## THE RALEIGH REGISTER. SEATON GALES,

AT \$2.50, IN ADVANCE; OR \$3, AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by partyrage, to live like brothers." RALEIGH, N. C. Saturday, May 8, 1802.

aquations income and compromise the most condence and connexion, a special to country, that could be matery and the conflicting sectional interests and opinions. tained from community and to be achieved to and carried faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle at substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which and substance, of the energy of the Congressional Caucus

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. C. W. JAMES, No I, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our denoral Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by JOHN T. DENT, Dr. J. A. WADSWORTH, ALEX. R. LAWS JAMES RUTHERFORD, Dr. LOTT EDWARDS, C. M. WISEMAN, and H. J. THOMAS.

MISEMAN, and H. J. FHOMAS.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Ala., is our Genera-ravelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, as-sed by C. F. LEWIS, JAMES O. LEWIS, and SAMUEL D. Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Phil Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Phil delphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by WM, HWELD JOHN COLLINS, JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WELD INGTON, E. A. EVANS, PERRIN LOCKE, GEORGE P. BUT,

FOR GOVERNOR.

John Kerr, of Caswell. ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 5th.

SPIRIT OF THE WHIG PRESS

We publish, under the above caption, in ano. ther column, a number of extracts from various Whig papers in different sections of the State, by which it will be seen that the best feeling exists in regard to the action of the recent Whig Convention. We are delighted to see this state of precursor of success.

received by our friends with the liveliest expressions of approbation and pleasure. Our oppo. ents, even, are forced to speak of him with the tmost respect. Never having been in public life. is consequently safe from those hostilities to lich every man who has been, is more or less posed: while his worth in all the personal and rivate relations of life, and his reputation as a satless and able advocate of truth, have secured or him, in every quarter of the State, hosts of friends and admirers.

TACKING TO THE BREEZE!

The last number of the locofoco organ in this Now, lest some of our readers may have forgotten

4. Resolved. That we are opposed to the doctrine Intervention; and we declare that it is the duty of he General Government to adhere strictly to the foreign policy of Washington.

6 Resolved, That we cherish a cordial and imoveable attachment to the Constitution and Union very attempt to alienate one portion of our country

link together its various ports. To any one who has observed the course of the print, which now professes to regard these resolutions as so "sound" and worthy of "general ons will appear strange and consistent, indeed. on .- that have been spread over the surface of he "Raleigh S.andard." within his freshest reollection, the present simulated zeal of the same the "Constitution and Union of the Greater still will be his difficulty in determining how an Editor, who has indulged in he most lavish praises of the Hungarian refugee, he author of the immediate excitement in the tion is "sound," and that it "will meet with general

matter. The "Standard" knows and sees that the principle asserted in that fourth resolut ion has a hold upon the affections of the People,-that they are not ready to unlearn in a day, under the leachings of a "foreign patriot" and his un-American (though American born) sympathizers, the sacred lessions bequeathed them by the Fathers of the Republic, -that the declaration, that it is the duty of the General Government to adhere strictly to the foreign policy of Washington," will, indeed, meet with "general approval!" And of what value are principles to the locofoco party when they do not meet that "general approval? when have they not been made to yield to the popular current? It is not surprising, therefore, that the organ of the party in this State should be hard at the work of "tacking to the breeze" that is setting in against its two former pet docfrines; but we beg it to recollect that it has left behind the track of its cruisings!

We hope that the people may be informed by Gov. Reid, at the proper time, whether his opinand Intervention-coincide with those entertained loubt; for the automaton always obeys the movement of the man that pulls the string. But the nission that he has favored both will come with uch a wry face from His Excellency, now that he seal of popular condemnation has been put upon them! Our friend of the "Commercial" vill have to see to that "mirror" again.

RESIGNATION OF MR. RHETT.

has resigned his place in the Senate of the United States-a position which he had already disgraced

trine of intervention, and eulogised the stand taken a relation thereto by President Fillmore and Mr.

## THE LATE OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LIII.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 12, 1852.

Number 31

AND DERIVED FROM THE PEOPLE

ferential." If this be so, how is it that the Con- ing to our readers. stitution expressly provides the manner in which a Convention may be called? And if it be so, contract with Mr. Collins, and others, to build a how is it that we find in the Debates of the Con- certain number of steamers of a specified power vention of 1835 such unmistakeable and unequiva and capacity. These steamers were to perform ocal declarations, that "when there was any ne- twenty trips a year between New York and Livcessity for a Convention, there could be found no erpool, and for this service the proprietors were difficulty in obtaining it," &c. Is there such a to receive the sum of \$385,000 a year, or about necessity? Who is to decide upon that necessi. \$19,000 a trip. It appears, however, that this ty? The resolution of the Whig Convention rests | compensation is wholly inadequate, and that unless that decision with the PEOPLE. The locofoco Congress shall consent to enlarge it, the Collins leaders are unwilling that their voice should be line must inevitably be abandoned. The proprieheard. There lies the issue.

Convention is thus made in another quarter: "The \$17,000 a trip. It is therefore proposed by the Convention shall be called but by a two-thirds vote of both branches of the General Assembly. [Here the "right" is admitted, then.] Let us suppose that it is submitted to the people to say whether or not they will have a Convention, and a majority should declare in favor of it; what things-looking upon it, as we do, as the sure then ! How is a two-thirds vote to be obtained ? Is the theory to be established, and that too bythe The nomination of Mr. Kerr is everywhere "conservative" Whig party, that a majority of the splendid and costly than the company were bound people, at the ballot box, can call a Convention to alter their fundamental lan ?"

> For ourselves, we answer, in reply to this question, that the decision of the People should be obeyed in this matter. In the first place, it will not be denied that many, very many, of the People of the State are looking forward to, and desiring, amendments of our State Constitution. That a majority of the People are in favor of such amendments, or for any amendments at all, it is not for us to say-nor is it for us to assume to advise whether any, and if any, what amendments should be made. The true inquiry for as is-how can these issues best be settled-this agitation best be The implements of construction had to be either proallayed-this fraternal strife be soonest and with and quiet again restored to each, every, and all quired in the construction of the ships

In our honest judgment, as we have frequently urged, it can be accomplished in no other way than by submitting the question to the People, whether they wish a Convention (on the Basis of the House of Commons,) to amend their Consti-

This done, who can complain? If they reject a Convention and adhere to the Constitution as it aboard-developing our resources, strengthening

a Convention, who can complain? Will not all Bill of Rights stands as the charter upon which we rely for security? Upon such a decision, why should one section distrust the other? Would it or rather bring together-the wise heads and good hearts of the Old Commonwealth, and let them, as our fathers have done before, set le all differences -compromise conflicting interests, and return to Country on the subject of interference in the affairs the People their Constitution, altered though it might be, yet retaining its beauty, its strength, and all those safeguards to civil and religious freedom which have so long thrown their protecting arms around us? That this would be the

case, we have an abiding and confident belief. We take our stand, in the great cause of the PEOPLE vs. the locofoco leaders, in the ranks of the former. In such a conflict there can be no doubt

We propose, at an early day, to state our objections in full, to Legislative amendments of the ted for the money we have paid by the increased

CASS AND DOUGLAS.

We see that the Locos of the Counties of Surry and Yadkin have expressed their preferences, respectively, for Messrs, Cass and Douglas, in connection with the Presidency. We commend to these gentlemen a few questions, put by the "Fred. ericksburg (Va.) Herald, with respect to the course of their favorites on the Fugitive Slave Bill. We ourselves overlooked the conflict between the versions given by Mr. Richardson and Mr. Doug-

"When the question was asked in Congress why Senator Douglas did not vote for that provision of the Compromise-the Fugitive Slave Law-Mr. Richardson of Illinois, one of Donglas's peculiar friends, answered, by saying, that he was prevented from being present in the Uni ted States Senate through sickness. Two weeks afterwards Mr. Douglas himself declared that he was in New York at the time the vote was taken. If in New York, did Senator D. go there to avoid the vo e? Which version is correct-or who can harmon ze the conflicting statements? Did Senator Douglas dodge the responsibili v until he saw "how the cat jumped?"-whether it would be a politic move to sustain or oppose the Compromise

But this is not all. Let the Democratic Press tell us why Senator Cass did not vote for the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr Cass was neither in New supremacy on the seas. The people of this coun-York nor prevented by sickness. Mr. Cass was try will be slow to make this mortifying confesthere, on the floor of the United States Senate, when the vote was taken, but he never even so much as said a word, when the Clerk called We are glad to learn, from the "Charleston "Lewis Cass." The noise and confusion" was Mercury," that the Hon, R. BARNWELL RHETT not so great that his voice could not have been

heard, but yet he failed to vote for this bill. Here then, gentlemen, are two of your promi-Hon. Thos. H. Benton made a speech recention of intervention and which he denounced the doc. selves for the Compromise, whilst the man you decry the loudest, Gen. Scott, was their warm advocate then, and has never, to this day, made a recautation. If he has, produce it."

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.

The proposition to allow the proprietors of the Collins line of steamers increased compensation Just as we expected, the locofoco Press of the for mail transportation across the Atlantic, has State are assailing the sacred cause of Popular been debated at great length in the United States Rights, as embodied in the Resolution on State Senate, and is still under consideration in that body. policy, adopted by the Whig Convention. The The subject is one of national importance, and "Wilmington Journal," among others, is out upon has attracted a large share of public attention. A that Resolution, and pronounces the right of a statement of some of the facts elicited in the course Convention to amend the Constitution simply "in- of the discussion may not therefore be uninterest.

In April, 1849, the Government entered into a tors show that during the last year they have in-Another thrust at the position of the Whig curred a loss amounting to \$338,000, or about Finance Committee of the Senate, so to modify the contract as to increase the number of trips a year, from twenty to twenty-six, and the compensation from \$385 000 to \$858,000. The causes of the losses sustained by the Company are explained as follows by Mr. Miller, of New Jersey

" It has been asserted that these losses are owing to extravagance; that the ships are larger and more to build by the contract It is true that these ships are of a superior character in style, size, and power to these contemplated by the contract; but ought we to complain of that? The company may, in their laudable ambition to surpass their foreign rival have expended more money than was required by their contract; but surely we ought not to take advantage of this, and object to their doing more for the success of this great enterprise than they were bound by law to do But, sir, the most of these losses arose from other causes-from circumstances over which they had no control. One great cause of extra expenditure on the part of the company was owing to the fact that the enterprize was an entirely new one in this country so new that when they commenced building their first ship it was found that the machinery and tools necessary for the construction of their powerful engines were not to be found in the country. cured from England or made here at great expense; east heart-burning, removed, and peace, union, in experiments upon this preliminary machinery re-

> But that is not the principal cause of their losse By the contract, Collins & Co. were not bound to build ships of the size and power of those they have constructed. They might have merely followed in the wake of the Cunard line, taken their ships as models, and imitated them in size and model, and been contented with their speed. But they felt, as every American citizen feit, that this was a great undertaking—that it was a national contest—and, in competing with Great Britain upon this subject of ocean mail steamers, they desired to produce to the country and to the world steamers a little superior to those built by Great Britain, and with which she then commanded the trade of the world. In accomplishing that they have made great sacrifices, but they have by Cunard line in power and speed. For this they have expended large sums of money, and sustained great losses upon their capital.

Another cause why they have lost money is, that he moment their ships were put afloat, they met with a vigorous and active competition in England backed by the influence of the English Government It was not a mere struggle between Mr. Collins and Mr. Cunard. It was not a mere struggle between Queen Victoria, standing upon their individual contest with the English Government. The moment the Collins line was established it became a national concern with the people and government of England to put down the Collins line by extending encourage nent to the Cunard line. At the same time, some of the first trips made by our steamers were unfortunate, and immediately the cry was raised in Europe, and especially in Great Britain, that they were ot safe; consequently passengers refused to go into hem, and they made many trips in which they sus-

tained great losses on account of this alarm.' But, whilst the Collins Company have been losers it is argued that the country has been a gainer by this enterprise. The first effect of it was the negotiation of a Postal Treaty with Great qually. This sum is increased at the rate of about \$200,000 a year, and in two years more the revenue from this source will be sufficient to defray the expense of supporting the Collins line .-It is further argued that if we had never received a cent of postage we should be amply compensa. skill we have acquired in the building of Ocean

" Again: the building and running of these ships have produced to the country a class of practical engineers that it would not have had without this undertaking. It has been a school for young engineers. These vessels are now every year training up engineers, who are to take charge of our steamship of war, or to be employed in the commerc al marine Thus the country is acquiring knowledge at the expense of the awners of the Collins line.

We presume there can be little doubt but that the proposed relief to the Collins Company will be granted. The question, justly says the Richmond Times, is one that appeals strongly to the pride of the government and the nation. The triumph people of the Union. This feeling is by no means the Fugitive Slave law. confined to the inhabitants of the Atlantic States thousands and hundreds of thousands who never tasted sait water nor set foot upon the deck of a

The honor of our flag is telt to be in some measure involved in the struggle, and the withdrawal of the Collins line from further competition with of the purport of this note nothing is known. its haughty and arrogant rival would be universally regarded as an acknowledgment of British ture of a few thousand dollars per annum.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The Locofoco Convention, composed of delegates from the Counties embraced in this Congressional District, was held at Nashville on Thursday last. Resolutions were adopted nominating Buchman and Strange for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. One delegate from each county in the District was chosen to attend the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and Perrin Rushes, of Raleigh, chosen as Elector.

How. Henry Clay continues to grow more feeble each day; and, in view of the painful fact, it is said, has telegraphed to his sons—one in Kentucky, and the other at St. Louis, to come on Busbee, of Raleigh, chosen as Elector.

MR. CLAY.

The Editor of the 'New York Express.' writing from Washington, where he enjoyed the privilege of an interview with Mr. Clay, gives the following interesting account of the condition, frame of mind &c. of that illustrious Patriot:

"The contrast of a year to me was most painful, and Mr. Clay looks physically, only like the wreck of the man he was. There is hardly strength enough in his hands to convey food to his mouth. and he is helped to and from his bed like a feeble child. He rises very late and as he told me, has not known for a long time what it was to enjoy an hour of sweet, refreshing, natural sleep. Bu like an old forest onk, beautiful even in its decay Mr. Clay still survives and exhibits the marks of past strength, and present power. The lustre of his eyes is undimmed. He both sees and knows his friends. The grasp of his hand is as fervent. earnest and kindly impressive as ever it was. His voice cont wes to be all sweet and meledious, except when its tonesare moved by that bodily weakness which makes it painful for him to speak, and it is always very painful for him to speak long. But the greatest blessing which and youch ales to a dying man is his. He has that peace of mind which the world can neither give nor take away. and an intellect as unclouded as in the day of its greatest brilliancy. Most of his thoughts are devoted to that change of existence from which none of us are exempt, and that change may come in an hour or a day, or it may be postponed till the spring or the summer flowers fade, and die. In the mean time Mr. Clay, is tranquilly prepared for the messenger whenever he comes, and remarks of his death in a confiding, Christian spirit, that though "it may be presumption in im to say to, he looks forward to the world beyond the grave with faith in God, and trust in a better life." He is a member and communicant of the Episcopal Church, and among the lew books in his room the word of God occupies the most conspicuous place.

On the public questions of the day he takes a the deceased. deep interest. I mention it as an example worthy of the imitation of public men, that he told me that he never made a personal explanation in his life, while a m mber of either house of Congress, A strice Parliamentarian, and the most accomplished Speaker that ever presided over the delibera ions of any public body, his respect for the proprieties of life, and his love of order would never allow him to obtrude his private griefs upon he public body.

In regard to public questions and public men his views are unalterably the same. He spoke of Kossuth as a graceful and accomplished man, and of the pleasure which his in erview afforded him last winter, particularly in the intelligence which the Hungarian Chief manifes ed for his opinions; but Kossuth's complaint that that interview had become public, surprised him, as there was no request, expectation or wish manifested that it should be private. On the contrary. t was an interview in the presence of several members of Congress, and of other distinguished public persons. Whatever hinted at private opinion was suppressed from the public report, and it was in the discharge of a public duty, perhans the very last duty of his public life, that Mr. Clay felt called upon to resist the doctrine that it was lawful and proper for the United States, under any circumstances short of self-preservation to interfere practically in the affairs of the goveruments of Europe. I thought, too, that he was

be triffed with, as n was by Kossuth in his play upon "those three little letters war" at the Banquet given by the members of the New York Bar, and more recently in his New Jersey speeches, where he speaks of "material aid" for the purchase of "toys" for Hungary, meaning those grim-looking and loud mouthed messengers of death, whose music, in their time, have either made milhons of widows and orphans, or maimed for life the bravest and worthlest of those, who should love to hail as their father and their triend. the Prince of Peace.

But Mr. Clay, though he thinks much of all foreign and domestic questions, so far as they are connected with the glory of his country, and sometimes no doubt of late has had a burning spirit to return to the forum, is enabled to read but little, or to have but little read to him of the occurrences of the day. But next to those eternal truths which foreshadow to him the future world, and which like the links of a connecting chain bind the things which are of this world, to those which are to come after it, he thinks most of that country which in one form or another he has served more than half of a century of time. Were he in the Senau to-day he would vote for Protection to American Labor, for the cons ruc-tion of works of Internal Improvement on the sea ceives ocean postages amounting to \$400,000 and board and along the inland waters of the country, -for an equitable distribution of the proceeds arising from the sales of the Public Domain, so that the old States as well as the new should share in the benefits arising from the common property of the Nation-and especially against that innovation upon the policy of Washington and all the fathers and chiefs of the Republic for all time, that it is not lawful for one Nation, under any pretence short of its own safety, to interfere in the concerns of another country, especially when that other country is a nation upon the confines of Europe. May these principles of National justice and patriotism long survive the

Since the above was in type, the painful intelligence has been received, that Mr. Clay's illness has assumed a more violent type, and that his most sanguine friends have abundoned all hopes of his recovery. He can, at best, it is said, survive but a few days. We forbear comment. The language of sorrow does not consist in words.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE -The Bal timore Clipper of vesterday says it is rumored that of the new American steam, line over its long es. a letter will shortly be published from Gen. Scott tablished British rival on their first trial of strength, avowing, in the most distinct manner, his entire has challenged the enthusiastic admiration of the approval of the Compromise measures, including

> Mr. HULSEMANN, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, left Washington on Saturday last, on his return to Vienna. It is understood that preytously to his departure he addressed an Official Note to the Secretary of State, and communicated copies of it to the members of the Diplomatic Corps; but

> We invite attention to the article in another column, on the subject of "Congress and its business." It shows, in clear and strong terms, the responsibility resting upon the dominant party in the National Legislature for the shameful manner in which the public business has been neglected.

ALBEMARLE BULLETIN .- T. C. Manning, Esq., has retired from the editorial management of this paper, and is succeeded by Wm. C. Hunter, Esq, formerly of Newbern. Mr. H. has our best wishes for his

to Washington.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, May 3, 1852. SENATE.

The chair laid before the Senate a report from he several heads of the departments of a plan for classifying the duties and salaries, &c., of the clerks now employed therein.

Mr. Sumger presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of cheap cean postage. Mr. Felch reported adversely upon the appli

ations for a modification of the bounty land law The deficiency bill was then taken up. Mr. Rusk spoke nearly two hours in support of he amendments granting additional aid to the Collins line, and the bill was then postponed, The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House took up the Senate bill for the reof of Chas. H. Hunter, and passed it. By it the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to give him credit for nearly \$8,000, being the amount of losses sustained by him while acting as commander and purser of the steamer Scourge and schooner Taney, at Alvarado.

The House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table. The agricultural part of the Patent office report was laid upon the table, and the motion to print one hundred thousand extra copies was referred

to the committee on printing. Various Senate bills were referred to the appropriate bills; and several of them were passed.

The recent death of the Hon. CHARLES AN DREWS, late a Representative from the State of Maine, was announced in both the Senate and the House on Tuesday, and, after the adoption of the resolutions appropriate to the occasion, an ad journment of the two branches severally succeed ed as a further mark of respect for the memory of

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

We are requested to state that the examination of the students of this flourishing institution will take place on the 2nd and 31 of June, and that an address will be delivered on the 4th, by SEATON GALES, Eaq, on the subject of Education. The examination of the students of the Female

Institute, Belford, will take place on the 1st of Ample accompositions for persons who may attend, will be provided by Dr. Earles, at Cedar Rock .-- Standard.

LOLA MONTEZ IN A MESS .- A few evenings boarders of the Howard Hotel were disturbed by the noise of a row which took place in her room and about the door leading to it. Rumor states that the Countess was entertaining four or five "foreigners of distinction," and in conversation

s, oke lightly of a female triend of one of the party. The gentleman defended the lady alluded o, when Lola got into a passion, and ordered him to leave the room. He did not move quick enough to please her, and she rang for some of the servants and told them to put Signor out of the room. Her orders were complied with, but the gentleman soon returned with a friend and sought admittance to the room, when the itlignant Lola 'pitched in:o" him, and left her his countenance, the burning end of the regar came in full contact with the Countess's nose. result was a general rough and tumble, in which the two intruders got severely handled.

Pig IRON FOR RALEIGH .- We notice that very large quantity of Pig Iron is going over the P. and R. Railroad for an enterprising artisan in Raleigh. This is the way to keep up our own cities and break down the rivalry of Northern manufactures .- Petersburg Ex.

FROST BITTEN .- A Miss Frost, in Massachu. setts, has recovered \$365 of a gallant, for a breach of promise. He courted her a year, and has to pay at the rate of a dollar a day for it.

PROF. W. R. JOHNSON, who died in Washington, a few days ago, it is said, was a descendant of the celebrated John Rogers, who was burnt at Smithfield for heresy, in the reign of Queen Mary.

Letters have been received in town from persous in North Carolina, claiming to be the heirs of the late James McGuire, of this place, and who are taking steps to prosecute their claim to his estate .- Alex. (Va.) Gaz.

EXCITING SLAVE CASE-THE FUGITIVE KILLED.

Another slave case, that will prove a most serious and bitter contention and trouble between Pennsylvania and Maryland, occurred April 20th at Columbia, Pennsylvania. It appears that officers Ridgely and Snyder, of Balttmore, accompanied by an officer from Harrisburg, proceeded to Columbia to arrest an alleged fugitive siave named Smith, who had been living there some years as a free man. Having seized him, they were about starting with him for Harrisburg, when a crowd of blacks surrounded them, and the fugitive renewed his efforts to escape. In order to intimidate him, as well as the crowd by which they were surrounded, the officers drew their pistols when the fugitive got Ridgely's niger into his mouth and bit it most severely. Suffering from the pain, and in the excitement of the moment, the pistel in Ridge-'s other hand was either accidentally or intentionally fired, and the ball entering the body of the fugitive, he fell, and shortly after expired. Ridgely succeeded in making his escape, and, travelling all night, crossed the State line, and reached Baltimore this morning. He will, of course, be demanded by the Governor of Pennsylvania, but it is doubtful whether Governor Lowe will give him un for trial,

In this city, of dropsy, on the 2nd instant, William Ashley, in the 59th year of his age. He was a member of the Christian Church in this city, and had been a professor of religion for some thirty years He was for a number of years a member of the Baptist Church, and filled in said Church the office of He was generally beloved and respected by all who knew him. Being a man of friendly disposition

for other's woes." Many can testify of his willing-ness to administer (to the extent of his means) to the preessities of the indigent and the poor. He was one among the first that raised the Tem erance flag in this city. His name stands on the irst charter assued to organize a Division of the Son of Temperance in this State. He had until the day of his death a strong held upon the affections of the members of the order, as was abundantly proven by

made many friends. He too had a heart "to feel

remains to the grave. His last moments were tranquil and composed.— He leaned confidently on the strong arm of the blessed Saviour as he descended to the tomb. And his sun went down without a cloud of doubt as to his acceptance through the merits of the All-sufficient Sa-viour. "Blessed are the dead that die 10 the Lord."

In New Orleans, on the 26th uit., at 8 o'clock, Iola, daughter of Edward H., and Mary G. Wingate, aged eight and a half months. AndLES, CANDLES, GENUINE SPERMI Adamattine and Tallew, best brands, just received at TUCKER's.

Ext ract from a l tter to the Editor : Enclosed you will find five dollars, being subscription to the Register for two years. I have just heard of the nomination of that sterling pa-triot and true son of North Carolina, John Kern. We of Northampton are rejoiced to march on to certain victory, under such a leader. With many wishes for his and your success, I am Yours, &c.

FOURTH OF JULY.

MEETING of the citizens of Ruleigh will be held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the first day of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our Nat qual Indepen-W.M. DALLAS HAYWOOD.

WHITE ZINC PAINT. DURE White Zinc Paint, dry and in Oil highly recommended for justde house paint. in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

May 8, 1852.

May 8, 1852. CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. HIS most pleasant purgative, resembling in taste, Lemonade, is well adapted in all cases, where a mild purgative or aperient is desired, both for children and adults. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

May 8, 1852. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- FRANK-LIN COUNTY -Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, March Term, 1852.

Thomas Y. Cooke, vr Silas Winston. Attachment levied on Land. In this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant lives beyond the limits of the State It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, for the said Silas Winston to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County nforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Louisburg, on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy or plead, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the Land be condemn. ed to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness. Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of March, 1852. YOUNG PAFTERSON.

[Pr Adv \$5.624] 37 DITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—FRANKsiod, March Term, 1852.

Thos K Thomas, or James P Burge. Attachment levied on Chattel Property. In this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks for the said Defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter essions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the Town of Louisburg, on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, answer or plend ; otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and the property levied upon be condemned and soid to satisfy the Plaintiff's

debt and costs. Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday in March, 1852, May 7th, 1852. [Prady \$5.624]

SALES OF 16 HHDS. TOBACCO Thos K Moore H F Moore No. 1 No. 4 10,50 No. 1 W W Andes 12.00 W Washington. No. L

W. Forsythe No. 1 Moses Hicks No. 1 11,25 J. Roland. R Lyon Petersburg, May 6, 1852. Warrenton Male Academy.

THE Trustees of the Warrenton Male Academy have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Rev. Samuel Milton Frost of the Meth odist Episc pal Church, will take charge of that Institution on the 1st Monday of July next, under an engagement mide with them for a term of three Full particulars as to terms for Board, Tuition

de. will be made known in due time. W. N. EDWARDS, President of the Board of Trustees.

NAVAL SUPPLIES FOR 1852-3. 64 do suction do 25 sides best quality bridle leather, do pr side

25 do do 25 sheep skins, in wool 24 buck skins CLASS No. 14-Dry Goods. 30 rolls red bunting, 40 yds each per

30 do white do 50 vards green baize 200 do fearnaught 300 do bleached muslin, 78 inch vard wide good quality 100 do black cotton velvet per sample 15 lbs red sewing thread 50 do shoe do 300 yards Russia sheeting 20 do blue hankeen

CLASS No. 15 .- Sheet Brass 2 sheets brass, No. 12, say 80 lbs do 14. 1.0 do 16. 50 36 do 20. 3 do CLASS No. 16 .- Stationery. 5 dozen me.norandum books, leather

I do expenditure books, full per sample 2 quires blank books, full bound per sample 5 reams blank requisitions, daily expendilures per sample 10 dozen piut bottles black ink, best quality

3 do i pint bottles red ink, best quality do 2 do metal inkstands, with covers 4 do 4 blade penknives best quality 50 reams foolscap paper, best quality, with marginal lines, feintlined pr ream 6 reams log paper per sample 5 do buff envelope paper do do

2 do blutting do do 100 sheets drawing de double elephant, per sheet per sample 30 gress s teel pens, with holders, best quality per sample 6 doz camels hair pencils do I do paralell rulers, 24 inches long,

per sample

per doz per sample 1 do re!ling rulers, Caarington's patent

4 do slates 2 do double log slates do 3 gross red tape do 100 papers ink powder, in lb paper 2 doz ivory pounce boxes, filled pounce, 25 lbs best red wafers 15 do do sealing wax do erasures, er sample 6 gross black lead pencils, Fabers graduated per gross NAVY-YARD, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA. CLASS No 1.—Iron (best American) 2,000 lbs 31 by 3-8 inch flat iron 2,000 do 24 by 4 do do 1,000 do 11-4 by 5 16 meh do 2.000 do 1-inch round 1.000 do 7 8do 1,000 do 3-4 do 1 000 do 11 do 2,000 do 11 do 1.000 do 1 do 1.000 do 1 do 1,000 do 3 9 do 800 do 5 16 do 500 do t do 16,300 lbs, per lb. CLASS No 2 .- Capper. 1,000 sheets cold tolled sheathing copper, 32 as (Say 18,033 lbs, per lb.)

4 70 lb sheets, 5 by 21 feet, brazier's copper 280 lbs brasier's 4 55-lb do copper 250 do 4 40-lb do brazier's copper 160 do 4 30-lb do brazier's cepper 120 do 16 sheets say 780 lbs, per lb: square copper

,000 lbs 15 16 inch 1,000 do 13-16 do 1 000 da 3 8 1.000 do 5-16 500 do 1-4 CLASS No 3 .- Hardware. 12 tin fuonels 12 carpenter's hathets 12 glass globe lanterns 12 tin lamp feeders (quart)

6 smoothing planes (double iron) 6 jointer planes 6 jack planes 6 lamp scissors 6 hand vices 6 6-inch iron knob locks 12 brass mortise locks, 3 by 5 inches 1 inches thick right and left, keys to 12 brass cupboard locks, right and left; keys to differ 24 brass padlocks keys to differ 6 4 inch dead locks 24 brass drawer locks 24 bress sash pullies 60 iron shovels

10 M 6 oz copper tacks 20 M 8 uz 20 M 10 oz 20 M 14 oz 10 M 11 in 20 M 10 oz 20 M 12 oz 20 M 14 026 do 20 M 16 oz 6 large tin bread scales 3 tin gallon measures 3 tin half gallon do 3 tin quart 3 tin pint 10 M A inch sprigs 20 M 1 do 10 M 11 do 20 pounds 1-16 inch copper wire 1-32 do No 12 do

C LASS No 4 50 feet 4 inch no 2 pigs best Banco block tin-say 200 lbs per lb 200 sheets X X X tin Chase No. 5-Composition, Copper, and Iron mail ,800 pounds 11 inch composition sheathing nails (to be made of tin and copper) per pound 8d copper cut nails do

do 10d 4d iron finishing nails 5d do n do 6d do do CLASS No. 6. - Glass 206 feet double thick 2 by 16 glass CLASS No. 7 .- Ship Chandlery 100 c-rn brooms 100 hickory brooms 100 whitewash brushes 12 dusting brushes 12 Turkey oilstones 12 log slates 12 by 18 inches 12 dozen spools cotton per dozen 50 yards fearnaught 400 sheets best lantern horn 20 pieces red bunting 20 do white dunting 500 pounds bemp wiping stuff

10 do white thread 10 de red do CEASS No. 8-Paints .000 pounds pure white lead in oil, in 50 pound kegs green paint in oil, in 10 ib kegs 000 do red lead, dry 10 gallous spirits wine, in tin cans 100 do spirits turpentine, in 5 gal tin cans do 10 do Japan varnish, in 5 gal tin cans CLASS No. 9 - Sperm Oil and Candles. 2,000 pounds best pure sperm candles,

6 to the pound 300 gallons best winter strained sperm oil CLASS No. 10-Stationery. 6 erasing knives, ivory handle 6 ivory paper holders 24 Congress penknives 12 aand boxes 12 wafer stamps 6 dozen pint bottles black ink do half pint do carmine red ink do pint bottles blue ink pieces narrow silk tasts pieces India rubber 6 gross Gillott's steel pens

& ream blotting paper 150 cords sound oak wood, none less than 4 inches in diameter 100 do pine light wood per bushel 100 bushels charcoal May 8, 1852. Fifteen Dollars Reward.

En UNAWAY from the Subscriber, shout the 8th of February, my negro man, Washington, dark color, 27 years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs, his right ankie bends outward caused by a hurt, when very young, which makes him hop when walking; front eeth good; had on, when he left, a brown woolen cat. He may change his name and try to pass as

will deliver him to me in Granville County, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars, to confine him in Jail, so that I can get him. Address me

at New Light, P. O., Wake County. Granville, March. 31st 1852.

NOTIGE.

EHORE who have purchased Pews in the New Episcopal Church, are hereby notified that the Vestry have made a requisition of twenty-five per cent. payable on the first day of June next; slao twenty-five per cent. payable severally on the first day of August. October and December thereafter.

punctual poyment be made.

JAMES McKIMMON, Treas.

Raleigh, April. 20th, 1852. w3w 22

Payments to be made to the Treasurer, who will issue receipts for the same, and it is requested that