

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1853.

MR. CLINGMAN, AGAIN.

On reading the last Proclamation of this erratic and unquiet gentleman, the only conclusion we came to was that it required no elaborate answer; it answers itself. As an account current of his own sayings and doings for several years past, together with his various experiences, calculations, conjectures, suspicions, solitary musings, ambitious aspirations and disastrous defeats, it is a perfect gem of a manifesto, and should, by all means, be well conned and pondered of by all ambitious gentry, who can boast of being neither "fish, fish, nor yet good red herring."

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We regret to record the total destruction by fire, on Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock, of the extensive Tobacco Factory of J. S. & D. Williams. Loss not known.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to repeal certain acts concerning tonnage duties on Spanish vessels was debated by Mr. Mallory, and the remainder of the day occupied in Executive session.

DISPUTE BETWEEN STATES.

A dispute has arisen between the States of South Carolina and Georgia in regard to their respective boundaries. Georgia claims the exclusive jurisdiction of the Savannah river, which South Carolina denies.

THE TIDE TURNED.

We are informed that the population of the county has increased about 1000 since the first of the present month—more from other parts of the State to engage in the turpentine business. This will give a considerable impetus to business of all kinds.

REJOINDER OF MR. MILLER.

The date of Col. Tripp's letter, published below, will show the reasons why my rejoinder to Mr. Rayner's "Card" has been delayed. I shall not permit the arrogant assumption of superiority which characterises this production and which betrays its author about as well as would the Senatorial robes to which he aspires, to hold me from exposing its quibbles and evasions. This controversy was of his own seeking. He could have avoided it, so far as I was concerned, by the exercise of a modicum of candor and fairness on his part, but having courted a scrutiny into his political course during the recent campaign, and whilst the election of Senator was pending, he must be content to abide the consequences.

A BEAUTIFUL INSCRIPTION.

In Trinity churchyard, New York, we remember having seen an inscription on a tomb, singularly and affectingly beautiful. It is an oblong pile of masonry, surmounted by a slab stone, on which are deeply cut the following words:

MY MOTHER. (The trumpet shall sound and the dead shall rise. There are no other letters or characters to be found on the slab or the pile. If there is one inscription in the thousand languages that are, or have been, of earth, fitted to retain its sublime meaning through every period of time up to the resurrection morning, it is this. The writer seemed aware that names would be forgotten, and titles fade from the memory of the world. He, therefore, engraved the name by which he first knew her who gave him birth, on the stone—and the dearest of all names, that of MOTHER, shall sound a thrill through the heart of every one who may ever lean over this monumental pile. If any shall wish to know further of her, who had a child to engrave her most enduring name upon a rock, he is sublimely referred to the sounding of the trumpet and the rising of the dead, when he may know all.

A discussion has been commenced between Gen. Beale, of Virginia, and Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York, touching the point of claim to the Declaration of Independence. Without questioning the patriotism of Virginia, which was illustrated through the whole revolution by her warriors and orators we must still claim for our own State the incipient movements which brought us into collision with the mother Country. The battle of Alamance Creek, described by a pretended historian, as an outbreak of rebellious feeling, was nothing less than an out-pouring of patriotic spirit, which was fully developed in 1775, at the Court House of Mecklenburg. Whether North Carolina was the first of the Confederacy to feel aggrieved at the tyranny of England is one question. That she was the first to resent such oppression is certain, and the Mecklenburg declaration bears upon its face the strongest resolution, and the most determined love of liberty. We do not deny to Mr. Jefferson the paternity of his immortal declaration. But we will not agree to be endorsed by the Honorable Thomas L. Clingman, that this Modern Colossus has for many long years been forced to build himself up and crawl beneath the legs of such pigmies as Badger, and Mangum, and Graham, et al emne gentes! What, indeed, is this world coming to? Mr. Clingman seems to be so sorry, that the last Legislature could not make a Senator; and so indignant withal. Why, it is rumored that when he had ascertained that he could not be elected, his last advice to Eastern gentlemen (for whom he just then had a wonderful affection) was to prevent an election of Senator this Session, if they could—and next Session, when Mr. Badger's term will expire, the East and the West would have it all their own way? If this be so, it is possible that Mr. C. is so over-tasked and hallucinated with patriotic emotions, that he can neither reason nor remember—but only feel? Oh! Patriotism, what deeds are perpetrated in thy name!

But the "Central Influence" is the bug-a-boo which still fills Mr. Clingman with horrors.—The time when he was hospitably entertained at this abhorred "Centre." They were the good old days of yore, when a gentleman could gratify his own tastes by spreading his board for his friends, without being afraid of being called to answer for his broad and free hospitality, under the name of an attempt to influence, to control—yes, as Mr. Clingman, himself, has insinuated, "to corrupt." For he has, virtually, accused those of the doomed "Centre" of attempting to reach the hearts of those whom they wished to use, by getting down their throats. The simple rites of hospitality were constrained into an engine of corruption. The charge was caught up by others, who have an object to gain by it; and some, we fear, have been simple enough to believe it.—And we further fear it has had its reaction.—The "Centre," so far as we know, or believe, has attempted to exert no influence, save that which may be properly claimed for talents and worth. If we have been blessed in this regard by Heaven, surely we are not to be cursed by man—our friends, too!

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He denies but one of the charges which I preferred, and that denial he attempts to prop by a quibble which has not even the virtue of ingenuity to sustain it. I charged that "he declared to at least one person (after the election) that he did not take a stand for the Whig nominations, because he feared as to the result, the Whig nomination, such a course would injure his chance to get to the Senate of the United States."

To this he replies: "This statement I pronounce to be false. The charge bears the stamp of falsehood and absurdity on the very face of it. It is too plain, even to the children of the street, to require any explanation. I charge that the Whig nomination, such a course would injure his chance to get to the Senate of the United States."

But what does it avail him whether it was after an election or the other that he made the statement? He does not meet it with a plea of "not guilty," but excepts to the form of the charge. Assuming that in using the words "after the election," I meant, the Presidential election, he flies off into a process of the most astute argumentation, which would have done honor to the schoolmen in their palmiest days! But it is too plain, even to the children of the street, to require any explanation. I charge that the Whig nomination, such a course would injure his chance to get to the Senate of the United States."

H. W. MILLER.

WASHINGTON, N. C. Jan. 29, 1853. DEAR SIR:—I have just received yours of the 15th inst., asking me to give you the substance of a declaration made to me by Hon. K. Rayner touching his reasons for refusing his active support to Scott and Graham during the Presidential canvass.

It is no less true, that he saw he was published in leading Democratic papers, one here immediately under his nose, as hostile to that ticket, or neutral in his propensities. It is no less true that he gave the Hon. Wm. R. King to understand that he would not vote for him in the election, though often requested by friends. It is no less true, that he told him, and other gentlemen in his (Mr. King's) presence, that he was dissatisfied with the Whigs, that Pierce would carry the State by ten thousand majority; nor is it less true, that this statement, published in the Wilmington Journal, (a Democratic paper,) was sent to him, and that he read it, and gave his answer, namely, that he would not vote for Scott, and that he would vote for King.

Now, what was the object, motive, design of all this? When did the change come over the spirit of his dream, which induced him to vote with Scott, and to "declare" for that ticket, or such sudden conversion known before in the history of politics? Whence sprang the "new lights" which induced him to rush with all the velocity which steam could carry him, to the ballot box? Did he vote upwards of an hundred and fifty miles to vote with "pleasure" for a man he would not vote for to vote for? Was there no "harding object" in view? There were many Scott men in the Legislature! It might have all been left to conjecture—a puzzle to the future historian, had it not been for that "authoritative" manifesto, which bottled up the wrath of his author against all those who had dared oppose his elevation, or doubt his infallibility!

The facts stated in the letter of Col. Tripp, of Beaufort, unlock the whole secret—solve the mystery. He says, "I had a casual conversation with him on the subject, in which the conclusion was irresistibly forced upon my mind, that his friends state to him, that he would not vote for Scott, and that he would vote for King."

He had friends then, who advised him to the course he took, because "as the Legislature was constituted (not tied), to take strong hold for Scott would injure his chance to get to the Senate." Did he scorn such advice as he should have done? Did he, even in respect for those who gave the advice, decline it? Or, did he act in a manner to injure his chance to get to the Senate? If he acted upon such advice, and played his part, under such motives, is it unlikely that he let slip the secret? The letter of Col. Tripp answers this question, and upon his testimony (as respectable a gentleman as any in the State.) I rest, for the present, this charge which I have made against Mr. Rayner! That such means should have been used by any man to secure a seat in the most exalted deliberative assembly in the world—an assembly which has been honored by such men as Calloun, Clay, Wright and Webster! Heaven grant that such facts may never become "a part of the archives of the State."

But again: He says "I do not recognise the right of any one to arraign me at the bar of public opinion upon charges founded on the gossip of the streets—the tattling of tale-bearers, or the gabbling of newspapers. I put in a plea to the jurisdiction."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Resignation of President Arista—Establishment of a Temporary Government—Rout of Arista's Troops, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—By an arrival here we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 15th instant. The revolutionary spirit was spreading in all directions, and the greatest disorder prevailed. General Arista has resigned the Presidency of the Republic, and fled from the city—whether it was not known—for personal security.—His troops had been completely routed.

A temporary government has been established by Cevallos, president of the Supreme Court. The existence of this, however was by no means certain. The revolutionists were gathering strength daily, and became so formidable that their progress cannot be checked.

PARIS FASHIONS.

A charming little garment is now in high fashion; it is a Turkish jacket, large and quite straight behind, and with sleeves open at the elbows; it is worn at home over a ball or party. This jacket is mostly made of red or white cashmere, trimmed with gold or silver ribbon, and a little fringe to match. For older persons black cashmere is worn, with black braid and gold pattern.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The Boston Post publishes the following extract from a letter received from a gentleman who has just returned to this country from a trip to China, relative to the feelings of the Japanese toward the expedition expected from the United States:

"I was informed by a gentleman, a native of Japan, that the Emperor is ready for the American expedition. He exhibited a letter to me, which he had just received from one of his countrymen, then on the island of Jeddah. The people kept a strict lookout all over the coast; and his fires were already burning on the mountains at night, in order to be prepared in case the squadron should appear at night. One million soldiers are ready at hand. The coast is all set with guns, while in the bay of Jeddah, where the fleet is expected, there are countless war junks, and the whole lay is surrounded with innumerable forts. The expedition will find the Japanese much better soldiers than they anticipate. The presents and letters have been left at home. A trade will not soon be opened with that country, except by force."

MARY'S WIND AND CURRENT CHARTS.—The

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have given an order for the free admission of these celebrated works in the United Kingdom. This indicates that the labors of our Navy Lieutenant are appreciated on that side of the Atlantic.

RAILROAD SPEED.—The express train from

Boston to New York, carrying the U. S. mails and the English mails brought by the steamer Europa, made the trip in five hours and five minutes actual running time. The distance is 235 miles, thus showing an average running speed of nearly forty-seven miles an hour, or forty-one miles an hour including stops. That is probably the greatest speed, for any considerable distance, ever made in this country.

DEATH IN A FRACAS VITIATES A LIFE INSURANCE.

An office in St. Louis, was killed in a fracas with Dr. Cornell. His administrator sued the company for the amount, but the court decided that they were not bound to pay.

OLIVER P. BALDWIN, Esq., in conjunction

with other gentlemen of Richmond, Va., proposes to establish a new daily paper in that city.

FITTS! FITS! FITS!!!—Persons who are

laboring under this distressing malady will find the VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. These pills possess a specific effect on the nervous system, and although they are prepared especially for the purpose of curing fits, they will be found of especial benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. Price \$3 per box, or two boxes for \$5. In chronic complaints, or diseases of long standing, superinduced by nervousness, they are exceedingly beneficial. Persons out of the city enclosing a remittance, will have the pills sent them through the mail, free of postage. For sale by SETH S. HARRIS, Baltimore, Md., and more, Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed post-paid.

N. C. Mutual Insurance Co.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, Made on the 30th day of November, 1852. No. of policies issued per last Report (Nov. 30, '51) during the year, 4,085 Amount of property insured per last Report, \$4,479,580 44 the year, " " during, 1,476,751 65 Amount Canceled and Expired, 5,956,332 09 Amount Premium Notes on hand, 1,428,704 55 Amount Premium Notes received during the year, 594,834 58 Amount Canceled and Expired during the year, 229,297 49 Amount Premium Notes now on hand, \$624,062 82

RECEIPTS.

Amount Premium received during the year on new Policies, \$12,876 56 Amount received upon assessments, 26,057 84 Borrowed Jan. 1, 1852, to meet losses, 1,130 09 Amount in hands of Treasurer and Agents of the Company per last report, 3,557 64 Total received during the year, \$43,622 13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid losses as follows viz: Paid Josiah O. Watson, \$ 500 Bennett Flanner, 2,500 Jno. A. Taylor, 1,000 Abner Kiddick, 7,000 Manteo Lodge, No. 8, 1,335 02 J. B. G. Ruellbach, 5,000 Richard Smith, 30 Joseph J. Biggs, 4,106 99 W. R. Ferriss, 58 80 W. H. Holloman, 1,173 C. W. D. Hutchings, 749 60 Henry A. Depkin, 3,000 Edward L. Stanley, 459 15 Augustus V. Russell, 150 William Shannon, 100 Thomas Shannon, 732 72 Joseph H. Pool, 300 Jno. Black, (Trustee, &c.) 500 Wm. W. Griffin, 12 80 Wm. C. Mann, 310 Wm. C. Griffin, 75 Beaver Cr. Man. Co., 6 Flavius J. Cheek, 100 Daniel Sherwood, 50 Wm. Bettineourt, 68 83 Catherine A. Fulton, 79 55 James C. Partridge, 102 72 Henry Nutt, 1,450 Richard Smith, 2 35 Wm. Messenger, 1,300 Samuel Williams & Son, 101 80 Paid for Examination of losses, 139 80 Salaries of President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee, 1,850 50 Jno. H. Bryan, Attorney, 100 00 Jno. G. Williams, Clerk Hire, 100 00 Directors for services, 81 45 Office Furniture, 50 00 Incidental Expenses, 22 Printing and Advertising, 153 20 Stationary, 23 27 Postage account and stamps 37 89 137 81 Money borrowed and interest, 1,754 79 Balances due to Agents per last report, 47 87 Expenses to J. H. Hiersman, (Gen. Agent), 315 00 Amount in hands of Treasurer, \$ 37,583 28 due from Agents, 2,842 83 \$40,426 11 Submitted by order of the Board, JNO. C. PARTRIDGE, Secretary, 10-11

SPLENDID LOTTERY—Feb. 1853.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers (Successors to J. W. Maury & Co.) \$35,000! \$18,000! \$10,000! 30 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars!

LOTTERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) on Saturday, February 19, 1853. GREAT SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$35,000 1 do. of 18,000 1 do. of 10,185 1 do. of 7,500 1 do. of 4,000 30 Prizes of 1,000 50 do. of 500 200 do. of 200 &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50 Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets \$140 00 do do of 50 Half do 70 00 do do of 25 Quarter do 35 00 Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me. Address—E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent, Successor to J. C. Maury, Alexandria, Va.

New Coach Shop.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has occupied the well known Stand of Mr. Willis W. Johnson, on Wilmington St. Square, where he is prepared to execute everything in his line of business. Buggies & Coaches, &c., made of the best materials and in the most fashionable and durable style. He would say to those who may wish to purchase Buggies, or any thing in his line, that they would do well to call upon him before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to spare neither pains nor expense to please those who may favor him with their custom. He is determined to sell at prices to suit the times. Also, repairing done cheap at the shortest notice. JAMES BASIFORD, Jan. 29, 1852.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy.

The 23rd session will commence on the 6th of January, 1853. Sold in Raleigh, November 16th, 1852. \$4—1y

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

For Preserving, Restoring & Beautifying the Hair. Causing it to grow luxuriantly, and giving it a soft and curling appearance, of the most delightful character.

THE KATHAIRON neutralizes the effects of disease, climate, and old age, in preserving and restoring the Human Hair, even after a BALDNESS of many years; cleanses the scalp from all its natural impurities; immediately relieves sympathetic attacks of NERVOUS HEADACHE. And cures all Cutaneous Diseases of the Skin, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Itch, Inflammation, &c. &c. &c. TOILET ARTICLE. For giving the Hair a rich, soft, glossy and curling appearance, nothing has ever been discovered to equal its incontestable virtues. It excels the perfumes of the most delightful and exotic flowers, and is free from all irritating properties, or any substance which can color the skin, or stain a lady's hat. For BALD AND GRAY HEADS it is pre-eminently beneficial.

"The Kathairon" has restored my hair, after a baldness of 12 years. A JAY COURTRIGHT, 75 Bond St., N. Y. The use of the Kathairon is denied by the first physicians in Europe and America, and has a patronage and sale unprecedented in the history of the Materia Medica. Sold by all reputable dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, in large handsome bottles, for 25 cts. Profit only in extreme sales. Sold to the trade at a liberal discount, but some exceptions in no instance. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist and Manufacturer, D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y. To whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Raleigh by F. Y. PESCUCCI and JOHN M. APPLEWRIGHT.

LYON'S EXTRACT.

PURE JAMAICA GINGER. NOTHING need be said to command the attention of the public to this article, when convinced that it is PURE and unadulterated. Medical men, or those seeking a harmless beverage to destroy the unwholesome elements of brachitis and turbid water, can rely upon its genuine character, as it is also extensively used for culinary purposes, in flavoring cakes, preserves, &c. To the afflicted with Dyspepsia, Summer Complaints, Cholera, Nervous Debility, Fever and Ague, Bileziness, general Prostration, &c., nothing has ever been prescribed with equal effect. Manufactured by E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, 161 Broadway, N. Y. Inquire for LYON'S PURE GINGER. Sold by respectable Druggists throughout the world. Sold in Raleigh by P. F. PESCUCCI, CO. Jan. 25, 1853. 6mos 10

D. J. JUSTICE,

OF FORESTVILLE, N. C. WITH MARPLE, ELLIS, & McCLOURE. IMPORTERS and JOBBERS of Hosiery, Gloves, Thread, Buttons, Combs, Looking Glasses, Laces, Edging, and small wares, generally. No. 15, North Third Street, above Market, Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1853. At 10

Watches, Gold and Silver Ware.

L. H. MILLER & CO., WHOLESALE WATCH & JEWELRY HOUSE. No. 227 BALTIMORE ST., S. E. COR. CHARLES ST. IMPORTERS of English and Swiss Watches and Tools of every description, Watch Case Makers and Manufacturers of Fine Gold Jewelry.—We call the attention of Southern and Western Dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, to our very extensive stock, assuring them that in no article in our line shall we allow any establishment to surpass us, either in quantity, quality or low prices. We are the only Wholesale House in this branch of business in Baltimore, and shall use every fair means to induce Southern and Western merchants to open accounts with us. Our terms shall be as liberal and accommodating as can possibly be found in the United States. We will take great pleasure in showing our goods to Southern and Western merchants, whether they open accounts with us or not. L. H. MILLER & CO., Importers of Watches, Baltimore. Jan. 28, 1853. 10

STRAW GOODS.

Fisher & Plimpton, No. 189 Broadway, (Opposite John Street), NEW YORK. HAVE constantly on hand one of the LARGEST and most complete stocks of STRAW GOODS, SILK BONNETS, &c. of their own manufacture, comprising every variety of STRAW BONNETS, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, and adapted to both MERCHANT and MILITARY trade. Having the advantage of a constant supply of goods, they offer inducements the most attractive, as well in regard to quality as price, and would invite buyers to call and examine before purchasing their goods. Jan. 28, 1853. 3mos 10

A Line to Our Friends.

THE undersigned take occasion to thank their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have received; and they would say to their friends that they are now better prepared than heretofore to execute all work in their line. They can now furnish the best and most fashionable CARRIAGES, from the highest to the cheapest, and all other kinds of vehicles, such as Rockwags, Barouches, Buggies, &c. They would say to their friends that a distance, who do not find it convenient to call and see their work, that by dropping us a line and describing what they want, they can have it sent to them.—We feel a desire to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage. All work made and sent to order, and if we do not comply with the order we do not ask the work to be taken, nor will we think hard of those ordering for not taking if the order is not complied with, for we flatter ourselves with the belief that we can give satisfaction. All we ask is a trial. We have on hand a large and well selected stock of materials, and we have also the best set of hands that can be brought to this country; and will spare neither time nor expense in accommodating our friends. This addition to the above we have made arrangements to repair all kinds of Harness at low prices. Repairing done at the shortest notice. BOBBITT & MINATRE, Louisville, N. C., Jan. 28, 1853. 10 4t

The Stages.

LEAVE Raleigh and Salisbury every Sunday and Wednesday, at 7 A. M., after the arrival of the Cars from the North, (at the former place) and arrive at each end at 7 P. M., next day, via Ashboro', Pitsboro', Haywood, &c. The Road is stowed with good Three Horse Teams, and Troy Coach Coaches. Fare through \$3 only. JAS. M. WADDILL, Contractor, Dec. 18, '52. wly 108 Watchman at Salisbury copy. BACON and LARD—10 lbs: prime old Sides, 10 lbs: prime old Shoulders, 10 barrels prime Leaf Lard, in store and for sale by PEEBLES & WHITE, Petersburg, Jan. 28, 1853. 10