned to meet again in the city of Charleston in April next.

The "Standard" and Clingman.

In commenting upon a short notice of ours in reference to the contest between Messrs. Gaither and Clingman, the Standard concludes its comment as follows:

"The Whig party of the 'great reserve' is no more. The people of that region have at length seen for themselves the character and purposes of Federalism, and they will act accordingly. Clingman will not only be triumphantly sustained, but Federalism will be rooted out of those 'abodes of the free and the brave.'"

So here it is again. The "Standard" rejoicing in the prospect of Clingman's routing the Whig party in the mountain District! What better evidence do the Whigs of that District want of the fact that Clingman is a Democrat! Yes, and one of the deepest dye he must be, when the "Standard" can swallow him with such delicious smackings of the lips. The "Standard" has been feeding Mr. Clingman and his party on this sort of stuff for several years, and his doses have heretofore had the effect of lulling to sleep all suspicions which might arise against the purity of its motives; but Col. Gaither has opened the eyes of the people, and they are now determined to rebuke the "Standard's" insolence, and chastise Mr. Clingman's treachery, by giving Gaither an overwhelming majority at the coming election.

Arthur Spring the Murderer.

We take the following account of the execution of this notorious murderer from the Washington Republic:

Execution of Arthur Spring—He died protesting his Innocence.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, p. m.—Arthur Spring, the murderer, was executed this morning in the jail yard at a quarter past 11 o'clock. He died apparently without a struggle.

A few minutes before the execution took place, the Rev. Dr. Street, who was in attendance, put the following question to the prisoner:

"Is young Arthur, your son, guilty of the murder of Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Lynch?"

To this the culprit made the following answer: "He is no more guilty of their murder than I am."

The last words of Spring were—"I went to bed that night—I mean the night of the murder—at 7 o'clock, and did not rise until breakfast time the next morning. I knew nothing of the murder until the officers arrested me."

Spring denied most positively and earnestly his having committed the murder for which he had been convicted. He also protested his innocence of the murder of Rink, with which he had been charged. Of these he alleged, just before passing from time to eternity, that he was wholly guiltless.

He passed the night with apparent composure, and this morning eat a hearty breakfast, remarking, whilst he eat it, that it was the last breakfast he would ever have.

Whilst on the gallows he stood up firm. Not the slightest tremor was visible. Quite a large number of persons witnessed the execution, which has created a great sensation throughout the city.

Before ascending the scaffold Spring asked for some liquor, which the sheriff refused to give him.

Thousands of persons witnessed the execution. An immense heterogeneous mob, or concourse of persons, all sizes, colors, and sexes, surrounded the prison.

The neck of the culprit was broke instantly upon the trap falling, which is the reason of his short struggling. He was allowed to hang twenty-seven minutes, and then cut down, and the body taken by Drs. Kirkbridge and McClintock, for examination of the brain, after which it will be handed over to the Rev. John Street for burial. Every thing passed off orderly.

The Carolina Watchman.

This valuable Whig journal appears before its old patrons and friends much enlarged and improved in appearance. It is now one of the largest sheets in the State, and shows what a long course of industry and perseverance may achieve, when properly directed. We wish friend Bruner a proportionate extension in the circulation of his valuable journal.

The Yorkville Remedy.

We omitted in our last to notice that this paper [illegible] J. Eccles to Messrs. Walker & Moore. We wish friend Eccles much happiness and prosperity in his retirement, and greet the new Editors with a hearty welcome into the ranks of the corps editorial.

RELEASE OF CUBAN EXPEDITIONISTS.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK SUN.

SIR: Returned once more to the shores of this great Republic, my adopted country, I feel it a duty as agreeable as peremptory, through the columns of your paper, to express my sincere gratitude, and that of my brethren in misfortune, for the generous sympathy displayed by the Hon. D. M. Barringer, late United States Minister at Madrid, and his untiring and noble exertions to procure the liberation of myself and countrymen, late prisoners in Ceuta, Africa.

All the prisoners have been, by the intercession of their respective Governments, released; but the Hungarians not only had no Home Government to intercede for them, but the Austrian Government opposed their release. After these circumstances, the noble representative of the noblest nation plead for our release, and after a year's unceasing efforts, succeeded, thus enabling the Hungarian captives of the Cuban expedition to return again to the country which had before so generously offered us an asylum.

No language can express the feeling of gratitude of myself and companions so indebted for our liberation; yet, [illegible] as it may appear, I allow myself, through these lines, to express our deep gratitude for his generosity. May he find that reward always due noble actions!

CAPT. E. RADWICK.

New York, June 13, 1853.

MR. BARRINGER'S LETTER.
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Madrid, January 12, 1853.

SIR: I have sincere satisfaction in informing you that yourself and your seven Hungarian companions in prison have been pardoned, at my solicitation, by her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and that the necessary orders for your release will be issued as soon as possible. If it is still your wish to return to the United States, you will put yourself in communication with Mr. H. T. Sprague, Consul of our Government at Gibraltar, to whom I have written on the subject, and he will extend to you all proper aid in making your arrangements to return to your adopted country.

I am, sir, &c., yours,
D. M. BARRINGER.

To Mr. E. RADWICK,
Prisoner, Ceuta, Africa.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

We learn that intimation has been forwarded to our government, supported, by plausible evidence the effect that Santa Anna's bold and [illegible] policy towards the United States is led by an understanding with Spain. [illegible] officers are filling places near the person and in the army of Santa Anna. "It," says a gentleman who has better means of information of the subject than we have, "is preparing to strike in her protectorship capacity,—in which she is to be protected is to pay the fee by the utterance of English policy in Cuba, and then to adopt apprentice system for almost unlimited periods, say 8, 12 and 16 years, by the introduction of negroes from Africa, without molestation." We will not undertake to endorse this exact outline of the programme, but it is clear our government should keep a sharp lookout in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico. If our informant is not mistaken, we may expect to hear something further on the subject before many days are given to understand that a deep game is playing, and will soon open.

We confess we are disinclined to credit this story, but it comes in such a way that we are not at liberty entirely to disregard it. Spain is an old country, and no doubt thinks it competent to whip the Yankees out of house and home. She is in trouble about [illegible], and may consent to a nominal emancipation of the slaves in that island, if thereby she can secure the perpetual possession of the island itself. But will England [illegible] such possession!—Has she already given such a guarantee? We doubt it, though we have no means of denying it.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MT VERNON.

We understand that Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of *Mount Vernon*, has disposed of that venerated mansion, with two hundred acres of the landed estate, to a company embracing Northern and Southern men, for a large sum of two hundred thousand dollars. To what purpose the purchasers mean to apply the property, we have not heard; we are very glad to learn that the terms of sale reserve to Congress the privilege of taking it. Another, and an irrevocable condition of the sale is that the remains of the WASHINGTON are never, under any circumstances, to be removed from their present resting place. We are informed the purchasers offered a largely increased price to have the sale made absolute; but Mr Washington replied that he would [illegible] any sum that could be named, place it out of the power of Congress to make *Mount Vernon* the property of the nation.—*Intelligencer.*

SINGULAR AND PAINFUL CASE.—The Gettysburg (Pa.) Sentinel states that near Millerstown, recently, Dr. S. E. Hall extracted from the ear of Mr. Joseph Gelbach two hundred maggots. It seems that a fly or gnat entered the drum of his ear, when he immediately started to the physician; but before he reached him the insect had left a deposit. This occurred two days previous to the extraction, in which time the sufferer endured intense pain. It is supposed by the physician that the insect had deposited eggs during the short time it was in the [illegible]

Letter from Gov. Morehead.

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD,
GREENSBOROUGH, June 9, 1853.

Editors of the Greensboro' Patriot:

I have the honor to acknowledge a communication from his Excellency, D. S. Reid, under date of 4th inst., requesting the President and Directors of this Company to have the surveys made of the contemplated extensions of the North Carolina Railroad,—eastward from Goldsborough to Beaufort Harbor, and westward from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly entitled *An Act to Incorporate "The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," and "The North Carolina and Western Railroad Company."*

I desire to give this pleasing intelligence to the friends of these enterprises, through your valuable paper, with an assurance that the work will be commenced at as early a day as practicable.

Immediately upon the receipt of Governor Reid's communication, I informed our Cheif Engineer, Walter Gwynn;—our Board meets early in July, by which time I hope we shall have a corps of Engineers ready for the field.

Not a moment is to be lost. The deep, deep regret is, that these extensions are not now in full progress of construction. The giant strides of improvement around us should arouse us to action. The ignominious and pusillanimous complaint that Nature has done so little for us is a libel upon the old dame. Let us see if it be not. If the labors and opinions of that distinguished American citizen, Capt. Bache, of the U. S. Coast Survey, to whom our commerce is already so much indebted, can have any influence on our opinions, we have at the eastern terminus, of one of these extensions one of the finest harbors, at Beaufort, for all commercial purposes on the whole Atlantic coast. And if the improvements at the mouth of Cape Fear shall succeed, as it is hoped they will, we shall have another port, surpassed by few, if any, to the South. Then here are the ports; the latter requiring but little aid from man; the former made and presented by the hand of nature in its unrivalled excellence.

But it may be asked, what commerce have we, to require such a port as Beaufort? Let the answer be, the commerce of the world. Look at the location of this port—placed in the end of the North Carolina coast, which projects like a promontory into the Atlantic, midway and within sight of the great line of navigation between the North and the South, and within thirty minutes sail of the ocean. Nature made it for a stopping place for commerce—the half-way house between the North and the South,—where steamers may get their supplies of anthracite, semi-bituminous coal, so profusely scattered on either side, and, unless I am much mistaken, under the bed of the great Central Railway, which by this eastern extension, will connect with that port.

But there are views connected with this port to which public attention has not been sufficiently directed. Lieutenant Maury, of the Washington Observatory,—whose services have done more for navigation and commerce than perhaps any other man living,—addressed a communication to one or both houses of congress on the subject of the commerce of the Amazon, Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico. For philosophical and statesmanlike views this paper is without a rival, and should be read and studied by every American citizen. It shows very clearly that the trade of the whole Gulf of Mexico, including its magnificent rivers, must pass out at the straits of Florida, and that some Southern port must become the great emporium for that commerce. Has any port the advantages that Beaufort has?

But let us take a western view of these extensions. The Road running from Beaufort along the Central Railroad and to the Tennessee line, and thence along the lines already in progress of construction to Memphis, will not vary one degree from a due West course. Extend the same line westward (and I predict it will surely be done) to the city of San Francisco, which is to become the great emporium of the East Indian trade, and who can doubt that the trade of the Mississippi valley, as well as that of the East Indies and China will crowd our port. This line will vary less than three degrees from a due West course.

But to those who do not look so far from home, let us direct their attention to what nature has done for us at home. We have a genial climate; navigable bays and rivers; cascades and waterfalls; a soil unsurpassed for fertility; and minerals exhaustless fill the earth upon which we tread, their richness equalled only by the soil that tries to hide them. That we may not be ignorant of their existence, they peep out at every step and look us in the face, yet we find them not. Like the lazy laborer who, with his fellows, was caught slumbering by his employer; the latter, by way of rebuke, said he would give a crown to know which was the laziest in the crowd. This long slab-sided fellow, after a great yawn and stretch, said, "here he massa—give me de money." "Here, you lazy rascal, take it," tendering him the crown. With another yawn and effort to bring his pocket in view "do, massa, do me de favor to jest drap it in dat pocket!" Like him we look upon the coal, iron and limestone in juxta-position—but as it is not forged into plow-shares and rolled into rails, we touch it not. Gold and copper, silver and lead, nestle together in the earth; but as they are not melted into pigs, ingots and bars, or coined into currency and placed in our pockets, we heed them not.

"Nature has not done enough for us!" No, nor never will, until she gives us MEN—men worthy the age in which they live.

The President and Directors of the N. C. Railroad, Messrs. Editors, will have the surveys made,—to your corps we look, to have the work done. Let the whole press of North Carolina turn their artillery upon these points, and success must follow.

Onward! and take you the lead.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres't N. C. Railroad.

CAROLINA CITY.

The proprietors of Shepard's Point on the waters of Beaufort Harbor, are engaged, we understand, in having the land surveyed, running it off into lots, laying off streets, &c., preparatory to the erection of "Carolina City" at that point. The Goldsborough Patriot says that a sale of the lots will take place in about a month. The Company, Gov. Morehead, Smith & Colby, Mr. Underwood and others, are making arrangements to put up a large brick hotel and to construct several wharves.—*Wil. Herald.*

ANTIQUITY OF THE MAGNIFYING GLASS.—It is a curious circumstance that a real magnifying glass, identified by Sir David Brewster as decidedly and designedly such, was recently found by Mr. Layard in one of the temples at Nineveh.

A SERVILE REVOLT.

The following telegraphic despatches from New Orleans, are published in the Washington Republic, and confirm the report of a servile insurrection in that city:

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Some excitement was occasioned to-day by rumors of an intended rising of slaves in this city.—The information was given to the police late last night by a free negro, who pointed out the ringleader. The latter was arrested, and found to be heavily armed. He confessed that a plan had been organized by which 2,500 slaves were to attack the city at several points next day, including the powder magazine. The mint and principal banks were to be set on fire, which would be the signal for the negroes in the surrounding country to rise. The whole story is considered improbable, and is generally regarded as a hoax, but the police have tho't it necessary to take all precautions, and arrested some twenty negroes. Everything has been quiet since, and no others have been discovered as implicated.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—The armed negro arrested, and said to have been the leader of the movement, is a slave belonging to Mr. Rushton. One white man has also been arrested charged with a connexion with the movement.

The police were armed and on patrol duty last night, and a battalion of cavalry was under arms, ready for service at a moment's notice.

CHATTANOOGA.

This young and flourishing town of our sister State is prospering, if we may judge from the following paragraphs from the Gazette of that place:

The company recently formed in this city for the erection of a large establishment for the manufacture of Railroad Iron, &c. &c., will commence work immediately. The capital is $100,000. From the wealth and experience of the gentlemen concerned we may look for the work to progress to completion at the earliest possible date. It will form a new era in the history of Chattanooga, and add much in a short time to the wealth and business of the city. The location is most favorable and the abundance and quality of the necessary material unsurpassed by any other location perhaps in the Union.

35,000.—A few days ago, Col. B. R. Montgomery sold his homestead place in and adjoining this city to Mr. Ker Boyce, of Charleston, for $35,000. The tract contained 97½ acres of land, and had on it very comfortable and handsome improvements. A few years ago the Col. bought it at ten dollars an acre. Who will not now confess that Chattanooga is looking up.

The stock to the amount of $350,000 has been taken by the citizens of this place and others in the Railroad from this city to Charleston, Tenn., an amount sufficient, with the aid of the State, to build the Road.

SOME COUNTRY.—The editor of the New York National Democrat thus speculates:

"In a hundred years, we shall have two hundred and thirty-two millions, and in a hundred and fifty years, or in the year 2,000, we shall have over seven hundred millions! Our soil produced last year over a hundred and fifty millions of bushels of breadstuffs, to say nothing about the rice and fruit crops. And yet we have a hundred and ninety millions of acres, more than five times the whole territory of England and Wales, which the spade and plough never touched.

SINGULAR GOOD LUCK.—The St. Louis Republican of Friday last says:

"The prize of $30,146, sold by the Missouri State Lottery, was yesterday paid by Mr. D. I. Morrow, agent of the managers, to Mr. Henry Miller, who, in November last, drew the capital prize of $35,000. The lucky ticket was sold on the 16th of April last, and Mr. Miller yesterday received his money."

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.—Mrs. Jane Pashee died at Antigonish, N. S., May 5, aged 105 years, relict of Nathan Pashee, trumpet major of Gen. Washington's staff in the Revolutionary war. She had attended at the birth of more than a thousand in the country where she died. She was a native of Ireland, and leaves one hundred and forty-seven descendants.

FIRE IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—A fire occurred in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 11th instant, by which a number of houses were destroyed—among them four belonging to the Hon. James C. Dobbin.—The loss supposed to be about twenty-five thousand dollars.

The Dahlia is a native of the marshes of Peru, and was named after Dahl, the celebrated Swedish botanist. It is more than 30 years since its introduction into Europe, and is now the universal favorite of florists. The number of known varieties is 500.

CONSIGNEES PER RAILROAD.

C. J. Harris, Hoke & M., H. James, L. Y. Lusk, Paifer & Y., Blair & B., H. C. Hamilton, Houston & C., Carson, Y. & G., Carson, W. & P., Fullings & Co., Lee & R., M. Fillhour, J. Wells, Sill & S., C. S. Barrett & Co., B. R. Webster, A. P. Wart, J. B. White, J. Williford, J. O. Reid, Williams, D. & Co., H. Severs, Spratt, D. & Co., G. Fink & Co., Concord M. Co., R. J. McDowell, J. Dorian, J. Mead, W. B. & B. F. Withers, Brem & J., J. Ennis, Killian, Fry & Co., Fisher & H., Fisher, B. & Co., S. Holsebray, Hoke & E., Fox & C., Lowe & R., G. W. Long, A. W. Neuffer, B. Jetton & Co., R. Martin, L. Scarborough, D. E. Warlick, S. & Withers, Elkins & K., J. T. O. Wilbar, Gen. Hoke, Hoke & M., C. C. Love, Murphy, M R. & Co.

☞ Notice.

A MAN calling himself JOHN STOWE, hired at my Livery Stable in Charlotte, on the 6th instant, a BAY HORSE, six years old, and about sixteen hands high, several scars on his hind legs, and his legs are somewhat swollen about the pastern joints, paces finely. The horse was hired for two days, for the purpose as the man said, of going to Gold Hill. Any information of the man or horse will be thankfully received.

ROBERT MORRISON.
June 22, 1853. 21 tw

22 NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON the 14th and 15th days of July next, at the residence of the late Thomas Scott, dec'd, on Irish Creek, in the county of Burke, I will expose to sale, to the highest bidder,

22 Likely Negroes,

principally Boys and Girls. A credit of six months will be given to purchasers, they executing bond with approved securities.

A. P. SCOTT, *Adm'r.*
June 22, 1853. 22

Died,

Near Charlotte, on the 16th instant, Mrs. VIOLET McREE, in the 42d year of her age, consort of Mr D. H. McRee.

The Markets.

CHARLOTTE, JUNE 22, 1853.

BACON, sides,	lb.	10	a	12½
" Hams,	lb.	12½	a	00
" Hog round	lb.	9	a	9½
Bagging, Cotton,	yd	11	a	15
Beef,	lb.	4	a	5
Butter,	lb.	12½	a	13
Beeswax,	lb.	20	a	22
Beans,	bushel	[illegible]	a	50
Brandy, Apple,	gal.	40	a	50
" Peach,	gal.	87½	a	$1
Cotton,	lb.	7½	a	10¼
Coffee,	lb.	11	a	12½
Candles, Adamantine,	lb.	30	a	31
" Tallow,	lb.	8	a	10
Corn,	bushel	45	a	50
Chickens,	each	10	a	12
Cloth, Copperas,	yard	12½	a	15
" Linsey,	yard	25	a	30
Eggs,	dozen	8	a	00
Flour,	100 lbs.	$2¼	a	2½
Feathers,	lb.	25	a	30
Lard,	lb.	10¼	a	00
Mutton,	lb.	5	a	6
Mackerel,	bbl.	$10	a	16
Molasses,	gal.	33	a	50
Meal,	bushel	40	a	45
Nails,	lb.	6	a	7
Oats,	bushel	25	a	30
Pork,	lb.	6¼	a	7
Peas,	bushel	00	a	50
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel	50	a	00
" Sweet,	bushel	50	a	00
Rice,	bushel	$4	a	00
Sugar, Loaf,	lb.	11	a	12½
" Brown,	lb.	6¼	a	9
Stone-Ware,	gal.	10	a	15
Salt,	sack	[illegible]	a	00
Tea,	lb.	75	a	$1
Wheat,	bushel	62½	a	75
Whiskey, Northern,	gal.	40	a	50
" N. Carolina,	gal.	37½	a	40
Yarn,	bale	80	a	[illegible]

REMARKS.

COTTON.—Since our last 55 bales have been sold at prices ranging from 7½ to 10¼. Very little has been brought in.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, June 21.

COTTON.—On Monday the market was quiet but steady, at 10¾ cents for fair. The sales of the week comprise 510 bales, and we are obliged to reduce our quotations to correspond with the present state of the market, and those found below are as near the present value of the article as it is possible to have them, viz: Inferior 8 to 8½; Ordinary 8½ to 9¼; Middling 9¼ to 9¾; Good Middling 10 to 10¼; and Fair 10¾ to 10½.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, June 17.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were limited to about 449 bales at extremes ranging from 9¼ to 11 cents. Prices are about the same as previously reported.

Examination.

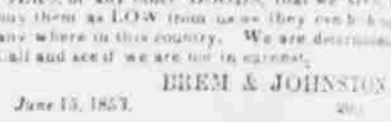
THE Members of the Senior Class of Davidson College are to undergo their final examination on the 6th and 7th of July.

June 22, 1853.

☞ Notice.

STOCKHOLDERS of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company, who have not received CERTIFICATES of Stock of the late issue, in lieu of those of the first, will please leave their Certificates with the undersigned, that a substitute may be made. A change is necessary in the payment of dividends.

S. NYE HUTCHISON.
June 22, 1853. 21
☞ Democrat give 4 insertions.



Any Body who is Wanting

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, BOOTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, SILKS, or any other GOODS, that we keep, can buy them as LOW from us as they can be bought any where in this country. We are determined.—Call and see if we are not in earnest.

BREM & JOHNSTON.
June 15, 1853. 20

To Contractors.

SEALED Proposals for building a Female Academy in the Town of Charlotte, will be received by the undersigned, Trustees, up to the 1st of July next, when the contract will be let to the lowest bidder.

The building is to be made of brick, three stories high above the basement, ninety two feet long by fifty three feet wide. A plan and specification of the building may be found at the store of Williams, Dixon & Co., in Charlotte. Call and examine.

JOS. H. WILSON,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
WM. DAVIDSON,
WM. R. MYERS,
J. W. OSBORNE,
JOHN IRWIN,
BRALY OATES.
June 18, 1853. [illegible]

Hands Wanted at the Mines.

A LARGE number of HANDS, white or colored, are wanted at the Mines near Charlotte, for which liberal wages will be punctually paid. Apply immediately to John E. Penman, at the Mines, or at his office in Charlotte, N. C.

June 8, 1853. 19f

To the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjoining counties.

ALL persons having Minerals of any kind on their land, if they would take the trouble of bringing them to John E. Penman's office in Charlotte, he would take pleasure in examining them; and if valuable, would go and examine the lands, and make a report of the same, which would be entered in a book, for the benefit of Capitalists who are wanting to invest in Mining Lands. It would be of vast benefit to the citizens at large and preserve a record or history of the Mines or Mining Interests of Western North Carolina, and after my decease the Book would be deposited with the Clerk of the County Court.

June 8, 1853. 19f

Important Equity Sales.

ON Monday, the 19th day of July next, at the Court House in Charlotte, I will sell the following Valuable Lands, viz:

464 acres, formerly owned by William Torrence.

14¼ acres formerly owned by Elizabeth Hogg.—

Two lots in Charlotte formerly owned by J. H. Orr, Esquire.

1-7th of a tract of land owned by Susan McKnight, a Lunatic.

57 acres owned by John Neely. 177 acres formerly owned by Mary T. Spratt. 2 lots in Charlotte, Nos. 456 and 457, formerly occupied by Margaret Shaw. Part of the Plantation formerly owned by Matthew Robinson, including Gold Mines.

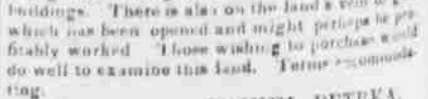
—ALSO—

On the 16th of July, on the premises, I will sell the Lands, Mills, &c., formerly owned by [illegible] on Catawba river.

Terms and particulars fully made known on the days of sale, by

D. R. DUNLAP, C. & M. E.
June 8, 1853. 19t

Land for Sale.



THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale his

PLANTATION,

containing 395 acres, lying in Mecklenburg county, about 12 miles North from Charlotte, joining John Walker and W. S. Harris. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and other necessary out buildings. There is also on the land a vein of gold which has been opened and might perhaps be profitably worked. Those wishing to purchase would do well to examine this land. Terms accommodating.

DANIEL PETREA.
June 1, 1853. 19tf