The Weekly Raleigh Register.

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THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace;
Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1853.

THE PUBLIC LANDS—THE "STANDARD."

When Mr. CLAY presented his celebrated Report on the Public Lands to the United States Senate, on the 16th of April, 1832, he took occasion to remark that "no subject which had presented itself to the then, or, perhaps, any preceding Congress, was of greater magnitude. There was another, indeed, which possessed a more exciting and absorbing interest; but the excitement was happily but temporary in its nature." "Long after," said he, "we shall cease to be agitated by it, (the Tariff,) long after our manufactures shall have acquired a stability and perfection which will enable them successfully to cope with the manufactures of any other country, the public lands will remain a subject of deep and enduring interest. In whatever view we contemplate them, there is no question of such vast importance." And Gen. Jackson, in his Annual Message to Congress in 1832, although he pocketed Mr. Clay's bill, declared it to be "the true policy, that the lands should cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of *Revenue!*" The prediction of Mr. Clay's has been literally verified, —and ever since it was made, the Whig party of the country have strenuously maintained the policy and justice of Distribution. Against the injustice and oppression, which have pampered one section of the Union, to the injury, and almost ruin, of the other, they have uniformly protested! The time has now fully come, when the citizens of the old States, without distinction of party, should *speak out*, and demand *their rights!*

The last number of the "Raleigh Standard," in reiterating the doctrine with regard to this question laid down by the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Gen. Pierce, involves itself in a singular web of inconsistencies,—with a decided prospect that if, as it promises, other articles on the same subject are to succeed, it will wind itself up into a hard knot, which will defy every attempt to unravel! For instance, after laying down the inflexible proposition that it is unconstitutional to distribute the *proceeds*, yet declining to declare a division of the *lands* so, the Editor argues that the latter is really the same as the former! This is truly bright and beautiful reasoning. And again, after thus declaring a distribution of the proceeds the same thing as a division of the lands —and both, therefore, according to its opinion with regard to the first, unconstitutional,—it intimates the opinion that it may sometimes be "advisable to make grants of lands"—*to whom?* To the old States, who for years have been deprived of their just rights and despoiled of their clear property? To *North Carolina*, who has languished for the want of her quota, and the possession of which would give immediate and stirring vitality to her Educational system and the industrial pursuits of her people? *No*—but to "*States in which those lands lie*"—to the *old* States!—"with the view of enhancing the value of the residue of the lands." Here is *patriotism* with a vengeance! One might reasonably suppose, that if the Editor of the "Standard" were disposed to violate the constitution, with regard to the lands, at all, he would prefer that it should be so done as to secure the most direct, practical benefit to the State of North Carolina!

One thing is very certain,—let what may be said as to the *abstract* point involved,—and our people, we are rejoiced to perceive, in every indication of the times, are beginning to realize the fact:—If the principle avowed in the Resolutions of the National or State "Democratic" Conventions be adhered to, then is the door forever closed against any of the old States receiving a just share of the public lands *or* their proceeds. The West is rapidly growing in political power, and, in a few years, will be able to control the disposition of these lands; and we have every reason to apprehend, judging from the past legislation of the members of Congress, from that section of the Union, at the head of whom are DOUGLAS, CASS and BENTON, that the old States may ultimately be cut off entirely from all participation or share in them. If we ever expect to get our rights,—if we are not resolved to submit tamely to this glaring injustice, NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE IT KNOWN! We need not expect that anything is to be gained by temporizing language. Let us march like men to the issue, and speak to Congress in plain, unequivocal, direct terms, that we have a just claim to a share of this public property, and that it is nothing less than plunder,—barefaced *plunder*, to deprive us of it, and appropriate it to the use and benefit of other sections.

The action of the people of this State, at this juncture, on this subject, *will tell for weal or wo* on NORTH CAROLINA!

"CAROLINA CITY."

The proprietors of Shepard's Point, on the waters of Beaufort Harbor, are engaged in having the land surveyed, running it off into lots, laying off streets, &c., preparatory to the erection of "Carolina City" at that point. The Goldsborough *Patriot* says that a sale of the lots will take place in about a month. The Company, Gov. Morehead, Smith & Colby, Mr. Underwood, and others, are making arrangements to put up a large brick hotel and to construct several wharves.

SHAW IN TROUBLE!

As we expected, Dr. H. M. SHAW, the locofoco nominee for Congress, in the First Congressional District, cannot command the full strength of his own party! The last number of the "Old North State," Elizabeth City, contains an "Address of the Democracy of Pasquotank county to their brethren throughout the District," signed by thirty of their number, in which they avow their determination not to support the smuggled-in Senator from Camden and Currituck. The "Old North State" says of these gentlemen, that "their names are a guarantee not only of the earnestness of the signers, but, being the names of men who have for years battled in the cause of Democracy, men who have borne the heat and burden of the day, they speak volumes to the would-be-rulers of the party, who have constituted themselves the especial guardians thereof;" and the same paper also remarks, "that the movement is not merely confined to *them*, but that the disatisfaction, which gave rise to it, is wide-spead, and of such a character that it cannot be appeased."

The particular reasons given by these gentlemen for their unwillingness to support Dr Shaw are contained in the following extract:

"We oppose Dr. Shaw on the ground, that we have reason to believe there is a "clique" in this vicinity, and that he is connected with it. We have reason to believe, that he has exerted his influence to secure the appointments of those, to whom, if we are correctly informed, the body of his party is bitterly and irreconcilably opposed. We regard this as sufficient to warrant a repudiation of the candidate. In the disposition of Executive patronage, the will of the majority of any party should be respected. *In this case it has not been.* We also have objections to Col. Outlaw. As a gentleman of probity we respect him—as a politician we differ with him.—We then deem it proper, as both Conventions have disregarded our wishes, to reject their candidates. We must act for ourselves. A separate organization, then, is indispensably necessary—*we must have an independent candidate.*—Shall we indignantly frown upon ill-collected Conventions, and reject their nominee? We trust the response in every bosom will be—yes. A lesson must be taught *ambitious partisans.*—The time for energetic action has arrived."

The signers of the Address then proceed to declare their purpose to support the Hon. ASA BIGGS as *their* candidate for Congress, and to support him, *whether he consents or refuses to run*; and conclude by appealing to their friends throughout the District to "show their independence" and respond to their action!

This throws a "deadly, chilling frost" upon Dr. SHAW'S Congressional aspirations. Poor Doctor *Shaw!* Alas, *Doctor* Shaw!

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Esq. has been nominated by a Convention, which lately assembled at Newbern, as the locofoco candidate for Congress in the above District,—W. C. LOFTIN, Esq. independent democrat, having previously announced himself, regardless of the action of the Convention. This Mr. Ruffin is the same redoubtable "Missouri Colonel," who had the honor of being beaten, two years ago, by the Hon. EDWARD STANLY. In consideration of, and sympathy for, the numerous *lambastings* which he received in that memorable canvass, it is supposed that the second district was arranged as at present for his special accommodation.

Colonel RUFFIN is of the *Craige* and *Clingman* school of politicians—an out-and-out Secessionist, besides being rampant, otherwise, generally!

Among the resolutions adopted at the Convention aforesaid, by the way, we perceive the following, which, for coolness and assurance, is worthy of preservation, as a specimen:

Resolved, That the triumph of the Democratic party, in the election of Franklin Pierce, gives *peace* and *security* to the Republic, is a settlement of all sectional differences, &c.

In one sense, in very truth, *has* it proven "a settlement of all sectional differences," and if *it* be that to which the resolution alludes, we give up the point: It has brought together, in harmonious and loving embrace, and in the most fraternal and transporting enjoyment of the spoils, the fire-eaters of the South and the abolitionists of the North! It has banded these sectional fanatics together in the common effort to exclude the Union democracy from office and power! There is no "*difference*" between them on these points! There certainly is a "*settlement!*" While, however, such is the case, we doubt very much whether the existing state of things, under FRANKLIN PIERCE, has added, or is destined to add, much strength to "the party!"

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

We trust that the approaching Anniversary of American Independence may be seized upon, at the various points throughout the State at which it will be celebrated, as a proper occasion for swelling the contributions which have already been sent on from North Carolina, to aid in constructing the Monument to WASHINGTON. That work of *National* Patriotism and Gratitude is much hampered in its progress, for the lack of sufficient means to prosecute it vigorously.—But few, comparatively, of our people have as yet had an opportunity of contributing to it.—

"*One dime to the memory of Washington,*" then, and another, *and another*, until the glorious structure shall be complete!

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last notice, the following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the several Superior Courts of the State, viz:

M. J. McDuffie, Fayetteville,
Bartholomew Fuller, do.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The citizens of Milton have appointed 35 delegates to the railroad convention to be held on the 6th of July at Clarksville, Va., to adopt measures to extend the Roanoke and Valley railroad from Clarksville to Milton.

MEN AND THEIR DOINGS.

NO. XII.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1853.

It is quite natural, or at any rate, seems to be the practice, for one political party, succeeding another, to endeavor to throw upon its predecessors the odium of some great mistake, fault, neglect or criminal act; and with this view, it sometimes happens that acts, that are right and proper in themselves, are misrepresented into something very heinous and shockingly corrupt. This has been attempted in reference to an act of Mr. Corwin, as Secretary of the Treasury. The practice was commenced, either by Mr. Walker or Mr. Woodbury, of transferring the funds of the government from one place to another, by what are now denominated "transfer drafts," instead of resorting to the expensive and troublesome operation of carrying specie about the country, from one place to another, and then back again. The operation of "transfer drafts" is simply this: The Secretary wishes to transfer half a million of dollars from New York to St. Louis, instead of transporting the specie in boxes, and sending a guard along with it—and suppose this guard or agent should turn out to be untrustworthy?—instead of this, I say, he issues a transfer draft to Corcoran & Riggs, upon New York, who agree to place the money in so many days, to the U. S. credit in St. Louis. How they get the funds there is their own business.

Soon after Mr. Corwin came into the Treasury Department, "following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors," he issued a transfer draft to a Mr Minor, who was to place the money, in a given time, $125,000, in New Orleans. It had not been customary to take security, and none was taken, Mr. Minor then being, or was supposed to be, a man of wealth, and came recommended by one of the banks, or its President, in Ohio. The money was never placed to the credit of the U. S. in New Orleans. $25,000 of it have been obtained, and the remainder is still unpaid. Suit was brought by Mr. Ewing, who has expressed the opinion that the whole can be recovered. It was placed in a bank, but the bank, instead of holding itself accountable to the U. S., claims the right to offset debts due from Mr. Minor, or an insurance company, which was broken by the great fire in St. Louis, and through whose hands the bank received the money. Thus stands the case now.

Mr. Corwin mentioned and explained the whole matter to his successor, Mr. Guthrie, before he came into office, who, seeing Mr. C. felt very anxious in regard to it, said that it was not worth while to worry about it, that such things would happen sometimes. After this transaction, no "transfer drafts" were issued, except to Corcoran & Riggs, without ample security. Should the amount due, $100,000, be a total loss, it will in no way compare with the losses under Mr. Woodbury's management of the Treasury, who loaned the whole Smithsonian fund, $700,000, to the State of Arkansas, not one dollar of which has ever been paid—and not a cent of interest is paid by that State, though the U. S. have to pay the interest, semi-annually, to the Smithsonian Institute.

The resolutions censuring the present administration, offered by Mr. Burke, in the Democratic State Convention, are but one of the many signs of discontent and hostility in the democratic ranks, towards General Pierce and his Cabinet, on account of the policy they have pursued in awarding "all the honors" and emoluments of victory to those who, but a short time ago, were doing their utmost to overturn or dissever the Union, while the old line democrats were exerting all their efforts to preserve it. These discontents are rife in every section of the Union, and especially so in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio. The resolutions were not adopted, it is true, but the mover was elected President of the Convention, subsequently to offering them, which does not look like censuring him very severely.

It is very true that General Pierce has been able to reconcile a considerable number of those who were three years ago denouncing the Union, to a residence within it, or to a residence abroad as its representatives, by a skilful application of an emollient plaister of parchment laid upon the palms of their hands, upon which are certain cabalistic words, in print and manuscript, among which are those talismanic words, "having and reposing special confidence in you," &c., "I hereby appoint you," &c., &c. This "specific" has been more effective in allaying the febrile symptoms, and tendencies to excitement, if not to absolute madness, than any thing heretofore discovered. But how those may like to see it used, who bore the heat and brunt of the battle,—how they may like to see their enemies bearing off with them all the fruits of victory,—to see the fatted calf, nay, all the fatted calves, killed for these prodigal sons, and themselves at the same time turned out of doors to eat husks or starve—we shall soon know. They must have a great deal of patience, forbearance and philosophy, they must be either more or less than men, if they can bear it without an occasional murmur.

Gen. Pierce has now found, what every President who succeeds him must find, upon experience, that to invoke the aid of the office seekers in a presidential election, is to call in the Saxons to aid the Britons against Picts and Scots.—They may be useful allies, but inappeasable after victory, and most exacting *masters;* demanding more for their services than the treasury contains, and when their exorbitant demands are unsatisfied, banding together and harrying their former allies, worse than they had done their enemies; and, finally, taking possession of the whole land.

Such is the rush for office, consequent upon the promulgation of the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils of office," that not one out of ten can be provided for, even if every incumbent should be removed; consequently there must be nine *dis*appointments for every one appointed, and the nine, multiplied by the number of officers, become thousands of active, clamorous, revengeful enemies; while the few appointed are but luke-warm friends, often as dissatisfied with what they have got, as others are who have received nothing. But the incumbents of office cannot all be removed; for, were they to be, the public business must come to a dead halt. Much of it requires experience, training, a good knowledge of law, and of practical book-keeping, as well as the ability to write a good hand, and to compose in a good style, off hand and promptly; to investigate, credit and state long and intricate accounts of Collectors of Customs, Marshals, District Attornies, Paymasters of the Army, Pursers in the Navy, Indian Agents, &c., &c., often times involving the nicest questions of law and requiring the most thorough knowledge of accounts.

Governor Lowe, of Maryland, declines the appointment of Commissioner to China, not considering himself qualified for the important position, having neither a knowledge of the Chinese language, customs, &c., nor a familiar acquaintance with our trade and relations with the celestial Empire. This is a rare instance of modesty and sense of propriety, and therefore deserves special note. Rumor has not yet designated the individual likely to be selected for that place, but it is very important, in the present crisis of affairs in the East, that he should be a man of high and peculiar qualifications.

Among other distingushed persons who have become dissatisfied with the administration, is Bishop Hughes, the head of the Catholic Church in the U. S.—a man who can probably control more votes than any fifty Protestants in the Union. That the Bishop had much to do with making Gen. Pierce president, I believe does not admit of a doubt. What has offended him is less certain. The Catholics now claim to hold the balance of power between the old parties, and it is said, by some of them, that they intend, hereafter, to wield that power to promote their own ends. They certainly are a powerful body, but what would they be, were Cuba or Mexico annexed to the United States?

The farcical examination of Clerks is still going on. Hereafter, if one desires to furnish a house with very handsome, well-made furniture, adopting and following out this wonderful piece of wisdom, let him at once send for a number of cabinet makers and examine *them*, not their productions, upon the art and mystery of cabinet making; and, having gone through with the whole, select and employ him who bore the best examination, especially in regard to the distant countries from whence mahogany, sandal, satin, and other cabinet woods are imported.

A new Democratic Review is about to be issued from this city, under the control and editorship of a gentleman of acknowledged talent and much experience in political affairs. I have reason to believe it will be more liberal towards the Union, or national Whigs, than any thing of the kind emanating from the same party ever has been heretofore. The editor is an "old line," or compromise, democrat, and looks ahead with a pretty clear vision of the *future* of parties. It is probable, also, that a new paper will be started here in the course of two or three months, which will assume the character of an *independent* democratic journal, ready to support or oppose, censure or commend, the powers that be, accordingly as they shall merit the one or deserve the other. It will not, however, approve of the appointment of freesoilers by the present administration, and will condemn, in just and severe terms, "the spoils system," as commenced by Gen. Jackson, and carried to extremes by Gen. Pierce. The parties concerned, or to be concerned in it, have no notion of continuing the practice of bringing on a new menagerie here with every new President, to be fed at the public expense, and to occupy the whole of the time of the President and Cabinet for three or four months, in finding or making cages for the animals. We have had quite enough of this. The remedy, however, is with Congress.

OBSERVER.

COL. R. C. PURYEAR.

We learn that this gentleman is bearing himself gallantly in the canvass in the Seventh District, and that there is not the slightest doubt of his success, if the *Whigs* of the District will but half do their duty. We trust and believe that they will do more—that they will do their *whole* duty! Doubtless, the course which the administration of PIERCE has pursued, with reference to the appointments to office, and the well known obnoxious views which Mr. Boyd, the locofoco candidate, entertains in relation to the Public Lands, will induce many of the honest democracy of the district to support Col. PURYEAR. Still, it is no time for Whigs, when those, who have hitherto been opposed to them, are ready to recognize as just and patriotic, one of the great principles for which we have long contended, and to join in condemnation of an administration, that, already, has proven faithless to its promises, to fail in meeting the advance in a proper spirit of hearty appreciation!

To the work, then, fell ow-whigs of the Seventh District! Your standard-bearer is worthy of you—and your *cause* is dearer now than ever! In prosperity, it demanded your *support*—in adversity, it challenges your *devotion*, and *all your energies* for its restoration! TO THE WORK!

ALABAMA.

The Whigs of Alabama held a convention at Montgomery, in that State, on the 1st instant, and nominated Richard W. Walker, of Lauderdale county, as their candidate for Governor at the ensuing August election. A series of resolutions was adopted, recognising in the platform laid down by the National Whig Convention at Baltimore, the true principles of national policy and yielding cordial assent thereto; opposing to the utmost the annexation of additional territory unless the equal rights of the South in such territory shall be expressly guarantied by the articles of cession; in favor of internal improvements and State aid thereto, when such aid will not involve the necessity of additional taxation; in favor of the establishment of a general and effective system of common school instruction; and in favor of conferring on the people the election of judges, chancellors, solicitors, and such other State officers as are elected by the Legislature.

A CHOICE OF EVILS.—Two young officers were travelling in the far West, when they stopped to take supper at a small road-side tavern, kept by a very rough Yankee woman. The landlady, in a calico sun-bonnet and bare feet, stood at the head of the table to pour out. She inquired of her guests "if they chose long sweetening or short sweetening in their coffee." The first officer, supposing that "long sweetening" meant a large portion of that article, chose it accordingly. What was his dismay when he saw their hostess dip her finger deep down into an earthern jar of honey that stood near her, and then stir it (the finger) round in the coffee. His companion seeing this, preferred "short sweetening." Upon which the woman picked up a large lump of maple sugar that lay in a brown paper on the floor beside her, and biting off a piece, put it into his cup. Both the gentlemen dispensed with coffee that evening.

FOURTH OF JULY AND MUSIC.—It is stated that the different German musical societies from several States will celebrate the Fourth of July in the city of Philadelphia. They design to meet in Independence Square, sing Hail Columbia, Star Spangled Banner and other patriotic airs. It is said that three thousand Germans will take part in the vocal performances.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CALIFORNIA.—The superintendent of public instruction in California has published his report. The State has recognised the New England principle of common schools. There are now in California about 18,000 white youths under eighteen years of age fit candidates for schools. The free school fund of the State now amounts to $300,000.

FOR THE REGISTER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, JUNE 15, 1853.

F. C. Shepard: Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July, you were unanimously appointed to deliver an Oration on that occasion.

The undersigned, in communicating the choice of the Committee, beg leave to add their individual solicitation that you will accept.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.
H. S. SMITH,
J. F. HUTCHINS, } Com.
W. S. BRYAN.

RALEIGH, JUNE 15, 1853.

Gentlemen:—Your polite note of this morning came duly to hand, informing me that I was unanimously chosen by the Committee to deliver the Oration on the approaching Anniversary of our Independence.

Incompetent as I am to fulfil the task you have so kindly imposed upon me, yet it will give me pleasure to comply with your request, and to offer my humble service on that occasion.

With my best wishes for you individually, and for those whom you represent, I remain,

Your Friend and Ob't Serv't,
F. C. SHEPARD.

Messrs. H. S. SMITH,
J. F. HUTCHINS, } Committee.
W. S. BRYAN,

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM TURKEY.

Nicholas Threatening Vengeance Against Turkey.

THE PORTE MUSTERING ITS FORCES.

A Constantinople letter, dated 16th May, published in a second edition of the London Times, states that a Turkish steamer had been sent to summon the Ottoman fleet to Constantinople. Ships had been sent to Egypt to assist in transporting the troops that Abbas Pacha has ready at the Sultan's disposal. The Minister of War had sent couriers to the whole of the provinces of the Empire, to call militia to arms, and to prepare them to act at the shortest notice. There were rumors at Paris that the Russians had actually advanced, but this was probably mere surmise. A second edition of the Morning Chronicle publishes the following postscript from its Paris correspondent:

"I have just heard that letters received at the Russian Embassy from St. Petersburg contain the most threatening language towards Turkey. These letters state that the Emperor Nicholas declared, on hearing of the rejection of his ultimatum, that he would carry his cannon to Constantinople to punish the insolence of the Porte."

This must be incorrect, as the Emperor could not have heard of the rejection of the ultimatum at the date of letters. [*See article in another column from N. Y. Express.*]

THE LATEST FROM CHINA.

REPORTED FALL OF NANKIN.

A slip from the office of the Manchester Guardian quotes a private letter from Shanghae, dated March 29th, saying:

"The Taontae (of Shanghae) has purchased two vessels, and is sending them up the river with rice and ammunition, and fixed upon the Agnes, a Parsees vessel, for the same purpose: but the Governor, Sir George Bonham, has stopped her, and will not allow English ships to go on the service.

"Our Comprador has just come in, and states that there is now no doubt about the loss of Nankin: for the Taontae has put a placard on the walls acknowledging it, and offers a reward to any one who will take the leader or officers of the rebels. The document also states that the rebels are coming eastward in boats.

"Silk and tea cannot be got except for cash down, which no one has. The silkmen are frightened, and are taking a good deal of silk into the interior.

"The missionaries and American Consul confirm the taking of Nankin. The U. States steamer Susquehannah had arrived, and, it is thought, will stop the American ship Science from being sent up the river, she having been chartered by the Taontae for that purpose."

THE NEWS FROM CHINA gets more important than ever. The probability is that, the wealthy and populous city of Nankin in the hands of the rebels, the fate of the Mantchou dynasty is sealed; though we must not entirely lose sight of the partial successes the imperial forces are said to have occasionally met with. The tea and silk trade seems to be all at an end, and the greatest embarrassment to mercantile transactions of all kinds is said to be felt everywhere. What do the American, English, and French vessels of war intend to do at Shanghae? is the general enquiry now; but as things now stand, it is not expected they will do anything beyond protecting the individual interests of their respective nations. In the northern districts of China, we see, there is a complete stagnation of business. At Shanghae, the British Consul has been compelled to take on himself the responsibilities of despatching vessels without the usual perpit from the Chinese Superintendent of Customs; this measure was necessary by reason of the want of money to pay the duties and port dues, and for which the Consul, on receipt of security, renders himself responsible.

COPPER MINES IN GEORGIA.—The copper mania speculation is raging in Georgia, and the last Dalton Times says:

In Murray county they have gone perfectly wild. The farmers, many of them at least, have left their farms to search for mines. The Cohuttah Mountains are almost alive with them. Lots in Murray and Whitfield counties, that have always been dull sale at $5, (being mountain lots,) cannot now be bought for scarcely any price, owing to the copper mania.

Operations are about to be commenced on a mine two miles from Dalton, and it is said there is no doubt that copper, silver and lead abound in that vicinity.

COWS HOLDING UP THEIR MILK.—A few years ago I bought a young cow, which proved to be very wild, and when I took away her first calf she would not give her milk. I heard it remarked, that putting a weight on the cow's back would make her give her milk down. I accordingly drove her into a stable, got a bushel of grain and put it on her back. While kept in this position she had no power to hold up her milk, for it came down freely. After doing this a few times, and afterwards putting my hand on the back of the cow, it would give way and she would immediately give down her milk.

Cultivator.

One hundred and seventy-six chickens, of the Cochin China, Shanghai, and other rare breeds, have been sold at auction at New Orleans, for $1,572,55. Two Hong Kong geese sold for $20, and two white Bremen geese for $12.

It is now said that Charles Levi Woodbury, Esq., declines the Chargeship to Bolivia. According to *The Boston Mail*, he says the place is not set down on Monk's Map—that "nobody knows where in the thunder it is, and that he will see the Government d——d before he will travel nine or ten thousand miles to hunt it up."

Had General Scott been elected President, we do not think, that, for the sake of "fusion," or "harmony," or "party purposes," he would have appointed to lucrative offices, or favored in any manner, either Abolitionists at the North or Disunionists at the South.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Religious Notice.

MR. T. CROSS, General Superintendent of Colportage of the American Tract Society in Virginia and North Carolina, and several Colporteurs, will deliver addresses in the Baptist Church, of this City, at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the 19th inst. The friends of the Tract cause, and the public generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

No public collection will be taken up.

June 17, 1853. It 50

JAMES J. IREDELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLER AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in the Courts of this, and the adjoining counties.

OFFICE: the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

June 17, 1853. 6mos 50

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BEATRICE, or the unknown relatives, by Catherine Sinclair, Author of Modern Accomplishments, Modern Society Modern Flirtations, &c.

MODERN FLIRTATIONS; a Novel, by Catherine Sinclair, Author of Beatrice, &c.

WILD JACK; or the Staten Child, A sketch of Life, together with other higily interesting stories, by Caroline Lee Hentz, Author of Linda, Rena, Marcus Warland, Eoline, &c.

SAM SLICK'S WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES; or what he said, did, or invented.

CYRILLA; a Tale, by the Author of the Initials. For sale by

W. L POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 17, 1853. 50

New Books.

A PASTOR'S SKETCHES: or Conversations with anxious inquirers, respecting the way of Salvation, by Ichabod S. Spencer, D D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York Second Series.

THE SHADY SIDE; or Life in a Country Parsonage, by a Pastor's Wife.

THE LAST LEAF FROM SUNNY SIDE, by the Author of Sunny Side, Peep at Number Five, &c., with a memorial of the Author by Austin Phelps.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 17, 1853. 50

Bank and other Agencies.

THE Subscribers continue to transact all the business entrusted to their care, with promptness and dispatch,—their charges being as heretofore quite moderate.

L. W. PECK & CO.

June 17, 1853. 50

SCHOOL NOTICE.

A DISTINGUISHED graduate of the University of North Carolina, who has been for several years successfully engaged in the business of instruction, is desirous of procuring a situation as Principal of an Academy or High School. Satisfactory references will be given. Communications addressed to Alpha, Franklinton, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

June 17, 1853. w3w 50

Valuable Real Estate for Sale

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to remove to the south-west, offers for sale two eligible lots, situated upon the Main street of Chapel Hill. One of these, well known to the public as the lot once occupied by Mrs. NUNN, contains two acres, and is at present for the best unoccupied position in the Village, either for a Hotel or a private residence. It is upon the corner of *Maine* and *Columbia* streets, fronting to an equal extent upon both. The only houses now upon it are a few out-houses. There can be but little doubt but that a gentleman with a few thousand dollars would make an excellent investment of his capital by purchasing this lot, and erecting a house upon it to be used as a Hotel and Boarding House. The other lot consists of about an acre and lies upon the opposite corner made by the streets above mentioned. Upon it is a commodious and new dwelling-house of two stories, with the necessary out-houses, and a convenient office immediately upon the Main street. This lot may be recommended as a genteel residence for a private family; or as a very useful appendage to the first lot, in case that should be bought for a Hotel. Altogether, this is the best real estate to be bought within the Village. The terms will be made so as to ensure that the money paid shall be a most fortunate outlay upon the part of the purchaser.

The Subscriber may be found for a few weeks longer in Chapel Hill, where letters, post-paid, or personal applications, will gladly be received.

WALTER A. THOMPSON.

June 17, 1853. 4w 50

"Norfolk Herald" please copy four weeks (weekly,) and send bill to this office, for collection.

PERFUMERY.—A large and varied assortment of Soaps, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Pomatums Hair Oils, Hair, Teeth, and Nail Brushes, Toilet Bottles, Powder Puffs and Boxes, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

June 17, 1853. 50

Star, Standard, and Spirit of the Age copy.

WARRENTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 13th June ensuing Terms as heretofore. Those who may desire more particular information can have a circular sent to their address.

DANIEL TURNER, Principal.

Warrenton, N. C., May 31, 1853. t20j 45

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 22d term of this School will commence on the 6th of July, 1853, and continue five months.

For a circular, containing full information, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

June 8, 1853. 47—6t

WHITE & McKENNEY

SUCCESSORS TO PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
SYCAMORE STREET,
PETERSBURG, VA.

J. ANDREW WHITE, R. A. McKENNEY,
(Late with Jno. Stevenson.)

March 29, 1853. 1y—27

EGGERT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
NO 232 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.

The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
of 6½, 6¾, 7 and 7½ octaves,
for which
The Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts has awarded
THE FIRST PREMIUM
ever awarded by that institute for improvement in
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.

These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished CASES OF ROSEWOOD, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the *MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.*

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, *and Materials of the Choicest Qualities, that* enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

THE FIRM HAS A PATENT RIGHT ACTION, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

FOR CHASTENESS OF DESIGN, ELEGANCE OF FINISH, as well as for FULLNESS, RICHNESS & BEAUTY OF TONE, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced they have given in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good FOR FIVE YEARS under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.

EGGERT & CO.

Baltimore, June 1853.

☞ Mr. CHARLES KLIFFMILLER is our sole agent for the sale of our pianos in the State of North Carolina.

June 17, 1853. 50—6m

Pleasant Grove Female Institute.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

AS the Male School at Pleasant Grove is now finally discontinued, the Subscriber will, on the 2d Monday in July, open a Female School of the first order, under the charge of Miss H. N. Adams, who is well qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in our best Schools, as I have experienced, during her residence for nearly two years as a Teacher in my family. Experience is the best evidence in School teaching, and those wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this Institution will please inform the Subscriber immediately; as the number of pupils will at no one time exceed *sixteen.*

The musical department will be superintended by Teachers of the first grade, and every attention will be given to the deportment of the Young Ladies, both in and out of School.

This situation, midway between Louisburg and the Shocco Springs, is known to be one of the most pleasant and healthy in the State.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Higher English branches and French,	$12 50
Lower do do do do	10 00
Music on Piano,	12 50
do Guitar,	10 00
Vocal Music, with Æolian,	12 50
Painting in water colors,	5 00
Drawing,	5 00
Board per month,	7 50

WM. J. BRANCH,

Louisburg, June 17, 1853. 6w 50

LIQUID GLUE.—Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Book Binders, House-keepers and others will find this a very convenient article, it being always ready and answering the purpose in every respect of the ordinary use of Glue. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PEARL STARCH.—A beautiful article just to hand.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLESH GLOVES & BRUSHES. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BERNARD'S CHOLERA MEDICINE.—Highly recommended for Summer Complaint in Children Colic, Cramps, &c., for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

THE price of these pills is now reduced to 25 cents per box. The object of the proprietor in making this large reduction is mainly to place them within the reach of a large class of our population who are in the habit of resorting to medicine in this form who have been, in a great measure precluded from the use of these pills by the high price at which they have hitherto been sold.

The testimony of many distinguished Gentlemen in various sections of this country, who have used and been relieved by these pills, could be given, but it is thought the following will be sufficient to interest those who need similar benefits.

Extract, from the Hon. Beverly Tucker, late law professor at William and Mary, Va:

"Fourteen years ago, I was left by a most malignant fever, with a diseased Liver, a disordered digestion, and a Constitution in ruins—my physician permitted me to hope, that with care and prudence I might have a few years of precarious existence, and assured me that the least indiscretion would be fatal. I met with your anti-dyspeptic pills, and confiding in the accompanying certificates of responsible gentlemen whom I happened to know,—I took them according to direction. The result is, that I now eat what I please, do what I please, sleep soundly and enjoy life as much as any man living. For this, it gives me pleasure to say, you have my thanks, and to add the assurance of my high regard."

Extract, from the Hon. George E. Badger, L. L. D. United States Senator, who has used these pills for more than 20 years:

"I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe and efficacious remedy in dyspeptic affections and *believe* them myself to be the best antidyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public."

Extract, from Thomas J. Johnson M. D. Natchez, Miss,

"I beg you to accept my thanks—no formal, stinted thanks, but thanks from the bottom of my soul, commensurate with the great benefits conferred, with the blessings of health restored by the hands of a benefactor, though a stranger, for I verily believe you have endowed with flesh and blood a skinny skeleton, the flesh and blood are here, the appetite is rich, morbid sensations dissipated, and I know of no assignable cause for the transformation than the use of Beckwith's anti-dyspeptic pills."

These pills may be had in any quantities, on application to the proprietor at Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Va., May 26th, 1853. 44

For sale or rent!

MY former residence on Fayetteville Street is for sale or rent. For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber. J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, June 7, 1853. 47 tf

Bank of the State of N. Carolina.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE AND A QUARTER per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank for the last six months, has this day been declared—payable (less the tax of twenty-five cents on each share, owned by individuals) at the Principal Bank, on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches, fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, June 3, 1853. 46—t1stJ'ly