From the "Republic."

THE GARDINER FRAUD. everal articles which have appeared late in the Union are calculated to tome of its members is, in some respects responsible for the fraud which is alleged to have been practised upon the Government Before this imputation ripens into an article of Democratic faith, we will state succinctly the facts in regard to the Gardiner claim.

By the treaty of peace with Mexico, the

States agreed to pay the claims esdished by American citizens against the Mexican government to an amount not exthree and one-fourth millions ceeding three and one property of the administration of President Polic, an act of Congress authorized the appointment of three commissioners to adjudicate the claims arising under the Mexcan trealy. In accordance with this act oners were nominated President Taylon, and by and with the con-seat of the Senate confirmed. Amongst o her claimants under the Mexican treaty were Messrs. Gardiner and Mears. Their claim, established by apparently authentic and undisputed testimony, was examined and allowed by the commissioners. No supicion was entertained of any fraud, in regard to this claim, until after the award and

payment by the commissioners.
Subsequent, however, to the payment of the claim, and after the departure of Dr. GAR-DINER for Europe, it was said that he had confessed to a Mr. PORTE that the claim was fraudulent, and sustained by fabricated testimony. Upon receipt of this information, the President directed the District Attorney to inform the Grand July then in session, of the representation against GAR-DINER. This was done, and resulted in the finding of a true bill against GARDINER for false swearing to the memorial. Porte having been summoned before the Grand Jury, denied, on path, the confession to him by GARDINER that the claim was fabricated The bill was found, we understand, by the Grand Jury, upon testimony before them

other than that of PORTE Such is the brief and correct statement o the fraud alleged to have been perpetrated upon the Government.

It wil be seen that no responsibility at taches to the Executive Administration for the deception alleged to have been practised upon the Commissioners by GARDINER. I will be seen that in consequence of the prompt discharge of his duty, the PRESIDENT has subjected the alleged offenders to a prop-er responsibility for their unlawful acts.

the facts of the case. The Union, however, proceeds to condemn the Secretary of the Treasury, because he, "as a Senator of the United States, a servant of the people, and paid for his services by the people," was to receive a contingent fee upon the allowance of this claim by the Board of Commission-

alt goes on to argue that the receipt by Senator of a contingent fee for services to be rendered in the prosecution of a claim is wrong, because his services belong to the people, who have paid him for his time.— This we suppose, is a question of extra emplayment and compensation, to be settled with the constituency of the Senator, and not with the public.

The next charge is embodied in the fol lowing paragraph taken from the Union:

"Why, then, and for what purpose, were Whig Senators employed and paid a fortune in fees?— There is but one answer to these questions:— Political influence over political friends was the thing bought and the thing sold. A Whig com-mission was the court of last resort, and Whig politicians were paid high prices. A b ind man an see and a deaf man can hear the secret pur poses of the conspirators. Political position and political influence were the things paid for; political position and political influence were the things sold. Disguise is uscless-evasion is without avail."

We will not undertake to say whether the practice of employing Senators to prosecute claims before a strictly judicial tribu-"nal be proper, but it is far from being unusu al. The most eminent members of the Senate have appeared before the Supreme Court they have received, we suppose, fees, direct and contingent, as is the usage of professional men, yet it was never said that because a Democratic Sena or received a contingent fee for practicing in a court, the judges of which were appointed by a Democratic Exthing paid for, or political influence the thing sold." This was an imputation reserved to be charged by a bitter political journal as pe cultar to the Whig party. It is an imputation from which we will not descend to defend our political associates or ourselves.

The Board of Mexican Claims is empha:ically judicial. Its duty was to audit and adjudicate the demands of our own ci izens against the government of Mexico. If the amount received under the treaty proved insufficient to satisfy the whole amount chimed, then the sum reserved was to be applied in pro rata satisfac ion of the claims allowed. The claimants were all, therefore, interested in excluding any bad or suspicious cleim; nor could the Board, of Communionwithout the indignant denunciation of all -We cannot see how they could, if they had been so disposed, have promoted themselves or their party by preferring a claim which was in itself good, or by exposing themselves to a suspicion of injustice for allowing a claim ected to be bad. But howsoever improvable it may be that

the Board of Commissioners could have been influenced to prefer a political friend as the evocate of a claim before them, it is plain that they were not more liable to the imputation than any other judicial tribunal would

have been. Yet that no imputation might attach to the or contingent interest in the claim referred to. According to the Union, his interest was taken at valuation. He went into the Cabinet, then, with no interest, direct or contingent, in the adjudication of the claim.—

to which we refer is the prosecution of claims by members of the National Legislature before the Departments. This is a practice which is said to prevail to a large extent, and to have spring up rather more than "two years" since. It is evidently inconsistent with the duties of the Representative, because in the result of a failure before the Departments the demand may come before the National Legislature itself for allowance.

Now, suppose we submit to the Union an instance in which an individual high in official station has received compensation out of a claim allowed by a Department of the Gov-ernment—a Department whose officers were appointed by the "chief of the political party" to which the distinguished individual be ed; soppose we show that the dis.inguishe attorney was a member of the representative body to which this claim might have been referred upon an appeal from the decision of the Department, and that its allowance might thus have been made to depend upon the vote of the distinguished individual himself. Suppose it should appear that the distin-

uished individual was a Democrat, the head of the Department a Democrat, and that a majority of the Legislative Department to which the distinguished individual belonged were Democratic, still we should never charge that the consideration moving the claimants in employing the distinguished in-dividual alluded to implied a bargain and sale of his political influence. Our contemporary will find that the irregularities to which we have referred have neither ansen within the last "two years," nor are they confined to one of the great political parues of the country. For ourselves, we could neither be the defenders of wrong nor of wrong-doers.

would neither comport with our political principles nor personal inclinations. We belong to that Whig school which resisted dictation in Jackson and venality in his successor. We denounced defalcation when Democratic orators, organs, and office-holders def. nded it.

With the Whigs it is emphatically a principle to condemn an abuse of political influence for pecuniary consideration. With those who vindicated Mr. VAN BUREN and apologized for the leniency of Mr. Woodbu-RY, the case may be different.

We are much gratified with the earnest-ness which the Union now evinces against the employment of political influence for the advancement of personal interest. We hope it will persevere until every attempt to bring political influence to bear in the promotion of private interest, whether in claims before the judicial tribunals of the country or before Congress itself, whether by members of the Senate or o hers, shall be defeated and exposed. If the Union will do so, honestly, impartially, consistently, with no vindictive purpose to expose only those abuses of political influence which may injure the Whis party, it will constitute some atonement for the errors of the past; we will then pledge our cordial aid in every movement which proposes retrenchment and reform, or the iuvestigation of any alleged abuse in the executive, legislative, or judicial departments of

CAMPHENE SUICIDES. A large number of deaths, classed "accidental," might, without much perversion of language, be placed under the head of suicides. Among these are the fatal casualities arising from the misuse of camphene. We continually hear of the explosions of camphene lamps. Now, sound camphene lamps do not explode. The fluid is highly inflammable; and if flame is brought in con act with it, or even with the atmosphere immediately around it combustion is the result and the burning liquid is almost as inextinguishable as the Greek fire is reported to have been. These facts have been published times innumerable. There is not a newspaper in the Union that has not made them the subject of warning and of comment.-The journals of the large cities may almost be said to make the dangers of camphene a standing theme. And yet reasoning beings, not insane upon ordinary matters, persist in trimming their camphene lamps at night; and not a week passes without the coroner of this city being summoned to hold o e or Stockholders. more inques's upon the victims of this most extraordinary hallucination. Females thrust their lighted candles, with the utmost sang froid, into the vapor of the fluid as it is pouring from the camphene can into the lamp, although they must know, one would think, that its ignition is inevitable. When death ensues, the coroner's jury call it "accidental." This is a misnomer. If a man should purposely place himself before the mouth of cannon, as the lighted match of the artillebe called suicide. The temerity which crowds the columns of our newspapers with reports of deaths occasioned by camphene is pointed said. Committee. scarcely less suicidal. The unfortunate suferers must either be bent on throwing away their lives, or expect that Providence will work a miracle in their favor by intermitting proximity with an agent as combustible as gunpowder. We think, therefore, that such victims of camphene as seek death in the way we have described, may properly be said to d e by their own hands.

Since the above was written, a gentleman of Brooklyn who professes to have par-tially kept an account of the camphene "accidents" in this city and its vicinity, since the 3d of July, 1850, has furnished the Tribune with his memorands The number of casualties noted in his journal is fifty nine, and one has occured since it was printed .-We are satisfied that the record is imperfec;

Sunday Times.

a 'better balt' to relieve us for a time from the doast delivered by Manison Monn; who, from the claim while he was a member of the claim to required it she employed her lessure moments at the case; and our ink giving out she actually made some. As a specimen of its of the press had fallen to preces we verify believe her Yankee may be nothing in the Senate.

While however, there may be nothing in the property there is another practice more deserved.

Diversions of the claim to relieve up for a time from the doast delivered by Manison Monny; who, from the seniment, must be of a kindlier nature than his name imports. It is "Peace and Plenty"—

Com in the crib and money in the pocket, and in the crib and money in the pocket, and in the crib and money in the pocket.

Silence around the fire side, and olds that never importantly would have supplied its place.

Of ye envisus old bachelor editors I we should have a price to carry the pocket.

There is no Secession about that,—red hot shot, thunder, and epauletts; but a quiet picture of a mile of the claim to the claim of a mile of the claim of th

ANNUAL MEETING. Of the Stockholders of the C. F. & D. R. Nas-

R. Nav. Co., took place in Pittsboro', on Thursday the 17th ult. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Dr. A.

J. De Rosset, jr, of Wilmington, President, and Messrs. N. A. Stedman, and L. J. Jackson,

mittee for the purpose, reported, that to con-stitute an Annual Meeting of the Stockhol-ders, it was necessary that there should be a representation of stock in the amount of 135 votes—also, that the stockholders present were entitled to 196 votes; two shares entitling to one vote; and further, that there was a representation of stock in shares of \$100 each, to the amount of \$6400, which report was concurred in.

On motion, it was:

Resolved. That all persons owning one share of stock, should be entitled to a vote in this

Able and elaborate reports were then submitted by Dr. S. McClenahan, President, and Col. Wm. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer of the Company, setting forth the present condition of the work, its future prospects, &c. Reports laid on the table for the present. J. J. Jackson, Treasurer of the Company, submitted a report, setting forth the receipts and expenditures for the last year: Report laid on the table for the present.

On motion of B. I. Howze, Esq: Resolved. That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to whom shall be refer red the reports of the President, Engineer, and Treasurer, and that said Committee report to this Convention, to-morrow morning at 10 clock. Messrs. B. I. Howze, Henry Elliot, Q. Waddell, Elias Bryan and Dr. R. K. Smith were appointed said Committee :--Whereupon, on motion, the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met according to adjournment. Mesars. F. J Hill, Henry Elliott and others addressed the Convention in impressive and eloquent terms, urging the immediate subscription of the balance of the stock necessary to be subscribed by individuals, to make up the capital stock of the Company. It was stated that a subscription of \$12,500 would at once render binding a conditional subscription of \$3,500 which would make up the captal stock of the Company. The views of these gentlemen were listened to with profound attention.

Books of subscription were then opened, and \$8,500 were added to the subscription ry on the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending 30th June.

The Convention then adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock

B 1 Howze, Esq., on behalf of the Committee to whom was referred the reports of he President. Engineer, and Treasurer, submitted a report which was concurred in and ordered to be spread on the minutes of the

Dr. F. J. Hill offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conven-

tion, it is necessary and essential to the interest of the Company, that the President should visit and give his personal supervision to the work at every point on the river, at which it may be progressing, at least once a month. The Convention then went into the election of officers for the next year, which resulted as follows, viz:

Prevident-Dr. S. McClenahan.

For Directors-Messrs, John H. Haughton. Thos., Hill, and L. J. Haughton. Dr. John A. Hanks, the Representative for

the State, appointed Messrs. R. K. Smith, and Isaac Clegg, Directors on the part of the State. Henry Nutt, Esq., offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be appointed to collect statistics and information in relation to the extension of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement to the Yackin and Catawba Rivers, and report the result to the next general meeting of the Stockholders.

Resolved, That said Committee consist of five to be appointed by the Chair.

Said resolutions were unanimously adopted other stops. Ate they content to give up this advantage? But let us look at the article of wheat. We have been jold within the last hour, by an intelligent gentleman from the county of Warren, and under them the Chair appointed the fol-lowing Committee, to wit: H. Nutt, M. Q. Waddell, Dr McClenahan, W. B. Thompson and J H. Haughton.

that more wheat per year is now seeded in that county, than was formely reaped. This, doubtless, is the case in the county of Granville. The reason Resolved further. That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare a system of By-Laws for rist approached the touchhole, and be blown the company, and report to the Stockholders to fragments by the discharge, the act would at their next annual meeting. Messrs, John be called suicide. The temerity which A. Hanks, John H. Haughton, M. Q. Waddell, F. J. Hill and J. J. Jackson were ap-

Resolved. That the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders be held in Haywood the operation of a physical law. Ignorance cannot be pleaded in such cases, for no one can be ignorant of the imminent peril to life contingent upon bringing, flame into close on an excursion on the river. on the third Thursday of July, 1862, and on an excursion on the river.

The thanks of the Convention were, on motion, tendered to the President, for the dignified and highly satisfactory manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the meeting.

A. J. DEROSSET, Jr., Pres't

A GOOD OLD FASHIONED SOUTHERN TOAST. The last Fourth was celebrated with im-Let that no imputation might attach to the abuse of his official influence as a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Conwin seems, when he left the Senate, to have released all future of contingent interest in the claim referred or contingent interest in the claim referred.

The last Fourth was celebrated with immense spirit all over the State of South Cardina. Columns of toasts were drank with careful hands, is as safe as a tallow candle. great enthusiasm. By farthe greater portion with it or fall with it as she chooses. of them smacked strongly of secession, outto. According to the Union, his interest was taken at valuation. He went into the Cabinet, then, with no interest, direct or contingent, in the adjudication of the claim.—

We, therefore, repeat that the claim was not pending before the Senate whilst Mr. Conpending before the Senate whilst Mr. Con-

COMMUNICATION.

man and a supporter of the Compromise measures of the last Congress. The people of this District are Union men—they are willing, not only to acquiesce in, but to abide by and give an honest support to the Adjustment adopted by the last Congress, as a final settlement of the difficulties that have existed between the North and South. They will not, knowingly, give their suffrages to any man who is for further agitation; who is will-ing, again, to open the questions, that gave these -that a man aspiring to represent an hon-cat, intelligent people in the council of the nation, should be guilty of so rascally a piece States so much uneasiness eighteen months since. and which threatened to involve us in disunion and its necessary consequence, CIVIL WAR.

In a fair canvass with a Compromise, Union

er, what do you suppose was there? Why a slip cut from a newspaper, and punned on one of the leaves of the book!!!

The sudience were struck dumb with a-

mazement ; the Democrats hung their heads

Mr. Stanly very effectually exposed the

fraud, and showed from the life of Washington written by Judge Marshall, that the

assertion that Washington ever favored se-

his Country.

cession was a vile slander of the Father of

In reply to a question asked him by Mr. Stanly, Ruffin said he cut the slip from a

paper printed in Choctaw county, Alabama!!
The question arises—is a man who would

stoop to a trick of this sort fit to represent an

QUERCITRON BARK.

Dr. De Rosset, of Wilmington, when he

vas up at the late meeting of stockholders of

the Railroad, gave us a specimen of Quercit-

ron Bark, with the remark that it had become

an article of export from the North to a con-

siderable and increasing extent, being sent

principally to England, where it is used for dyeing. He further remarked, that North

Carolina, along the line of the proposed Cen-

tral Railroad, produced enormous quantities

of this gricle : that the Southern product was

said to be superior to the Northern; and that

the demand and price would probably hand-

somely justify extensive engagements in the

bark business by the time the Railroad should

go into operation. But what is Quercitron

Bark ? whereabouts does it grow? how is it

prepared? Our knowledge was about equal

yours, wise reader, until Dr. De. R. mfor-

med us that it was nothing more or-less than

the bark of our common black oak. The

specimen, as it is prepared for exportation,

may be seen at our office : the scaly outside is taken off, and the white or inner bark

crushed in the manner used by our tanners.

If we are not mistaken in our recollection,

our informant stated that the present price is

In the report of the Register of the Treasu-

1950, we find the value of the exports of Oak

Bark and other dve to be \$205.771. Of this

to France, \$21,021 to the Hanse Towns,

\$10,000 to Holland, \$3,992 to Cuba, and

This is probably only one of a great many

sources of trade and profitable employment,

which had never entered the mind of our

people of the interior, for want of more di-

rect intercourse with the great world of com-

THE COUNTIES OF GRANVILLE AND

WARREN, N. C.

The failure of these two counties to put up their

share of the sum necessary to repair the Raleigh

and Guston Road has excited very justly a great

deal of surprise. Whatever facilities the Central

Railroad of North Carolina may offer to the other

counties of that State, it is absolutely certain that

Granville and Warren cannot partake in the slight-

est degree of them. Their reliance is on the Ral-

eigh and Gaston Road; and if it is permitted to go-down, they must resort to the ancient regime, and

haul their produce to market in the old-fashioned

road wagons. Will they be content with this?-

Will they, be satisfied to see their labor taxed some

15 or 20 per cent. throughout all time, rather than

part with temporarily a sum of money necessary to repair the railway? Have they made a calcu-

ation of the depreciation in the value of their

lands which the loss of the railway must certain

y cause? If they have not, we beg that they will

igure i out before they lose the opportunity of re-

the tobacco to market, have seen able to cultivate

of this is obvious enough. Previous to the exist-

ence of the railroad, the farmers in those counties

made only wheat enough for domestic consump

tion, because the article would not bear transpor

tation to market. Are they prepared to give up their wheat crop, to abandon the improvements in

sgriculture, and go back to the exclusive cultiva-

ion of tobacco as a market crop? If they are not.

let them do their part in reconstructing the railroad.

The county of Granville has come within fifteen

housand dollars of her quota of the money neces.

sary to repair the road, and will doubtless be forth-

coming with the remainder. But the county of

constructing the railway. The calculation is neith-

smaller quantities to other countries.

merce. - Greensboro' Patriot

\$30 per ton.

honest people in Congress?

Washington Whig.

Democrat, where party could not be brought into the question, I believe that Mr. Venable could not command a majority of the votes of this District by 2000. If the people of the District understood his position clearly now, he would be defeated by decided vote. We look, at all events, with the strongest hopes, to Mr. Graves' election. Never has so much opposition been manifested against one who had no canvassing opponent. The peo-ple are taking the matter into their own hands and will be heard with a voice that cannot be disregarded. They have heard the charge of disunion and when their dearest interests are at stake. they will not be silent. We propose to give this charge of disunion a slight examination. Mr. Venable denies it, indignantly, but there are just grounds for suspicion, and a legislator, like Cæsar's wife, should be above suspicion, upon auch a vital subject. We will first state Mr. Venable's denial, and then our causes for sus-

In a speech at Brassfield's, on the 12th inst.

he said, with the strongest expression, that "any man who charged him with being a disumonis was either so stupid that he could not understand, or so wilfully corrupt that he could not tell the truth!" This he repeated twice and enlarged upon in the most emphatic manner. So much fo his denial. Now for our suspicions. (I hope he wont charge us with being stupid or corrupt for suspecting him.) In speaking of South Carolina, e said that he did not agree with her in the course she was pursuing. "She danced ahead of the But he sympathised with her. He could feel for a brave, noble and generous people, laboring under wrongs and aggressions. (Pray what wrongs has South Carolina, that North Carolina. Georgia, and other Southern States have not? They had his sympathies, he said, but he did not agree with them. He "occupied the same position that Butler and Cheves occupied." Now, what is the position of Butler and Cheves? They are opposed, as I understand, to separate State action, on the part of South Carolina, as premature and precipitate; they are for united action on the part of the Southern States and believe that separate secession will defeat this. They, in substance, say to South Carolina, "by and bye-the crisis is approaching—the time is coming, when all the Southern States will unite with us." And the sum of their advice to her is to remain in the Union where she can have influence among her sisters and hasten on this wished for time. Mr. Butler, in plain language, tells her what a con-\$95 384 worth is sent to England, \$54,482 temptible figure she will make among the nations of the earth, when thrown off and alone upon her own resources. He is not opposed to Disunion or Secession, per se-only because of its inexpediency, does he oppose it now. His wish is to prepare the whole South for it; let all seeede to-gether and then we will have the Southern Re public. He stands pledged to this end; and is he not a more dangerous disunionist than the Rhetts and other flery spirits who cannot bide their time. but whose impetuosity would defeat their wishes? Is he not pursuing the wisest means to obtain the treasonable end—the disunion of these States? Let plain men answer. In Oxford, on the 20th, Mr. Venable made and

ther speech, in which he qualified the harsh expressions used at Brassfield's, by saying that "any man who charged him with being for disunion. without adequate cause, was either so stupid," &c. &c. He did not say whether this adequate cause existed now or not-neither could one infer from his speech, (though praised to be very plain,) what his opinion was. Be this as it may, he has frequently, and in almost every variety of form, said, that the "Compromise measures carried with them disgrace and degradation for the South."-This was his language at Graham, as reported by his organ, the "Democrat;" and which he has never disowned. Now let us compare this with other declarations and see how he stands. He says he is a Union man—is no agitator—acquiesces in the Compromise measures, though he does not approve them-it is understood by his constitu ents that he will not disturb them-that he is willing that they should remain on the Statute And yet these are the very measures, relief. which, according to his opinion, fix upon us disgrace and degradation! Now I ask, will be not -if a man of spirit would be not, exert himself, agitate! AGITATE!! AGITATE!!! until he had wiped off this disgrace, either by removing the foul blot from the statute book or by rebeiling against the Union or seceding from it? Is he not liged to be, from his own words, either an agiator, a disunionist, or a submissionist? Ali! but he acquiesces—acquiesces in—submits to disgraces said County of Granville, in the Court House at and degradation to his country! Then is he not the worst of submissionists? Those who support the Compromise as a fair, just and honorable settlement of the vexed questions which have divi-ded our Country and well nigh involved us in disunion and ruin, are sneeringly called "submission-ists, chicken-hearted, lily livered, white feathered eravens, pointer puppies that lick the hands that smite them and are thankful that they were not killed"-with many other beautiful, chaste and classic epithets. Now I put it to plain men of common sense, to say what kind of submissionist that man must be, who would acquiesce, for one moment, in a law that; in his opinion, fixed upon him and his Country disgrace and degradation, without doing all in his power to fire his constituents with hostility and opposition to that law? will not throw back his epithets; but will resectfully commend to his own lips the chalice which he has mixed, not doubting his ability to "corry down" a little!

Granville Co., July 29, '51.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED KIDNAPPER

At an early hour yesterday morning, Messrs,

coming with the remainder. But the county of Warren is still thirty thousand dollars behind, and manifests an indifference on the subject which is truly astonishing. Warren is more interested in the reconstruction of the road than any county on its line. She has a large slave population, fine soil, two popular watering places, and several large and flourishing schools—interests, all of which must be materially damaged by the downfall of the railroad. We have heard that her indifference to the work of reconstruction is caused by a belief that the road will be rebuilt, whether she contributes her share towards it or not. To say nothing Pearce, Johnson and Bibb, of the police, received butes her share towards it or not. To say nothing of the selfish and ungenerous feeling which would prompt this conduct, we beg her, for her own sake, to rid herself of the delusion which, if persevered in, must be fatal to her best interests. She may an intimation that their presence would be agreeable on the premises of Martha Stephenson, Cary street, nearly opposite the Columbian Hotel. The officers repaired to the place above named, and learned that a white man had that morning called rely upon it, that the communities which have althere for the purpose of procuring a frock for a ready contributed the shares allotted to them will ready contributed the shares allotted to them will not contribute another copper until she puts up such an amount as her wealth and her interests will fully justify. Warren now holds the destinies of the road in her hands, and she may either rise changing her shands, and she may either rise changing her shands. olina. Columns of toasts were drank with of the road in her hands, and she may either rise changing her clothes the ostensible owner had a-ked permission for the girl to remain in the kitch en till he could sell her to one of the traders—that he had gone to Wall street and invited a trader up

as a tailow candle.

Sunday Times.

Sunday Times.

E EDITOR.**

E EDITOR.**

E EDITOR.**

E EDITOR.**

The first of backelors or others and agains, Sc.—

Amid the gloomy glare of these discordant elements, however, there is a gleam of sunpersultation of the collection of the collec

him if he wou'd buy the girl—that he informed him he would look at her, and with that view accompanied bin to the house on Cary street, and was examining the girl when the officers came in and arrested the parties. In reply to a question from the Mayor as to the probable value of the slave, the Trader stated that he thought she would bring \$410, or thereabouts. at public sile. Auother trader was then called, who stated that he knew Mark Royster of N. C., but did not recollect having seen the prisoner, Williams, before. He stated also that he was aware of the fact that Royster had purchased haves in this city last Fail, and knew he had included in that purchase several girls about the size of the one now before the Court, but could not say that she belonged to that gentleman. Slaves were scarce in the section in which Mr. Royster resided, and commanded better prices than they did in this city

Williams admitted that he had dressed the girl in boys' clothing, and gave as a reason for doing so, that her clothing was very indifferent when he obtained her, and he could not obtain better in the neighbourhood; but shortly after reaching the city he had procured the dress she now wore.

The Mayor deeming the circums ances attening the whole affair worthy of farther in restigntion, committed the reputed owner as well as the slave to jail till the 6th August, when the parties will be again brought before him for examination. In the meantime, proper steps will be taken to apprise Mr. Royster of the position of the parties here. - Rich Whig.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,-CALD WELL COUNTY .- SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW-Spring Term, 1851 Elizabeth Malthen vs Irvin Malthea.

Petition for Diverce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court tha he defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Salisbury Watchman, for the space of three months, that the defendant be and appear at the next term of our Superior Court to be held for the County of Caldwell at the Court House in Lenotr, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, time very successfully in teaching in the land to plead answer or demur to the allegations set character give assurance to Parents, that have conscientiously peformed. Witness, C. C. Jones, Clerk of our said Superi-

Court at Lenoir, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1851. C. C. JONES, C. S. C. July 8th, 1851. (pr. adv. \$5,621.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -WAKE COUNTY .- In Equity, Spring Term, 1851. George W. Marshburn and Lemuel Marshburn.

against Samuel Marshburn, William Marshburn, Mathew Marshburn, Henry A Marshburn, Susan Marshburn, Gray W. Thomas and his wife Esther, Ellen Todd and Alpheus Todd, Infants and heirs at law of Sol, and Sarah Todd-Petition to sell

ray W Thomas, and wife Esther, Ellen Todd and usan Marshburn, reside without the limits of this Sente, ordered, that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register, for the space of six successive weeks, for the said Defendants to be and appear before the Juage of our Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Mony in September next, then and there to pl swer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, by them respectively, and heard ex parte.

P. BUSBEE, C. M. E. July 18th, 1851. (Pr adv \$5,624)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-GRAN-Joseph B. Littlejohn, Sen'r et. al. Original Bill

James Nuttail, and others. The Bill states in substance, that Thomas B Littlejohn, by deed bearing date the 30th day of October, A D 1827, conveyed certain real estate therein mentioned to John Nuttall in trust, to secure the payment of a debt due by said Thos. B Littlejohn to said Joseph B. Littlejohn, and with authority and direction to said trustee to sell the said property for the purpose of paying said debthat John Nuttail has since departed this life with out executing said trust, and that the legal title to aid real estate has descended to, and is now vested the defendants, who are his heirs-at-law-that aid heirs at law are numerous, and certain of them said bill named are infants, and others of them therein named are femes covert-that they reside n different places, and many of them, to wit ; the efendants Isabella Webb, Mary Webb, Lewis Webb, Mary Nuttall, John Nuttall and John Blacknell and Mary J. his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State-that the plaintiffs are desirous of naving said trust executed, but that by reason of the matters aforesaid, the execution of he same has 4000 superior Regulia and Principe (gentle effected without great expense, delay, and difficulty ; 5000 middle and low qualities, and the prayer of the bill is, to the end that the said trust may be carried into execution, that some suitable person may be appointed trustee in the room

and stead of the said John Nuttall, and for further And the plaintiffs according to the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, having filed with their bi I, an affidavit that the said defendants Isabella Webb. Mary Webb. Lewis Webb, Mary Nuttall, John Nuttall, and John Black-State, publication is hereby made for the said non-resident defendants, notifying them that they're and appear in the Court of Equity to be held for the Oxford, on the List Mouday of September nest, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, otherwise the same as against them will be taken pro confesso

and heard ex parte. W.tness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of BURNET ON THE XXXIX ARTIGI said Court of Equity, at office in Oxford, the 26th day of May, A. D 1851. JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

July 1st, 1851. (Pr. Adv \$8.)

ROANOKE LAND. THE Subscriber, having four Plantations con-

aining about 4,500 acres on this River, is disposed o sell one of them, and to a good neighbor, who will continue the system of improvement, the terms will be made very advantageous. The estate contains about 1000 agres, consisting of the usual portions of low grounds, second low grounds, and up-lands, part of which has been greatly improved by Liming, Plaster and Clover. There is every advantage of River communication with Norfolk and Plymouth; the Railroad to the former will soon be completed, and if the Railrigh and Geston Road is rebuilt, the estate will be accessible from Releigh in half a day's rule. The health of the low Soun-

try has unquestionably changed within the last ten years, so it is no longer unsafe to reside there. For further information, enquire by letter, post paid, of the subscriber, or in his absence of Thos S. Sterling, Jackson N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.

July 22nd, 1851. (ta85) 2m 59

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English, French, American and Italian July 19th, 1851 HILLSBORO ACADEME ed Seminary, take great please in assisting to the public, that they have engaged them of Mr. Benj. R. Huske, who will hereafter on the Academy as principal. Mr. Huske is a native of this State and a mile of our University and has been engaged for

Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and de The exercises of the next session will come on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of struction is preparatory to the University, the Terms of Tuition \$21,00 always in advance &

deduction made uniess in case of protraced in By order of the Board ED. HEARTT, See REFERENCES: PRES. AND FAC. OF THEUNS. OFRE C. T. HAIGH, Esq. HON. ROBERT STRANGE E. J. HALE, Esq. July 6th 1851.

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