

## THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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OF THE YEAR.

RALEIGH, N. C.  
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1853.

### NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The delegation in the next Congress will be as follows:  
1st District, H. M. Shaw, Loco.  
2d " " W. S. Ruffin, " "  
3d " " W. S. Ashe, " "  
4th " " Sion H. Rogers, Whig.  
5th " " John Kerr, " "  
6th " " R. C. Parryear, " "  
7th " " Burton Craigie Loco.  
8th " " Thos. L. Clingman, "

### OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The commercial, social and political intercourse of the United States with Europe and the Eastern Continent generally, are daily becoming more intimate. In spite of the wise and wholesome maxims of Washington, in his Farewell Address, we think we can perceive, in the not distant future, a time when America will not merely be recognised as a "Power on earth," but the great and controlling Power.— This state of things must necessarily result from the unparalleled growth of this country in wealth and population, which another's lifetime will place ahead of any country in the world, in all the elements of greatness.

The American people are the most active, enterprising, persevering and daring people on the face of the globe, whether viewed in a commercial, industrial, political, or warlike aspect. The world has been cradled from their voluntary; and to will a thing, is to perform it. And with these capacities for achievement, for growth, for acquisition, Providence has blessed us with every natural element of wealth and power—half a continent, embracing nearly every climate and production, capable of sustaining the population of the whole earth. Our country is new—our population is sparse, but with room for almost indefinite increase, and that increasing going on at a ratio which must quadruple the present number of inhabitants—my twenty-five millions—less than 50 years.

On the other hand, those nations of Europe which now compete with us in power, energy and influence in the affairs of the world, are, with the exception of Russia, overcrowded, and are pouring out their population in a tide of emigration, which at once keeps their numbers stationary, while it augments ours. The census of 1851 shows that Great Britain and Ireland together, remained nearly stationary for ten years in population—the latter actually falling to the extent of a million and a half. France and Germany are in a stagnant condition, compared with the United States, while Italy, Spain and Turkey are in a condition little if any better than Ireland. Russia has an immense extent of territory, though nearly half of it is embraced in the uninhabitable regions of the frigid zone. The habitable portion of it is not larger than the United States, and not comparable with it in productive power. The people are for the most part semi-barbarous, without commercial or industrial habits—they are consequently poor, and increase but slowly, by procreation, and by immigration not at all. We have seen no official statement of the population of Russia for a number of years, and are not aware that any regular census has been taken. It is generally set down at from fifty to sixty millions, which, at the largest figure, would be more than twice our numbers, but far inferior in wealth and productiveness to the United States. In fact, Russia is a very poor country, and could not, according to Mr. Cobden, support a considerable army beyond her borders for any length of time. She is formidable at home, from the immense hordes of warlike barbarians which can be rallied to her standard, and from her enduring frosts, which conquered Napoleon, but is wanting in the elements of aggressive war, when brought in collision with any first rate power, such as France, England or the United States.

It is demonstrable, therefore, that, in a very limited period,—in a lifetime—the United States will far transcend the greatest powers in Europe, in population and wealth, and consequently, in influence over the affairs of nations. When the commerce of this country shall have outstripped not only that of England, but of all other countries combined, as it will do in less than half a century, we cannot avoid such alliances and entanglements, as would have been unknown to us in the days of our weakness and infancy. Whether the overshadowing influence which we are destined to exercise in the affairs of the world, shall be for good or evil, will depend upon the wisdom and intelligence of the people, and the virtuous and patriotic of their rulers. It may result, and probably will, that a little compliance with the advice of the Father of the Country, in our foreign relations, will be responsible, for the reasons above stated; but at the same time, the people should insist that the spirit of Washington's policy should be acted on. We should not intermeddle with the affairs of other countries beyond the legitimate sphere of international right and duty. We should protect our own citizens abroad, when engaged in lawful pursuits of commerce, or when travelling to gratify a liberal curiosity; and should always have our republican institutions fairly represented and illustrated abroad, by competent and honorable men, who are far removed from a snobbish affectation or imitation of aristocratic manners, or who are weak

enough to fall into the prevalent skepticism in regard to the capacity of the people for self-government; in a word, we should cause our rights to be respected, our institutions and laws to be understood, and under all circumstances evince our sympathy in the success of nations struggling to secure or maintain their liberties. But we should, under no circumstances, listen to the Siren song of demagogues, who would counsel wars of conquest and annexation, under the specious pretext of "extending the area of freedom." The career of conquest has been in all ages the vice of great nations, and the inflexible source of the corruption, enslavement and ruin of the people. Shall we prove an exception to the rule? The question is one of fearful import. If the American people suffer themselves to be deluded and captivated by the present Administration and its reckless supporters—if they adopt the policy of war, conquest and annexation proposed for their acceptance, by demagogues without principle and without scruple, then their career may be splendid as was that of ancient Rome, or Macedonia, or modern Spain; but it will as certainly terminate in despotism and decay.

Nations which flourished before the promulgation of Christianity, or before its benign influence was widely felt, and known, and recognised among men, as the inflexible standard of public and private morals, have much more excuse than we can claim for indulging a savage passion for war and conquest: in the face of justice and mercy, we commit the unpardonable offence of sinning against light and knowledge, while they can plead ignorance in extenuation of their offences, at the bar of eternal justice.

It may be laid down almost as an axiom in international disputes, that the aggressor is the stronger party. It will be difficult, we apprehend, to find an exception to the rule. The weaker party may be forced to declare war, by a series of irritations and aggressions, but the first invasion of right will never be deliberately made by a party which is conscious of its inability to cope with its adversary. A weak man is sometimes constrained, by a sense of what is due to his honor or his violated rights, to strike the first blow; but his cupidity or ambition will rarely incite him to acts of injustice which his superior in strength—or, if he should be hurried into unjustifiable conduct by the impetuosity of his temper, he will be prompt to rectify the wrong, and thus avoid a resort to violence. So with nations. Great nations should, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, be held responsible for the guilt of wars in which they participate. It is true, that the really weak power, from a misapprehension of its strength, may provoke a stronger nation to war; but in the case of great and overshadowing nations, such as the United States now is, on this Continent, and in a few years, will be in the world at large, there can be no such mistake. If we go to war with any of the petty, misnamed Republics of South America, with Mexico, or with Spain, for the acquisition of Cuba, it may be, and will be, taken for granted, that we are in the wrong, and that they are defending their invaded rights. So in Europe; if Russia makes war upon Sweden, or Turkey, or even Austria or Prussia, the whole world will set it down to the score of cupidity and ambition—an unholly lust of conquest and dominion.

The maxim that "might makes right," all unchristian, infamous, satanic as it is, can alone be pleaded in defence of war waged by the strong upon the weak. The day is not far distant when the intelligence of a christian civilization will allow to them no other mask; and it is to be hoped, that the American people, as they are destined to be the most powerful, will be the first to recognise this truth, and to judge the conduct of their own rulers by it. There is a universally prevalent idea, that great nations require great armies and navies, and that the extent of the means and appliances for war should be in proportion to the wealth, population and power of the country employing them. We maintain, on the contrary, that the reverse is true, viz: that the necessity for warlike preparations diminishes in proportion as the country grows wealthy and powerful. Is not this the common sense view of the question? Would an army of ten thousand men suffice for the defence of our extensive and valuable possessions, if, instead of twenty-five millions, our population numbered only one million? And, if we had a hundred millions of inhabitants, instead of twenty-five, is it not equally clear that we should need no army at all?

In countries where the people are governed—or rather, oppressed—by an arbitrary power, the necessity for standing armies is doubtless in proportion to the victims to be held in subjection; but, in this country, no such excuse can be alleged for them, and it is to be hoped, that the day is not distant when liberated Europe can dispense with them likewise. May the United States, as it becomes a "Power on earth," wisely and judiciously exercise its legitimate influence to bring about this desirable result! May it not become, what locofoco demagogues would make it, a modern Rome, with its guilty career of war and conquest, its triumphal processions, with trains of captives, led in chains, to do honor to its military heroes. Rather let it be the great conservator and defender of Justice, Liberty and Peace, and the chief instrument in the hands of Providence, in civilizing and christianizing mankind!

We hope some steps will be taken at once, in this city, in aid of the sufferers at New Orleans. There is not a town, scarcely a county in North Carolina, which is not represented there, and duty to our own fellow-citizens is not a general impulse of humanity, calls upon us to do something. However little the amount, it will be gratefully appreciated, and the noble Howard Association will make good use of it. The Northern cities have done well—the generous South must not be behind. Let something be done, without delay.

### WHEN WILL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS CEASE?

Scarcely a day passes without the record of some terrible calamity. The Norfolk tragedy is not out of mind, and the constant succession of accidents on the Erie Road are fresh in the memory; yet as fast as the winged lightning can chronicle them, it seems not too fast for their awful repetition. It was but last week, that the dreadful occurrence on the Camden and Amboy road took place. That being on our main line of connection North, fathers, mothers, friends, all looked anxiously forward to the result.— Happily our fears were relieved, but who can estimate the horrors of such a scene? Passing from that calamity to reflect, the ink does not get dry upon the paper, before we hear of another, more horrible, and more incurable. A gay party of pleasure, a gathering of joyous excursionists, turned, in the twinkling of an eye, into mutilated corpses, or inconsolable mourners. It is too horrible to reflect upon. Who, that has ever travelled upon a well filled train, all faces bright, and all eyes animation, could muster courage, to look upon the same, the moment after one of these collisions? In an indefinite short period of time, those figures, late so full of life, are turned into mere clouds of the valley. These eyes, late so bright, quenched in the darkness of death!

It is useless to say we do not find fault. There is blame somewhere. We think the rail road system at the North, has been long enough in operation, to give security to the traveller, and especially between New York and Philadelphia. That odious monopoly, which lays claim to almost the whole of New Jersey, should be broken up. It has things so completely under control, that Commodore Stockton and his peers, can fetch and carry at their own will, and break heads and mangle bodies with impunity. This must not be so any longer. We think there is a little better managed at the South. We rarely ever hear of any accident beyond what is occasioned by careless lying or sleeping on the track.

The truth is, rail road companies must be held responsible in their corporate capacity, and better at the North, in their directorial power, for all mishaps, and those who travel would have some guarantee for safety.

**THE GRAPE SEASON.**  
In this issue, there appears an advertisement from S. H. Weller. We have little personal acquaintance with Mr. Weller; but we know something of the Suppering grape. We have seen it in its wild state, and we have seen it cultivated, when it bore the restraints of civilization with as little patience as the wild stag, bunter carrying out its own instincts, and utterly obstinate and rebellious to anything like control. Yet, give it room, and there is no species of vegetation that repays so gratefully the protection it receives. We have seen a single vine spreading over three-quarters of an acre, and leading the air with the perfume of its ripe bunches, for hundreds of yards around. We have seen the grapes gathered from this vine for six weeks in succession. Yet, while we believe the Suppering the most delicious table grape in the country, we doubt its capacity to make a good wine. For good grapes, and pleasant recreation, we commend Brinkleyville to the visitor.

**POLITICIAN'S** will excuse the absence of political editorial. There is nothing to talk about now. The issues are settled to the satisfaction of each respective constituency. Even if we are not content in the loss of one member, and the return of a quasi Whig to Congress, we accord to the people the right to think who will best represent them. If they have erred, they will be among the first to feel it. But, in these dog-days, no editor is ready to rekindle, from the embers of a dead strife, a new quarrel. We hope all who can travel, will go to the nearest cooling-off place, and that those who cannot, will keep as cool as possible at home, illuminating, in the meantime, the minds of their readers, upon subjects which better their condition far more than politics.— Now is the time to urge measures of State improvement. Now is the time to give information upon agriculture, railroads, plank roads, and whatever tends to regenerate North Carolina. Let partisan politics lie dead for a while, and be disembodied only when another excitement is needed.

### ANOTHER DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MORE THAN TWENTY LIVES LOST.  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 12.—It is my painful duty to inform you of another dreadful and terribly destructive railroad accident which occurred on the Providence Railroad this morning, by which sixteen to twenty persons have been killed and probably twenty to forty wounded—some fatally, and other very seriously. The particulars will be forwarded as soon as received.

**SECOND DISPATCH.**  
*More of the Railroad Accident.*  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12.—The accident occurred about 8 o'clock this morning. The train from Whitesville with a very large excursion party of ladies and gentlemen on board, on its way to Providence, came in collision with the regular train from Providence. The crash was fearful. Both trains were going at full speed. The locomotive was completely destroyed, and each other, and a large number of the cars were thrown off the track, and smashed into fragments. The passengers, ladies and gentlemen and children, were thrown violently out, some crushed under the wheels, and others literally jammed up among the ruins. The dead were appalling in the extreme. The shrieks of the wounded and dying made the blood run cold. As far as we ascertained about twenty men, women and children were killed instantly, and some five or fifteen so dreadfully mangled that their lives were scarcely worth the trouble of preserving. Most of the killed and wounded are from Uxbridge and Whitesville.

The pastor of Grace Church, at Uxbridge, is among the killed. The names of others I have not ascertained. The scene is heart-rending. The bodies of the dead lie about in all directions—some still under the ruins. Physicians are in attendance, and doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. The accident was caused by a difference of two minutes in the time of the watches of the conductors.

**THIRD DISPATCH.**  
WORCESTER, Aug. 12, 2 P. M.—The collision of the two trains is represented as terrific, as both were going at a high speed. On the Uxbridge train the third passenger car leaped over the second, killing three persons who were escaping from the windows. One boy had his neck broken, and lay lying about in all directions. Nine persons were taken from the wreck dead, and laid side by side at Valley Falls, presenting a heart-rending spectacle. It is estimated that twenty have been killed, and forty or more wounded.

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**PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.**—Abraham Woodside, a colored man, residing in Chesnut street from the effects of the heat.  
New York, Aug. 15.—The heat in this city yesterday was frightful, the thermometer reaching 102 in the shade. The coroner reported ninety deaths from heat.  
Yesterday afternoon, a printer, employed at the Herald, named Robert McCurdy, a native of New York, died while engaged in printing at his frame. His death was caused by the overworking effect of the heat.  
In Brooklyn, the number of deaths yesterday from the heat was twenty-eight—truly frightful—being greater than those in New York, according to the population, by nearly three to one.

### ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT—LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Turkish Difficulties Not Settled.  
New York, August 15.—The Humboldt arrived this afternoon at five o'clock. She brought one hundred and eighty-six passengers. It was feared that the Emperor of Russia would decline to withdraw his forces from the principalities, as stipulated in the proposition made by the three powers. The English and French fleets would, in that case, be ordered to pass the Dardanelles, and a peaceful settlement of the difficulty would be greatly jeopardized.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople dated the 20th states that the Porte and the representatives of the great powers had accepted the propositions of the Austrian Minister, which arranged that the English and French fleets should withdraw from Besica bay, whilst Russia evacuated the Danubian provinces. Turkey would then send an ambassador to open new negotiations with St. Petersburg.

The Morning Chronicle reaffirms the declaration that the United States had offered to the Porte money and active forces. A decline in the funds has been caused at Paris and London by an article in the Constitutional declaring that France and England would not consent to the arrangement which had been proposed at Constantinople. Great uneasiness had been created by the news of a decree by the Czar ordering a fresh levy of recruits throughout the empire; this was interpreted as a measure.

**Important from Buenos Ayres.**  
New York, August 15.—By an arrival here we have later advices from Buenos Ayres. The blockade was raised at Montevideo about the 20th of June, and the fleet gone over to Buenos Ayres. The ship Clarendon, for San Francisco, had put into Montevideo, previous to 5th July, leaving. Also the ship Bowditch, leaving.

**THE YLLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.**  
NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—The rages of the fever continue unabated, and there is no check to its unprecedented fatality. The number of deaths up to 12 o'clock at noon to-day has been 200 of yellow fever alone.

**NEW ORLEANS, August 13.**—The total number of deaths in the city, according to the official report of the Board of Health, for the past week, ending at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, has been one hundred and eighty-two, of which twelve hundred and seventy-seven were from yellow fever, being an increase over last week from all diseases of three hundred and ninety-eight. Nearly every person who possibly could, has left the city for different parts of the country. Indeed, scarcely enough are left to bury the dead. Should the fever continue much longer, there will be no victims for it to feed upon.

### Stevenson & Weddell. IMPORTERS & JOBBERS.

PETERSBURG, VA.  
I HAVE in store a large stock of Woolen Goods purchased last Spring before the great advance in Wool which you offer to the N. C. and Virginia Trade at very low prices.  
Those Merchants who intend going farther North are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.  
August 19, 1853. 68

**Notice.**  
DESIROUS to retire from the Mercantile business in Raleigh, I will sell my stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., on liberal terms and credit for well secured notes. Persons wishing to commence business will do well to call and examine the stock.  
N. L. STITH.  
Raleigh, Aug. 19, 1853. 68

**Notice.**  
THE letting of the Bridge across Neuse River, at Battie's has again been postponed for want of bidders. It will be offered at the lowest price on Monday, the 29th instant, at the said Bridge, at 12 o'clock. Bridge builders will do well to attend.  
BY COMMISSIONERS.  
Aug. 19, 1853. 68

**Important to Travellers**  
On the Raleigh & Gaston, Greenville and Roanoke & Petersburg Railroads.  
The proprietors of the Gaston Hotel beg leave to inform the travelling public that, by the recent change of the schedule on the above routes, their House has been made the regular Dinner House for Passengers going north and south.  
Passengers going North leave Raleigh daily at 8 o'clock A. M. arrive at Gaston at 12 o'clock M. when they take dinner and an hour or two allowed for refreshment, and then proceed to Greensboro, P. M. connecting with the Express train direct to New York.  
Passengers going South leave Petersburg at 9 o'clock A. M. arrive at Gaston at 12 o'clock P. M. and connect with the Express train direct to New York.  
Passengers are also informed that there is now in operation two lines from and between Raleigh and Petersburg: one via Weldon and one via Gaston. Passengers going via Weldon to or from Petersburg or Raleigh will be charged 50 cents more than via Gaston; consequently, passengers make their dinner clear or save 50 cents by taking the Gaston Route, and lose no time.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**—Capehart vs. Jas. G. Moon, et al.—Original Bill pending in Bertie Court of Equity.  
To the Executors of Jas. G. Moon: In this cause, the complainant, Cullen Capehart, having made his affidavit that said executors are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, and having required advertisement according to the act of Assembly, said advertisement is hereby made, for the space of six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said executors to appear and be made parties to said Bill, at the next term of the Court of Equity, for Bertie county, to be held on the third Monday of September next, at the Court-house in Windsor: Otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.  
Witness, L. S. Webb, Clerk and Master, of Bertie county, July 23, 1853. 62—6W  
L. S. WEBB, C. & M.—E  
July 29, '53.

**NOTICE.**  
A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN, EXPERIENCED in teaching, who is a regular graduate, and in connection with a full Academic course, is prepared to give thorough and practical instruction upon civil and mechanical engineering, would accept of a situation as Principal in an Academy or of Assembly, said advertisement is hereby made, for the space of six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said executors to appear and be made parties to said Bill, at the next term of the Court of Equity, for Bertie county, to be held on the third Monday of September next, at the Court-house in Windsor: Otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.  
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### DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE PILLS ARE entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Spleen Head-ache, Scrofula, St. Bernard, Fears of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.  
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the very worst cases of PILLS, after all other remedies fail of success.  
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—  
DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.  
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the bowels, and to be used in cases of eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.  
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.  
THESE PILLS act as an Expectoant, Tonic, and Cathartic. One 25 cent box possesses three systems more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Symplic, Balsam, or Sarsaparilla, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.  
They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm which clogs the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and restore the regular action of the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs these Pills. They cure Costiveness, procure a good regular appetite, and strengthen the System.  
Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.  
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Blunder's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and directions for its use in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Stomach. Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Raleigh, by Williams & Hayward, who also keep a supply of Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, and Dr. Hill's Celebrated Pills, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.  
August 12, 1853. wly-66

**Great Sale of Valuable Real Estate in the Town of Beaufort N. C.**  
The Commissioners of the town of Beaufort will offer at public sale between forty and fifty of the vacant and unoccupied lots in said town, the property of the Corporation, on Tuesday, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER next, at the Court House door in said town.  
These lots are most eligible located and afford most beautiful sites for building and residences.  
The town of Beaufort is situated on the Eastern coast of the State directly upon the Atlantic Ocean and is beyond doubt one of the healthiest towns in America. It is the resort in summer of large numbers of the most respectable citizens for health and with the great advantages to be derived from the contemplated improvements will become one of the most desirable places of residence in our country. This sale offers a rare opportunity to purchasers from all parts of the State, to acquire, at a low price, desirable and valuable residence, and the Commissioners of Beaufort have been induced alone by the importance of citizens in various parts of the State to offer this valuable property.  
TERMS OF SALE.  
WM. F. BELL  
M. B. ROBERTSON  
JAMES E. GIBBLE, Comr.  
JOHN P. C. DAVIS  
M. J. POTTER.  
August 9, 1853. 1a-65

The Salisbury and Greensboro' papers will insert until day of sale and send their accounts to the Commissioners of Beaufort.  
**BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.**—This Essence is a preparation of unusual efficacy. In ordinary diarrhoea, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, so common, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family individual or traveller should be without it, as it enables the patient to resist the influence of incipient disease, which lurk in a changing climate.  
CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. Brown, at his Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. Corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all respectable Apothecaries in the United States, and in Raleigh, N. C., by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.  
Aug. 2nd, 1853. 1y-63

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, the last of October 1850, near Louisville, N. C., a negro man BOB. He is too well known to need description. I have heard since some time I left the State that he was in the upper part of Nash or the lower part of Franklin county, living with some low white people.  
I will give the above reward of fifty dollars to any person who will lodge him in the jail of Franklin, Nash or Wake county, and address me at Jackson, Mississippi. My residence in North Carolina will confer a great favor by having BOB secured in jail.  
N. R. TUNSTALL  
May 13, 1853. 6mos 40

**IRVING HOTEL WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he has removed to the above-named hotel, which is a well-known establishment, which has been completely and elegantly refitted and refurbished in every department.  
Having had charge for a long time of French's Hotel, Norfolk, and the Hotel at Old Point, and being experienced in all the details requisite to form a Hotel of the first class, he assures the public that every exertion will be made to render the Irving, in every respect, deserving of their confidence and support.  
D. D. FRENCH.  
July 1st, 1853. 8m-54

**Business Hall,**  
NO. ONE PATHEVILLE STREET,  
PECK & BELLIN.  
Trade Changed—All right now.  
THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE of Messrs. Evans & Cook, at the old stand on the corner of the late Richard Smith, dec'd, intend keeping a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE, such as they will suit the trade both in price and quality. The stock of Hardware is nearly complete and mostly new, lately purchased by Mr. Evans, one of the late firm. Intending to close out the entire stock of Dry Goods, to be replaced by new Goods, we shall offer such inducements to purchasers as will satisfy those by giving us a call—assuring the public that nothing shall be wanting on our part to merit their confidence and support.  
L. W. BECK  
E. C. BELLIN.  
July 26, '53. 41-5W

**J. M. Lovejoy's Academy.**  
THE 24th Session will commence on the 7th of July, 1853. Terms, \$10 per term, and \$3-17.