

COMMUNICATIONS.

Correspondence of the Carolinian. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1853.

Ed. Carolinian—Dear Sir: I believe it is seldom, if ever the case, that you receive any thing in the way of a communication from the city of New Orleans—a city which has been so very sadly visited by epidemics and scourges of different kinds and at various times, but at the same time so much abused and defamed, and little appreciated for the many advantages it can boast of over other cities, and the warm and generous heart of public which resides here. Therefore, if you can make any use of what I send you, you are welcome to it.

This is indeed a novel city, and to the curious stranger it affords a perfect feast both for the eye and mind. The French portion, which lies below Canal street, presents the most peculiar and versatile attractions and curiosities. There, and there only, articles of French manufacture, from the most comic toy up to the most scientific and complicated machinery, can be readily procured. It is a well known fact that New Orleans is the only city in this country where French taste can be fully satisfied.

A walk through Chartres street is indeed a most charming and to the stranger most interesting. Your eyes become dazzled by the brilliancy of the many French fancy stores there presented to view; and you are almost dead because you are not so fortunate as to be able to enjoy the pleasure which the possession of many things seen would afford. But this feeling is soon dissipated by the appearance at every step of the many beautiful Creole eyes that glance at you so bewitchingly from underneath the veil which cover their enchanting faces. Such a scene would make the most stoical anchorite forswear his professions and own himself a man with all the feelings pertaining to humanity. The Creole ladies are indeed lovely. They unite beauty with grace, intelligence, vivacity and warmth of heart. They are, 'tis true, a light hearted, pleasure-loving class, (as all are who are of French descent,) but at the same time are possessed of many of the qualifications essential to the perfect woman, or lady, if you please. 'Tis very creditable to them, too, but not at all strange to the initiated, that they entertain a decided preference for the American gentleman, unadorned with foreign or mixed blood. The Creole gentlemen are not possessed of the same meritorious qualities or virtues as the ladies are. They are given altogether to pleasure and amusement, and care little for anything but dress and outward show. In fact, this is their chief delight and ambition. They can surely boast of a personal appearance rarely surpassed, and they take great pains and pride in displaying it to advantage; and it is conceded that they dress with most exquisite taste and neatness; but they lack that industry and ambition for higher usefulness so characteristic of the Yankee.

Whilst speaking of the attractions of New Orleans, the *Chef-d'oeuvre* should not be forgotten. I mean the French opera, which is surely the main feature. You may say it is the only Theatre in the U. S. where performances are gotten up and conducted on a liberal, creditable and magnificent scale. It is perfect here, which is saying all. It is most liberally supported by the citizens, and should be so, for it richly deserves to be well sustained. To visit the French opera in the presentation of a grand opera—Le Prophete for instance—reminds one of fairy tales, or some Arabian Knight dream, read in the days of childhood. It is the realization of what you've only dreamt. Nothing can surpass the splendor and grandeur of the scenery, and the audience is indeed a perfect constellation of beauty and brilliancy. You will there see the silver-haired old French gentleman looking the very language of delight and happiness, who has been a regular and constant attendant at the Theatre for 50 years, perhaps during that time not having missed a performance of a favorite play, except from unavoidable detentions.

This is the most memorable day connected with the history of New Orleans, and notwithstanding the disagreeable & unfavorable weather, will be celebrated with due and appropriate honors. This is considered by the Orleansians as the true day of the battle of New Orleans. It was on the 23d December, 1814, that Gen. Jackson, by great discrimination, military skill and foresight, gave the repulse and death-stroke to the British forces under Pakenham, who had just landed, which resulted in that glorious victory on the 8th January, 1815, forever immortalizing his name. The house occupied at that time by the old General is still standing at 108 Royal street, a historic monument to the brave old chief, who saved New Orleans from British clutches, and will ever be revered and retained in respect to his memory and through gratitude for what he has done. There are many still living here who participated in the scenes of those days, and can relate the whole story from beginning to end, even to the minutest circumstance.

It is to be presumed that the good people of North Carolina, as well as all other States, which enjoy uninterrupted good health from one end of the year to the other, entertain a most horrible idea and aversion to New Orleans, since reading the accounts of the late awful epidemic. It was indeed awful! I was here most of the season through, and lost nearly all my companions and several bosom friends, among whom were a room-mate and bed-fellow. A party of us, at the commencement of the epidemic, were in the habit of meeting when not engaged, to commune with each other upon what course to pursue in case of being attacked by "Yellow Jack." It was with us, as it was with all, the all engrossing and never ceasing topic of conversation. We usually put the best possible face upon the matter, and each strove to appear fearless of it anyhow, and others treated the subject with marked levity. We never laid down at night without expecting fully to be attacked ere morning. All, however, escaped for some time; but sad to say, this was but a short rest from the iron grasp of the fell-destror. Finally, the most indifferent of the party was taken down and died with black vomit in 36 hours. Upon returning from his funeral, another was taken sick, and in two days followed the first attended by the third remaining of the party to his last resting place. Then followed another and another. Out of the party I am the only one now living; and strange to say, I escaped the fever altogether. It seems but yesterday that I saw them all full of life, hope, and high anticipations of the future. Now, where are they?

"The path of glory leads but to the grave." But thank heaven the dark cloud that then hung over us and desolated the hearts of so many families, has been dispelled, and health reigns supreme in our midst. New Orleans is not often the scene of such heart-rending scenes. If ever she is so unfortunate as again to be visited by such an awful dispensation, it is believed and hoped to be at a very, very far distant day. But these facts should not create that dread of the place which exists abroad. Other places, in fact, almost every town, village and city in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, especially the heretofore healthy watering places across

the Lake, suffered equally as much, if not more, in comparison to the number of inhabitants. The business season, in consequence of the late epidemic and the recent false and malicious reports about the Cholera sent abroad, has been somewhat retarded, but is now starting with fine prospects. An immense business is expected to be done during the months of January, February, and March.

Wishing the people of old Cross Creek generally a happy New Year, and you Mr Editor, and my friends of "Shaw Spring" association and memory, D. T. N., J. T. W., J. B., J. S., and A. McE., and the "Cross Creek Band," in particular. I remain, as ever, A FAYETTEVILLE BOY.

From the Raleigh Register. ASHBORO', Dec. 27, 1853.

To Seaton Gales, Esq. Sir:—Will you be good enough to make the following verbal corrections of the Geological Report in the Register:

Page 126, near the middle of the page—for "midst read middle, and for "Strata read Slate. When the passage will read—"The Coal Strata lie below the middle of the Slate beds;" and I may add the sentences just above—"Slatess overlie all the Coal seams. Their thickness above them is about 350 feet."

Now it appears that the first seam was cut at 360 feet. When I first saw the statement, some weeks ago, in the public prints, I remarked that this 5 foot seam is not the main seam. There is at least another just below it, which has MORE THAN TWICE THE THICKNESS OF THIS. So that, it will be found, that my estimates of the quantity of Coal in the Deep River Coal basin will far exceed the amount I stated in my Report. I am not at all surprised at the results I stated in my Report. This will make 29,400 tons to the acre; or for every 1000 acres 29,400,000 tons. This Coal, considering its quality, will be worth in market \$7 per ton, and will amount to \$203,800,000—[two hundred and three million eight hundred thousand dollars].

It may be said that I am holding out false lights; but I abide my time. Somewhere on Deep River, there remains to be built a City greater than Lowell. Deep River has the Water, the Coal, the Iron, the Copper, the Corn, the Wheat and the Cotton. Lowell, of my honored native State, had the Water only; and there arose by the industry of a few men, a great City. If the Old State will build one, somebody north of Mason's and Dixon's line will, and call it after his own name.

Most respectfully yours, E. EMMONS, State Geologist.

The Homestead Bill.

The general provisions of the bill reported to the House are as follows: Any person, male or female, who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, is entitled to enter a quarter section of unappropriated land, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, after the same shall have been surveyed. No certificate of such entry is to be given, or patent issued, until after the expiration of five years from date of the entry; and in case of the death of the party, the widow or heirs of the deceased become invested with all the rights of the person making the entry. The land acquired under the act is in no event to become liable to the satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor. In case of abandonment of the land before the expiration of five years, it reverts to the government. Aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens may avail themselves of the benefit of this act, provided they complete their naturalization before the expiration of five years. Persons entering land under the act are to be confined, as near as practicable, to alternate quarter sections, and to land subject to private entry. The present pre-emption laws are not impaired.

The bill is made the special order of the House for the second Tuesday in February.

Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the law in the County Courts of this State:

- Samuel Langdon, Brunswick Co. Lucien Holmes, New Hanover. William B. Bum, Nash. Sidney A. Smith, Wake. Giles Leitch, Robeson. J. M. Hutchinson, Mecklenburg. Julius Guion, Wake. Fred N. Strudwick, Orange. Benjamin Huske, Orange. Sam. A. Holmes, Cumberland. William A. Allen, Wake. Palaski Cowper, Northampton. George M. White, Bladen. Malachi Houghton, Chowan. And the following gentlemen have obtained license to practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity: Erwin A. Thompson, of Carteret. Daniel G. Fowle, of Beaufort. John A. Richardson, of Bladen. John G. Blue, of Richmond. Thomas Settle, Jr., of Rockingham. Ed. Graham Haywood, of Wake. Willis H. Jenkins, of Granville. Robt G. Lewis, of Franklin. John T. Wheat, of Orange. Francis W. Bird, of Bertie. Julius L. Gorrell, of Guilford. William P. Solomon, of Franklin. George N. Folk, of Rowan. Thomas M. Garrett, of Bertie. Kemp P. Battle, of Orange. William A. Moore, of Chowan. John Manning, of Chatham.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A citizen of Utica, N. Y., now in Paris, writes to a friend in the former city, under date of the 7th instant, as follows, in relation to the alleged attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon: "Napoleon was wounded slightly last week at Fontainebleau. I do not know whether you will see an account of it in our papers, as it has not been published here. He was fired at three times, one ball passing within a few inches of his head, another grazing his side. The perpetrator was instantly killed, and the affair is hushed up."

A South American, from Ecuador, of the name of Borneo, has been smelting a portion of ore from the North Carolina copper mine, and asserts that it contains a very large proportion of silver, making it more valuable as a silver than as a copper ore. The company are about taking measures to test this matter satisfactorily.

Foreign News.

The steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates of the 17th instant, has arrived. Lord Palmerston has resigned on account of his indisposition to support Lord John Russell's reform bill.

Letters from Bucharest of December 5th announce the suspension of hostilities in the Danube. The impression at Vienna is still strong that the eastern question could be satisfactorily arranged.

It was reported that a Russian naval division, with 6,000 troops on board, had been repulsed at Cheffikil. One Russian steamer was destroyed, a frigate dismasted and 1,500 Russians killed. Another engagement had occurred near Assab, between two Turkish steamers and a Russian frigate and brig, when the latter withdrew badly shattered.

The allied steamers had gone to Constantinople. The Russian manifesto of November 1 had caused great excitement in Greece, and the government was taking severe precautionary measures. It was reported at Vienna on the 13th that the combined Russian and Persian army was about marching on Erzerum.

It was probably that the entire English cabinet will be changed. Three Turkish steamers, with arms and ammunition for the Caucasus, had safely steamed to Constantinople. The defeat at Sinope had caused great excitement at Constantinople, and a general Digan was immediately held, at which all the foreign ministers were present. There was no doubt that the whole allied fleet would enter the Black sea. The carnage at Sinope was immense.

It was reported that an insurrection had broken out in Russia. Armenia. Some of the London papers intimate that a disagreement in the cabinet on the Turkish question caused the resignation of Palmerston. The Russians had defeated the Turks on the Armenian frontier, the latter sustaining a loss of 4,000 men. Notwithstanding this reverse, the Turks continued successful. They had captured Alkhaliz, and the important fortress of Alexandropolis. Schanlyk, the Circassian leader, and Lelin Pasha, were gradually approaching each other, taking all the Russian fortresses on the line of their march.

Prince Woronzoff was surrounded on all sides at Tiflis and his retreat entirely cut off. Schanlyk had taken six Russian battalions, after hard fighting and great loss on both sides. He had also totally defeated 15,000 Russians under General Orlianoff.

In the battle of Sinope the Turks lost 11 and not 13 vessels, of which three were transports. The Russians lost 7 ships. The affair was not so disastrous for the Turks as first reported. Diplomats were still busy with their notes.

The latest advices from Sinope state that the Russian lost two of their largest ships, and that the town was completely destroyed. In an engagement on the Black sea, between several Russian vessels and three Turkish steamers, two of the latter escaped, and the third was blown up by her commander rather than surrender. The Russians fired into a Turkish brig near Odessa and sank her—all on board perishing.

Ten powerful Turkish steamers left the Bosphorus on the afternoon of the 24. New York, Dec. 29.—Private advices received here from Russia state that the Emperor will never submit to the dictations of England and France.

The wealthiest merchants at Moscow offer the government millions of roubles, if wanted, to prosecute the war. If affairs are not settled during the winter, Paskiewitch, with an army of 300,000 men, is to advance on Constantinople. Extensive preparations were making on the borders, and the first hostile act would probably be to blockade the Baltic.

Russia, or the Emperor, it was said, expected that the American would be the only neutral flag before the affair is brought to a final settlement.

Charles Dickens.

Thus far, no writer has succeeded in drawing so large pecuniary profits from the exercise of his talents as Charles Dickens. His last romance, "Bleak House," which appeared in monthly numbers, had so wide a circulation in that form, that it became a valuable medium of advertising, so that before its close the few pages of the tale were completely lost in the sheets of advertisements which were stitched to them. The lowest price for such an advertisement was one pound sterling, and many were paid for at the rate of five and six pounds.

From this there is nothing improbable in the supposition, that in addition to the large sum received for the tale, its author gained some fifteen thousand pounds, by his advertising sheets. Household Words produces an income of about four thousand pounds, though Dickens, having put it entirely in the hands of an assistant editor, has nothing to do with it besides furnishing a weekly article. Through his talents alone, he has raised himself from the position of a newspaper reporter to that of a literary Cresus. At his dinners (says a German writer, at which the highest aristocracy is glad to be present, he equals them in wealth, and furnishes an intellectual banquet of wit and wisdom, which, even the highest and most refined circles, cannot imitate.

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT.—The citizens at Edenton and the neighboring counties of North Carolina are zealous in the cause for establishing a railroad from that village, situated on the Albemarle Sound, to connect with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad at Deep Creek. The distance, it is supposed, will not exceed fifty miles. It is said that spirited planters are ready to head the list with a subscription of \$25,000 each.

DISSATISFIED FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—Col. H. Ward, of Harper's Ferry, Va., has received a letter dated Chatham, Upper Canada, Oct. 26, from a female slave of his, who, with her two children, ran away about a year ago. The Spirit of Jefferson says, she appeals in the strongest terms to her master and mistress to allow her and her children to return and remain with them, and adds: "I am sorry that I left. I want to see you all so bad that I don't know what to do. I dream every night about you all, and sometimes I sit down and cry all day and all night because I want to come back again. There is nothing here but hard times and bad darkies, and I want to come back."

John was thought to be very stupid. He was sent to a mill one day, and the miller said: "John, some people say you are a fool! Now, tell me what you know, and what you do not know?" "Well," replied John, "I know millers' hogs are fat!"

"Yes, that's well John! Now, what don't you know?" "I don't know whose corn rats 'em!"

There appears to have been a pretty general snow storm at the North about the 31st Dec.

Communication with the Pacific.

In these days of progress and discovery, it requires the closest attention to keep booked up in regard to the improvements and facilities in the transportation of passengers and mails. No one can forget the slow and tedious means of communication which existed between the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific, when the frontier waves of emigration first rolled westward; and how, since then, every arrangement that resulted in a saving of time has been hailed with delight by the commercial and social community. It is some time since the hope of improvement reached a summit, and it seemed impossible to suggest any practicable plan by which the time of transit could be further shortened. The time consumed in the trips across the Isthmus seemed incredible, when compared with the hazardous and almost life-time voyages around Cape Horn, and the public was satisfied.

But a new era has dawned upon the important interest that are involved in a speedy communication between ourselves and that infant republic on the Pacific, whose growth is as marvellous as its birth. A day or two ago we published news from San Francisco, that occupied but sixteen days in the transit over the Kansas route, via Acapulco, the city of Mexico, Vera Cruz and New Orleans. This route spoken of is partly the National Road of Mexico, which is actually a paved high-way through the most picturesque and healthy region of Central America, and by comfortable post coaches, passengers are pleasantly and rapidly whirled through a country that rivals any in the world in natural beauty. It is asserted by those who have paid attention to the subject, that with ordinary energy the trip can be made from New York to San Francisco in forty days.

The Post Office Department should examine this matter carefully, and with that sagacious regard for the interests of the public that has so far characterized that branch of the Government. It is unfortunate that the trips spoken of were not made before the Postmaster General made his report to Congress; had they been we would have expected an earnest recommendation of its adoption as the mail route to California. As it is, the matter deserves the immediate and serious consideration of Congress and the Post Office Department.—Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant General.

The bill creating this rank in compliment to Gen. Scott, passed the Senate by a large majority. We have no objection to it, though it is rather a small affair at the best. But in the conclusion of his speech in favor of the bill, Mr. Seward made use of the following extraordinary argument:

"What is this honor that we propose to give him? It is only to give him a higher grade in the army than that which he now occupies. Do we forget, can we forget, that the country which he subdued, Mexico; the enemy whom he prostrated and humbled—tendered to him, not merely the empty honor of a title, but the Presidency, the actual government of that Republic? He declined that, as a faithful citizen of the United States. It is just, then, that we should reward him with this rank; for a soldier it is the highest that our country has in her power to give."

Mexico tendered Gen. Scott her Presidency, did she? When, how and where? If it be true that a knot of obscure wirepullers in the captured metropolis made such a tender to General Scott, they could only have offered him what they had to offer—there own insignificant and very unreliable support. But that either the States of Mexico or the people ever made the slightest approach to such a demonstration, is notoriously untrue, and we have never seen the proof that even a cotery of office patriots were silly enough to speak of such a thing.

If Mr. Seward had said that the whig party of the United States tendered Gen. Scott the Presidency, and that he did not take it, possibly his ingenuity might have made something out of these admitted facts.—Charleston Mercury.

Three New Territories.

We see that the Committee on Territories of the Senate will probably urge the organization of three more new territories, to be carved out of that vast prairie region lying between the western frontiers of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, and the Rocky Mountains, in one direction, and between the 34th and the 42d parallels of north latitude in the other direction. These new territories are to be called Nebraska, Kansas, and Cherokee, and they will probably leave the northern portion of the immense region indicated still open to the Indians and the buffaloes. But as the territories to be formed will involve the Missouri compromise line of 36—30, they will bring up again in a tangible shape the broad issue of slavery or free soil.—New York Herald.

PRICES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Newberry (S. C.) Sentinel says: At the recent sale of the estate of Mr. C. Floyd, deceased, property of every kind brought excellent prices. Negro boys, from 10 to 12 years old, brought \$900 to \$1000. Negro men from 20 to 22 years old, \$1400. One family, (woman and three children,) \$3200. Corn ranged from 69 to 92 cents per bushel. There is steady firmness in prices, in the District, and a disposition rather to advance than otherwise. If these are the indications of property, Newberry is on the High road to Fortune.

BE CAREFUL HOW YOU WRITE YOUR NAME.—A gentleman, recently called at one of our banks to pay a note of \$2,000, as due that day. Having money on deposit to pay it, he stepped up to the desk and filled a check for the amount. But finding his signature a little imperfect, he pushed aside the check and filled another for the same amount, presented it, received his note of 2,000, and retired to his counting-house. Presently one of the officials at the Bank stepped in and inquired, "Mr. —, how many checks for \$2,000 have you drawn to-day?" "One," he replied, "and I took up a note of \$2,000, with a check." "Well, sir, there have been two checks for \$2,000 drawn by you, presented at the Bank." "As if a flash of lightning had shed light on his mind, he remembered his check, rejected in consequence of a slight defect, which he had neglected to tear up and had left on the desk. Some person, it seems, found the check there and procured a boy to present it. The paying teller, suspicious that all was not right, either from the fact of having just paid one for that amount, or the imperfection of the signature which led the drawer to reject and write another, showed it to the officers, who also did not like the looks of things. The teller then turned to the boy and eyeing him pretty sharply, asked him where he got the check? when the boy instantly fled and has not since been seen.—N. Y. Tribune.

"Well, Toby," said his Honor to an old negro, who had been hauled up for stealing a pullet; "what have you to say for yourself?" "Nuffin', but dis, Boss: I was crazy as a bed-bug when I stole dat 'ar pullet; cos I might had stole de big rooster 'ar nebber done it. Dat shows 'clusively dat I was laboring under de delirium tremendus."

Courts of Great Men.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.—Of the courtship of this illustrious philosopher, I have somewhere read an anecdote, although it is not to be found in several lives of him which I have searched. It is well known that he was often absent-minded; that for example, he would rise and sit for several hours by his bedside undressed, and absorbed in thought, that he would often forget to dine until reminded by his domestics, that to live it was necessary to eat.

Once and once only he loved a young woman. One evening they were seated by the fire-side together. He sat silently smoking. She was too proud of his love to be offended by his conduct. At length he took his pipe from his mouth and seized her hand. She expected that he was about to kiss it. Instead of doing so, however, he stirred the tobacco in the head of his pipe with her fore-finger—a rather odd substitute for a pin!—She was angry with him and their courtship ended.

ELDON.—The father of Lord Eldon, the Chancellor of England, having resolved to marry, rang his bell. A female servant answered it. He told her to dress herself in order to repair to the altar with him. She thought he was jesting and disobeyed. He rang his bell again. A second servant appeared. To her he gave the same command. She attired herself and was made a bride.

O'CONNELL.—Daniel O'Connell did not court at all. He told his sweetheart that he loved her; asked if his love was reciprocated, or if she was engaged; and if she was willing to make an engagement with him. The young lady replied as frankly as she was questioned, and they were speedily united for better or worse.

ABERNETHY.—Of Dr. John Abernethy, one of the most eminent surgeons and medical writers of the last century, several anecdotes are recorded. He was extremely eccentric, or rather was extremely manly. He acted and spoke always as nature dictated and not as custom ordained. To a rich valentian gentleman, he once said: "Live a six-pence a day, and earn it," and to a lady of the same species who offered him a fee, he said, "Madam, keep your money, and buy a skipping rope. When he loved he still continued to despise the foams with which society ever seeks to encumber the sayings and doings of men. He did not waste his time in courting, nor did he prostrate himself as is usually the case before the relatives of his Eve. He met her in the street, revealed his affections for her; and offered her his hand. She accepted it, and he immediately gave her a purse, with orders to furnish a house.

HALL, OF LEICESTER.—The Reverend Robert Hall, when on a visit to a brother clergyman, went into a kitchen where there was a pious servant girl, whom he loved, working. He lighted his pipe, sat down and asked her, "Betty, do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?" "I hope I do, sir," was the reply. He immediately added— "Betty, do you love me?" They were married.

Jenny Lind.

The Charleston Courier says, some short time since we published an extract of a letter from a lady in Dresden to her friends in this city, giving some interesting particulars of the domestic life and pursuits of Jenny Lind—now Madame Goldschmidt—in the course of which it was stated that she did not contemplate ever again turning to the stage. In last Friday's Courier we inserted an article from Galignani's Paris Messenger, stating that the Swedish Nightingale had again returned to the stage, and that her reappearance would be followed by a series of concerts, in which she would take part. We apprehend that the Dresden correspondent of Galignani is not correct in this particular, as a letter from the same lady mentioned above, received here two days since, states that Madame Goldschmidt has no intention of resuming her performances as an artist, but will merely lend her aid in the cause of charity on special occasions. The following is an extract from the last mentioned letter:

"Last week the concert at which Jenny (Lind) Goldschmidt was to assist took place. She was enthusiastically applauded, but she looked very thin and pale, and there is no doubt that her voice has suffered from her confinement. It is true that she came from her bed to sing at this concert. The Lullaby (Wiegen Lied or Cradle Song) was sung with a pathos and tenderness unequalled. She was dressed in a white lace dress of immense value, with a set of diamonds most dazzling to behold. She will sing again in February for a charitable purpose."

WRITTEN PRAYERS.—A correspondent from Indiana sends an exchange the following, with avouchings of its truth "At the breaking of ground for commencement of the Lynchburg and Tennessee railroad, at Lynchburg, the Rev. J. E., by appointment, acted as chaplain on the occasion. At the time appointed for prayer, the chaplain raised his hands and said, "Let us pray." In an instant all hats were doffed, and the chaplain commenced, slowly and solemnly, to read a very appropriate manuscript prayer, which he had previously prepared. During the reading of the prayer, an old negro man, who had been engaged with his spade, was resting with one foot on the spade and his arms on the handle, looking very intently in the chaplain's face. At the conclusion of the prayer, the old negro, straightening himself up, remarked audibly, "Well, I reckon dat's de fust time de Lord has ever been written to on de subject of railroads!"

RUSSIA.—The highest estimate we have of the yearly revenue of Russia is £28,000,000, the lowest £16,000,000. Sir Archibald Alison states it to be £20,000,000. Mr. McGregor, in his commercial statistics, makes it two millions less, or £18,262,718. Mr. McCulloch says it is £15,847,000.

The annual income of each person in England is twenty-two cents a day; in Ireland eight; in France, fourteen; while in our most industrious States it is thirty; and taking the whole nation, seventeen.

To any inquiring what they shall do for a cough and cold, we would say read the following certificate, which has been signed by 100 of the first houses of Druggists in this country: "We, wholesale druggists, having been for a long time acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary complaints ever offered to the American people." See advertisement.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. Are daily forcing themselves before the public. Read the following: "This is to certify that I was troubled with Liver Complaint for six months, and being advised to use Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, I got two boxes, and by the time I had finished taking them the disease had entirely disappeared. I therefore cheerfully recommend them to all afflicted with Liver Complaint."

MRS. CARNES, New York. The above valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, can now be had at S. J. Hunsdale's Drug Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

CALENDAR FOR 1854.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sunday to Saturday) and rows for months (January to December). Numbers indicate the day of the month.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Dec. 28, 1853. The Board of Directors have the honor to certify that the Annual Dividend of 4 per cent, payable on the 24th January, 1854. W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. In compliance with the Articles of Agreement, the partnership heretofore existing between J. T. Council and Cain, is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by J. T. Council, and the business of the co-partnership will be settled by him or his authorized agent. Dec. 26, 1853. J. T. COUNCIL.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 29, 1853. The Commissioned Officers of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in this place, equipped as the law directs, at 10 o'clock on Friday 20th of January, 1854, at which time and place a Regimental Court Martial will be held. All persons interested are notified to attend. By order of the Col. Com'g. W. ALDERMAN, Adj't.

REMOVED. The Subscriber has removed to the block of new Brick Buildings on East side of Gillespie Street, a few rods South of the Market, where he will be pleased to see his customers. Dec. 30, 1853. A. W. STEEL.

CUMBEILLAN ACADEMY. The twentieth session of this Institution will commence on the 24th Monday in January, under the direction of the moderators, and the immediate superintendence of Mr. J. C. McNair, A. M., a graduate of our own University, and who has been selected for himself an established reputation as an efficient and successful instructor. A well selected Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus is attached to the institution, and weekly lectures, with experiments in philosophy, chemistry, &c., will commence with the opening of the session. Tuition as heretofore, varying according to the advancement of the pupils. Board, washing, room-rent, fuel, &c., \$7 to \$8 per month. Ample provision has been made for the instruction of a limited number of girls, and the services of competent teachers secured. Mr. J. L. Kern will give his entire time and attention to the musical department. Strict morality and thorough scholarship will be required of all the pupils. J. McNAIR, Sec'y. H. ELLIOT, Pres. Summerville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1853. 74-41

NOTICE. In pursuance of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen county, will be sold on Thursday the 9th day of February next, at the Mills, the late residence of Gen. T. Barksdale, dec'd., upon six months' credit, Nine Valuable Negroes, viz—Jack, Ned, Matilda, Charity, Sophy, Eliza, Dolphina, Alexander, and John. Bond and approved sureties required. Sold to pay debts. P. MURPHY, Adm'r. Dec. 31, 1853. 74-51

A Teacher wanted for 12 months, qualified to prepare boys for College. \$450 and board will be paid one to suit and well recommended. A portion of the time a Common School will be taught. Address the subscriber, Taylor's Bridge, N. C. PATRICK MURPHY, Dec. 31, 1853. 74-41

EQUITY SALE. On Thursday, the 19th of January 1854, pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the following valuable TRACTS OF LAND: All that Wharf property in Lower Fayetteville, known as O'Hanlon's Wharf, including the Warehouse on Water street. A Lot in Campbellton, known as the Flaxseed Warehouse Lot, eighty feet by thirty-five feet, 8 inches. An Improved Lot in Campbellton, known as the Whitehead Lot. A Lot on Water street, joining the Wharf Lot, known as the Jones Lot. A Lot and Dwelling House on Gillespie street, South of the Bank of the State, at present occupied by Joseph Aron, Esq. 200 acres of Land, near Mrs. Nott's a short distance from the Western Plank Road. Terms—Five per cent. cash. For the residue, six months' credit, for approved Notes at Bank. ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. & M. E. Dec. 24, 1853. 73-41

NOTICE. Mr. H. S. Wilson, of Kentucky, has on hand Sixty extra fine M'LANE'S supposed to average in height about six feet, well formed, and one year older than he has commonly driven to this market. He will also have a few medium size Mules, four years old, along. He will be at the Gulf, Chatham county, on the 8th day; at Kingsbury on the 11th; at Fayetteville on the 12th; and from thence to Elizabethtown. Those wanting Mules may rely on his being at the above-named places at the time specified, and that he will supply them on reasonable terms, as usual. H. S. WILSON. Dec. 31, 1853. 11