

able to any unconstitutional law which might take place in reference to that institution. Last of all, with regard to peaceful and civil remedies, there is the Supreme Court of the United States, ready to pronounce the annulment of any unconstitutional law which might unconstitutionally impair such rights; and there is also a sense of responsibility on the part of the Senators and Representatives to their constituents. But last, though I trust in God the occasion for its exercise will never arise, there is that right of resort to arms and to make forcible resistance when oppression and tyranny become insupportable.

Nor is this great interest of the South, this institution of slavery, the only one to be affected by the fact that it is a minority. Is it peculiar to that interest? No, sir. How is it with the fishing interest? How with the navigating interest? They are both greatly in the minority. How is it with the manufacturing interest? In the minority. How is it with the commercial interest? In the minority. In short, without continuing the enumeration, every interest in this country is in the minority except that great and all-pervading interest of agriculture, which extends from one end of the country to the other. We must be reconciled to the condition which is inevitable. There is all reasonable security against any abuses which may be inflicted in the progress of events, which you can no more arrest than you can seize and hold the beams which are poured forth from that great luminary of the system of which we compose a part, or than you can stop in its onward course the flowing of the Mississippi river, and compel it to turn back to its sources in the Rocky and Alleghany mountains. It is utterly vain to suppose you can acquire that equilibrium of which you have heard so much, between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding portions of the Union. It is not necessary, I hope; it is not necessary, I believe; but, whether it is or not, it is unattainable, by the operation of causes beyond all human or earthly control. And to oppose the immutable and irrevocable laws of population and of Nature is equivalent to a demand for the severance of the Union.

I conclude by repeating that here are five wounds which, by the committee of compromise, are proposed to be closed. Sir, I know what may be said. I know it will be said that agitators will, even after the passage of all these measures, continue to agitate; that the two extremes will still cry out for their respective favorite measures; that the Wilcox proviso, although Territorial Governments will be established, will be pressed, to be added by a supplementary act, or to be incorporated in the constitutions which these Territories may establish. I know it may be urged—indeed, I have heard it stated on this floor, "Pass all your measures, and we will cry out for repeal." I know something of the nature of man. I know something of the nature of my own countrymen. I speak, also, with the aid of history. At the time of the memorable Missouri compromise, as at this—and I have been unable to determine in my own mind whether more solicitude and anxiety existed then than now—the whole country was in an uproar, on the one side, for the admission of Missouri, and on the other for her exclusion. Every legislative body throughout the country—I believe there were twenty-four then—had denounced or approved the measure of the admission of Missouri. The measure was finally carried by a small majority; only six in the House of Representatives, where the great struggle, where the long-continued exertion, was carried on. And what were the consequences which ensued throughout this distracted country? The act was every where received with joy, and exultation, and triumph; and the man who would have dared to interrupt the universal and deep-felt and all-pervading harmony which prevailed throughout the country in consequence of that adjustment, would have stood rebuked, and repudiated, and reproached by the indignant voice of his countrymen. And I venture to say, if this measure of compromise goes to the country with all the high sanctions which it may carry—sanctions of both Houses of Congress and of the Executive and of the great body of the American people—to a country bleeding at every pore, to a country imploring us to settle their difficulties, and give once more peace and happiness to them—I venture to say that the agitation will be at an end, though a few may croak and halloo as they please. There are a few miserable men who live upon agitation, men who are never satisfied until they can place themselves at the head of a little clique of agitators, and, fastening them to their tails, go to the Democratic party and say, "I take me, I am a good Democrat, and I will bring to you this capital which I have, and ensure your success;" or go to the Whig party and say, "I take this little balancing power which I possess, and I will enable your party to triumph over their adversaries." I venture to say they will be hushed into silence by the indignation they will meet every where, in their vain and futile attempt to prolong that agitation which has threatened this country with the most direful calamity which in all the dispensations of God could befall it.

Sir, I am done. I would say much more, but I cannot longer trespass upon your time. I did not expect to have said so much, and my physical powers will not permit me to say more.

On Sunday and Monday last over 3,500 passengers arrived at New York from Liverpool, Havre and Rotterdam.

A patent brick machine has just been put in operation at Savannah, which turns out 25,000 to 30,000 bricks per day.



HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. Wednesday, June 5.

The Whig State Convention will meet at Raleigh on Monday next, the 10th of June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

Death of a Senator.—The Hon. Franklin H. Elmore, Senator from South Carolina, died in the city of Washington on Wednesday night last. The National Intelligencer of Thursday says, "he expired at his lodgings in this city last evening, after a brief illness, and has thus early followed to the tomb the eminent statesman whom recent place he so recently arrived here to fill. Mr. Elmore was a man of pure and elevated character, and of the most amiable manners, and few gentlemen were so much esteemed as he was by those who knew him."

Branch Mint at New York.—The bill to establish a Branch of the Mint of the United States passed the Senate on Wednesday. A section was added to it, on the motion of Mr. Badger, providing that before the law shall take effect, the State and city of New York shall pledge themselves not to tax the mint as an institution or as property.

WHIG CONVENTION.

A Convention of delegates from the Captain's Districts within the counties of Orange and Alamance met at the Masonic Hall in this place on Thursday last, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the said counties in the next Legislature. On motion, Giles Mebane was appointed Chairman, and George W. Jones Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, on motion, a committee of fifteen was directed to be appointed by the Chair to nominate suitable candidates. The following gentlemen composed the committee: Hugh Waddell, Wm. Lipscomb, Thomas Speed, Squire D. Ulmstead, Dr. O. Long, James R. Albright, Edwin M. Holt, Richard Brees, James Woods, James Collier, Abel Griffin, John Allen, John R. Faucett, Eliza Harris, and Wm. W. Guess.

The committee retired, and after some time spent in consultation, made a report, recommending the following gentlemen as suitable candidates:

Giles Mebane, esq., Senate.
Josiah Turner, jr., Wm. W. Guess, Samuel H. Turrentine, and Jones Watson, esqs., for the Commons.

The nominations were confirmed by the unanimous vote of the Convention.

Hugh Waddell, esq., then arose, and made a thrilling and patriotic appeal in behalf of the Convention, to the nominees, some of whom were present, urging them to accept the nominations tendered them. The appeal was more particularly made to Mr. Mebane, as it was feared that business of a private character would induce him to decline. Mr. Mebane made a very appropriate and handsome speech in reply; but he declined the nomination, giving very satisfactory reasons why he could not accept.

Messrs. Turner, Guess and Watson made their acknowledgments in very brief addresses, and accepted the nominations.

A committee was appointed to inform Mr. Turrentine of his nomination, and request his acceptance.

We learn that a Convention of the Whigs of Alamance, was held at Graham on Tuesday, to nominate a candidate for the Senate in place of Giles Mebane, esq., who had declined. After consultation, Chesley F. Faucett, esq., was nominated, and confirmed by the meeting with great unanimity. On being informed of the nomination Mr. Faucett came forward and accepted it, in a speech which gave great satisfaction to the Whigs present.

Mr. Samuel H. Turrentine having declined the nomination tendered to him by the convention at this place on Thursday last, we learn that the Convention in Alamance nominated, for the vacancy Col. D. C. Parrish, of Flat River, and a committee was appointed to inform him thereof.

The Democratic Convention held in this place on Friday last, nominated the following ticket:

Capt. John Berry, Senate.
Caldwell Jones, jr., esq., Dr. Bartlet Durham, Dr. D. A. Montgomery, and George Patterson, for the Commons.

Sheriff.—James C. Turrentine and Richerson Nichols, esqs., are candidates for the office of Sheriff for the county of Orange.

THE EXAMINATION.

Caldwell Institute.—The examination of the classes in this institution commenced on Wednesday the 29th of May, and was continued until Friday evening. The Students generally stood a good examination in Mathematics, Greek, Latin and English. It is to be regretted that so few of the Trustees found it convenient to be present. The exercises of the examination closed with public speaking on Friday night, by representatives from the Union and Adelphean Societies, all of whom acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable. The following are the young gentlemen who appeared as representatives:

From the Adelphean Society.
Ephraim H. HARDING, of Milton. Declaration, "Reflections on the death of Adams and Jefferson."
ROBERT J. HICKS, of Granville. Original, "Fall of Hungary."
JAMES A. MONTGOMERY, of Lexington. Declaration, "Character of Napoleon Bonaparte."

James R. Wallis, of Orange. Original, "Reign of Queen Elizabeth of England."
From the Union Society.

Alexander M. WASSON, of Hillsborough. Declaration, "Speech in behalf of the Greeks."
FARRISBURG N. HALL, of Charleston, Va. Original, "French Revolution."

REYNOLDS H. L. BORN, of Gates county. Declaration, "National Recognition the Foundation of National Character."

JENNINGS KOOPER, of Alabama, who had been selected to deliver an Original piece, was called home a few days before the examination, so that the Union Society was not fully represented.

The number of students connected with the Institute the past session was sixty-eight; and with few exceptions they sustained a high character for morality and correctness of behaviour, and evinced a good degree of diligence and attention to their studies.

It will be seen, by reference to the advertisement in to-day's paper, that the Trustees have determined to introduce a course of studies better adapted to those young men who intend completing their education in this institution. We are glad to see this, as we have thought that the system of education in our high schools was somewhat defective in this respect, that young men are taught the theoretical parts of a science only, and when they go out into the world and attempt to reduce it to practice they are frequently much at a loss. Theory without practice is of little use, and practice is greatly assisted by scientific knowledge; it is highly desirable, therefore, that both should go together. The Trustees will accomplish this end by the introduction of a more thorough course of Practical Surveying, Mensuration and Astronomy. In this respect young men will enjoy advantages here which few schools or colleges in the country furnish.

The next session will commence on Thursday the 11th of July.

Mr. & Mrs. Barwell's School.

The examination in this institution began on Wednesday the 29th ult. and continued two days, concluding with a "Soiree Musicale" on Thursday evening. The young ladies, we are gratified to learn, displayed a highly commendable proficiency in their studies, and afforded great gratification to their parents and friends in attendance. The teachers in this school have earned a reputation which has secured for them a large number of scholars; and although they have considerably extended their means of accommodating boarders, so great has been the increase that the Principals find themselves again under the necessity of enlarging their premises; which addition they hope to have completed by the beginning of the next session.

The useful branches of education are perhaps taught as well in this school as in any other in the whole southern country; and the teachers in the ornamental branches are competent and faithful in their departments. The Drawings exhibited displayed great skill and taste in the teacher and proficiency in the pupils; and the Soiree by the Music scholars was delightful, as the large audience who attended we doubt not are willing to testify.

Rail Road Guide.—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Geo. R. Holbrook & Co., 114 Nassau Street, New York, a copy of their "United States Rail Road Guide and Steamboat Journal." It contains "Official Tables, with hours of departure of trains, stations, miles, fares, time, &c. on all the Railroad and principal Steamboat lines in the United States; and other valuable matters for the travelling public." It is published on the first Monday in each month; price 12 cents.

We have also received a similar publication, from Mr. Curran Dinmore, 123 Fulton Street, New York.

They are done up in a small and neat form, very convenient for the pocket, and will be of great use to the traveller.

The Florida Indians.—A gentleman lately from Tampa Bay has informed the Savannah Georgian that there is no prospect of the removal of the Indians. Gen. Twiggs has recently had an interview with Billy Bowlegs, who told him positively that he would not remove; and that if it was not satisfactory to the whites, the Indians would go into the swamps, and if they wanted them they must be hunted up. The number of warriors is estimated by Gen. Twiggs at ninety-seven, although others estimate the number much greater. A new delegation of Arkansas Indians have gone down in the nation, but there are no hopes of inducing Bowlegs to emigrate.

The Compromise.—Senator Foote publishes in the Union, letters from the late Secretary Robert J. Walker, David Stewart, and Waddy Thompson, all highly approving the proposed compromise of the territorial and other exciting questions.

Robert Stange, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Mr. Foote, has also expressed the opinion that, under all the circumstances, the Compromise bill ought to pass.

A recent public meeting in Charleston, S. C., adopted a string of resolutions against the terms of the Compromise.

Frightful Cave of the Bank.—The caving of the bank of the Mississippi at this place (Helena) seems to be in a great measure arrested, but on the opposite side of the river in the State of Mississippi, there has been, within the last few days, a frightful falling in; for more than half a mile up and down the river the bank has fallen in to the width of 100 to 150 yards! and on Wednesday last a frame house, belonging to the estate of the late J. M. Halbert, caved in. Another building, on the same premises, will perhaps share the same fate. It is thought that as much of the bank has caved in, on that side of the

river, (opposite) within three or four weeks, as there has at this place in the last year.

Nashville Convention.—The Hon. Walter T. Colquitt, formerly U. S. senator in Congress, from Georgia, has accepted the appointment of Delegate to the Nashville Convention, and has come out in a long letter denouncing the compromise in all its features.

The citizens of Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba counties are holding meetings for the purpose of exciting the people to build a plank road to connect with the South Carolina railroads, either at Charlotte or Yorkville.

Free Suffrage.—Mr. Holden has made quotations from our remarks on "free suffrage," some time ago, and confounds them with "equal suffrage," on which we have since said a few words.

If our friend of the Standard will take note of the language we used on the former occasion, he will perceive that its force is directed against the levelling and demoralizing doctrines of those who advocated "free suffrage"—such as "the desecration of the Bible and the abolition of matrimony," &c. The Standard's advocacy of "free suffrage," at the last Governor's Election, we believe to be a humbug, got up for party effect; and so it proved to be at the ensuing session of the legislature. After the democracy got into office, they forgot all about their great love for the "large liberty" of the people.

In regard to the question of "free suffrage," "the election of judges by the people," we take our position now and intend to stand to it. Let the matter be submitted to the people, by an act of the next Legislature. Submit to them, the true sovereigns, the decision of this. If they decide that the Constitution shall be altered to this effect, all will be right. We belong to the old Republican School—not to the "progressive democracy," that has "progressed" out of sight of all the ancient republican landmarks. We go for the sovereignty of the People, not the sovereignty of Clubs and Cliques.

W. L. Com.

The Standard of last week learns, from notices in the New York Express of the late anniversary proceedings of certain anti-slavery associations in that city, that the Wesleyan Methodist Convention has anti-slavery Missions in Virginia and North Carolina—one of the reports stating that three of their ministers "are laboring with great success" in these States, &c. The Standard is also informed that "one of these Missions has been at work during the past year, in Guilford, Stokes, and other counties in the upper part of the State," and recommends, if the law will not reach him, that "the people take him in hand, in open day, and compel him to leave the country."

It is a proper occasion to say, we understand that bills of indictment were found against two men of the Wesleyan connexion, at the late term of the Superior Court in Forsyth county, for circulating an incendiary publication, and that one or both have been arrested and bound over. Thus, the law, we presume, will be found sufficient to preserve the rights and peace of all concerned, without the last resort suggested by the Standard, which scarcely any circumstances could justify, and which would give these "missionaries" what they probably desire, to wit: the notoriety and eclat of popular persecution.

Greensborough Pat.

The Rutherford Banner, in its zealous hostility to Gov. Manly, comes to some strange conclusions. It proclaims that Buncombe county has, by the resolutions of its late meeting, "repudiated Gov. Manly."

Now, while we know of no refusal on the part of Gov. Manly to sanction the principles laid down by the Buncombe meeting,—there was no requirement on the part of the meeting that the candidate for Governor, no matter who he may be, shall adopt them all. One of the resolutions gives the delegates instructions to select the most available (whig) candidate. If it be decided that Manly comes up to that important requisition, then Buncombe, and we hope Rutherford too, at last will give him a full support.

If we understood the position of Mr. Manly on "free suffrage," he was perfectly content to leave the question to the people;—his efforts were only directed against the absurdity of "Reid's humbug," as it was dubbed, because the proposition, in that shape, would have no good practical effect—it either went too far, or not far enough.

Greensborough Pat.

New Method of Melting Metals.—We saw in operation on Saturday, at the store of the Agents, Messrs. Thompson & Oudsluy's, (Baltimore), one of Barron's Patent Blast Furnaces and Wind Chest Tables, for supplying a constant and even blast of any required pressure. With a furnace six inches in diameter, a crucible, capable of holding two pounds of melted metal, was filled with pieces of copper and without any flux it was melted and poured in four minutes. The fuel used was but little over one quart of charcoal, (about one-third of the quantity consumed in the old-fashioned process.) The blast can be regulated at the pleasure of the operator, and is suited to the most delicate operations as well as the heaviest work of the silversmith or jeweller. The arrangement is very simple and compact, and no mechanic or blowpipe operator should be without it.



The Cuba Expedition—its Failure.

We gave in our last a Telegraphic account of the landing of Gen. Lopez, with some six hundred adventurers, at Cardenas, on the island of Cuba; the capture of the town, and the hasty retreat; all of which has since been confirmed, and full particulars given. These particulars we find condensed in the Wilmington Chronicle, as follows:

A portion of the Cuba adventurers, numbering about six hundred men, under the immediate command of Gen. Lopez, landed at Cardenas, on the Northern coast of Cuba, from the Steamer Creole, at 2 o'clock on the night of the 18th inst. They were transported from New Orleans in the steamer and two schooners. When off Cuba, the whole force went on board the steamer for the convenience of landing, and the schooners were sent back. Cardenas is 35 miles from Matanzas, and 90 from Havana. It is connected with Matanzas by a Rail Road. The population of the town is from five to six thousand. The garrison consisted of about 50 men.

The adventurers were divided into two regiments and a battalion, called the Kentucky and Louisiana regiments, and the Mississippi battalion. Shortly after the men landed and were formed in companies, the fighting commenced, the regular Spanish force being aided by militia and volunteers. The Mississippi battalion was sent to take possession of the Rail Road depot, engines, cars, &c. This was done after a sharp contest, and a capture made of twice their own number of armed troops, holding them as prisoners. The fighting soon became general. A combined attack on the Citadel, commanded by the Governor, was commenced, and continued until about sunrise, when Gen. Lopez applied a torch to one of the doors of the building, and the lower part was soon in flames. Nevertheless, the Spanish Garrison continued long after to keep up a destructive fire from the flat and parapetted roof above. It was not until it became manifest that the building would blow up, that the Governor of the city, officers and garrison, came down and surrendered. They fought gallantly. The town was surrendered by the authorities to the invaders, and preparations were made for pushing on to Matanzas by the Rail Road. Ammunition and stores were placed in the cars. At this point of time, the resolution of the invaders failed them, and they became clamorous for a re-embarkation on the Creole. Lopez consented, the ammunition and stores were carried back to the steamer, and the men began to gather on board. Whilst going on board, a company of lancers arrived and attacked them. Several were killed on each side. At 8 o'clock the steamer got away, leaving a few drunken fellows on shore. It is estimated that the invaders had from thirty to forty killed and wounded altogether; the Spaniards nearly one hundred killed and wounded. Capt. Logan, of the Ky. regiment, was so badly wounded that he died the next day. Three or four others of Lopez's officers were slightly wounded. There was a general feeling of hostility evinced towards the invading force, instead of that sympathy which was looked for, and that is assigned as the reason for the speedy departure.

The Governor of Cardenas and some officers of the army, who had been taken prisoners, were carried on board the Creole, but were set at liberty and sent on shore when at a short distance from the harbor. The Creole was put on the course for Key West. The next day, a Spanish man-of-war steamer hove in sight, gave chase, and all but came up with the Creole. She got to Key West however in safety, and the adventurers landed. General Lopez, and one of his aids, a Spaniard, took passage at K. W. in the Havana and Charleston Steamer Isabel, and were landed at Savannah on Saturday morning last. A notice of their presence there being sent to Washington by telegraph, an order from the President was returned by the same conveyance, directing them to be arrested. The order was executed, and they were taken before the Judge of the U. S. District Court, but there being no evidence to criminate them, they were discharged. On Sunday Lopez left for Mobile, expressing his determination to prosecute his plans on Cuba at all hazards.

This is chapter the first, and we hope it may be the last, of the mad-cap attempt of a horde of lawless adventurers to revolutionize Cuba. It appears that the Cubans were totally unprepared for a movement of this kind. Even the convicts, whom the expedition liberated, joined in opposition against them. The emigrants from the United States at Cardenas were found to be as hostile as the Cubans. It is related of one of them, that in the morning he gave a sumptuous breakfast to a number of officers of the expedition, and in the evening was killed charging at the head of a company of lancers. The Wilmington Journal, in closing its account of the transaction, says:

The idea of attacking an Island upon which is concentrated the very flower of the Spanish army, amply supplied and perfectly disciplined, with a force

of six hundred men, is perfectly ridiculous. It is to be hoped that the Cubans will be suffered to open the ball for themselves the next time they feel inclined to dance to the music of musket balls.

A proclamation has been issued by the Captain-General, declaring Cuba and its dependencies in a state of siege, and under martial law; that all prisoners, whatever their number, who shall have belonged to the invading bands, shall be, immediately shot; and that all inhabitants of the Island who shall in any way connive at, or sympathize in the movement, shall share the same fate.

A Host.—Many of our newspapers a short time since published an account of an insurrection among the slaves of Monroe county, Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer asserts, on the authority of W. Erskine, esq., of Monroe county, that the statement is entirely without foundation.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The new Royal mail steamship, *Asia*, arrived at Halifax on the 27th ult., bringing a week's later intelligence from Europe.

In England the matter regarding foreign policy is daily assuming a more serious aspect. The French and Russian Governments are greatly dissatisfied at the turn affairs have taken, and the Ministers from both governments had left England. This gave rise to a variety of speculations.

Generally, the political news is unimportant.

The Cotton market was animated and firm at last quotations, on all qualities except fair, which has advanced 1/8 per lb. Sales of week ending the 17th amounting to 48,000 bales, of which 8,000 were taken by speculators.

The Committer's quotations are: Fair Orleans 7 1/4; Mobile 7 1/4; and fair Up-land 7.

Caldwell Institute, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on Thursday the 11th of July.

It has been deemed advisable, in order to meet the wants of young men who do not design to graduate in any college, to introduce a more popular course of Natural Philosophy, and devote more time to Practical Mathematics than is usual in Schools or Colleges. To effect this it has been determined to lay aside Analytical Geometry, to extend the course on Surveying and Mensuration, and introduce Practical Astronomy.

The next session is the regular time for a class to commence the study of Latin.

It is very important for all students to be present at the beginning of the session.

Any further information relating to the school can be had by applying to the President, the Rev. A. Wilson, D. D.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. W. NORWOOD, Secretary.

June 4. 35—

The Raleigh Register and Standard, Fayetteville Observer, and Watchman and Observer, Richmond, will give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to Dr. O. F. Long, Treasurer, for payment.

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY.

THE present session of this Institution will close on Saturday, June 15. It is expected that Dr. W. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College, will deliver an address on Education. Classes will be examined on the day previous. The public are invited to attend.

On the same day, South Lowell Division S. of T. will celebrate its Anniversary. A Bible will be presented by the Ladies.

Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to be present, and unite with us.

JAS. A. DEAN, Principal.

May 27. 35—

\$10 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 24th ultimo, a negro boy by the name of EL LICK, about twenty years old, about five feet six or seven inches high, and will weigh about one hundred and forty pounds. A reward of five dollars, if taken in the county, or ten dollars if taken out of the county, will be given to any person who will take up said negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or confine him in jail so that I can get him.

GEORGE C. RAY.

June 1. 35—4w

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Hatch, dec'd. at the May Term of Orange county Court, 1850, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. He also requires all who are indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same forthwith.

MANLY SNIPES, Ex'r.

May 28. 34—

Notice.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a Boy by the name of CALVIN; said boy is about thirty years of age, about five feet high, heavy built, and is quite black. Also, a Girl by the name of NANCY, about twenty-five years of age, of yellow or copper color; she is unusually slim. I will give five dollars each for the apprehension and delivery of said negroes to me.

DANIEL THOMPSON.

Mt. Willing, N. C. May 28. 34—

To Builders.

THE committee appointed by the North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference, to whom was assigned the duty of soliciting contributions for the erection of the Graham Institute, having succeeded in raising an amount sufficient to justify the commencement of operations, will proceed to let, to the lowest bidder, the contract for the erection of a suitable Brick Building, at Graham, on the 15th day of June next. Specifications made known on that day.

JOHN R. HOLT, Chairn.
S. F. WATSON, Sec'y.