FOR THE REGISTER. THE SEAPORT OF BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Origin of its Name-Chief Justice Gale-port River-Christopher Neupat-the Lake Country-Gallant's Point-Shepard's Point Whitehail, and Bogue Sound-Col. Moore and the Core Indians-Chartered Limits of Beaufort-Lenoxcille and the North Counties-Terminus of the Railroad-Custom House-Port of Entry and Delivery-Necessity of Checkmating Norfolk. The town of Beaufort was so named in honor

of Henry, Duke of Besufort, the Palatine who had attained great favor and popularity in the Province, by his instructions to Governor Hyde who received from him his Commission, to use with all gentleness those who were deluded and with as little severity those who were con cerned in the late disorder, as was consisten with law and justice. And as it must of necessity have happened, that during the commotion, some unfortunate persons should have suffered much in their Estate, the Lords Pro-prictors desired that restitution might be made to them, if possible, to the full, and if that could not be, as far as the Governor could .-He was further required to send to the Lords Proprietors as exact an estimate as he could make of the sufferings of the people.

Christopher Gale was at the same time commissioned Chief Justice of the Province, and eight years afterwards obtained a patent for all the lands being on the Banks and Marshes between Old Topsail and Bogue Inlet, common-ly called by the name of Bogue Banks and Bogue Island, forming the Southern boundary of Benefort Harbour. This tract of land contains nine thousand four hundred and sixty-one acres, and at the Eastern extremity thereof Fort Macon is situated which commands the entrance of Beaufort Harbour. The heirs at law of Christopher Gale, and the United States, may yet litigate the right to Fort Macon ! The beautiful Harbour of Beaufort owes the

preservation of its uniform depth of water to Newport River, of which it is but a continuation

Newport River derives its name from Chris topher Newport, the founder of the first and ancient settlement of Jamestown in the State of Virginia. The first colonists came to this Country in two ships and a small bark under the command of this bold and adventurous man, who, having settled them at Jamestown, was instructed "to spend two months in discovering and reconnoitering the Rivers and Harbours of the Country, with such vessels and crews as the council should direct, and to return with such commodities as could in the meantime be procured, leaving the bark for the service of the colony." Newport River de-termined the present site of the Town of Beaufort, and as it has an important bearing upon the location of the terminus of the contemplated Rail Road, we may be excused for a more particular description thereof. This river takes its rise in a district of country remarkable for its great fertility and inexhaustible richness and depth of soil.

Lake Ellis, Long Lake and Great Lake and the remarkable springs in that section of the country afford inexhaustible supplies of water to this River, and have no doubt greatly contributed to make and preserve its great uniform depth. Those lakes are very remarkable bodies of water occupying a level many feet above the tide waters of the Neuse River, and its tributaries, and thus by Canalling affording the finest water rower in the country. There are fine bold creeks taking their rise near these lakes with which they could be easily connected, and d capitalist there is no part of our country that offers greater inducements than this-the soil is inexhaustible and of remarkable richness-and the contemplated Railroad must necessarily traverse its whole extent. If the tributaries of the Neuse River, it may become a matter of very serious consideration, what effect it would have upon the waters of Beaufort Hasbour, as it would necessarily de-prive Newport River of a vast volume of the waters that flow down that stream and serve to keep open the Harbour. This, however, at present, is but a matter of speculation, and we leave it to more scientific and experienced minds for discussion and reflection. The Newport river empties itself into Beaufort Harbour proper, be tween Beaufort and Shepard's Point, both of these places being immediately at its mouth, the former on the Eastern and the latter on the Western side thereof-the depth of water at its point of embouchure being about twenty feet. Galland's Point is immediately above Beaufort on the Newport river, and is separated from the Town by a small rivulet which at low water is | are moored awaiting it, for freight, can meet with nearly bare-the depth of water in the river op- any obstacles to its shipment. The people and posite this Point varies from fifteen to seventeen feet, and there is a good continuous roadstead to the Harbour. Shepard's Point, it will be perceived, by reference to the map, is a narrow tongue of land in the shape and form of a curved Javelin, projecting from the main land into the waters of of produce, there will be more than a commen-Newport River and Bogue Sound. The tract of surate abundance of capital. Beaufort, Lenoxland at this point contains about six hundred acres, and is now the property of the grand-children of the late William Fisher, Esq., dec'd, who devised the same to his daughter, the highly respectable widow of the late Bridges Arrendell, Esq., dec'd. This tract of land varies much in width, being at the distance of half a mile from the Point, about three hundred yards wide, and in no part exceeding three quarters of a mile in width. It is surrounded by shoals of rock and sand, measuring in extent from the land from five hundred yards to one half of a and so of Boston, Philadelphia and New York. mile, and terminating in fine roads of from twelve to twenty feet of water. Above Shepard's Point lying on Bogue Sound is Whitehall, and, after leaving its vicinity, the waters of Bogue Sound become very shallow and are only navigable by flats and small boats. Newport River was originally called Core River, from the tribe of Indians, who lived upon the present site of the Town of Beaufort, and were found in possession of the same, by the carly English settlers of the colony. The Cores were a savage tribe of Indians who joined the Matchapungoes of Hyde County in their irruptions upon the Town of Bath, destroyed many of the settlers upon the South side of Neuse and near Newbern, and were finally defeated and broken up by Colonel Moore, in 1714, with the militia and his allies, the Tuscarora Indians, in a pitched battle which he fought with them upon the lands adjoining the Town of Beaufort. and now owned by James Ward, Esq. Colonel Moore destroyed a great number of canoes which they had collected, burnt their town and laid their plantations waste. We are well assured that immediately after this battle, and the con sequent dispersion of the Core Indians, the present Town of Beanfort was founded. And yet for this signal service, not even a street in the Town of Beaufort has been named in honor of the gallant Colonel Moore! Our readers who have done us the honor to peruse our first number, will recollect that the present chartered limits of the Town of Beaufort comprehend the Western part of all that tract of land beginning at the mouth of Core River, and running up the River and Town Creek, thence &c., to North River, thence down North River to the Sound, and thence with the Sound to the beginning .-There can therefore be no doubt but that Pivers Island which originally joined the main land and the rocks and marshes lying on the Wes-tern side of the Town are within the chartered limits of the Town of Beaufort. No one can was made a port of delivery only, and attached to have the hardihood to say that the Thorough- the district of Newbern, with a Surveyor to re-

from six to eight miles in extent, presenting | collection district will not be changed, nor the one of the finest harbours in the world, handsomely landlocked from the ocean, and affording room and anchorage for merchantmen enough to do the commerce of States. Imme-diately in front of the Town is Old Topsail inlet, with the broad Atlantic ocean spread out before it; and while its foaming billows may be seen in all their beauty and grandeur they seem not to cause even a ripple of the waters within the harbour, Such is not only the security, but the sense of safety which inspires the spectator when looking upon this beautiful scene. The North River at Lenoxville immediately along side of its banks affords the finest water for the largest mcrehant ships and the only obstruction in its communication with Beaufort Harbour, into which it empties, is a for the Depot and terminus of the Road in shoal near its mouth, upon which there is from Beaufort. Bear in mind that this is a work eight to ten feet water. This shoal is very narow in extent and easily susceptible of being and locomotives ought never to come into the dredged away, and it is believed by scientific business part of a city-the objections are lepersons, that when so improved it will remain gion and it is hardly worth while to mention ermanently so. The greatship canal connecting them, as they are forbidden by law to do so, in he waters of Neuse River with Beaufort Har- all the cities. It is to be hoped that these lots bour, a survey of which was made under an will be reserved for that purpose or purchased act of Congress and of which a most favorable by some one for the Company, otherwise specureport was made to that body by the accomlished Engineer who was detached for that surpose, is intended to enter the North River induced to take two-thirds of the Capital Stock ust above the town of Lenoxville. Lenoxville, of the Atlantic Railroad Company, thus placing t will be remembered, is situate on the same it upon the same footing, as an act of justice,

er from its eastern boundary, and probably there is no section of the country in the world more eligibly located for a city than this plane done, we expect to show satisfactorily in our upon which both of these towns are situated:- next number, and at the same time to make an On two sides of this plane are the two bold and fine rivers Newport and North, affording the of the North Counties, their improving ability finest anchorage and depth of water, and on the entire front is the beautiful harbor of Beaufort, and this plane, thus surrounded by fine, bold and navigable waters on three sides thereof, affords an area of sufficient extent for one of the to stand still, but increases our tributary delargest cities in our country. Upon this plane pendence on Virginia, and, in fact, serves but whether it be in the centre or Western boundary to empty almost the entire produce into the thereof, must necessarily be the terminus of the Atlantic Railroad. The counties connected with and bordering upon the waters of the Neuse, Tar, Roanoke, Chowan and Albemarle. constitute the richest portion of North Carolina and are capable of sustaining a denser population than any other section of the State of similar extent. The trade and produce of these counties go to Norfolk, and out at Ocracocke Inlet, at present. The building of a city on this commercial mart. We shall again more fully tire trade. This great rich and tax paying part which is being enacted in the midst of us, of the country in this point of view is more interested in building up Lenoxville than any other place on the waters of Beaufort Harbour. This entire trade, which in a subsequent number we shall shew amounts to millions of dollars, will take its course down these waters through Core Sound, which connnects the waters of Pamlico with Beaufort Harbour and stop at Lenoxville -there will be found a good harbour, a ready market, warehouses, capital merchants and all the appliances of trade-and this is their nat- tific men. Like a third-rate Pacha, it flourishes ural depot-they need go no farther-there is their interest and convenience-Lenoxville is

Beaufort, and Beaufort is Lenoxville. If, therefore, the State expects to subscribe, or take two thirds of the Capital Stock of the contemplated Railroad, this is a voice that must be heard and heeded. This Railroad is the only work of internal improvement contemplated by the State, in which these counties are immediately and directly interested-and what they will have to pay, interest or no interest, in the way of taxation towards this work, we shall also show in a subsequent number. We repeat, emptying themselves into Neuse River. To the farmer and capitalist there is no part of our down this plane. We are at a loss to know the subject, is of the opinion that they consist whence the received opinion that the terminus of a railroad must be immediately at the deep waters, so that the produce and freight brought upon the same be emptied or pitched into the hold on these bodies, they have not failed to dispel this rich country is cleared up and drained into of the ship, has arisen. The producer in this the idea which attributes to them solidity. country is seldom the shipper. The produce is sent to market, and there purchased by the merchant, and changes hands often, before it is shipped. The Atlantic Railroad Company need give themselves no concern about the shipment of the produce, carried by them to Beaufort. The capital of the merchant will soon make an access to the deep waters of the harbor. Only deliver it on any part of this plane and the merchants of Beaufort, Lenoxville, and Gallant's Point will "do the shipping" without any charge, or batement of price to the producer and owner. This is one of the laws of tradeit forces its way into its proper and legitimate and that of the great comet of 1811, 108,000,000 channel. It is preposterous, nay, it is ridicul- of miles. Aristotle relates that the tail of the ous, to say that the immense produce of a great State deposited upon a plane, distant a half of a mile from deep navigable waters, where ships enterprise that can tunnel mountains, change the bed of rivers, dig ship canals and barricade the occan, can surely reclaim a little land from the water, or build fifty small lateral railways on trestle work to deep waters, the extent of one half of a mile ! Wherever there is an abundance ville, and Gallant's Point do not ask the State for one cent to aid them in obtaining immediate access to the deep waters of this harbour. With but one or two exceptions there are none of the great railroads of the country terminating at deep water. All the great railroads of England have their terminus at London at one point in the midst of the City. The great Erie railroad terminates on the Hudson river, . twenty miles above New York. The termini of the roads leading into Baltimore are distant from the water. The produce is carried on these roads to the cities and the merchants find the deep waterit is no concern of the producer and Railroad Companies. All that is required is an abundance of room for the Depot, Warehouses and City. And these are to be found no where upon the waters of Beaufort harbour, except upon this plane. The city of Brooklyn, opposite New York derives equal benefit with her great neighbor, from the Western railroads, although they do not approach within a mile or two of that city. There will be more capital at Beaufort to purchase the produce brought on the Railroad there, than produce for investment-the demand will be greater than the supply. The shipment is with the merchant-he will not complain-and the State and Bailroad need not, as they have | Christ, which, appearing shortly after the death no ground for complaint. Why then think, even, of any other place for the terminus? This place offers a certainty—any other is an experiment. This place has been settled for a long number of years, already has a population of some fifteen hundred souls, is the County seat, contains the Court-house, public buildings, and several Churches, and is ascertained beyond all doubt States. There is no need of suspending business here at any season of the year on account of sickness and there is still less necessity of running off every year to other places, in quest of health and pleasure. This is a great desideratum to the man of business, and our fellow citizens in the Western part of the State may visit it at all seasons of the year with impunity and without fear of sickness. These remarks apply with equal pertinency to Gallant's Point and Lenoxville- the interest of one is the interest of would be equally benefitted by making the terminus on this plane. The United States Custom House is at Beaufort. By the Act of Congress of 1799, Beaufort

Customhouse removed from Beaufort, for whatever may be the result of all the contemplated improvements, Beaufort must necessarily be the the centre of all business operations, and most convenient location for the collector. In a few months the attention of capitalists will be directed to Beaufort and the contemplated Road, and our people will soon see how all these the "almighty dollar." A new spirit and a new life will be infused into this whole scheme. The sale of lots by the Corporation of Beaufort, which will come off on Tuesday next, the 6th of September, in one point of view, is an important one to the Railroad company. The location of some of these lots affords the best site "not for an hour, but for all time"-the cars lation may run so high as to deprive the Company of this eligible site. If the S.at) can be plane with Beaufort and about a mile and quar- with the Central Railroad, Beaufort will be enabled to take the remaining third and thus complete the subscription. How this can be exhibit of the amount and value of the produce continuously to increase this product, and their immediate interest in building up a home market and port. The present system of Internal Improvements in North Carolina, if permitted pendence on Virginia, and, in fact, serves but lap of that State and to drain us of our wealth the profit will be with Virginia. Beaufort must at least be made the rival of Norfolk-if the produce of North Carolina goes the expense of Beaufort and North Carolinaif diverted to Beaufort, Norfolk ceases to be

the emporium of the North Carolina trade, and Beaufort becomes, as it ought to be, our great whereby we are being deprived of our greatness and our wealth, and all of our labor, toil and expenditure of money made in vain. CASWELL.

COMETS.

The comet which made its appearance in the Heavens a few days ago, and which still continues to "flame in the forehead of the evening sky," is attracting much attention among scienonly one tail, but that one is of respectable dimensions, and affords ample scope, we imagine, for astronomical investigations. Astronomers are busily engaged in studying the phases and

motions of the majestic stranger, and it is not improbable that their observations will lead to a more satisfactory knowledge than we now possess, of the nature and functions of this class of bodies. Our information on this score is lamentably imperfect and scanty, notwithstand ing the diligent and laborious researches of a Newton, a Halley, and a Herschell.

In respect to the structure of comets, Sir John Herschell, the highest living authority on of something in the nature of a smoke.

JERRY AMONG THE ABOLITIONISTS. A day or two since, we spent an agreeable half hour in the barber shop of Jerry, who had just returned from a visit to the Northern cities. and the Niagara Falls, listening to a history of his adventures among the abolitionists, as related by himself. Jerry is a colored servant, belonging to our Ex-Minister to Spain, the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, and is highly respected by objections will be overcome and vanish, before an extensive circle of acquaintances for his honesty, good looks, humility and intelligence. The abolitionists made three assaults upon his fidelity during his Northern tour. They first attacked him, three in number, in the city of Philadelphia. The oldest one approached and saluted him, when something like the following dialogue ensued . Abolitionist .- "You are from the South. I pre-

sume, sir ?" Jerry .- (Not suspecting.) "Yes sir." Abolitionist .- "From what part of the South are you, sir ?"

Jerry .- " From North Carolina, sir." Abolitionist .- "The meanest State in the Un-

Jerry .- (Fired with indignation and begin ning to suspect.) "Yes, sir! Our laws punish most vigorously, all rogues, thieves and gambles, and I am not surprised that our State should be unpopular with these classes of people in other States."

Abditionist .- "Sir, you had not dared thus to have answered a Southern gentleman."

Jerry .- "A Southern gentleman would not have spoken so contemptuously of my native State. But if I have offended you, I beg your pardon. I spoke the truth without reflection." Abolitionist .- "Well, I'll forgive you. If you love your native State, it is your duty to defend her when her virtue is assailed. How are you travelling, sir ?"

Jerry had accompanied Messre. W. W. Ehns and Juo. Wells, as waiting man, travelling on an excursion of business and pleasure, and he answered his querist in the following vein: "I am travelling with my boss and another

visit the Crystal Palace, and Niagara Falls, and all other objects of curiosity in the North."

Abolitionist .- "D-n your boss. We don't to Norfolk, that city will be built up both at know such a character here. This is "free soil," and you are just as much of a "Loss" as he is, if you choose to be so." Jerry .-- "Yes, sir. That may be so, but I am

perfectly contented with my lot. I am used cibe could not be effectually secured. Mr. well, and treated like a gentleman wherever I plane will work a mighty revolution in this en- and at large advert to this state of things, and known, and so are all slaves in the South, dent Pierce and others of his Cabinet, present who demean themselves well, and conduct the business of their masters with industry and fidelity. In nine cases out of ten, it is the slave's own fault if he is not treated with kindness and to enter upon the enterprize. The Washington humanity by his master in the South. I have Union-the home advocate, if it be not really the seen more wretchedness and poverty among the colored population in one hour since I have been here, than I ever saw in all my life put

together in any class in the South." Abolitionist .- "What time have you, sir !" Jerry was dressed in a remarkably neat and fine suit of clothes, a large gold chain and seal swinging gracefully across his bosom. With at the opening of the next Congress, a warm great ease and dignity he drew forth from his and decided recommendation in favor of the side pocket a hundred and fifty dollar gold General Government embarking at once in the watch, and answered :

"I lack five minutes of ten. sir." Abolitionist .- "Well, gentlemen, suppose we walk on. Good morning, sir."

Jerry .- (Tipping his beaver.) "Good morning masters."

Jerry says he heard one of them remark, as they went along, "If that man is a fair specimen ton Union justly excited-that President of Southern slavery, we have been deceiving ourselves, and doing humanity an injury." From Philadelphia, the party of which Jerry

being an abolitionist, and without much Southern custom, fell upon the device of inviting Jerry to his Store, seeing that he attracted about him a large number of Southerners. Accordingly he did so, and when Jerry went he found his Store full, including the Southerners who went with him. Whilst he was there, a gentleman from the middle or eastern part of this State stepped in and inquired for a pair of boots. He was soon accommodated with a suitable pair, and offered a ten dollar bill on the bank of Charlotte in payment. The clerk handed the bill to a fanciful looking youth, who was luxuriating his dignity in a large cushioned chair, with a golden headed cane in one hand, a segar in his mouth, and his feet on the mantel-piece, and asked him if it was good. He looked at the bill, and with an air of supercilious contempt, exclaimed "Who are Williams and Lucas? We know no such men here." One of the clerks said he knew Mr. Williams, for he had seen him trading in the city. "No matter," responded the daudy, "it is too obscure, I wouldn't give more than seven dollars for the bill." The purchaser paid for the boots in other money,

and was stepping out, when Jerry, in a very modest manner, stepped up and said, "I am acquainted with the President and Cashier of the Bank of Charlotte, I will give you gold for your bill, if it will suit you as well.

"Certainly," replied the gentleman, "I am very much obliged to you for the exchange." By this time a pretty large number of South-

Jerry, and they all evinced their approbation of his conduct by a loud burst of applause.

Charlotte Whig.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The indications clearly are that President Pierce, and those of his Cabinet who have no opinion of their own, are about to creep out of the Pacific railroad project, to which the speech of Mr. Secretary Davis, the open assent of Mr. Secretary Guthrie, and the silent assent gentleman on a trip of pleasure. We expect to of President Pierce, committed them as a Cabiiet and as the heads of their party.

We have heretofore noticed the manly declarations made in the speech of Col. Davis, that it was the duty of the General Government to aid in making the Pacific railroad, because, without that road, the protection which it is bound to give to the States and Territories on the Pa-Guthrie endorsed these sentiments, and Presion the occasion, by their silence gave their con sent to the truth of what was said, and the policy which demanded of the General Government organ, of the Administration-took up the subject, and earnestly endorsed all that was said and all that was promised.

So things wore a favorable aspect, and the press of the country-some Democratic as well as Whig-were encouraged to believe that they should have in the message of President Pierce. enterprise of making the road. But the hope soon began to grow doubtful from the misgivings of certain Democratic papers, as to the policy as well as to the power of the General Government undertaking the work ; and these satins sparkle in the "garish sun"-mourning doubts were soon followed by fears-which the explanations and equivocations of the Washing-Pierce had no opinion on the subject, and did words of the passer by: sick .- dying .- dead . not really know what he would do-his deci- These are the the words on every lip. Opera sion being controlled by party policy, not pub- music, dance, seem sacrilegious now.

cation.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.,) Sept. 1, 1853. THE TRIBUTE OF HIS CLASS, To THOMAS LITTLE COWPER, A member of the Sophomore Class, of the University.] Indulging in golden anticipations of an ap-

proaching vacation, when he was to obtain a respite from a monotonous life, and visit the scenes of his childhood, around which his memory clung, in such happy reminiscence, he seemed all life and joy. The looked-for time arrived, and he left us, promising soon to return. What a bright prospect his! Alas! no cloud then was permitted to mar its brilliancy ! His sun seemed as if just risen-and little did he think it was so soon to set! Equal to his were our expectations. Anxiously awaiting his delayed return, when his bright visage might reflect our joy and merriment, his fune-

ral knell fell upon our startled ears ! Thomas Little Cowper is no more ! Affable and engaging in his deportment, amiable in his disposition, and elevated by his unusual sensitiveness and refinement of feeling, he was the idol of all who knew him. With a due regard for the duties imposed upon him, he won the esteem of his kind instructors; and his extreme susceptibility in the acquisition of knowledge soon induced them to hope he would, by diligent application, prove an honor to the boxes she is now in the enjoyment of the institution of which he was for so short a time a member. A mother in heaven, and an anxerners had collected to watch over and protect ious father upon earth, beheld with interest the career of their magnanimous boy. Hope, doubtless, flattered the latterinto the pleasing thought, that, ere long, an only son might fall heir to his honors. Death, however, has now banished all hope from his bosom !

"Oh! what a shadow o'er the heart is flung, When peals the requiem of the lov'd and young !'

His untimely death hath robed our hearts in sorrow's pall! It is a mournful satisfaction to feel that we have done all in our power, in offering this unworthy, yet sincere tribute to his memory. May the dews of heaven be kindliest. that wake the vernal flower on his much-loved grave.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God, in perfect cure. his all-wise Providence, to take from us our friend and classmate, Thomas L. Cowper :-therefore.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Sophomore Class, feeling deeply sensible of the loss we have sustained in our classmate, do sympathize with his friends and relatives. Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Register and Standard, with request for publi-JNO. S. HINES.

APPEARANCE OF NEW ORLEANS .- The New Orleans Delta thus describes the appearance of

W. J. SAUNDERS,

H. R. BRYAN,

that city, during the present sickness : The ships are all gone, and there a solitary steamer, whose straggling passengers seem almost atraid to land, finds an ample berth at the deserted wharf. No cabinan there to importune you for a fare, for their calls are now to the grave. The very horses have a melancholy look as they follow the dreary hearse on its way to some city of the dead. In the streets, but a short time ago so bright and gay, no silks and has taken their place, and the sparse promenaders move along as though afraid of their own footsteps. Catch if you can the whispering

How long will this plague rest upon the Medicines throughout the British Empire those of the United States, in pots and boxes 371 cents, 87 cents, and \$1 50 each. wholesale, the principal Drug houses in the Union, and Messrs, A. B. & D. SANDS. New York ; Mr. who in the presidential contest was made the their prayers to the great ruler to stay his HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane New York.

The Road to Health

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS VURE of a disordered Liver and Bad Di / tion. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemin 7 Prescott St., Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851

To Professor HOLLOWAY : Sir: Your Pills and Ointment have stood th

highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicina, for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for some years. A custometry to here a the for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been trouble for years with a disordered liver, and bad dige tion. On the last occasion, however, the virules

of the attack was so alarming, and the inflama tion set in so severely, that doubts were eath tained of her not being able to bear up under it fortunately she was induced to try your Pidlia to she informs me that after the first, and each a ceeding dose, she had great relief. She continue boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more case but the above, from the severity of the atlack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favor, your astonishing Pills. R. W. KIRKUS. An Extraordinary Case of Rheumatic Ferer, a

Van Dieman's Land. Van Dieman s Lana. Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Com er of the 1st March, 1851, by Mojor J. Walch. Margaret McConnigan, 19 years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a viola Rheumatic Fever for upwards of two months which had entirely deprived her of the use of he limbs. During this period she was under the use of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Ton and by them her case was considered hopeles. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's of ebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and an incredibly short space of time they effected

Cure of a Pain and Tightness in the Chest and Stomach of a Person 84 years of age.

From Mesors. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lyn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement Aug. 2d, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY :

Sir-I desire to bear testimony to the good & fects of Holloway's Pills. For some years ind fered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shore ness of breath, that prevented me from walking bout. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have son lieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am in rendered by their means; comparatively active can take exercise without inconvenience or tak

which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North st , Lynn, North These Celebrated Pills are Wonderfully Es

crous in the following Complaints: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotcher the skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipate of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Droppy Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities f vers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, ludge tion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complian Secondary Symptoms, Lumbago, Piles, Rheum tism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's En Sore Throats. Stone and Gravel, Tic Doulouren Tumors Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c. Sold at the establishment of Professor Haus way, 244. Strand, (near Temple Bar.) Londa and by all respectable Druggists and dealers

Whenever powerful telescopes have been turned

The magnificent appendage, known as the tail, always extends in a direction opposite to that in which the sun is situated, and is do doubt produced by the action of the solar rays in the body of a comet. The tail of the great comet and raised in the State of North Carolina, and of 1680, immediately after the passage of that belong to our Ex-Minister to Spain, Mr. Barpoint of its orbit nearest the sun, was found by Newton to be 60,000,000 miles in length, and to have occupied only two days in its emission from the comet's body. Its greatest length amounted to 123,000,000 miles, and covered ninety degrees of the heavens. The tail of the comet of 1767 extended 48,000,000 of miles, comet which appeared in his time, 371 years before Christ, covered a third of the hemisphere, and that of the year 1618 is said to have been attended by a train of no less than 104 degrees in length. And yet, strange to say, these immense vaporous masses are supposed to contain only a very few ounces of matter. The tail, however, is by no means an invariable at-tribute of comets. Many of the brightest have been observed to have short tails, and a few to us another and a different dispensation of his have been altogether wanting in the caudal appendage. Those of 1585, 1663, 1665 and 1682 hand, however, some of these bodies are provided with many trains of light. That of 1744 had no less than six spread out like an immense

The motions of comets are extremely irreguar. . Some move very slowly, others with great rapidity, and the same comet will move at a very fortunate countrymen, I perceive that you have different rate of velocity in different parts of its been nurtured in the school of deception, where course. Some pursue a straight and others a false doctrines are inculcated and imposed upon tortuous path. It is for the most part, after passing the sun, that their tails attain their greatest length, and as they recede from that luminary, these appendages gradually diminish in volume and finally disappear.

The number of comets, whose advent to our system has been recorded, amount probably to tionists belong the school of the higher law Di several hundreds, but there are only four or five vines, and believe that old institutions are not Davis and Guthrie will withdraw from the Cabiwhich are known certainly to return, and whose suited to the present state of progress in the net, or be turned out, if they do not change periods of revolution have been accurately calculated. But there are many great comets noticed in history, which are conjectured with a large degree of probability to return periodi- all "old fogies," but we of the South are content cally. Thus, Sir John Herschell thinks the to be denominated "conservatives" in law, recomet of 1680, whose period is estimated at 575 years, is identical with that which was observed at Constantinople in the year 1107; with and, with the blessing of Providence, we think that of the year 575, which was seen at noonday close to the sun; with that of 43, before of Julius Cæsar, was declared by the poets to mend you to our friend Dr. Smith. He is the be the soul of that hero taking its place in the skies.

The comet of 1556, which was supposed by some to have frightened Charles V. into the abdication of his throne, is believed to be the same with that of 1264 and 975. Perhaps this is the same comet now visible in the sky. It is true, to be one of the healthiest towns in the United that the last period of revolution does not correspond strictly with either of the former ones, but we know that such differences may be easily accounted for by what astronomers call planets and perturbations.

What part these strange and mysterious luminaries perform in the economy of the universe, remains wholly unknown, there being no theory on the subject that possesses even the shadow of plausibility. Some have conjectured that the function of these eccentric wanderers of the all, as they all possess the same advantages, and gions of remote space the heat which they borrow from the Sun, an idea which we find very planetarily expressed by Tom Moore :

> " Their sole employ to pray and shine : . To light their censors at the Sun, And cast their uses toward the shrine Of Him in Heaven, the Eternal One."

fare between Pivers Island and Beaufort is the side in Beaufort, but, by the act of Congress of mouth of Core or Newport River, especially as 1803, it was declared that a new district shall But Moore's theory is not quite scientific enough for such philosophers as Herschell, try ?"-and before the man could answer this are satisfied there would be less sickness, as hands Seventeen Hundred Dollars, or thereabouts, last interrogatory, he thrust his hand into his pocket and drew forth a handful of gold coin, zor hurt you sah?" within the memory of "the oldest inhabitant" be formed from the district of Newbern, to be the stomach, liver and nervous system, the for distribution according to law. "No, razor tobul well." "a pilot boat could only be turned in the same." | called the district of Beaufort, which shall in-Brewster, Arago, Humboldt, &c. These explo-rers of the fields of air acknowledge their premajority of real and imaginary diseases enter "Wall, sah, de third year I feel berry poor-WILLIAM J. WILSON, which startled the speaker and his friends, who Adm'r with the Will annexed. Crowder's Creek, N. C. July 5th, 1853. w3m 56 Notice. Notice. The corporation of Beaufort, it will be found, clude the town of Beaufort and all the water owns this valuable front on the Newport River, and shore North and East of the said town to sickness in my family-and I didn't give noffin for preaching. Well, sab, arter dat they call all bowed politely and simultaneously, and owns this valuable front on the Newport River, which can be easily reclaimed from the water and made of exceeding great value, inasmuch as the River all along the same affords a fine road and excellent anchorage for hundreds of finerchantmen of the largest class. Pursuing this Road down the Newport River into the Harbour and around to the mouth of North River, at which point Lenoxville is situ-ate, you have a curvilinear front of water of sent inability to assign any office to the comet. t more ado retired to their several places and trust to future investigations and discove-Land Warrants are active in the New York market at questions, as follows: For the 160 acre Warrants the buying price is \$182, the selling price \$188; 80 acres, 91a\$94; 40 acres me ole nigger Dizon, an I leff 'em" of business or abode. The result of the interview soon became known [Richmond Times. throughout the city to visiting Southerners and their city friends, and Jerry was the lion of the day during the rest of his sojourn in the city of Another incident worthy of note transpired in New York during Jerry's visit to that city.— A large wholesale dealer in boots and shoes. their city friends, and Jerry was the lion of the A PRINCELY GAMBLER .- Prince Charles Bonaparte, who won last year 600,000 francs at the Hombourg Hell, breaking the bank, has left Paris for the Tapis-Vert of Baden-Baden, in New York. ate, you have a curvilinear front of water of clear at the Custombouse in Beaufort. This where he intends battling again against the bank. He may find there his Waterloo, A large wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, to all equal to 160 acres. [June 3, 1863. \$ Raleigh, July 22, 1853. ly 60 Raleigh, N. C.

or a few days afterwards, Jerry was again attackcloud suspended in a transparent atmosphere. | ed by a party of abolitionists, consisting of two ter going through the usual ceremonies of a

first meeting, the mouth piece of the party proceeded to interrogate our hero as to his birthplace, present home and social condition in life, which gave birth to the following conversation: Abolitionist .- "You say that you were born ringer? That you are now travelling with a party of gentlemen, who are visiting our cities on an exoursion of business and pleasure, and of a barber ?"

Jerry .- "Yes, sir. Those words disclose my whole history."

Abditionist .- Well, sir, your general appearance, your conversation, and your manners bespeak for you a higher and more noble destiny. money, and live more happily in a "free" coun-

Jarry .- "The laws of my country bind me in] slavery to a kind and indulgent master. The laws of my God teach servants to be obedient country are repealed, or until God vouchsafes divine grace, I cannot believe the white man is presented no appearance of a tail. On the other late these sacred obligations. And as for mo- fie Railroad. ney and happiness on earth, they are only fleeting shadows, ephemeral vanities, which are lost and forgotten when we step into the grave ; and the conclusions to which they lead."

besides, of these, I believe I already possess more than my share." Abolitionist .- "Ah ! like the rest of your un-

the minds of a nation of God's people. Do you not know that this is an age of progress, and that the rights of humanity have higher claims to our sympathies than any laws that are given Guthrie, who endorsed what he said. We are the purest articles will be used. in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, not surprised, then, to learn that there are ruor in the waters under the earth? We aboli-

world."

Jerry .- "One would think so after listening to such a speech. You would doubtless call us ligion and politics. Our fathers have lived and flourished under the present order of things, are not without some reason to rest. So it may that we can do the same."

Abolitionist .- "Ah ! I see you are a "hardened case." But before I quit you, let me recom- by exposing the weakness of those now charged great organ of our Society, and the High Priest of the abolitionists in New York. The law is such that you can be retaken by your master should you choose to declare yourself free in New York ; but Dr. Smith will furnish you with fifty dollars, and devise the means for your escape into Canada; provided that yoh will agree to refund the money when you get able. There you may live free and easy, regardless of the

law, your master, and every body else." Jerry .- "Do you suppose, sir, I would betray my master and break up all the fond associations, which have grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength, from my childhood up to the present time, for the pitiful sum of fifty dollars, and a friendless home in the frigid clime of Canada? I have seen no freedom a-'unutterable deep,' is to diffuse through the re been here. They are not noticed a whit more than dogs by the whites. They are not allowed to ride in the public cabs ; not allowed to go to the Theatre, or to visit the Crystal Palace. have enjoyed all these privileges as often as I have chosen to do so since I came here, in company with my kind masters for the time being. And as for money-is gold current in this coun-

The fears may now be said to have reached | Will not every good citizen give his mite to their climax, and given way to certainty. The the Howard Association ? Will not our city white men and three colored individuals. Af- New Hampshire Union Democrat, published at authorities do all they can to check the pesti-Manchester in that State, and edited by one lence! Will not the Reverend clergy offer up mouth piece of the then simply General Pierce, wrath? And shall we not all, each in his own has opened its mouth on the subject, and now | way, do something to propitiate our beneficent speaks for President Pierce. It sets out by Creator, "who numbers the hairs of our head" stigmatizing the Pacific railroad project as a and "holds us in the hollow of his hand ?" 'Gorgon" which has raised its head within the

Democratic household, to distract their counsels : and savs :

"We regard it as a monster whose enormity can only be measured by its length-as much when you are at home, you practice the trade | beyond any former conception of iniquity, as it must transcend all such in magnitude and cost. As such, we mean to oppose it to the "bitter end."

We need not say that there is no expressed authority in the constitution for such an enterprise. No one pretends there is. It is based Do you not think that you could make more upon a mere inferential power-and that extorted by the most shameful looseness of con-

-planting itself upon the war power in the | ted to Jail in this State, so that I get him again. constitution. The pretext is, that war may come -- that California, in its opulent weakness, will be likely to fall an easy victim to any foe which may assail her; and that we are, therefore, under political and fraternal obligations our sincere friend, who would advise us to vio- to "come to the rescue" by means of the Paci-

The hypotheses upon which this argument is based are as "far fetched and little worth" as

These remarks-if in any sense they may be taken as emanating from President Pierce, and that they do come from him, or express his feelings, the Richmond Enquirer insists is not doubtful-these remarks, we say, of the New Hampshire Democrat, are nothing less and nothing more than an official denunciation of Mr. Secretary Davis, who made the speech in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Secretary

more and reports of divisions in the Cabinet. their opinion of the power and duty of the government to make the Pacific Railroad.

These are the last reports from Washington. and though they do come in a "questionable shape," the facts and circumstances on which they are grounded authorises a belief that they be that the present lull in party politics may soon give way to an excitement that will, in the end, we trust, eventuate in upholding the right, with sustaining it .- Baltimore Patriot.

THE REASON WHY "BEUDDER DICKSON" LEFT THE CHURCH .- Mr. Dickson, a colored barber in one of our large New England towns, was shaving one of his custamers, a respectable citizen, one morning, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connexion with a colored church in that place. "I believe you are connected with the church in Elm street, Mr. Dickson," said the custo-

mer. "No, sah, not at all."

"What, are you not a member of the African church ?"

"Not dis year, sah." "Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson? if I may be permitted to ask."

"Why, I tell you, sah," said Mr. Dickson, strapping a conceve razor on the palm of his hand. "It was jess like dis-I jined dat church in good faif. I gin ten dollars toward de stated preaching of de gosspill de fuss year, and the church peepil all call me Brudder Dickson. De second year my business not good and I only gib him five dollars. Dat year the church peepil call me Mister Dickson. Dish ra-

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March. 11, 1858.

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inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry were persuaded to use it, and must say we have it specific in its action upon diseases of the in and digestive organs, and the powerful influent exerts upon nervous prostration is really surp ing. It calms and strengthens the nerves, has ing them into a strengthene the nerves, has

ing them into a state of repose, making sleep

Hon. C. D. Hineline, Mayor of the City of

MORE EVIDENCE.

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\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MESSRS MOSS & CO, Clarksville, Va., in March, 1852, a Negro Man, named HENRY, the property of Jane G. Sumner, aged about 23. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, of dark complexion, with a bushy head, and has in one of his eyes a yellow speck. He such as constipation, inward Piles, fullnes, a blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Name was arrested at Mintonsville, some time during the last year, and committed to Jail, but escaped in the Stomach, Sour eructations, sinking or full the same night. He is probably passing for a freeman, as he had done before, in Hertford or Gates county, N. C., where he has been, for seveat the Heart, Choking, or Suffocating Sensiti ral years, hired out. I will give the above reward struction. The Washington Union, as we for the said negre, if delivered to me at this place, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision in have said, advocates it as a military necessity on or before the 1st of October, or \$25 if commitor Webs before the Sight, Fever and bull Pat the Head, Deficiency of Persoiration, Yellowest the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Ca

LEWIS M. JIGGITTS, Guardian. Oxford, N. C , Aug. 16, '53. 6w-67

Haywood & Scott

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All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Mr. Scott will devote particular attention to putting up prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but August 2nd, 1853.

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is given by Lectures, recitations and examinations and Moot Courts. For farther information application may be made

to either of the instructors. JAMES WALKER, Prd't.

Cambridge, August 23, 1853. w8w-69

Notice. THE next of kin, of Sarah McIntyre, formerly of Mecklenburg County, North Carolins are hereby notified that as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of said Sarah McIntyre, I have in my

freshing. If this medicine was more generally used