COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Carolinian.

Scientific and Military Academy.

MR EDITOR: I wish through your columns to make a few remarks in reply to an article which appeared in the *Argus* of the 13th, under the caption of "*Scientific and Military Academy.*" In that article the *Argus* takes strong ground *against* the proposed institution, (as provided for in the bill offered by Col. Meares, and now pending before the General Assembly,) and I do not wish that article to go forth unanswered, as the exponent of the wishes of the people of this community, convinced as I am, that a majority of them are in favor of the proposed institution.

As the *Argus* has already furnished a synopsis of the provisions of the bill providing for the Military Academy, I do not deem it necessary to trouble your readers with a repetition of them. I shall confine myself to answering the principal objections of the *Argus*. First, the Argus thinks "it will be an expensive business to get it under way, and when upon its legs it will be of very little account." Of course it will be "*expensive.*" [illegible] is Government, so is the Church, so is alm[illegible] every useful establishment. [illegible] very little account, that remains [illegible] fact, the Military [illegible] States, and are found useful, I think may be taken as proof, however, that a Military School need not necessarily be a useless institution. Bad management might make such a school of "very little account." Nothing else *could*. I hope your readers are not prepared to *anticipate* bad management, *as a matter of course*, of an institution to be established by the State and to be controlled by agents elected by the Governor and Council.

The *Argus* thinks that "every branch of necessary learning" is or may be taught at our State University, and that the energies of the whole State should be concentrated upon the advancement of this venerable institution. If the "venerable institution" situated at Chapel Hill be entitled to monopolize the "energies of the whole State," then I suggest that the first step in furtherance of this policy is to abolish Common Schools, and appropriate the Common School Fund towards advancing the University. That all necessary branches of learning may be taught at the University, we readily concede. But whether the best policy requires them to be taught there is a very different question. To unite a military School with a College organized as Chapel Hill is, would indeed be a novelty. That elements so conflicting as those contained in two such establishments could be made to harmonize, would be a wonder very little inferior to Barnum's "Happy Family." At any rate it is a feat of which no State Legislature that I have heard of has yet been guilty. I do not wish to say anything against the State University, yet I must be permitted to remark that that institution has no reason to complain of neglect. It has a large fund and income secured to it by the State, and a most liberal patronage. It is indeed a credit to the State, and is fulfilling its legitimate purposes admirably.

"As for soldiers," says the Argus, "we have no use for them in times of peace, and a war if one should come would soon turn up those whom nature designed for the business." Why then our militia system? Why then the National Military School at West Point? Why then an army requiring millions at the hands of Congress for its annual support? Our whole system of policy both State and National, recognizes the soundness of the maxim "In time of peace prepare for war;" and it is upon this great principle that the proposed Military School is based.

But a further objection urged by the Argus is, that the proposed institution "will generate a system of disgusting nepotism, by which the sons and nephews, or other relations of adroit politicians will be educated to the exclusion of all others who happen not to be allied to the nominators." The Argus, perhaps, forgets that according to Col. Meares' Bill, the *pay* cadets will be required to "pay a full equivalent for their education." Mankind have not yet become so overly fond of education as to create a *furor* for attaining it at the expense of "a full equivalent." Adroit politicians are unquestionably fond of goverament patronage, but we do not think that they are more distinguished than other classes of the community for paying "full equivalents." As to the beneficiaries contemplated in the bill, they are limited to the number of *fifty*, and must come under the description of persons "unable to obtain an education in any other way." To suppose that the charities of the institution would be conferred on "the enervate sons and nephews of the favored few," as the Argus seems to think, would be to presuppose 1st, that the representatives of the people would be faithless to their trust, and 2d, that this favored few had descended from their lofty and aristocratic position, to become the suppliants for the charities of the State.

But says the Argus, "it will be a nursery of pride, and a seminary in which to educate the worthless spawn of spavined aristocrats, who are too lazy to work and too proud to beg, except for place and for patronage from the public treasury." This is substantially a repetition of the objection which I have just attempted to meet. That a Military School would be a nursery of pride, I am disposed to concede. But it would be a kind of pride in which we are somewhat deficient, viz: *State pride.* If it should become a nursery for this feeling, then I say, let the School be established at any cost. That it would be a nursery for arrogance and excessive pride, more than other literary institutions, I am not prepared to admit. The possession of a "little learning" is a dangerous thing to the weak and silly, whether that learning be scientific, military, or classical, as almost any man of ordinary observation can testify.

The objection urged by the Argus that it would increase the patronage of the Governor to too great an extent, can, I think, be easily answered. Says the Argus:—"The Superintendant, the Professors and Cadets, are all to get their appointments from him." Now the cadets (except the thirty to be appointed by the Governor and Council) are, according to the bill in question, to be selected by the Commoners and Senators and presented by them to the Governor, and he is to appoint them. So we see that this branch of the dreaded increase of patronage will *not* be in the hands of the Governor. Moreover, the patronage of the Governor is now extremely slender, and the vesting in his Excellency the appointment of a Superintendant, four Professors, and thirty cadets, need not be regarded as a dangerous concentration of power in the hands of our Chief Magistrate..

The Argus objects further, that the proposed institution would be converted into a political machine for the hoisting up or letting down of public opinion, and that the choice of cadets would be regulated by the political affinities of the applicants. Now, how this could be the case we are at a loss to conceive. The bill under consideration leaves the Governor no election in the matter. The cadets are selected by the Commoners and Senators and presented to the Governor, and by him are appointed. Now if the School is to become a political machine as predicted by the Argus, you must first suppose that the members of the Legislature have been made the tools of the Governor. That this can be done is a sheer impossibility. If it can be, then is the division of powers by the Constitution into Legislative, Executive, and Judicial an absurdity.

"And sixthly," says the Argus, "It will furnish a rich harvest for contractors and jobbers who will provide rations and other accommodations for this *State Institution*, and think it meritorious to fleece the public and enrich themselves at the common expense." This I think is assuming rather too much. It is hardly probable that any such iniquity will be allowed. If contracts have to be made, they can be let out (as the Government contracts are for supplying the Army and Navy) to the lowest bidder. You might just as well object to the building of a new jail in Cumberland, on the ground that some contractor would build the house and make a profit on his contract.

I have thus briefly endeavored to meet the principal objections urged by the Argus against the proposed Military Academy. I wish to [illegible] would the Arsen[illegible] would be a capital location. The place is healthy, water good, and buildings capacious and substantial. The position would be a *central* one to the State generally, and in all respects admirably adapted to the purpose in view. L.

Cotton Bales and Moscow.

There are many historical mistakes—historical mistakes which no one will be permitted to explain. For instance, it was stated soon after the battle of Buena Vista, that General Taylor said to the commander of his artillery, "a little more grape, Captain Bragg." It was conclusively proved that Gen. Taylor could not have uttered these words—that he was too far off to have been heard if he had uttered them; and besides, the gallant captain himself testified that they were never spoken at all.

The parade yesterday—the beating of drums and so forth—called to our minds the military hallucination which we have just mentioned, and also suggest to us two other hallucinations connected with war, which have but little foundation in fact.

In the first place we would mention that the belief is prevalent that our soldiers were fortified with cotton bales at the battle of New Orleans. We were not at that battle, but we have good authority for saying that there were no cotton bales used on that occasion. Our troops did not fight under any such shelter. A few bales of cotton goods were flung into the breastwork; but no breastwork was made of cotton-bags or bales. We make this statement in full and complete earnestness. General Jackson always denied the cotton-bale story, and one of his aids—as gallant and as truthful a man as ever lived—told us with his own lips, that if there was a cotton bale on the field of Chalmette, he never saw it.

The other delusion which we would mention, refers to the burning of Moscow. Most people believe that Moscow was consumed when the great Napoleon invaded Russia. This, too, is a mistake. That ancient city—the oldest of all modern cities—was hardly scorched. Things around and about it were consumed. In some places the suburbs were burnt, but there was no burning which deserves the name of a conflagration. Therefore, we say that Moscow never was burnt, and that there were no cotton bales at New Orleans.—*Wash. Sentinel.*

HEALTH OF JUDGE MASON.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, under date of January 5, writes as follows:

"Mr Mason, our minister at Paris, who was seized with apoplexy ten days ago, yet lies in a critical position. One half of his body is paralyzed; he is only rational at intervals, and the improvement which takes place from day to day is so slight as not to remove the constant fear as to the final issue of the disease. Owing to the danger which always exists in this malady to a recurrence, and from the unwillingness which Mr Mason will feel to continue longer to occupy himself with the affairs of his office, he will, no doubt, should he happily recover from the present attack, resign his post and return home. It would be impossible not to feel the liveliest sympathy for the afflicted family of our minister, who, in this last calamity, have experienced the truth of the melancholy adage that misfortunes never come singly. Mr Piatt, and his brother-in-law, Mr Kirby, are conducting the business of the legation."

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.—The universally accredited theory, that the Moon is un inhabitable because she has no atmosphere, has received, from a recent discovery, a blow that will unsettle it, at least. That the Moon' as far as we have yet been able to examine her, has no atmosphere, or at least none of sufficient density to conform to our opticle laws and the demands of any animal life known to us, is unquestionable. But this can be positively affirmed of only one side of our satellite; for, as will be remembered, although she revolves upon her axis, she constantly presents but one side to the earth. Now it has been discovered by calculation, and demonstrated as a geometrical fact, that the Moon's centre of form is eight miles nearer to us than her centre of gravity, through which, of course, her axis of revolution must pass; or in other words, this side of the Moon is 16 miles higher than the other. If, therefore, we suppose that the Moon has an atmosphere such as ours, it would be of such extreme rarity on the only side exposed to our observation, that for optical effect and animal life it might as well not exist. For mountains upon the Earth, none of which are over five miles above the level of the sea, have been ascended to a height at which life could not be supported for any length of time, and still mountains have stretched above the panting traveler. What then must be the atmosphere at four times such an elevation. The conclusion seems inevitable that although the hither side of the Moon is uninhabitable for want of an atmosphere, the remote side may be perfectly adapted to animal life. It is at least certain that the mere want of atmosphere perceptible to us, is no longer conclusive as to the unhabitableness of the planet that rules the night. We announce this discovery on the authority of one of the most eminent mathematicians and astronomers in the world. It will soon be formally declared in a scientific quarter.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

A French officer while making a reconnoisance near Sebastopol, was knocked down by the wind of a cannon ball, and the shock was so severe as to cause a paralysis of his tongue, so that he could neither move it nor speak. Obtaining leave of absence, he returned to Marseilles, and placed himself under medical treatment. After a few shocks he could move his tongue with more facility, and at length, after an unusually powerful shock, his speech was restored, and he was fully recovered.

Free Suffrage.

From the Raleigh Standard.

This great measure has passed its third rea[illegible] ing in the Senate of this State, by five vote[illegible] more than the Constitutional majority, and no[illegible] goes to the House of Commons for the acti[illegible] of that body.

The bill was so amended as to meet all th[illegible] objections urged against it by those who in[illegible] sisted so strenuously on guarding the ballo[illegible] box from "foreign" influences; and yet tho[illegible] who thus insisted, determined evidently to b[illegible] satisfied with nothing short of the defeat of Fre[illegible] Suffrage itself, voted against the measure. I[illegible] is provided by the bill that no person shall vo[illegible] for Senator who is not "a native or naturaliz[illegible] citizen of the United States"; and this pro[illegible] sion is made, not because it appeared to [illegible] necessary, but to quiet certain apprehensio[illegible] whether well-grounded or not, and to settle t[illegible] question in so many words for all time. U[illegible] questionably, in our judgment, no foreign b[illegible] person can now vote without having been [illegible] turalized; the federal Constitution, the d[illegible] sions of the Courts, the opinions of emin[illegible] jurists and statesmen are broad, ample a[illegible] complete on this point, any custom in thi[illegible] any other State to the contrary notwithst[illegible] ing. The substitute of Mr Boyd is, there[illegible] no concession to the feeling no[illegible] an existing fact, made with the view ab[illegible] ferred to.

The bill, as we have stated, now goes to t[illegible] House of Commons, for the action of that bod[illegible] We sincerely trust the friends of the measu[illegible] in the House will present one front—*vote do[illegible] all amendments*, and pass the bill at once by t[illegible] requisite majority. The representative of t[illegible] landholders have made a tender of this gre[illegible] right to the constituents of the members of t[illegible] Commons—the bill through which this tender is made appears to have been perfected—it has the approval of a large majority of the Senate; and this being the case, and as the principle involved has been so often approved at the ballot-box and in the Legislature, the people will naturally look to the Commons for prompt, direct and final action.

We publish below the bill as it ppssed the Senate on on the 17th inst:

A BILL to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate,

Sec. 1. *Therefore be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three fifths of the whole number of the members of each house concurring,) that the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five, shall be amended to read as follows:

Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceeding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General [illegible] setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed; which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State; and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

COL. KINNEY'S EXPEDITION.—The great enterprise known as Colonel Kinney's expedition to Central America has not only captivated the imagination of the young and adventurous, but it appears to have held out such flattering and substantial inducements to men of capital and high social and public position, that we are not at all surprised that some of the most prominent men in the country have manifested a disposition to embark in an undertaking which promises results far beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine. Among the gentlemen spoken of as likely to take a leading position in the new republic is ex-Governor Bell, the distinguished representative in Congress from Texas.

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.—The bill now before Congress for the construction of a line of telegraph from some point on the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at San Francisco, provides for a right of way through the public lands, and that the lines shall be constructed by individual enterprise and at individual expense. The Government are to have free use of the line to the extent of 8,000 words per month, in consideration of which two millions of acres of land, in alternate sections along the line, are to be donated to the parties building the telegraph. The estimated cost is $1,150 per mile, which for the whole 2,400 miles (estimated distance) will be $2,760,000. The annual cost of operating the line will be $350,000 and 50 operators and a force of 250 men will be employed on the line. The plan embraced the location of testing tubes at intervals of five miles, and working stations at average distances of 400 miles.

The Secretary of the Navy recommends that Congress authorize the construction of seven steam sloops-of-war, of less than eighteen feet draught of water, to carry an amount, each of about twenty or twenty-two guns of heavy calibre. Their cost will be about one-half of the same number of steam frigates.

Mr Dobbin remarks in his letter to the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, that the plan he recommends is a regular, gradual, steady increase in the number of ships, and the precautionary steps of re-placing in the yards, as rapidly as possible, the timber used up in building the frigates and proposed sloops.

DURATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE.—Lord Lindsay states that, in the course of his wanderings amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by its hieroglyphies to be at least 2000 years of age. On examining the mummy after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beauteous dahlia.

☞ A pious old gentleman told his son not to go under any circumstances, a fishing on the Sabbath; but, if he did, *by all means to bring home the fish.*

[illegible]-handed Outrage.

[illegible] Resisted and the Officer Shot.

[illegible] part of Cabarrus County in the [illegible] Pioneer Mills, was the scene of the [illegible] affair, a few days ago, that it [illegible] our duty to record.

[illegible] Nelson Slough, an acting officer of [illegible] having sundry warrants in his hands [illegible] William Teter, residing near Pioneer [illegible] down, on Friday last, taking Robert [illegible] Esq., one of the Plaintiffs with him, [illegible] house of said Teter, for the purpose of [illegible] on some Cotton, he had heard that [illegible] on hand. He found the cotton in [illegible] house, went in, levied on it, and he [illegible] of the smoke-house door, Teter, [illegible] his purpose; presented [illegible] him, the whole charge consist[illegible] balls entering his right leg, just [illegible], shattering the bone in a fright[illegible] Teter then turned to Mr Morrison [illegible] if he had his gun loaded he [illegible] him also, and told him if he did not [illegible] from there he would kill him.

[illegible] Morrison rode to the nearest neighbors' [illegible] one or two gentlemen to go over to [illegible] while he posted off for a Physician.—[illegible] arrived, and after some difficulty [illegible] incarnate, had Capt. Slough [illegible] house, where he examined his [illegible] was sent for and Capt. [illegible] Morrison, where his wound was dressed and he was properly cared for, after which Mr Morrison came up to town and laid the facts of the case before the proper authorities. Our Sheriff, summoning a posse of Officers, immediately set out in pursuit of the blood-thirsty villain, but he had made good use of his time and sloped, and up to the time of going to press had not been arrested. It is feared that Capt. Slough will lose the limb, as it is thought the bone is so badly shattered that amputation will be necessary.

We hope the scoundrel will be brought to justice and dealt with summarily, as he is said to be an outrageous character, having attacked a Division of the Sons of Temperance, some time ago, because they were initiating one of his sons.—*Concord Gazette.*

Rescue of a Captive Indian Girl.

The St. Paul Pioneer gives an account of the capture and inhuman treatment of a young Chippewa girl, by Sioux, into whose possession she fell, and her rescue from a horrible death, by a white man. Last summer a hunting party of Chippewas encountered a band of Sioux who were out upon the war path. The former were defeated, and all except three, who made their escape, and this young girl, were massacred. The maiden endeavored also to make her escape, and jumping into a canoe, put out upon Otto Tail lake. The pursuers followed and overtook her, when she threw herself into the water, and endeavoring by diving and hiding in a cluster of weeds to elude them. The chief threw his tomahawk and wounded her badly in the side, and afterwards stunned her by a stroke upon the head with a paddle. The "brave" resolved to retain her as his wife, and brought her to his wigwam, where he had already two wives. Their jealousy was aroused, and the young Chippewa girl was constantly maltreated, the squaws literally putting coals of fire upon her head and cutting her with knives. She resolved to commit suicide, to end her troubles. But this idea was not liked by her savage retainers and they resolved to enjoy one of their ancient [illegible] by burning the victim at the stake. The fact becoming known to Joseph Campbell, the Sioux interpreter he determined to effect her rescue, and going to the village, found and carried off the girl, who was subsequently placed in the charge of the commanding officer at Fort Ridgely, and after her wounds were healed conveyed to Fort Snelling and thence home to her band.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Augusta Constitutionalist thus notices the result of the recent election held in Atlanta, Georgia:

"But few elections have been held recently but what the know-nothings received the credit of success, particularly if the democratic ticket was defeated. We have always viewed this so-called party as short-lived. Oil and water can be mixed, but will soon separate if the mixture is not kept well shaken. So the democrats and whigs. Some few may be misled—and that, too, honestly; but the principles which divide the democratic from the whig and all other parties, are so much at variance, that should the former, under an erroneous impression, be led to support a ticket got up by the latter, the day of repentance soon comes round.

"Witness the result in Atlanta on Monday last. The know-nothings, we understand, ran a regularly-nominated ticket; the people—that is, the democracy—another; and we are informed by a telegraphic despatch, and through a private source, that the know-nothing ticket was completely routed."

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Preston (England) Chronicle gives the following anecdote: A good while ago a boy named Charlie had a large dog which was very fond of water, and in hot weather he used to swim across the river, near which the boy lived. One day the thought struck him that it would be fine fun to make the dog carry him across the river, so he tied a string to the dog's collar, and ran down with him to the water's edge, where he took off his clothes, and then, holding hard by the dog's neck and bit of string, he went into the water, and dog pulled him across. After playing about on the other side for some time, they returned in the way they had come; but when Charlie looked for his clothes, he could find nothing but his shoes! The wind had blown all the rest into the water. The dog saw what had happened, and making his little master let go the string, by making believe to bite him, he dashed into the river, and brought out first his coat, and then all the rest in succession. Charlie dressed and went home in his wet clothes, and told his mother what fun he and his dog had had. His mother told him he did very wrong in going across the river as he had done, and that he should thank God for making the dog take him over and back again safely; for if the dog had made him let go in the river he would most likely have sunk and been drowned. Little Charlie said: "Shall I thank God now, mamma?" and he kneeled down at his mother's knee and thanked God; then, getting up again he threw his arm around his dog's neck, saying. "I thank you too, dear doggie, for not letting go." Little Charlie is now Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

PAYING PREMIUMS FOR PEWS.—In Dr. Adams' church, New York, the premiums on thirty-five choice pews amounted to forty-five thousand dollars. The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes:

"At the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, the seats are annually rented. People wish to hear Beecher discourse just as they crowd Burton's Theatre, and consequently are willing to pay. In his church one hundred and seventy-eight seats were taken at a premium of $1,343 for only one year's use. The total revenue of the church from the rent of pews is about $13,000. Beecher's salary is $7,000."

News Items, &c.

HOUSE AND ITS CONTENTS DESTROYED BY FIRE.—We regret to learn, that on the 7th inst., Mr David Iles, of this county, had his House destroyed by fire, together with all his household furniture, wearing apparel of himself and family and all of his money, supposed to be $400 or $500, and his bonds, notes and accounts. Mr Iles and his family were absent from home at the time of the fire, and it is thought the house was first robbed and then set on fire.—*Halifax Republican.*

ROBBERS.—Last evening, we are informed, that the room of the Jailer, in town, was entered by a burglar or burglars, and his pocket book containing $157 50, lying within three feet of his head was taken by the rogues. The idea of robbing a jail is something new, we must say. A ten cent piece was left the unfortunate official as a remembrancer. The residence of a gentleman on 3d street was likewise entered last evening, but the rogue was detected in time, and succeded in making his escape. We heard of a similar case last week, where $100 was taken from the port-mounaie of a citizen while asleep. Our citizens cannot keep too careful an eye on their premises.—*Wil. Herald Jan. 22d.*

MORE OF RUM'S DOINGS.—We have been informed by a gentleman from Chatham that Mr J. Stuart, of that County, came to his death suddenly on the [illegible] been to a sale during the day and had indulged quite freely in his cups. He left the sale in a state of intoxication to go home and not arriving there in due time fears became aroused for his safety and search was made. He was found by a fence in a neighbor's plantation with a log of wood across his forehead, his skull broken and himself a lifeless corpse! It is supposed that in his efforts to get over the fence he pulled the log upon him, it having been used as a prop, and thus caused his death.—*Raleigh Age.*

EARTHQUAKES.—On Tuesday the 16th inst., the shock oi an earthquake was felt in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—Five orphans placed in charge of a lady residing in Maspeth, L. I., were suffocated some nights ago under the following dreadful circumstances: They were all put to bed in one room by a domestic, who, in order to make them more comfortable, kindled a coal fire in a stove and closed the room tightly. The escape of gas and the impure air suffocated all five of the little sleepers.

DR. GRAHAM IN THE STATE PRISON—*Infamous conspiracy.*—The story started by the New York Times that Dr. Graham had been drinking brandy at Sing-Sing prison, and, by consequence, quarrelling with his keepers, is pronounced "cruelly false" by the Albany Atlas, which adds:

"This falsehood has, undoubtedly, done Dr. Graham great injury, and we think that all the facts in the case (and it appears there were facts as disgraceful in their nature as was the falsehood itself) should be made public. It is said that certain officials at the prison, not pleased with the action of their superiors in placing Dr. G. in the position assigned him, sought to bring him into trouble by administering certain drugs. These drugs had their effect upon the doctor, but not such as described. He was not 'crazy drunk,' nor had he any knife to 'brandish.' These were the things the conspirators hoped for, but their hopes were not gratified. Truly there is villany within prison walls as well as without."

IMPORTANT WILL CASE.—One of the most important cases which has come before the Courts in our State for several years past will be commenced before the Circuit Court for Baltimore county this morning. The case is that of the heirs-at-law of Rachel Colvin, vs. Richard Colvin Warford and others, devisees. There are two wills, by the last of which the property is devised to the parties in question. The will is disputed on the ground that the testator was not of sound mind and signed the will under influences. The amount of the property involved is from $200,000 to $400,000, and the case will probably occupy three or four weeks, as there are a large number of witnesses on both sides, and some four or five lawyers are engaged by each of the principal contesting parties.—*Baltimore American.*

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.—We learn from the Petersburg (Va.) Express that John W. Rice, of that city, formerly of Brunswick county, has been guilty of committing forgeries by which he has swindled the banks of Petersburg out of $20,000, and individuals in the country and in New York out of $30,000 more. He fled from Petersburg last week, as soon as he failed to honor a note due in bank, and his guilt thus became known. The Express says he was about the last man in this State that our community would have believed guilty of forgery; indeed, the confidence exhibited in his candor and probity by all who seemed to know him was of a most flattering nature to him as a gentleman and as a man of business habits.

THE TIMES IN NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent writes: "Agreeably to a resolution passed by the common council, a force of two hundred laborers were hired yesterday to pull down and remove the ruins of the old City Hall buildings in the Park, fronting on Chambers street. The poor fellows, as you may guess, were right glad to get this opportunity to labor, and they seemed to go to work with an earnestness and a good will never seen under ordinary circumstances. From 800 to 1,000 of their less fortunate brethren stood looking on with hungry stomachs, and nothing to do."

☞ Sixteen newspapers have been suspended in San Francisco. Hard times smashes 'em up.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE,

Jan 21—Str Flora McDonald with boat Gen. McRae (Cape Fear line) with goods for A A McKethan, E Belo, M Russell, W M Parker, Island Ford Co, J M Worth & Co, Thompson & Haines, J H Lindsay, T Regan, C T Haigh & Sons, Union Co, Winbourn & Witty, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, Hauser & Wilson, A A F Seawell & Bro, D Beard, Lassiter & Co, J Hussey, J W Field, Worth & Utley, R G Lindsay, M W McNair, H L Myrover & Co, J Cowles, Dr R D Dixon, A M Jackson, J Worth & Sons, E Davis, J M & D Worth, J W Thomas, G W Williams & Co.

Jan 20.—Str Fanny (Lutterloh & Co's Line,) with passengers, and goods for J N Smith, S T Hawley & Son, S W Tillinghast & Co, M Brown, W H Carver, Jones & Lett, D & W McLaurin, J H & J Martine, W McKay, T J Patrick, B A Howell & Co, E J Hale & Son, Rev B Craven, Miss M Holmes.

Jan. 23.—Str. Gov. Graham, (Cape Fear Line,) with goods for J M Worth & Co, J M Worth, R G Lindsay, J Kendall, Silver Hill Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J S Banks, J Beard, Worth & Utley, Deep River Co, Lash & Moore, Holt, Murray & Co.

Jan. 23 and 24—Strs. Rowan and Fanny, (Lutterloh & Co's Line,) with passengers, and goods for C Lutterloh, T R Underwood, J W Powers & Co, Bryant & Pritchett, J N Smith, Foulkes & McRae, J H & J Martine, Mrs Lucas, W McIntyre, Ray & Pearce, Mrs Wilkinson, G McNeill, A W Steel, H L Myrover & Co, W H Lutterloh, D & J McRae, D Kelly, A J O'Hanlon, P Taylor, Worth & Utley, Cook & Johnson, P P Johnson, R Gray, Stedman & Horne, C T Haigh & Sons, J W Baker, McDonald & Whaley, S T Hawley & Son, A Jenkins, J M Morehead, A A McKethan, D Ochiltree, R W Kinlaw & Co, J O Booth.

LAND FOR SALE AND NEGROES TO HIRE.

I have a tract of 5000 acres of LAND, with a 20 Bbl. Still and all necessary houses to carry on the Turpentine Business. It is convenient to the Plank Road to haul the Spirits, or to the River for those who may want it for timber. And should the purchaser of the land want he can have for the year 40 NEGROES, also, waggons and mules. If applied for soon a bargain will be given.

Terms very liberal. JAS. G. COOK.

Jan'y 20, 1855. 28-2t

Sons of Temperance

FEMALE ACADEMY,

AT LUMBERTON, N. C.

The exercises of this School were resumed on the 15th inst., under the superintendence of Miss Jane E. McLauchlin.

Tuition, per Session of 5 Months:

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic,	$7 00
English Grammar and Geography,	9 00
Classics and Mathematics,	12 00

Lumberton, Jan'y 15. R. E. TROY, Pres't. 2t.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to W. F. MOORE, either by note or account, will confer a favor by settling at once, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

ALSO,

All persons indebted to W. F. & E. F. MOORE, are requested to settle, as they are anxious to have all their accounts closed by cash or otherwise.

Jan. 20, 1855. 28 tf

SELLING OUT AT COST.

As I intend changing my business, I will sell my entire stock of [illegible] AT COST. Persons wishing to buy bargains will do well to call and purchase cheap for cash.

I would sell out my whole stock of dry goods and Groceries, at cost, if any person wishes to purchase for the purpose of going into the business.

R. D. DAVIS.

January 20th. tf

N. B.—All persons indebted to me by note or account are respectfully requested to call and settle immediately, as longer indulgence will not be given.

January 20th R. D. D.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools, held January 4th, 1855, the Report of the Chairman, properly certified as correct by the chairman of the Committee of Finance, was laid before the Board, approved, and ordered to be enrolled.

Edward Lee Winslow was appointed Chairman for the year 1855.

The following Committee-men were appointed:

Dist. No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Chas Harrington.
2—Ellis Rollins, Henry Holleman, Wm D Smith
3—John A Senter, Allen Betts, Alfred Pegram
4—T O Johnson, L McKinnie, A Brady
5—William Sexton, John Green, Willis Johnson
6—William Gardner, Daniel Cutts, John Love
7—Daniel McLeod, Wm Barnes A J Turlington
8—E Stewart, William H Green, Daniel Stewart.
9—R J Norris, W T Rhodes, Neill Stewart.
10—James Hodges, Nathan Tart, Furney Tart.
11—Jonathan Wood, Wm Harris, Lewis Jackson.
12—C Price, Daniel McLeod, Daniel Graham.
13—Levi C Wade, Daniel Bain.
14—John Murphy, John McPhail, Dugald McPhail.
15—Ezekil King, Farq'd C Armstrong, Jno McPhail.
16—Robert Williams, James Guy.
17—Jno Holmes, Hector Strickland, Reuben Fisher.
18—Newsom Autry, Wilson Faircloth, Alex. Maxwell.
19—John Murphy, James T Blue, Geo W Holmes.
20—John McDaniel, Randal McDaniel, Jas Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M H Seawell, Jona E Averitt.
22—Thos Teabout, Joseph Downing, Isaac T Melvin.
23—D L Smith, D S West, William Davis.
24—John P McLean, Nathan King, M J Buie.
25—Giles Ham, John Colvin, Randal McMillan.
26—Benjamin Smith, James Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—Henry Elliott, John Elliott.
28—W L Williams, John McNeill, Jr, A S McKay.
29—S D Pipkin, C Parker, Samuel Parker.
30—John L Atkins, Neill McLean, Arch'd Cameron.
31—Neill McLean, Danl C McLean, Malcom McLean.
32—Mark Wade, John L Bethea, Jonathan Holly.
33—James M Turner, Neill Clark, Alex'r Gilchrist.
34—Nathan Butler, Neill Clark, Daniel Lashley.
35—John McRae, Daniel McLean, Alex'r Morrison.
36—Wm McDugald, Alex McPhail, Murdoch McLean.
37—Danl McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.
38—Hector McNeill, James S Harrington, Duncan McArthur.
39—Alex M Cameron, Malcom Dove, Angus Munn.
40—S E Johnson, John McDonald, A C Buie.
41—Rob't Smith, Arch'd McCollum, John Smith.
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Arch'd Patterson.
43—Alex Campbell, John L Campbell, Arch'd Ray.
44—R D Gillis, Rob't Graham, Lauchlin Bethune.
45—W L McDiarmid, Philip McRae, Jno C McLean.
46—
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Arch'd Ray.
48—Chas Munroe, John Brown, Angus Ray (Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Dan'l Black.
50—Malcom McGregor, John Ray, Alex McDugald.
51—D S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.
52—Arch'd Buie, Neill McQueen, Job Culbreath.
53—Alex'r McDonald, Wm Adcocks, John R Little.
54—John C Ellis, Jas A Byrne, Rich'd P Freeman.
55—Neill G McNeill, Jno McDonald, Angus McLean.
56—Wm Butler, Isaac Hollingsworth, James Butler.
57—Angus McGill, Jesse Ellis, Malcom McDonald.
58—Jas G Cook, John A Worth, A E Hall.
59—Duncan McArthur, Alexander McPherson, John Gardner.
60—W J Anderson, Isaac B Hawley, John W Baker.
61—E W Barge, J T Warden, W T Frizell.
62—Thos J Johnson, Joseph Arey, Jno P Lenoard.
63—James Sundy, Chas D Nixon, Theo Evans.
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew C Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Rob't McKinnon, David Murphy.
66—
67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.
68—Arch'd Ray, Malcom Gillis, Malcom McInnis.
69—H A Williams, Joseph Adams, William Partin.
70—Chas Munroe, John A McKethan, Neill R Blue.
71—Neill Smith, Sam'l Johnson, Lauchlin Cameron.
72—Jas McKay, Peter Bolton, Hugh McPherson.
73—D P McKethan, Angus Darrach.
74—William A King, John Cashwell, G Jackson.
75—N H Jones, James Cashwell, Raiford Smith.
76—C H Cofield, Alfred Smith, H S Gower.
77—Henry Averitt, William Carter, Henry Carter.

Balances due the Districts, as follows, Jan'y 1, 1855:

No 2,	$61 90	No 26,	$ 1 40	No 58,	$ 59 36
3,	47 20	27,	34 00	59,	45
5,	181 20	28,	2 00	60,	71 40
7,	78 80	30,	34 00	61,	66 96
8,	74 80	31,	14 00	62,	100 30
10,	106 00	32,	34 00	63,	280 45
11,	87 67	33,	47 80	65,	7 53
12,	111 10	35,	6 80	66,	66 25
13,	96 90	36,	120 20	67,	46 31
14,	30 00	39,	12 85	68,	13 17
15,	64 00	40,	85	69,	35 67
16,	85 25	45,	34 00	70,	34 00
17,	17 10	46,	12 40	71,	34 00
18,	76 50	49,	4 00	72,	33 00
20,	78 55	52,	65	73,	34 00
22,	57 73	53,	16 45	74,	92 30
23,	18 20	54,	34 00	75,	26 60
24,	35 15	57,	23 20	76,	16 75
25	67 20				

The following sums due to the Board, Jan. 1, 1855:

No 1,	$ 6 26	No 21,	95	No 47,	$6 00
4,	20 60	29,	3 40	51,	2 00
9,	2 05	37,	2 00		
19,	46 56	41,	1 00		$89 82

Resolved, That the following be the boundary of District No. 77: Begin where the line crosses the Wilmington Road, up the road to the master District line, thence with that line direct to Cape Fear River.

Petition to divide No. 1 and 4 considered and laid on the table.

Petition to divide No. 33 laid on the table, and recommendation that the District have a school in each end.

Mr Surle's account was referred to the committee-men in the District.

Resolved, That the apportionment for the year 1855 be $1 for each child; and that all Districts having 40 children, or less than 40, be paid the sum of $40.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chairman.

January 17th. 28-3t

OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.

Notice to the Traveling community.

The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks a continuance of the same. He assures those who may patronize him that no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. His house is equal to any on the Wilmington and Raleig