North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, July 13, 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.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERK.

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. McKNIGHT, Esq., as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk at the ensuing August election.

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.

A Disappointment.

We know not what excuse to give to our farmer friends for the non-appearance of John F. Tompkins, Esq., Editor of the Farmer's Journal, whose notice to address the farmers of Mecklenburg on Monday last, we published some time since. We heard of his being in Wadesboro' on the 7th, and suppose that he must have had a valid excuse to justify his disappointment to a large number of our farmers who attended in this place on the day appointed for the purpose of being edified on a subject so interesting as that of agriculture.

A New Style of Buggies.

Messrs. Overman and Wilson, a few days ago, showed us a Buggy recently manufactured at their shop for Mr. McLeod, of the firm of Springs and McLeod, which we think is one of the neatest jobs that we have ever seen put up in North Carolina. It has a comeliness of appearance in the contour of its figure, and an idea of convenience in the arrangement of its internal accommodations, that made us feel like reading the Tenth commandment. The manufacturers have others of the same pattern on the way of completion.

The Season and the Crops.

For a week or two past, we have had a number of refreshing showers, but they have been more partial in their character than we had at first supposed. It has been raining here pretty constantly for the last two days, and, judging from the character of the clouds, we may express the hope that its benefits will be generally felt. If so, we may still expect almost an average crop of corn and cotton in this region, as with those crops the critical season is not yet entirely passed.

We are glad to see that the rains have extended South. The Athens (Ga.) Banner of the 7th instant, says:

"We have been blessed in this section with fine rains for the last two or three days. The sky is now (Wednesday) very cloudy, and we have a promise of more. If the seasons are good, we will yet make good crops, as the corn was not beyond redemption, as it is in some portions of the State. The accounts from the lower counties are gloomy in the extreme, and many planters will not make enough for seed."

The Atlanta Intelligencer of the same date has the following:

"The Weather.—We have had indications of abundant showers in this immediate vicinity for the last four or five days, but have had to rest contented with only a few moderate sprinklings of rain. In nearly every direction, six or eight miles from the city, there have been a number of refreshing rains. While the rains around us have been in plain sight we have hardly had enough in the immediate neighborhood of the city to lay the dust."

The Marietta Advocate says:

"Within the last week fine and copious showers have fallen in this neighborhood, and rain has been generally had, we believe, in this section of the State. It has been less abundant immediately at Marietta, than in almost any other part of the country. The crops in this county, though injured by the drought, will not be near so short as was anticipated."

Death of the Hon. J. P. Caldwell.

A short time after our paper went to press last week, we heard it rumored that the Hon. J. P. Caldwell had been confirmed by the report of the Salisbury papers. He died at his residence on Wednesday the 30th ultimo, after a short illness. The deceased was an intimate personal friend of ours, and we believe that we may safely assume the privilege of saying that we knew him to the bottom of his heart; and a more honest man never graced the walks of public or private life. As a citizen he was patriotic, philanthropic, and public spirited; as a husband he was affectionate and attentive to a punctilious degree, and as a father he was kind and indulgent almost to a fault. For a number of years, he had represented the county of Iredell in the Legislature of North Carolina, and for the last four his District in the Congress of the United States, always with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He leaves a large circle of devoted friends, a most amiable wife, and interesting family, to mourn his early end.

The Bank of Charlotte.

This institution is now in successful operation. Messrs. Williams and Lucas, the President and Cashier, are daily engaged in counting the assets of our enterprising citizens. The Bank is situated on the two first rooms of Mr. Springs' new brick building, a short distance from the public square, and quite convenient to the business part of town. A few weeks since, when the beautiful new and the dollar bills of the Bank, and a fifty or two cents, the President made his first short appearance at its threes and fours—Those are more fun if not if possible than the fives and tens. The engraving on the latter represents, on the left, a male likeness, half figure of General Washington, and on the right a farmer holding his horse under the shade of a branching tree. The vignette is a ploughman holding his plough, and driving two horses, followed by an Irish-looking individual with a spade on his shoulder. The horneta' nest is suspended to the limb of a tree at the bottom of the bill, the hornets so life like that you can almost hear them buzzing around the nest.

On the fours the engraving represents, on the left, a large forest tree on the side of a field where three farmers are engaged in loading a wagon, drawn by a pair of oxen, and a horse in front of them, with sheaves of wheat; and on the right a beautiful figure of the Goddess of Liberty in a half reclining posture in front of a portion of a town and Rail Road train of cars. The vignette represents a daguerrean copy of the Branch Mint at Charlotte with its beautiful shade trees and surrounding fence. Situated near this, and as a part of the vignette, is the American eagle with outstretched wings, holding in one claw the emblems of war, and in the other the olive branch as an emblem of peace, towering in the elements of his pride and power. Over the eagle, extending from wing to wing, are the words and figures "Mecklenburg Declaration 20th May, 1775." The Hornets' nest in this bill is suspended to a limb of the tree on the left.

The old Branch of the Bank of the State is still doing a large and profitable business, under the superintendance of the new Cashier, Mr. Dewey, and Col. Williams the well tried Teller. We hope that we may not hereafter hear so many doleful tales, deploring the scarcity of money in this region of the commercial world.

Democracy Before and Since the Election.

What has become of that *patriotic spirit* in the Democratic Press of the South which manifested itself before the late Presidential election in such bitter denunciations of General Scott for his *supposed* connexion with William H. Seward and his abolition clique of the North? Of course that spirit was not evoked to gratify any personal animosity of the "faithful" against William H. Seward as a man, but to show forth their uncompromising hostility to his abominable doctrines which level destruction at the peculiar institutions of the South. The people of the South were told by the spirit which animated this honest Press, that if General Scott were elected President of the United States, William H. Seward and his gang of fanatical disciples would take hold of the reigns of Government and drive roughshod over the last fallen, bleeding, hopes of Southern interests, and Southern liberty. We were told that the spirit of Calhoun had risen refulgent from the vault of the grave and invested the bosom of the immaculate Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, and that the policy of his Administration would not be darkened by the black clouds of abolition counsels. But alas! man's brightest dreams sometimes betoken and result in the darkest realities; and Franklin Pierce has deceived the fair hopes of the South with a history that ought to teach Southern men in future not to believe in the specious promises of Northern office seekers;—that they had better have trusted the stubborn silence of the old American Achilles.—The Whig Press of the South told the country that men who were too ready to make promises were not apt to be over-scrupulous in keeping them. The Whigs of the country saw in a number of the national organ of the Democratic party what seemed to be sufficient evidence to them, and which recent history proves to have been true, that there was a foul combination between the Administration and the Democratic Central Committee. They saw that the Editor of the Washington Union had said that "If Pierce should be elected by a combination of the Free-soilers and Old Line Democrats, he would, in the distribution of offices and patronage, regard the whole of his supporters as one party, making no distinction among them on account of old differences." This corruption-gun was faithfully carried out on the day of election by all its parties. But the Old Line Democrats now complain that General Pierce, the Northern Caliban, has violated the spirit of his engagement by p ying off his abolition friends in an undue proportion in the bestowal of offices.—This charge we think has been very substantially proved. But what we wish to see is the magnanimity and patriotism of Southern Democrats displayed in coming out and boldly repudiating the course of the Executive, so far as to make their conduct before and since the election more consistent with their duty to the country than their mere cowardly silence would prove. You have deceived the people and it is due to them and to yourselves to explain your former conduct and your present position in these important relations. Out with it, and "let justice be done though the heavens fall."

The Last and Weakest Plank.

Those of our opponents who are opposed to an equal distribution of the public lands or their proceeds of sale among the States, having been totally routed from every field of opposition where they have hitherto occupied, now as a last resort, and as their last and only hope, try to prevent a total and ruinous defeat by maintaining that the public lands should be retained and held by the General Government as a basis to secure our national faith. But it is not strange that these pretended sticklers for Constitutional obligations should not entertain constitutional scruples against this view of the subject, as well as against distributing the proceeds of the sales of the lands among the States for the purpose of furnishing a basis of national faith any more than they were given for distribution. They were given to establish the principle of equality among the States, and to pay off the national debt incurred by the successful persecution of the Revolutionary war. It rather strikes us that these model States Rights men would act more consistently with their doctrines, if they would contend for giving the lands to the States in order to rebuild and reinstate their dilapidated public faith and credit. They would be more consistent, whilst crying out against Federal consolidation, if they would endeavor by all possible Constitutional means to strengthen the hands of the States to enable them to refund the money Federal encroachments wrung from them, or extricate them on better terms. If the States had the lands, past repudiation would be redeemed, and their future faith and credit would be established upon a solid and sure foundation. The idea that the General Government needs the public lands to back its faith is so extremely ridiculous that we are surprised that even Democrats, unscrupulous as they sometimes are in such things, should resort to such a paltry argument to deceive the people, and retrieve their sinking cause. This view of the subject was taken to strengthen and support their fixed proposition, which is now left as all its naked deformity without any other prop to sustain it than that much less futile argument (ourselves, viz, that the lands were given "to pay the public debt and other charges upon the public treasury;" that this consideration still remains unsatisfied, and that it would be unconstitutional to apply the proceeds of the sales of the lands to any other purpose. Suppose that this position were correct in principle—which we deny, and which we have hitherto proved to be false,—would the old States be bound by it now? We say not. The faith of the contract has been violated by Congress in giving the lands to the new States in undue proportions, and denying to the old States any share therein whatever. We have been taught to believe that allegiance and protection are reciprocal terms, and that whenever the one is withheld the other should be denied; that wherever the reason of an obligation ceases, either by the abuse of its terms, or by limitation of time, the obligation itself ceases to be binding on any of the parties. So that if the grant of the lands was originally intended to apply to the payment of the Revolutionary debt, the trust has long since terminated by the liquidation of the debt; or if it was intended to extend to all the debts of the Government for all time to come, the trust has been forfeited by the abuse of its terms. In any view of the subject, and whether we apply the principle to the lands acquired at the time of, or since, the Revolution, the General Government can only be considered as a trustee, acting for the benefit of the States. It is admitted on all hands that the property in the lands belongs to the States in their separate and corporate capacities, and not to the Federal Government; and it would seem to be States Rights policy to administer the fund for State purposes by State Governments.—But the great objection to distribution is that it is a Whig measure, and the great cardinal principle of the Democratic party is opposition to everything that originates in the councils of Whig policy, no matter what claims the measure itself may have upon true Democratic faith and principles. We admit that the term Democrat has associated with it many endearing charms; but we warn the people to beware. "The rose would smell as sweet by any other name," and the Indian-turnip taste as bitter. The best models of ancient republics have retained the name long after the last vestiges of freedom have been swept away by the power of absolute despotism.

The Hope of the South

The Salisbury Banner says that President Pierce is "the hope of the South."

Have *Mercy* on us!

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

This flourishing Institution of which Governor John M. Morehead is Proprietor and Professor Richard Sterling, A. M., is principal, aided by a corps of accomplished assistants, is pleasantly situated on one of the most beautiful squares of the enterprizing town of Greensboro'. It was erected and supplied with a chemical and philosophical apparatus, with musical instruments and other requisites for a female school of high grade, some fifteen or twenty years ago by the individual enterprise of the Proprietor. It is said to have been in successful operation from the period of its establishment to the present time with the exception of a very short interval. The last scholastic year, however, is regarded by those who are familiar with the institution as one of the most successful whether the number of pupils or their grade of scholarship be considered. From on examination of the catalogue it appears that its fame has extended over, and its patronage is now being received from several of the Southern States situated between Maryland and Texas.—The growing reputation of the Seminary and its increasing popularity have imposed upbuildings equal in extent to those already constructed, in order to accommodate those who anxiously desire to educate their daughters at that place.

A public examination of the pupils of this institution took place last week in the presence of a large number of patrons, visitors and the citizens of Greensboro. The exercises commenced on Tuesday morning the 24th inst., and continued from day to day until Thursday evening, when they were concluded by awarding diplomas to the members of the senior or graduating class. A brief description of this interesting occasion, by a patron, I suppose will not be uninteresting to you and your numerous readers, who are friendly to a high order of female education, and appreciate the fame and reputation of the "Old North State," who, when asked for her jewels, points not to her rich mines of copper, silver, gold and diamonds, but to her intrinsically more valuable, more polished, and brilliant jewels, her daughters as well as her gifted sons.—From the catalogue which I send you, it will be perceived that the course of education prescribed in Edgeworth is very thorough and extensive. In all those branches the young ladies were examined as thoroughly as could be done in the three days which were constantly and assiduously devoted thereto.

To say that they acquitted themselves well would be too tame and common place, whilst a minute description thereof would extend this notice to an inconvenient length. To say, however, that all present were delighted with the variety and accuracy of their entertainment, were well pleased with their prompt and ready answers, with their gentle and lady-like deportment, and with the unmistakeable evidences of their intellectual development, would more nearly approximate justice to the young ladies. Often were heard from the auditory involuntary expressions of admiration. Often were the principal and his accomplished assistants complimented for the variety of their own attainment, for the skill, perseverance and eminent success with which they had discharged the duties of their delicate and responsible trust, for the tact with which they had imparted instruction, and excited the young ladies themselves to aid in realizing the fond anticipations of their devoted parents. All felt that whatever might be the attainment and capacity of imparting instruction on the part of the teachers, the result of their labors as exhibited in this most successful examination could not have been realized without a zealous, a hearty and united co-operation on the part of the young ladies themselves. Examinations in Botany, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Political Economy, the Constitution of the United States, and in Ancient and Modern Languages, &c., &c., are usually irksome and fatiguing to all except teachers and parents. But on this occasion the auditory appeared not to know fatigue. For on each day, long before the time appointed for the exercises thereof, multitudes in carriages, and on foot were seen hastening to the beautiful and classic grounds of Edgeworth. Their eagerness in arrival contrasted most forcibly with the reluctance of their departure, when the exercises were closed. During the entire examination, scarcely an individual left the room whilst the exercises were proceeding, unless urged thereto by indispensable necessity. This eagerness to arrive and reluctance to depart, on the part of visiters, constitute the highest compliment they could possibly bestow, both upon teachers and pupils.

Whilst the progress of the young ladies in the more severe and useful departments of learning as thus successfully exhibited, their attainment in the ornamental branches were equally satisfactory and imposing. On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock the annual Concert of the institution commenced before an intensely thronged and crowded house, and continued until near the small hours of the night without the slightest abatement of public interest. The interior walls of the spacious hall were handsomely decorated with a very large number of beautiful paintings in oil and water colors, most tastefully arranged and suspended in superb gilt frames. Each of these paintings had been executed by the pupils of the Seminary in the then closing scholastic year. Whether I consider the beauty of the paintings selected the taste displayed in their arrangement, or the artistic skill exhibited in their execution, I regard them in each and in every respect as superior to any thing of the kind that I have ever seen in the State. In addition to these paintings the room was ornamented by a very large number of well executed pencil and crayon drawings, likwise the handy-work of the pupils, and with beautiful festoons of evergreens, and flowers gracefully arranged, over all of which a flood of brilliant light was shed, almost equalling the noon day sun, and if not more beautiful, at least serving better to display the beautiful than even the light of day. Thus lighted was presented the most beautiful and lovely sight to behold. But one addition was necessary to complete the scene, and that was supplied when the young ladies made their appearance on the stage, in their simple yet neat and graceful attire. This was truly a feast for all eyes and most luxuriately did they indulge and partake of it, until the musical performance commenced.

When "soon the eyes rendered the ears doubt right
For such strange harmony they seemed to hear,
That all their senses flocked into each ear
And every faculty wished to be seated there."

The Piano and the Guitar were the instruments chiefly used: occasionally, however, Professor Schneider, the principal instructor of music, accompanied them with the Clarionet in such dulcet strains, as he alone can make. Songs, choruses, solos, duets and trios were sung and performed in such a manner as to delight those who heard; and to be conceived of, and appreciated only by those who did hear; but not to be described. For such music and such performance are like poetry in each

"Are nameless graves which no marked torch,
And which a master's hand alone can mark."

I understand that it has been the determination of Mr. Schneider ever since he has been connected with the institution, to make his pupils really scientific performers of music, and to effect this object he has spared neither pains nor labor. The manner in which his pupils acquitted themselves show that his labors have not been in vain, and that he teaches more thoroughly than any one else in this section of the country.

His confidence in the attainment and proficiency of some of his pupils was such that he sent to New York for the most difficult and complicated pieces of music to be found in that city, with which to test their skill.—Even these pieces the young ladies performed at their concert without hesitation, without committing a mistake, and with a taste and skill that delighted all and which even

On Thursday evening the graduating exercises took place, which consisted in reading original Compositions on the part of the members of the Senior Class, and in the performance of music, equalling in brilliancy and effect that of the previous night. The Compositions reflected great credit upon the young ladies. They were written in fine taste, were unencumbered by that redundancy of words and extravagance of comparison which so often weakens the effect and mar the beauty of the writings of the young, whilst they afforded unmistakable evidence of thought and reflection and of intellectual training.

With the reception of their diplomas terminated the exercises of the young ladies. But I cannot conclude this notice without bearing testimony to their graceful and easy manners, without expressing my high admiration of the gentility and modesty, (qualities that so highly adorn a woman) that characterized them in all their public exercises. For notwithstanding their fine healthy appearance their beauty and brilliant success,

"The crimson glow of modesty o'erspread
Their cheeks and gave new lustre to their charms."

On granting the diplomas Mr Sterling, the principal, delivered an address to the young ladies, so appropriate in substance and faultless in style as to need the encore approbation of all who were present, whilst his delicate and touching allusions to two lovely and interesting members of that class, one of whom recently fell a victim to consumption, and the other is yet confined by affliction, show that he has a heart of feel as well as a head to teach. I shall say no compliments upon him, for the manner in which he has discharged his duties to the young ladies of his charge in the successful examination have preceded as in this, in terms more eloquent and feeble than any I can use. Asking pardon for the length of this notice, I bring it to a close.

A PATRON.

May 31st, 1853.

JAMES W. OSBORNE, the Whig Candidate for Congress in this District, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places, viz:

At Wadesboro, on Tuesday the 12th of July, and at such other places in the county as may designated hereafter.

At Centre, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday the 20th of July, and at Cross Roads on Friday the 22d July.

At Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county, on Monday the 25th July.

At Furr's, in Stanly county, on Monday the 27th July.

At Albemarle, on Saturday, the 30th July.

THE STRIPED ENVELOPES.

There appears to be general dissatisfaction in New York, that Mr. Nesbitt, Stationer, in that city has been allowed, in the contract with the government to furnish the envelopes to take use of them for the purpose of advertising. It is stated that on the reception of a letter in one of these envelopes, should a person refer to the place of the private seal, the name of G. F. Nesbitt, stationer, N. Y., will be the first sight that will greet his eyes. Quite a cheap method of advertising, and one too, we presume, which would readily be embraced by any of the host of Patent Medicine Doctors or other wholesale advertisers. We do not doubt but that many of them are deeply chagrined at Mr. Nesbitt's shrewdness.

From the Whig and Advocate.

MR. OSBORNE.

We attended the meeting at the Mineral Spring near O. G. Foard, Esq., on last Saturday, where Mr. Osborne addressed his Fellow-Citizens. The Ladies were out in full force, and we could see from the deep interest and respectful attention which they exhibited, that their feelings and principles were right, and that their influence would be exerted and felt on the 4th day of August next, in behalf of the Whig Candidate.

Mr. Osborne after a brief but beautiful acknowledgement of his gratitude to the Ladies who had honored him with their presence, proceeded to discuss the political questions which now agitate our Country. He first spoke of the encomiums which had been bestowed on Gen. Pierce's Inaugural by the Whig and Union Democratic orators and presses—and then adverted to the distrust, the disappointment and mortification which is now every where visible except among Free-soilers and Secessionists. He depicted in "thoughts that breath'd, and words that burned," the effects of a policy, which for any object would confer honor, power and lucrative appointments, on such incendiaries as Davis, Campbell and Soule, and thousands of others of the same stripe in derogation of the wise, the good and patriotic who had battled so manfully for the Union and Compromise measures.

Mr. Osborne then explained to his fair and intelligent audience his views in relation to the distribution of the Public Lands and the annexation of Foreign territory.—He remarked that if the Whigs and Democratic distribution men would step forward and give him a hearty support, that from the signs of the times, he thought the delegation in the next Congress from North Carolina, would show a united front on the Land question.

Mr. Osborne then referred to the Filibuster attempts on the Island of Cuba.—He bestowed on Monsieur Soule a severe, but deserved castigation on account of the efforts of that gentleman to disturb our friendly relations with Spain by a certain speech in which he compared Lopez and his deluded followers to La Fayette and Kosciosko. He thought if the object of the President was to acquire Cuba by fair and honorable means, that that object could not have been more successfully defeated, than by the appointment of such a man as Soule to the Spanish Court.

Mr Osborne contrasted in eloquent language, Spain as she is, poor and with nothing now save Cuba, that she can call her own, and Spain as she was three centuries ago, when she had no rival in arts, in science and literature, and when her victorious armies carried terror, and her powerful armament "to deal protection, to her immense possessions throughout the earth. He said her pride increased with her poverty and that she would rather see the Island sunk in the Atlantic Ocean "deeper than ever plummet sounded," than listen for a moment to a proposition to sell, through a Minister by whom she had been wronged and insulted. Mr. Osborne mentioned the fact that Mr. Polk had offered one hundred millions for the Island, which had been indignantly refused, and wished Mr. Craige would inform the people how much more he would be willing to give.

Mr Craige sees great danger to the South in an increase of the Tariff if the proceeds of the Public Lands should be distributed, but he rejoice in the prospect that millions should quire a Foreign country different from us in laws, in language, in religion, in customs and in color. He is willing (to use his own language) "to take money out of the pockets of the people with one hand and give them Cuba with the other," but it is such a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution as would justify nullification for a Representative of the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina to vote for a distribution of the Public Lands. It is all right and proper for the people of North Carolina to be taxed to pay for Cuba, but outrageously unconstitutional to demand their own property.

We have written more on this subject at this time than we intended. We have time and again endeavored to impress the views of the Congressional Candidates for this District upon the minds of our readers. The election will soon take place, and the voice of the people will be heard through the ballot-box. We hope that voice will be but the echo of truth, of wisdom, of patriotism, of justice, and the happiness and glory of North Carolina, and the perpetuity of our glorious Union and blessed Constitution.—Rowan, old Rowan we trust and believe will do her duty, and her whole duty, and the intelligent sons of Scotch Ireland will again place the seal of condemnation on the trickery and double dealing of this Free-soil and Secession administration and speak in trumpet tones political death to it and its supporters.

From the North Carolina Argus.

From a letter received from a friend in a neighboring county, we take the following:

"I think J. W. Osborne's prospects bright and still brightening. I personally know of many intelligent Democrats who say they will vote for him. They say his doctrines are *safe* and *sensible*, that they think it a great outrage for Congress to give away the public lands to the new States, which they do at every session, and then refuse to give the old States, who gave them this land for a common fund, an equal share of their own donation; that they cannot think of voting for a man to represent them in Congress, who refuses them an act of common justice; that they will either vote for Mr. Osborne or not vote at all; that it is not worth while for Mr. Craige to deny, if he did deny at Gold-Hill, that he ever said that he was opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; that they have heard him say he was opposed to the doctrine upon *constitutional* grounds, and that as they have no *scruples* themselves, they prefer voting for a man who has none, and especially who has none against their just rights.

Many Democrats, who are honest and intelligent, and who have the moral courage to act independently,—and there are a great many such,—say they cannot go for Mr. Craige on account of his wild and visionary notions about giving so much "more elbow room for the boys" when we have more than we will ever settle, under one united government, if we have another slavery agitation over such a new acquisition as Cuba. They would rather the beaux would not "tickle the fancies and tastes of their sweethearts" and the "good old folks at home" with "oranges, coconas, coffee" &c., at the expense of national honor—slavery agitations—a war that would cause the loss of fathers, brothers, kindred and friends, with all the accumulated and devastating evils of war and the army and the climate and pampering up an already too much grasping national cupidity, which cries like the daughter of the horse leech, "give! give! and are never satisfied with taking," but "when an inch is given they demand an ell," and give an ell, and they would demand an acre.

So that if old Anson, and ever-wide-awake young Stanly, will but do their full whig duty, the good old whig doctrine and North Carolina interests will be prompted by the election of a man whose talents and eloquence are equalled only by his faithful and patriotic consistency to the whig cause and to his country's good."

From the New York Sun, Extra, July 5.

TERRIBLE RIOT IN THE NINTH WARD.

Yesterday morning about half past 10 o'clock, the Ninth Ward was the scene of one of the most desperate riots ever witnessed in that section of the city. It appears by the statements of the Police, that one of Kipp & Brown's stages was passing down Hudson street near Troy street, driven by Edwin J. Carpenter, when the horses, excited by the noise and confusion incident to the day, became entirely unmanageable; and the driver being only able to guide them, was compelled to select an open space through which a procession of the Hibernian Society, numbering, it is said, about four hundred, was moving.

The driver was attacked by some of the Society, dragged from his box and most cruelly and shamefully beaten. The driver was conveyed to his home by some of his friends. It was rumored that he was killed, but we learned at a late hour last evening that there was some hope of his recovery.

The citizens witnessing the outrage, engaged in the riot, and several thousands of people were soon collected on the ground. Information was sent to the Ninth Ward Police Station, when eighteen officers were despatched to the scene. A most indiscriminate and bloody fight then took place.

The Hibernians, it is stated were headed and encouraged to the resistance of the Police by their Marshal or President, who flourished his sword, which was subsequently taken from him and himself arrested by the police after a desperate conflict. The fighting was continued down Hudson street to near Canal.

The main scenes, however, ceased at Hammersly street, where the banner of the Hibernians was destroyed. Several of the police and citizens were severely injured; and, amongst the former, Lieut. Lebring, who was injured by a blow, from a paving stone, on the head.

Officers Smith, Clark, Pell, and three ex policemen, were severely injured; officer Clark is confined to his home from the effect of the injuries. Thirty-six of the rioters all more or less injured, were arrested and taken before Justice Stuart, who committed them for examination. Dr. J. K. Hardenbrook, one of the surgeons to the Police Department, was called in and dressed their wounds.

The Police of the Ninth Ward, headed by Lieutenants Taft and Sebring, were assisted by Capt. Stevenson, of the Sixteenth Ward, with a platoon of his men.

The citizens residing in the vicinity behaved, it is said, in a creditable manner, rendering all aid in their power to the Police.

A number of citizens, whose names we could not learn, were severely injured.

The Hibernians, it is alleged, used pistols in the riot, and they suffered severely in the conflict. There will be a strict investigation when the facts will be elicited. During yesterday, most exagerated accounts of the riot were circulated, and general regret was expressed that the day should be dishonored by rioting.

GREAT FIRE AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 6.

A very destructive fire occurred at this place yesterday. It extended over about 45 acres of ground. Every mill north of Bridge street is burned; also Messrs. Ames & Hall's elevators. Nearly 200 stores and dwellings are in ruins. The portion of the town consumed is bounded on the west by the river, south by Bridge street, east by Sixth street, and north by the Fort grounds. The only property saved within these limits is Randall's elevator, the second Methodist church, and half a dozen dwellings. The loss is not less than $1,500,000. Over 300,000 bushels of grain were consumed.

The insurance offices suffer heavily. The principal losers are Fitzhugh & Co., who lose $20,000 on their mill, which was only insured for $12,000. There was also a large stock of grain inside; S. Doolittle's mill and stock destroyed, valued at $45,000, partially insured; Ames & Brother's Elevator, $20,000 lost on the building, and insured for only $12,000. There is also about $50,000 loss on the grain in the store, owned abroad, and about $15,000 loss in provisions destroyed. Messrs. Howlett & Gardner lose $42,000 and are insured for $13,000.

Penfield & Co's mill and stock of grain and flour—loss estimated at $40,000; insured $30,000. T. Wyman's flour mill—loss $40,000. Hall & Co's Elevators—loss on building $52,000; on grain $6,000. Fitzhugh & Co. had a large amount of merchandize in their store, the loss on which will not be less than $200,000, which falls on parties abroad.

Talcott's ware house and foundry also burned—loss $30,000. The Oswego Journal establishment was partially saved. Added to the above is a long list of storekeepers and others, whose losses range from $1,000 to $10,000.

Many persons were injured by the falling ruins, but it is believed no lives have been lost. The buildings were nearly all of wood, and burned with great fury. The fire engines became hedged in by the flames, and had to be thrown into the river to save them.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.

A very interesting and important surgical operation was performed in Augusta a few days since, by Dr. Paul F. Eve, Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Nashville. A little boy, son of the Rev. James S. Lane, of Talladega county, Ala., in his sportive experiments, had sucked a nail into his trachea, which, passing down into the left lobe of the lungs, had lodged there and remained three weeks. The operation consisted in opening the trachea, or windpipe, reaching down into the left bronchia and removing the nail with a pair of forceps. Dr Eve was assisted by Messrs Campbell, Means, Ford, Dearing and Mackie. The operation was most skilfully performed, and has resulted in entire success. The patient was running about within four days after the removal of the foreign body. The operation is certainly an important one, and the manner in which it was performed reflects the highest credit upon the skill of Dr. Eve and his associates.—*Augusta Home Gazette.*

One Week Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, JULY 6.—The steamer *America* has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to June 25th.

The proceedings of the British Parliament are unimportant. It was the prevailing opinion that the combined fleet of Great Britain and France enter the Dardanelles, as a consequence of Russia's occupation of the Danubian provinces; and that Austria will then offer her meditation, thereby opening the way for a renewal of negotiations, which will terminate the crisis peacebly.

The Paris moniteur contains a decree regulating the affairs of the Bonaparte family, in which the Emperor assumes the sole control. His consent is necessary to the marriage or divorce of any Bonaparte, and no member of the family is allowed to go further than seventy-five leagues from home without the permission of the Emperor, who may punish by arrest or exile.

The Cabinet of Prussia takes a neutral attitude on the Turkish question.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh to the 14th June states that no final resolution respecting the occupation of the Danubian provinces would be taken until the reception of the refusal of the Porte to decide to the ultimatum of Russia.

It is reported that the Russians have entered Moldavia and proceed to Bucharest.

The Emperor reviewed the remainder of his fleet at Cronstadt on the 12th. Prince Menschikoff has been named Governor of the Crimea.

The Sublime Porte, on the 16th ultimo, finally refused the ultimatum of the Czar. The Russians had not yet crossed the Danube, and it was believed there would be no war.

An Austrian Envoy had arrived at Constantinople. On the 17th ultimo the envoy of Carlisle passed through Vienna with despatch instructions for the British Minister at Constantinople.

The Paris *Siecle* reports that the Hospodars of the Danubain Provinces have promised, in case of a Russian invasion, to fall back on the Turkish territory with their troops. Horpodar of Wallachia promises same.

The Porte has declined the offer of the services of the Polish, Hungarian, and Italian refugees. He wants only English or French officers.

The accounts from China state that the American naval forces were assisting the Emperor while the British remained neutral. Also, that at Shanghai the English residents were greatly alarmed, and had enrolled themselves as volunteers, procuring guns from their ships. The American had likewise held a meeting, and appointed a committee to act when necessary.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, JUNE 25.—Cotton had been in active demand for the home trade, at an advance of 1-16d. a 1-8d. per lb in middling and fair qualities. The market was poorly supplied with the better qualities of Orleans.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

Phoenix G. M. Company, J. P. Hinderson, Western P. R. Co., E. B. Hinds & J. Edwards, W. Murphy, J. Harper, J. Rea, J. Misenhimer, Dr. A. N. Henderson, Harris & B., E. Martin & Co., Murphy, McR. & Co., Murphy & B., Sill & S., Winchester & S., Fox & McD., Rose, C. & Co., A. W. Bell, Harper, J. & Co., J. Reid & B., Carson Watchman, G. Bower, Rowan Whig, J. B. Ennis, Dalton & Co., O. P. Fitzgerald, F. [illegible] & D. Weddes, Lowe & R. Read, H. Elliot.

MARRIED,

Married, in this county, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. R. H. Lafferty, Mr. JACOB C. JUTAS of Alabama, and Miss CATHARINE E. MOSE.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to come forward and make payment. Also a pattern of the debts due to the late firm of Springs & Brawley are in the hands of the subscriber for collection, and must be paid soon or they will find their papers in the hands of an officer for collection.

R. H. BRAWLEY

June 13 1853. 23tf

MY friends who owe me at my old stand at McAlpin's Creek, will please meet me on the first Friday and Saturday of August next and pay or settle their Notes and Accounts as I am [illegible]. Longer time will not be given.

JON. N. McELWEE

July 6, 1853. 24

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday August 1st. The corps of Instructors has been completed by securing the services of Prof. Guillaume H. De Roze in the department of Modern Languages, who has long been known as one of the most accomplished and successful teachers in Virginia.

It is very desirable that pupils attend punctually at the commencement of the session. For more particular information respecting the School apply to

RICHARD SSERLING, A. M.
Principal, Greensboro', N. C.

July 6. 1-53

Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road Dividend.

THE Board of Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company have ordered a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF on the shares for the last six months, the same will be paid at the Railroad Office, in Columbia, on and after the 1st of July ensuing.

JOHN A. BRADLEY
Treasurer.

June 28, 1853. 23tf

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has built a fine set of MILLS at the old site on the Catawba River. With the advantages of his experience in the business for upwards of twenty years, he can say to the public that he has a set of Mills which cannot be surpassed by any in the Southern States, for fineness of flour and quantity to the bushel, (good wheat from 38 to 40 lbs superfine Flour.)

At the lowest stage of the Catawba River he will be able to grind from 6 to 8 bushels per hour, on each runner. He feels thankful to the public for their former patronage and hopes by the good performance of his Mills to merit their continuance. Call and give him a trial. Good attention will be given by an experienced and honest Miller.

W. H. SEAL

June 27, 1853. 24

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday, the 19th inst., a mulatto girl named NELLY. She is very [illegible] a very dark nor bright mulatto—about 15 years of age, has a very bushy head, is stoutly built and rather impudent or brazen in her manners. She was seen on the road to Charlotte where, no doubt she is now, as she has acquaintences there. All persons are forewarned against harbouring or employing said girl under penalty of the law. A reward of five dollars will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me in Concord.

C. N. PRICE.

Concord July 1, 1853. 126