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AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY
SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

...are the plans of fair delightful peace,
...warp'd by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH. N. C

Saturday, March 29th, 1851.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for Western States, assisted by J. R. SMITH, J. T. ...T. JASON TAYLOR, J. W. ARMSTRONG, ...RIN LOCKE, W. RAMSAY, Dr. JOSHUA ...DSWORTH, ALEX'R. R. LAWS, and A. J. ...LEY.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery, ...is our General Travelling Agent for the States of ...ama and Tennessee.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South ...Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling ..., assisted by WM. H. WELD, JOHN COL..., JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WELLING..., E. A. EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, P. ...KE, JOS. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and ...S. D. NICE.

MR. STEELE'S SPEECH.

The Speech of this Gentleman, in the late Legislature on the general bearing of the Slavery question, appears in our issue of to day. The Speech is characterized by very considerable ability, and while differing from many of its sentiments, we ...ly accord to Mr. Steele the credit of a consci... ...s and independent conviction.

MADAME BISHOP'S SECOND CONCERT.

Madame BISHOP'S second Lyric Concert on ...sday evening, was full as numerously attended as the first. Yarbrough's elegant Saloon was ...ded to overflowing with the beauty, fashion, ...intelligence of our sylvan City, and there ..., so far as we know, few or no exceptions to ...general admiration with which the merits of ...distinguished cantatrice were regarded.

We cannot pretend to criticize the performances of Madame B. It would be no easy task to discriminate, where all pleased us exceedingly; ..., to our judgment, the Somnambulism scene ...m Bellini's famed Somnambula, was executed ...h more effect and talent than any other. The ...er notes were admirably well-managed, and ...ughout the power, dramatic execution and expression were grand, indeed. Signor NOVELLI'S ...e is one of the richest bass voices we have ...heard, and, in a chorus, in full Opera, would ...justly considered very fine.

This visit of Madame BISHOP, and the recent ...t of Mr. DEMPSTER, have developed one gratifying fact, which, under the circumstances of the ..., has seldom been put to the test, viz: that ...re exists in our community an appreciative ...te for music—music, we mean, of that higher ...r, which *refines* the feelings, the *heart*, by its ...ence, at the same time that it gratifies the ...with evidences of what science superadded ...ature can effect in the way of *execution*. We ..., unquestionably, hitherto, been strangers to ...style of music. It is our misfortune, and not ...fault, that such has been the case; and it is ...hoped and expected, that the full houses ...the correct appreciation with which the above ...d celebrated vocalists have been received ..., will have the effect of inducing others, of ...lly eminent merit, to come to our midst, in ...future.

CAPITOL SQUARE.

But one thing is now wanting to render our Capitol a pride and ornament to the City; and ...t is the improvement and decoration of the ...ounds. All strangers speak of this *want* of ...d to a noble conception.

During the occasion of the great Jubilee in ...eigh, in 1844, on account of the visit of Mr. ...ay, one day, after dinner, Mr. C. and some fif...n or twenty gentlemen, visited the Capitol.—...entering the Senate Chamber, some one laughingly moved that the gentleman from Guilford ...e the Chair. Whereupon, His Excellency, ...v. MOREHEAD, took the hint—and the Chair—and announced that the Senator from Ken...ky was entitled to the floor. Quick as thought, ...Clay uncovered himself, placed his chapeau ...der his arm, stepped out into the aisle fronting ...e Chair, and having addressed—"Mr. President," ...th one of his graceful bows, launched out into ...glowing eulogy upon the noble edifice in which ...y were then deliberating—the grandeur of its ...sign—the Architectural taste displayed in its ...ception—its brilliant execution—the superb, ...overpowering magnificence of the massive structure, destined to stand for ages like the Coliseum ...Rome, a splendid monument of the enlightened ...rit that planned, and the munificent liberality ...t executed the glorious work. Here it stands ...d here it will stand perhaps forever. Yes, sir, ...enerations yet unborn will gaze with reverence ...d admiration on this stupendous pile; and will ...nor the memory of this generation for having ...complished this noble chef d'œuvre. The Architect might have proudly looked upon it as ...went out of his hands, and pronounced it 'good.' ...is perfect said Mr. Clay—absolutely perfect!—...Why, Mr. President, should not this great Temple, consecrated by the genius of Freedom—and ...se glorious old Oaks, its familiars, hallowed by ...e—be *appropriated exclusively* to the sacred ...rposes for which they are intended? Why ...uld not the People's House and its beautiful ...virons receive the same care as the mansion and ...rounds of a private gentleman? Sir, I move that ... dollars be appropriated to the construction ...f an Iron Railing around the Capitol Square.—...e question was put and carried nem. com.

The party then adjourned to the Commons ...all; his Excellency was again called to the Chair, ...d gave the floor to the gentleman from Wake, ...r. Badger. Whereupon, Mr. B. advocated the ...ppropriation, and it passed the House unanimous...ly. So it had the *forms* of a Law of the Land.

Whether that *informal proceeding* had anything ...to do with the subsequent enclosure of the Capi..., ...by suggesting the manner in which the thing ...ould be decently done, we know not. At all ...events, the revival of the anecdote may have some ...ffect in turning the attention of our citizens, or ...State or Municipal authorities—as the one or the ...other may have the inclination or the power—to ...what is really a great draw back to an otherwise ...splendid monument of State pride and liberality.

CORRECTION.—The number of Farms in the County of Buncombe is 1112, instead of 2287, as published in the recent Census-Table, which appeared in this paper.

DEATH OF JUDGE MOORE

We are much pained to hear of the sudden death of the above gentleman, who died on Monday last, of apoplexy. Judge MOORE was profound and able as a professional man, and a most estimable gentleman in the private relations of life.

A NEW NAME FOR SEWARD.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Mirror bestows upon Seward the highly appropriate name of Uriah Heep, and says "Though, in the Senate, Uriah Heep, was 'very' umble,' yet he feels that he 'has some power,' and let me tell you the power of William H. Seward is fearful to destroy, but not to increase; his embrace is as deadly as the Anaconda, his kiss as traitorous as that of Judas. Woe to him that trusts him."

All who have read "David Copperfield" will be struck with the likeness between the cringing yet venomous Uriah, and the cold and subtle Senator from New York. We hope that he may be as like Uriah in the defeat of his purposes as in his character.

☞ A Correspondent of the "Charleston Mercury," who very properly takes into consideration the well known aphorism, that "discretion is the better part of valor," writes that journal as follows:

"South Carolina advocates resistance almost to a man, and we are not prepared to say that in no event will she secede alone, nor do we desire that she should come to any such determination. But we do say that she does not stand pledged to go out of this Union by herself, and we think that to adopt any such pledge at this time would be most unwise. Associated as she is with other States equally aggrieved and equally brave, shall she assume to disregard their counsels and precipitately pursue measures which may foil the very ends she may aim at? She has been counselled, by the measures of her Southern allies, to wait yet longer. Shall she venture to presume that, by disregarding this counsel, she will gain their sympathies?"

The consideration here alluded to, suggests the Baltimore "Patriot," that South Carolina is associated with other States equally aggrieved as herself and equally brave, is one that naturally presents itself to any mind that reflects at all upon this subject; and the inference follows quite as naturally that while Georgia remains quiet and while Alabama and North Carolina are willing to abide by the Compromise and to test its results, there can be no special occasion of distress to South Carolina—no peculiar cause of grievance which could render it necessary for *her* to take ground different from that occupied by sister and neighboring States having like interests with herself and similar institutions. The idea that by a decisive course on her part precipitating extreme measures, she would compel other Southern States to go with her, whether by force of sympathy or by the apprehension of worse consequences if they held back, is an idea which ought not to have influence upon the action of the considerate people of that State. It points to desperate measures with the doubtful support of a forlorn hope at the best.

A COINCIDENCE.—Major Noah has, for ten years past, edited with ability the New York *Sunday Times*, a weekly paper, issued every Sunday morning. It is somwhate remarkable, as a coincidence, that he should have died, as he did, at half past eleven o'clock, on Saturday night, just as the last number of the tenth volume of his journal was going to press—making a round decade from the time he commenced it until death terminated his labors. Mr. Noah was for forty years, off and on, connected with the public press. The sterling benevolence of his lifetime renders his memory fragrant, now that he is dead and gone. He is said to have died as he lived, serene, intelligent, and hopeful. Peace to his ashes!

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Unity of the Human Race; proved to be the doctrine of Scripture, Reason and Science. With a review of the present position and theory of Professor Agassiz; by Rev. Thomas Smyth, D. D., Member of the American Association for the advancement of Science. New York, George P. Putnam, 1850. *At Turner's, Raleigh.*

This is a Volume of about 400 pages, embracing but a little more than had been published in a Newspaper of Richmond Va., in numbers under the same Title. And though very few of our readers, if any, need arguments to convince them that all the varieties of the human race are descendants of the same parent Stock, yet as this position has been questioned by a few individuals of some distinguished reputation in the walks of Science, and as the subject has an intimate bearing upon the credibility of the Scripture, it is more than a matter of mere curiosity to examine into the varied evidences by which the Unity of the Race is triumphantly sustained. As the reading public must have already been apprized through the Newspapers of the South, the subject was discussed in the literary conversation Club of Charleston during the visit of Prof. Agassiz to the city, in 1846;—and this discussion gave rise to the Volume now under notice, as well as to a very interesting Volume of the Rev. Dr. Buchman, who as a naturalist is said to be not inferior to Agassiz, Nott, Morton, or any other defender of the opposite hypothesis. In the work now under consideration, Dr. Smyth has taken a comprehensive survey of the whole subject in its relations to Scripture, Reason and Science. The argument is comulative, and the conclusion, therefore, depends not on any one line of reasoning, but upon the combined effect of all. Some are in themselves incomplete, and others only presumptive; but on the doctrine of probability, the concurrence of so many distinct lines of proof in establishing the original unity of the human race is equal to the closest demonstration. It is by no means a superficial book, as the multitude of authorities referred to and introduced, clearly show; and the information which it furnishes on collateral points will amply repay an attentive perusal. In those cases, where not a shadow of doubt exists in relation to the subject, the reader will find his faith greatly strengthened by the variety and weight of evidence which are here presented. Dr. Smyth deserves, and will doubtless receive the thanks of the Christian public for his timely volume. Nor is this the first effective rebuke which infidelity has received from his ready and able pen. We read this work with deep interest, as it came out by piece-meal in the paper before mentioned, but we have seen it stated in an article from the Southern Review of Columbia within a few days past, "that the labours of the author in its preparation were one chief means of inducing the malady which has for a time exiled him from his home, his friends, his church and his indefatigable efforts in the cause of truth and righteousness." We only add that the work has been received with high encomiums, both in this Country and in Europe, where it has been re-published.

JUDGE SPRAGUE'S CHARGE

We publish to day, as a matter of interest to our readers, the following extract from the Charge of Judge Sprague, delivered to the Grand Jury on the opening of the U. S. District Court at Boston, in relation to the trial of the persons charged with aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach. It is a calm, dignified and conclusive exposition of the law and the constitution, and if not as decided in its general tone as we might have wished, is still worthy of the eminent and impartial Jurist, Judge S. completely annihilates the pretext of the "higher law," and the justification of perjury, set up by the unprincipled leaders of a deluded and degraded faction; and maintains the truth of the doctrine that "to obey the law of the land is to obey the will of God."

In this part of the country the convictions of our understanding, our moral sentiments and our religious opinions were adverse to the institution of slavery. Hence some are ready to conclude, in the first place, that the provision of the Constitution for delivering up fugitive slaves must be morally wrong; and, in the next place, that laws made to carry it into effect are to be disobeyed and resisted.

Neither of those propositions legitimately follow from the premises.

As to the first. The States, without the Constitution, would be to each other foreign nations. The first duty of every nation is the preservation and protection of its own citizens. It is for this, primarily, that political societies are formed and their restraints submitted to. If, then, any nation finds that hospitality to foreign fugitives is inconsistent with its own peace and safety, it has a right to refuse such hospitality, and to say to all such foreigners, we cannot receive you among us, and if you come, we must deliver you up to the dominion of your own goverment; and it may rightfully make a compact with such government for such delivery. Whether the peace and safety of the nation do in fact require or authorize such compact it is for the nation itself to decide, and its decision is to be submitted to, and its engagements faithfully performed.

Those therefore, who have the strongest convictions of the immorality of the institution of slavery, are not thereby authorized to conclude that the provision for delivering up fugitive slaves is morally wrong, or that our fathers in Massachusetts did not act wisely, justly, humanely, in acceding to the compacts of the Constitution.

But, secondly, even those who go to the extreme of condemning the Constitution, and the laws made under it, as unjust and immoral, cannot, even upon such an assumption, justify resistance. In their views, such laws are inconsistent with the justice and benevolence and against the will of the Supreme Lawgiver, and they emphatically ask, which shall we obey, the law of man or the will of God? I answer—obey both. The incompatibility which the question assumes does not exist. Unjust and oppressive laws may indeed be passed by human governments. But if infinite and inscrutable wisdom permits political society having the power of human legislation to establish such laws, may not the same infinite and inscrutable wisdom permit and require the individual, who has no such power, to obey them.

Can you say that it is His will that we shall rise up in forcible resistance, overthrow the power of the Government, and instead of the peace and security of organized society, introduce the dominion of anarchy and violence? Are such the appointed means for their abrogation? Unjust laws have always existed. Until a recent period, poor and honest debtors, were even here oppressively imprisoned; and in England, stealing, to the value of more than a shilling, was punishable with death: and their code numbered more than one hundred and fifty capital offences. The wise and the good saw that these laws were cruel and unnecessary. They did not rush to arms or counsel disobedience.

But by the diffusion of knowledge, by reason and persuasion, they changed the public mind, and the laws were peaceably ameliorated. The fruits of justice and benevolence like those of the natural world, are to be matured by mild and genial influence. The punishment of death is still inflicted by our laws. Many good men firmly believe that society has no right to take the life of one of its members. With them a capital punishment is the highest injustice and the greatest wrong that can be inflicted. But they do not counsel resistance to convulse society and overthrow the Government, but quietly and conscientiously submit to the peaceful execution of the law.

But we are told by some that the law being morally wrong, conscience tells them to resist it. Conscience, indeed, is to be reverenced and obeyed but still we must remember that it is fallible, especially where rights of others are concerned and may lead us to do great injustice. Some have an impression that it is the divinity within them unerring and infallible. Hence they cannot believe or conceive that opposition to their views can be conscientious. It is this lurking fallacy, this tacit assumption of personl infallibility that makes them intolerant toward others, and inaccessible to argument. I speak not of those who believe that they have special inspiration from above that a miracle has been wrought for their guidance.

Such are beyond the cope of human reason; and fit subjects, either of consecration or a mad house, according as their belief is founded on reality or delusion. But with those who are under the dominion of the established laws of the moral intellectual world conscience is fallible. The annals of the world abound with enormities committed by a narrow and darkened conscience. A man may incur great moral guilt, not indeed by following his conscience, but by neglecting the means of rectifying and enlightening it. Its dictates are varied, not only according to the moral constitution but the intellectual power and extent of information of the individual. The purer the motive, the more extensive the knowledge and the greater the mental ability, the more enlightened will be the conscience, and the more correct its decisions.

Again, certain strangers seek an asylum amongst us. One class of our citizens see in them only fugitives from oppression, whom we can easily and securely receive and protect. Another class believe that they bring with them not physical but moral contagion, that their presence will endanger the public peace and individual safety, that it may embroil us with other States, and bring upon us the sufferings and horrors of external and internal war and confusion The one class urge the obligations of hospitality and benevolence; the other the obligations of self preservation, and the sacred duty of preserving those whom nature and society have committed to their protection.

Both are equally sincere, conscientious and resolute. Which shall yield? Is there no force? Yes! And the arbiter must be society, organized society, pronouncing its regularly constituted agents. This is the embodied conscience of the political community. To this not only is each individual bound to submit, but it is a new and controlling element in forming his own moral judgement. An act which before may have been innocent is now criminal, and its commission not only opposed to the will, but subversive of the order, peace, existence of the political society.

Obedience is a moral duty. This is as certain as that the Creator made man a social being, and designed that he should live, not in perpetual anarchy, but in peace and security; for human government is the only means which infinite goodness has provided for preserving us from unceasing conflict and violence.—To obey the law of the land is, then, to obey the will of God.

The moral faculty or moral judgment being thus fallible, there may be a conflict of consciences. Let me present an illustration. A ship arrives with sick passengers. One class of men insist that the disease is contagious and that they shall not be permitted to land and spread a general pestilence. Another class insist that it is not contagious, and that it would be cruelty to compel them to remain on shipboard, aggravating their sufferings and their danger. With both it is a question of humanity—of conscience.

It may be asked, is resistance never justifiable? Is there no exception? I answer, yes! When oppression present and prospective, is so great as to justify a resort to the ultimate right of revolution. But this is not to be done from impulse of feeling, but from the calm and careful consideration of the dangers and difficulties of the proposed remedy. A wise man will reflect that evils, great evils, must exist under every human Government, that a perfect fabric cannot be made of imperfect materials, and that whatever he may attempt he must still work by and with fallible man, with all his blindness, weakness and passion.

If, after a deliberate contemplation of the convulsions and miseries attending the overthrow of the existing government, and the hazards and uncertainties of establishing a better on its ruins, he firmly believes the permanent happiness of the community requires the attempt, he may conscientiously make it. Under a despotism such a case may occur not unfrequently, but we can hardly suppose it to exist in a republic, where the laws are made by the people themselves, through agents freely appointed for short periods by frequent elections.

In our own country, if there be any who, contemplating the infirmities of our nature and the history of our race, looking at what has been accomplished in all the ages that have passed, and what is now the condition of mankind under all other political institutions, and then looking at our own Government, its history and its hopes, its past performance and future promise, and then desire its destruction in the vain and desperate hope of establishing a better in its stead, they must be inaccessible to reason or remonstrance, and of that unfortunate class in whose minds judgment is dethroned, and monomania holds usurped dominion.

(Correspondence of the Register.)

PETERSBURG, March 22nd, 1851.

MR. GALES: Permit me through your excellent paper, to say a word in compliment to Mr. Charles S. Bulkley, the energetic superintendent of the Washington & New Orleans Telegraph Company, and also to give you an idea of the extensive improvements he has through his thorough knowledge of the science of Telegraphing, wrought upon this line. In the first place he has not only surpassed the old mode of writing, (I mean in distance,) but has made improvements that are truly wonderful, with what is called his connecors. These Connectors are *his* Relay Magnets. Instead of using one Magnet, two or more are used and they act instead of an operator at each station.—Formerly all Southern Messages were sent to Raleigh, N. C., from Washington and from thence to Columbia, S. C., and so on to New Orleans, having to stop at every important Office, or at a certain distance. For instance, not over from four to five hundred miles, and when that was effected, it was doing remarkably well. Instead of sending messages to so short a distance, for instance, from Washington to Raleigh and from thence South; they are sent immediately and direct to Macon, Georgia, a distance of over 1100 miles; and once or twice have messages been sent to Mobile, Alabama, a distance of over fifteen hundred miles, hence saving the time taken in sending these same messages to Raleigh and thence to Columbia and so on until they reach Macon. So they reach New Orleans in little or no time. For instance, a Steamer from Europe is announced in New York and in twenty minutes after her arrival her news is in New Orleans. All of this is due to Mr. Bulkley, who is now in New York making arrangements for connecting the Northern line with this. That line has been leased by the President and Mr. B is now about to connect them in Washington; so writing can be affected with all ease to Columbia, S. C. which will be the Grand Relay Station for Southern messages. Mr. Bulkley deserves much credit for his indefatigable exertions for the improvements which are so indispensably necessary to the interest of the Line, without which it could not get along possibly and do the immense deal of work it now does.

Mr. B. was an Operator himself once and rose from that to the conspicuous post he now fills and does honor to. There is no comparison whatever between the expeditious manner communications are sent to and from different points on the line particularly from New Orleans, now, and what it used to be.—It is now pretty quick work.

Mr. Bulkley has secured his patent which he richly deserved; for it is his own invention and original idea. I would not be surprised if the lines were working before long from New York to New Orleans direct.

Yours &c., C.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER FRANKLIN.
6 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1851.—The steamer Franklin left Cowes on the 8th March, at 1 o'clock 30 m. P. M. On the 9th, at 9 A. M., she passed the U. S. Mail steamer Washington, off Sleepy Island. The Washington was bound for Southampton.

MARKETS.

Cotton—The total sales of Cotton during the past year, in Liverpol, amount to 256,-790 bales. During the week ending 7th, 2,339 bales American, 266 do Egyptian, 260 Maranham, 1,260 Surat, and 50 bales Bengal have been taken on speculation; and 160 American, 70 Egyptian, 1,350 Surat, and 210 Madras, for Egypt. To day we had a fair demand from the trade, and the sales of Friday amount to 5,000 bales. Holders generally are firm, though ⅛d. decline has in some instances been submitted to, though there is really no quotable change from last week.

The Havre cotton market presented no new feature.

MR. GEO. THOMPSON, the meddlesome English abolitionist, now in this country, has lately been censured in England for absenting himself from his Parliamentary duties at this important crisis. The electors of the Tower Hamlets are quite dissatisfied with his conduct, and it is doubtful whether they would give him a sufficint number of votes to secure his return.

A LAY OF LOVE.
BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Yet once again I've seen three,
And my every thought is thine,
Ay, I kneel to thee in worship
As to an idol shrine.
In my spirit's silent chambers,
Where hope may never be,
One lonely light is burning—
'Tis a holy love of thee.

I see thee—oh, I see thee
In the shadows on the river,
I see thee in the moon's sweet beams
That on the bright lake quiver;
I see thee in the mists that move
Like spectres o'er the streams,
And at midnight deep I see thee
In the shadowy world of dreams.

I see thee—oh, I see thee
In the gentle flowers of spring.
And in the tint the rainbow wears
Upon its fleeting wing;
I see thee in the sunset hues
That gush along the west,
And I see thee in the dew drop
That gems the rose's breast.

I hear thee—oh, I hear thee
In the murmuring of the waves,
And in the soft and twilight gush
Of fountains from their caves:
I hear thy voice's music
In each sound that wanders by—
The cadence of the night-bird,
And the wind's mysterious sigh.

I hear thee—oh, I hear thee
In the chime of evening bells,
And in the tone that o'er the deep
At solemn twilight swells;
I hear thee in the forest-lyres
Swept by the breath of even,
And in the low, deep spirit-voice
That tells the soul of Heaven.

I love thee—oh, I love thee—
There's naught in the bright blue skies,
No lovely thing of earth but brings
Thy sweet form to my eyes,
I love thee. and there's not a sound,
A tone to my spirit dear,
A breath from nature's lip, but gives
Thy voice to my ravished ear.

I love thee—oh, I love thee—
Thou art in the darkest hour
To my soul a star, a fount, a bird,
A music-tone, a flower
I love thee, and thy dear thought thrills
Each fibre of my frame,
Like Heaven's own lightning, and my heart
In each throb calls thy name.

I love thee—oh, I love thee.
And I would those words were borne
To thee on every holy breeze
Of eventide and morn;
I love thee, and I would those words
Were written on the sky,
And on each star and flower and leaf
That greet thy gentle eye.

MARRIED.

In Greenville, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., by the Rev. Edwin Geer, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Washington, Dr. Richard Williams, to Miss Henrietta, youngest daughter of Charles Greene Esq., of Greenville.

DIED.

On the 7th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth M., consort of Mr. George W Clegg, and daughter of the late Joseph J. Brooks, Esq., aged about 18—leaving a number of relations to mourn her irreparable loss; with the consoling testimony that she left this for a congenial residence in the regions of eternal bliss.—COM.

RED CLOVER SEED.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Clover Seed, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
March 27th, 1851.
☞ Standard copy.

CLINTON HOTEL,
NEW YORK.
Head of Beekman St., opposite the Park.

The above Establishment has recently been furnished throughout in the most modern style. Its location is central to business and places of amusement with the advantage of being retired from the general confusion of Broadway. The Proprietors are confident their table is unsurpassed by any in the City.
CHARLES & WARREN LELAND

LIBRARY OF HUMOROUS AMERICAN WORKS, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY *DARLEY, Price 50 cents.*

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, March 28th, 1851. 26

OILS! OILS!! OILS!!!

2 CASKS Patent Paint Oil, and 2 Casks Tanner's Oil, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,
200 Gallons Pure Linseed Oil,
400 do Winter Refined Whale Oil,
150 do Lamp Oil (Summer and winter,)
100 do Moclime Oil (a new article.)

A large supply of superior Castor Oil and 15 Baskets Salad Oil daily expected, and will be sold on accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
March 28, 1851. 26

Teachers Wanted.

THE Trustees of Beaufort Male and Female Academy are anxious to secure the services of a gentleman to take charge of the Male department, and of a lady to take charge of the Female department of the Academy.

A liberal salary will be paid to the teachers of either department who shall produce testimonials of proper qualifications to teach the branches usually taught in the higher male and female Schools.

The Town of Beaufort has a most pleasant and healthful location, near the Sea coast of Southern and Eastern North Carolina.

Address Trustees of Beaufort Male and Female Academy.
Beaufort, Feb 22nd, 1851. 17 5t

LADIES KID AND MOrocco Walking Shoes, and Goat Skin Bootees, just received from the Manufactory, by JESSE BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh March 25th, 1851. 27

SPRING GOODS FOR
1851.
At No. 13. Fayetteville St.

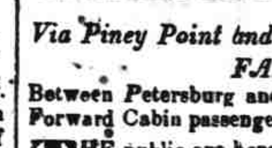
THE Subscriber is now receiving an assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:
Chameleon, figured and plaid, Chene and Foulard Silks,
French, Scotch and English Lawns, a great variety,
French Ginghams and Prints,
Plain and Figured Linen Lawns,
Barege Delaines and Bareges, plain and figured,
Silk Grenadines, Batistes and Tissues.
Rich Embroided Robes, white and colored,
Rich Embroided Swiss Dresses, a great variety,
Jaconets and Cambrics, plain, plaid and striped,
Book, Mull, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins,
Rich Embroided Crape Shawls,
Lace, Muslin and Barege Mantillas,
Lace Capes, Berthes, Collars and Cuffs,
Lace and Muslin Sleeves and Muslin Bands,
German and English Hosiery of all kinds,
Silk and Merino Drawers and Vests,
Alexandre Kid Gloves, Gents and Ladies,
Richardson's Housewife Linens, medium do.
Table damask, Napkins and Doilies,
A large assortment of Towelling, all prices.
Cotton and Linen Sheeting 6-4 to 12-4 wide,
Table and Piano Cloth Covers
Marsailles Quilts, Brown French Linens,
York Mills and London Long Cloth Shirtings.
Lace and Edgings of every description,
All kinds of fashionable dress trimmings,
Coats' Spool Cotton and Marshall's Linen Thread,
English Pins and real Hemmings Needles,
Fancy Soaps, German and French Cologne.

GROCERIES.

BEST Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Stuart's Sugar House Syrup,
Java, Old Gov. and Mocha Coffees,
Best Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black Teas,
Worcester Sauce, Olives and Capers,
Old Madeira, Port, Sherry, Hock and Champagne Wines.
Cheap Wines for Cooking,
Best French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum,
Isley, Monongahela, and Old Rye Whiskey,
Sperm, Adamantine, and Hulls Candles,
Wood and Willow Ware, and Porcelain Kettles,
Stew pans, Furnaces, Toasters,
Best Segars, and chewing Tobacco.
J. B. G. ROULHAC.
March 28th, 1851. 26

The Medical Society
Of the State of North Carolina.

THE Second Annual Meeting will be held in the City of Raleigh, on the third Wednesday of May next, it being the 21st of the month, at which time the Annual Address will be delivered by Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh. It is desirable that as many Counties as can make it convenient to be represented may do so, as business of importance to the Profession will be brought forward for consideration. Delegates from the County Societies, Associates, and Physicians generally are notified to attend.
WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D.
Secretary.
Raleigh, March 26, 1850. 27



New, Economical and attractive Railroad and Steamboat line to Baltimore and the Northern Cities.

Via Piney Point and the mouth of Potomac.

FARE.

Between Petersburg and Baltimore, $5,50
Forward Cabin passengers, including meals, 4,50

THE public are hereby advised that on Thursday the 3rd April, the swift and splendid Steamer Baltimore, Capt. Alexander McCausland, fitted up with state Rooms and one hundred and fifty Berths, will re-commence running on this route; and on and after that date will run semi-weekly in connection with the Richmond and Petersburg and Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads, between the landing at Acquia Creek and Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Petersburg in the Northern Mail Train at 5 A. M., on Mondays and Thursdays, will arrive at Acquia Creek about 12 M, where they take the Baltimore. Descending the Potomac, they have a view of its fine scenery by day light, and arrive at Piney Point about 5 P. M., and at Baltimore in the course of the night.

This Line, it will be seen, avoids entirely the wide portion of the Bay and, of course, in a great degree any danger of rough weather and sea sickness. and Passengers by it going farther North, have the advantage, on their arrival at Baltimore, of remaining for the night, free of charge, on board a boat having superior accommodations, and avoiding the expenses at Hotels.

Returning, Passengers leave Baltimore on Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M. and arrive at Richmond the next day about 12, M.
THOMAS DODAMEAD.
Sup't R. & P R. R.
March 28th, 1851. 26 4m

REMOVAL.
NEW WHOLESALE BOOK AND STA- *TIONERY ROOMS IN*
NEW-YORK.

MASON & LAW, successors to the long established house of HUNTINGTON & SAVAGE, Publishers of School and music Books, and Jobbers of Books and Stationery generally, have removed from their old location to the new and commodious Ware Rooms just completed, No 24 PARK ROW, on the site of the old Park Theatre, opposite the Astor House, where they are prepared with a full stock and very complete assortment of every thing in their line, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

Being themselves the publishers of a number of the most popular School and Music books in the South and West, and having much increased their general facilities, they are enabled to offer unsurpassed inducements to their friends and the Trade generally.

Their stock embraces School, Medical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books in every variety, Blank Books of all size and descriptions, including all the different styles of Memorandum and Pass-Books; French, English, and American Letter, Cap and Note Papers, from the best manufactures; together with a very complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Stationery.

They respectfully solicit the attention of Booksellers and other purchasers to their stock and prices, feeling confident that they will be enabled to make permanent customers of those who favor them with a trial.
March 28th, 1851. 26 w?m

Woody's Ferry Bridge.

THE above Bridge, on the road leading from Chapel Hill to Liberty, in Randolph, &c., has withstood the late freshet, and is now, as always, perfectly secure and passable The undersigned, Proprietor, would take this occasion to give his rate of Tolls:

For Man & Horse	5 cents.
" Man, Buggy and Horse	10 "
" Carryall	10 "
" 2 Horse Waggons	15 "
" Large Waggons	25 "

W. W. PICKARD, Prop.
March 13, 1851. 22 10t

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Charleston, S. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends, and those who purchase Dry Goods in their City, that they are prepared and are offering a very large and well-assorted Stock of *Foreign and Domestic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,* selected for, and particularly adapted to the
SOUTHERN TRADE.

Importing direct, they feel assured of being able to sell Goods, as low in Charleston, as they can be bought in any other market in the United States.

They would call particular attention to their Linen Goods of every description; the make will be found of best finish, and perfectly free from any mixture of Cotton; also to their stock of Dress Goods which will be found second to none in the market.

Terms cash or City acceptance. No. 209 King, North West Corner King and Market Streets.
February 11th, 1851. 13

Groceries---Groceries!

WE have in Store and are now receiving the following Goods, which will be sold at the lowest rates:

50	Hhds. P. R and N. O. Sugars
60	Hhds. and Bbls. Molasses.
70	Packages Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Refined Sugars,
275	Bags Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
8½	Pipes Cog. Brandy.
15½	Casks Mads. Port and Sherry Wine,
100	Bbls. Rectified Whiskey.
20	" D. Rectified do.
20	" Old Mongahala do.
30	" Grape Brandy, Gin, N. E. Rum.
10	" Pepper Mint Cordial and Cherry Brandy.
40	" Southampton Apple Brandy.
40	Baskets Champagne, Pints and Quarts,
150	Boxes Tallow Candles.
50	" Christaline do.
40	" Adamantine do.
10	" Sup. Sperm do.
60	" Pale Soap.
75	" Brown do.
20	" Family do.
200	Gross Matches.
100	Reams Letter and Cap Paper.
200	" Wrapping paper.
30	Tons Swedes, American and English Iron.
1050	Kegs Cumberland and Rapid Fall Nails.
75	doz. Bed Cords. 100 Cotton and Hemp Lines.
10	Coils Manilla Rope. 500lbs Shoe Thread.
15 ½ & ¼	Chests Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black Tea.
20	Bbbls Cider Vinegar, 100 Kegs Powder.
5	Tons Castings. 150 Bags shot.
50	Bbbls. Mess and Prime Pork.
5000lbs.	Western sides.
20	Bags Ginger, Pepper and Allspice.
150	Sides Hemlock and Oak Tan Leather.
100	Boxes window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12.
20½	Bbbls. No. 1 Mackerell.
30	Bbbls. No 3 ditto.
10	Bbbls. Copperas
10,000	Cigars, 6 doz Demijohns.
	Cases Saddles, 10 doz Horse Collars.
12	Doz Blind Bridles.
15	Casks Brown Stout
5	Casks Ale.
40	Boxes Cheese, Blacking, Mace, Cloves, &c. &c. &c.

BRITTON & TODD.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
March 1851.

BALTIMORE WHOLESALE DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.
THE SOUTHERN HOUSE.

WE, the subscribers, being Southerners by birth and in feeling, having a large Southern trade, wish to increase that trade by calling the attention of Merchants, Physicians and others, before making their purchases, to our large stock of Drugs Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Perfumery, Brushes, Segars, Adamantine Candles, &c., &c. Our Stock being purchased in large quantities, with the greatest care and on the most favorable terms, enables us to compete with any house in the United States. All we ask, is to call and give us a trial.
CANBY & CO.
Late CANBY & BARTLETT.
Corner Light and Lombard Sts.
Baltimore, Feb. 8th, 1851. 12

Edgeworth Seminary.

THE Proprietor of this Institution has the pleasure to announce to its patrons that the exercises will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851, under the care and supervision of Professor RICHARD STIRLING and Lady.

RICHARD STIRLING,
Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages:
REV. JOHN A. GRETTER,
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and French.
MRS. STIRLING, Matron.

The services of a Lady accomplished in Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors are already secured. The other Departments will be fully supplied by the opening of the session.

Terms as heretofore. The session, of only four months instead of five, will terminate on 31st May. A corresponding deduction will be made. Pupils will be received at any time before the session begins without additional charge.
J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

Prof. Stirling begs leave to refer to—
Rev. Samuel L. Graham, D D, } Union
" Samuel B Wilson, D D, } Theological Seminary,
" F. L Sampson, D D, }
" B. H. Rice, D D, Prince Edward, Va.
" Wm. S. Plummer, Baltimore
" James Carnahan, D D, President of New Jersey College.
" James W. Alexander, D D, Princeton, N. J
Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, D. C
January, 1851. 3 wst

Wigs and Scalps,
FOR THE ADORNMENT OF THE PERSON.

TO those destitute of that great ornament, a good HEAD OF HAIR, and those whose hair is falling, now is the time to apply, as Dr. Quirk, the Rejuvenator, has just arrived, and cannot possibly tarry more than 4 or 5 days. To remedy defective heads, and to restore the hair of those inclined to baldness, and to treat on all diseases of the scalp a certain remedy is now offered, if applied to at his room at Yarborough's Hotel, in the curing or embellishment of the person.
THOMAS QUIRK.
March 22, 1851. 27

SCHAEFFER & LONEY,
NO. 3, HANOVER STREET, NEAR BALTIMORE STREET.

Offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any of the Northern Atlantic Cities, a large assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
of their own importation.
Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1851.

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,
10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.
E. L. HARDING & CO.

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have servants to supply
OLIVER & PROCTER.
Oct 12, 1850. 82

WINES AND BRANDIES.

SCOTCH Ale and London Porter, of superior quality selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 21st, 1850. 103

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Street and Norwood, and Norwood & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Norwood is authorised to make settlement of the accounts; and those indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
JAMES M. STREET,
GEO W. NORWOOD.
Blue Wing, N. C., March, 1851. 22 3t