The Weekly Raleigh Register

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THE RALEIGH REGISTER,
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"Let us pursue the path of this delightful peace; [illegible] to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1853.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, commenced in this city, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, the Rev. Bishop PAINE presiding. No important business has yet been transacted. We learn that there are about 140 members in attendance. On Thursday forenoon, the Rev. Dr. BAIRD, of the Congregational Church in New York, delivered a very able and interesting address upon the subject of Roman Missions, and the spread of Roman Catholicism in our country, and the means necessary to be used in progress to counteract it. It was listened to with great attention and approbation by the large audience present. A number of ministers also in attendance from other Conferences, including delegates from the Virginia Conference, and the Presidents of Randolph Macon and Greensboro' Female Colleges. The sessions of Conference are held in the old Episcopal Church, which was kindly tendered for that purpose.

The appointments of the Preachers for the various circuits and stations will not probably be published until Monday or Tuesday next. We learn, we learn, that the pulpits of the Episcopal and some of the other Churches will be ably filled by some of the many able and acceptable Ministers who belong to the body.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was held at the Court House in this City, on Monday, the 7th instant.

Gov. D. Hawkins, Esq., was called to the chair, W. W. Vass appointed Secretary, and William A. Eaton assistant Secretary.

A motion was appointed to ascertain the number of votes present, and the amount of stock represented, which reported about 1800 votes, representing 3000 shares of Stock.

No stockholder appearing to represent the Stock owned by the Governor having failed to make an appointment previous to leaving the City for California, some four or twelve days ago, the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock in the morning—a short time, it was hoped a messenger would, a day or two ago, to the Governor, to return. A model Governor, truly!

Mr. H. S. DANIEL S. DICKINSON is out in a letter to a Southern gentleman—Judge Morehead, we take—giving his views of the split in the Democratic party. He pays his respects to Administration and its friends as well favorites in [illegible] country, a worthy of a patriot. We [illegible] to publish it to-day. Democratic [illegible] against the Administration [illegible] that we are now shall be unable [illegible] it all. Our [illegible] friends [illegible] exclusive [illegible]. We are disposed to do the best we can to accommodate [illegible] this line, for we know it will be kept the dark as much as possible with respect to [illegible] matters, by the Journals of [illegible] party.

IMPROVEMENT OF ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

Every incentive and encouragement were [illegible] to farmers in their noble efforts to improve agriculture and reclaim waste places, they [illegible] in the records of English agriculture. When we are conducted to the worn out old farms or portions of Virginia, we would recollect access to the description given by [illegible] of the former and present condition of agriculture in England. That country is now a garden spot of the world, yet in 1685 [illegible] land and pasture lands were not [illegible] to amount to much more than half [illegible] of the kingdom. John Ogilby, Cosmographer Royal in a work published 1675, describes a great part of the land as wood, fen, [illegible] and marsh on both sides. The [illegible] of the present day is greater than the whole crop of wheat, rye, barley, oats [illegible] 1696. Wheat was then consumed [illegible] people in easy circumstances. Very [illegible] were known of the rotation of crops. It was the practice to feed sheep and oxen [illegible] vegetables which afford them such excellent nutriment in winter: and in consequence [illegible] difficulty of keeping them alive when [illegible] was scarcely, they were killed and salted [illegible] numbers at the beginning of the [illegible]. It is said that during several [illegible] even the gentry tasted scarcely any [illegible] food, except game and fish. Neither [illegible] nor the modern race [illegible] were known at that period. Native horses were held in small esteem, while Spanish [illegible] were used for war purposes, and the [illegible] of the aristocracy were drawn by Flemings. The sheep and the oxen of that [illegible] cannot compare with the sheep and oxen of the present day. At this period the English [illegible] is as high esteem in other lands [illegible] foreign horses ever were in England.

[illegible] also that the increase of vegetable [illegible] produce, great as it is, is not [illegible] with the increase of mineral [illegible]. The quantity of tin extracted from [illegible] Cornwall, was probably about a [illegible] what it now is. The veins of copper [illegible] neglected, and land-owners did [illegible] into account in estimating the [illegible] property. The annual yield of [illegible] and Wales, in this article, is now near [illegible] worth near a million and a half [illegible] about twice as much as the annual [illegible] all English mines of all descriptions [illegible] century. Salt was not worked [illegible] extent, but there was a regular [illegible] importation from France. At [illegible] English salt springs and mines supply the vast demand in that country, and export annually more than 700 millions of pounds of salt. The improvements of the iron works have been still more marked. The whole quantity cast annually at the close of the reign of Charles II, was about 10,000 tons, and a great part of the iron used in the country was imported from abroad. Now a million of tons are produced in a year, and even Young America obtains supplies from England. Coal was but little used in any species of manufacture, though its consumption in the metropolis for ordinary fuel, seemed to the writers of that age enormous. The annual consumption in London then amounted to 250,000 tons. At present it is three millions and a half, and the whole annual produce, on the most moderate computation, is estimated at thirty millions of tons.

Facts such as these may well stimulate and encourage the friends of improvement. Let us hope that the late Agricultural Fair will prove the beginning of a movement which, developing to their fullest extent the agricultural and mineral resources and the manufacturing industry and commercial enterprise, will end in making her the England of the New World.

Richmond Dispatch.

From the European Times.

THE TURKISH WAR QUESTION—VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The manifesto of the Sultan proclaiming war against Russia, conditioned upon the non-evacuation of the Principalities, within fifteen days from the arrival of the despatch at the Russian head quarters, leaves but a slender hope that a serious effusion of blood will be avoided. The language of this document is couched in the same dignified tone which has marked the preceding official declarations of the Sultan, and the soldier like letter of Omar Pacha to Prince Gortschakoff, in which he announces the Imperial decision, stigmatizing the invasion of the Principalities, and the violation of treaties which a candid it, as the true causes of war, will be approved by every Englishman, who would concede to the Turks the same independence and love of country with which he himself is animated.

It is almost superfluous to say that the answer of the Russian General was to the effect that he had no orders to commence hostilities, nor to conclude peace, nor to evacuate the Principalities. It is, of course, with the Czar at St. Petersburg that the decision of peace or war rests, and a few days will most probably decide the question one way or the other. If war ensue, the Sultan declares officially that the Russian agents are to quit the Ottoman States, and the commercial relations of the respective subjects of the two governments shall be broken off. At the same time the Sublime Porte will not consider it just to lay an embargo upon Russian merchant vessels, as has been the practice. They will be warned to repair to the Black Sea, or the Mediterranean, within a term to be fixed. The Straits of the Bosphorus will be left open to the commercial ships of friendly powers during the war.

In fact, all the formalities of proclaiming war in due form have now been observed; it remains to be seen whether the joint efforts of France and England, to bring about an adjustment of the quarrel during the brief interval which is now fast elapsing before hostilities commence, will be successful. In this respect the public are painfully in the dark, and whilst we are foremost in admitting the royal prerogative to make peace or war, we are very strongly of opinion that her Majesty's ministers are pushing this prerogative a little too far, by keeping the commercial world in utter ignorance of what is going on. If peace be preserved by good luck, it may be pardoned, but if war break out, the capitalists of England, who see that their property has fallen already in the extent, Mr. Bright says, of two hundred millions sterling, will visit their indignation upon Lord Aberdeen when Parliament assembles.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

We see that some of the Whig papers of the State are agitating the question as to who shall be the next Whig candidate for Governor. The names of several distinguished gentlemen have been mentioned in the connection, among whom are the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, Henry W. Miller, John A. Gilmer, and James W. Osborn, either of whom would make, in our opinion, an excellent Executive. We have no doubt but the selection of any one of the above named distinguished individuals would be responded to by the Whig party of the State, as by one man. But there are other gentlemen of our party also deserving, and who, in the event of their selection as standard bearers, would doubtless command the united strength of the party. Let us mention a few of them: John Baxter, N. W. Woodfin, Edwin G. Reade, (of Person,) John H. Bryan, Lewis Thompson, James H. Bryan, Robert Gilliam, Burgess S. Gaither, Alfred Dockery, James T. Morehead—in fine, we might extend the list *in infinitum*; for the names of good and true Whigs in the Old North State are legion. Of course, the usual method of selecting a candidate will be adopted, to wit, a State Convention. In this behalf we have a suggestion to make, and would call the attention of the Executive Committee to it—that is, that the Convention be holden about the middle of February, and not the last of April, as was the case before.—*Asheville Spectator.*

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

We publish in another column full details of the murder of Mr. Butler, a school teacher in Louisville, Ky., by Mat. F. Ward which has been already announced by telegraph. It is in all its aspects, one of the most shocking incidents, we have ever been called on to record. Mr. Butler, the teacher, is described as a most amiable and accomplished man. He had punished, with no great severity, a little brother of Ward, for eating chesnuts in school and for telling a falsehood. The latter had gone home and given his brother his own version of the case; and he had deliberately purchased and loaded a pair of pistols, with which he went to the school room and shot Mr. Butler, in cold blood and without a word of explanation. He has very properly been committed—with another brother, by whom he was aided—on charge of murder.

Ward, the principal actor in this dreadful tragedy, is the author of a book recently published, entitled *English Items*, which attracted some attention from the violence and coarseness of its vituperation of everything English. His family is one of the first in Louisville.—Miss Sallie Ward, the lady whose marriage to Col. T. B. Lawrence, of Boston, some years since, and subsequent separation from him, attracted public attention, is his sister.

N. Y. Tribune.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1853.

A Return to Duty—Rise in Board, and Political Expectations—Struggle for Speakership—A Cassite in the Field—War in Europe—England and Cuba, &c.

It requires something of an effort to venture upon writing letters in these days, when so many distinguished gentlemen are competitors for the honor of the profession—men, too, who are better read in the Law and the Properts than professes to be your humble correspondent. Yet can I not forego the temptation to see myself in print again, even at the risk of being wholly eclipsed by my honorable colleagues.

Since my last sojourn here the city has much improved, and the expectations of strangers are no doubt raised with the price of board. Politicians, too, expect to be entertained during the ensuing session, to warrant the assumption of the hotel keepers.

The battle for the organization of the House has already begun, and will be carried on with great spirit till the day of the election. The administration avers that it has no candidate; but it may not disdain to play off one friend as against another, or several against one.

The Cassmen claim the Speakership strongly for one of their own friends as a token of sincerity on the part of the administration.—They say they have had so small a share in the favors or confidence of the administration that the election of a compromise Speaker is the only means of putting an end to the feuds now raging in the several States between the two extremes of party and the national men. They insist on an avowed friend of Gen. Cass—one who was true to him from first to last, and votes for the Texas Boundary Bill. They now say that the Speaker ought to come from the North West, from Cass' own geographical section of country—and a section which, as yet, has had little to boast of in the way of Executive patronage.

I need hardly say that these remarks refer to the State of Ohio and to the Hon. R. C. Kenny, formerly of your city, now of Cincinnati, as beyond all doubt her ablest and most statesmanlike representative. There is a chance for an honest treaty of peace—will the Administration sight the preliminaries? As the immortal Father Rileigh used to say, in the primy days of the Cabal, *it is possible.*

In spite of the warlike preparations in Russia and Turkey, it is believed that the peace of the world will not be seriously disturbed. The Cross and the Crescent may each strike a blow for the more of its cause, but some mediation will be offered and gladly accepted on both sides, to prevent a general war.

The British Government will probably deny, in some official form, if it has any disposition or design to "Africanize Cuba." According to the latest information, the filibuster does not contemplate to take the Island before next Christmas. X.

PREMIUM TO A NEGRO PLOUGHMAN.

Our readers no doubt observed in the list of premiums published in the Dispatch of Saturday, that the first premium for Ploughman was awarded to Mr. Richard Sampson's negro man, "Manly Randolph," who managed his four mules without lines. This circumstance excites no comment here, as any thing strange or wonderful, but it is one of the many facts of every day occurrence, which disproves the allegation of the abolitionists, that the negro in the South is cowed down by the yoke of bondage, and all kindly sympathies. We question very much whether he has half the chance for his plays or half the real practical sympathy, in the Northern States, that he daily and hourly experiences from the "despots and tyrants" of the South.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

From the Saturday New York Express.

The "organ" of Government in Washington so little represents the sentiments of the real Democratic movement here, that it cannot be expected to give intelligence of "Democracy will hold in power longer, both Houses Conley and Brady have. It is particularly ominous upon Ex-Collector Bronson. Many more Southern Presses are acting upon the idea that parties, [illegible] allies with or they are leaning,—among them, the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

A new witness has appeared in the newspapers testifying to facts which tend to show that Col. R. M. Johnson killed Tecumseh. The colonel was certainly brave enough to meet and kill a dozen Indians, and, if he didn't kill Tecumseh, he no doubt would have done it if he had had a chance. He himself was often interrogated upon the subject, and his reply on at least one occasion was capital: "They say I killed him; how could I tell? I was in too much of a hurry when he was advancing upon me to ask him his name or inquire after the health of his family. I treated him quick as convenient, and he fell. If it had been Tecumseh or the Prophet it would have been all the same."

Louisville Journal.

RICHELIEU.—Who that has ever seen this fine play, and has got anything of a memory, but recollects the beautiful sentiment which the author makes Richelieu utter, when a blessing the young man whom he had selected as the bearer of an important message:

RICHELIEU.—"Young man, be blithe! for note me, from the hour you grasp that packet, think your guardian star rains fortune on you!"

FRANCOIS.—"If I fail!"

RICHELIEU.—"Fail, fail! In the bright lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a glorious manhood, there is no such word as—fail!"

THE CAPITOL, of the State of Tennessee, now near completion, is said to be one of the finest buildings in the world. Its cost is a million of dollars. It is built of solid limestone, taken from near the hill on which it stands. The roof is of Tennessee copper, and the Speaker's stand of marble quarried in that State.

One of the jurors in the Martha Washington case on trial at Columbus, has the mumps, and occupies a sort of bed behind his brother jurors, which by no means adds to the appearance of dignity that generally surrounds a high court and its appendages.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN VERMONT.—The new democratic Governor of Vermont, in his inaugural address, takes strong ground against the Liquor (Maine) Law, intimating that the Legislature transcended its powers in enacting it, and that it is tyranical and inoperative, as well as in some respects unconstitutional.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Wadesborough has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., besides adding 2 per cent to the surplus fund. Its stock is worth more than 25 per cent. advance, as we learn from the Argus.

FOR THE REGISTER.

When Dr. Emmons sent his two false quotations to the Register, he knew, both that the language was not mine, and that I did not hold the opinions expressed in those pretended quotations, but their exact opposites. That he had in hand when he was writing the article, of which these quotations were the heading, my first communication to the Register, on the subject of the coal of Chatham, appears from his article of some things in it. From this article of mine, I will quote three sentences, and subjoin to them the quotations.

"There is, therefore,—there can be no southern outcrop, and for this reason it is impossible for us to do more than *conjecture*, to what distance the seam of coal that has been laid open extends in the direction of the dip. It is unstable, as it appears to me, to make any very positive statements respecting it."

"Geologists would not be surprised if they were to learn hereafter, that veins in Chatham actually does extend to the distance named, or three miles—or as little as fifteen hundred feet it thins out and disappears, within a half a mile."

"There is, beyond doubt, a considerable quantity of coal in the counties of Chatham and Moore. Whether there is enough to warrant the construction of a rail road to Fayetteville, for the purpose of opening a market for it, remains to be ascertained by the application of the mining operations to the district that is supposed to contain it."

E. Mitchell, In letter of June 22.

2. "There can be no safe investment of capital, because there is no reliable outcrop."

Dr. Mitchell, No. 8.

3. "There is no reason to expect that there will be any deposits in Chatham because there is no coal basin."—*Dr. Mitchell, No. 8.*

E. Emmons, Register of Oct. 12.

Dr. Emmons knows from his own notes, that I did not see, and had never before seen, what my opinions were, at the time the letter were written, and he knew that I had never expressed to him, or any other person, the opinions ascribed to me in his quotations, and he knew, as he well knew, that I did not think so. I am strong in my belief that some things said to me privately and strongly, he I have no reason that he had not some later papers at hand, though I suppose that to be the case.

But he knew well that no such opinions as he quotes from me, in regard to the Chatham coal field.—The angry discussion of three months earlier had not left it in doubt, as well as the fact. It is now agreed on all hands, that there is no southern outcrop of the coal; merely a line of rise, mostly on the North side of Deep River, from which the coal seams plunge down in a Northern direction and north-east and eastward, and extend from my own knowledge. The dip of the seams is not given at all in the Report.—Professor Rogers was sent for and examined some time since, and in a letter having introduced into my little book, giving names of dips and bearings of the seams on Orange and Chatham, of far more importance value than is the exact number of the leaves on the tree before the window where I am writing this, the most important dip there from North Carolina, is in no way indicated by the State Geologist. We have the dips of the underlying and overlying sandstones, but not a word about the dips of the coal itself. Whether it was not taken, carelessly omitted, or purposely withheld, does not appear.

How far does the coal seam extend from the outcrop in a Southern direction? No one can tell. A Geologist writes, in addition, that the extremely wind full seams of the Triassic of the coal basin do not enter more than a few miles beyond the outcrop in the distance that the coal seam does not enter more than a few miles beyond. Besides this, he says very little. Almost the whole course of the seam is far below the surface of the ground. Whether it stops at the end of a half mile, a mile, two miles, three miles, four miles, five miles, six miles, seven miles, eight miles, or only at the end of nine miles, [illegible] reports are wanting. [illegible] Dr. Emmons [illegible] himself yet [illegible] written a report, that it extends to a distance of nine miles, as there is, that it goes to the [illegible] that there are six hundred and twenty nine square miles of coal, as that there are forty three. Where all is so uncertain, why not assume the more respectable number, rather than the smaller?

When speaking in [illegible] whether of one hundred and twenty five square miles, or of forty-three, may not dig with a confident expectation of finding coal? The sentiments of which Dr. Emmons has attempted to make so much capital, was written as a kind of answer to a question of the kind. "Our only means of arriving at the conclusions as to where coal may be found for with a reasonable expectation of finding it in large quantities, is formed by ability that the spot where the seams is positive within the area of a coal basin. But there is no coal basin in Chatham." Let this be read and understood in whatever way it may, it does not warrant Dr. Emmons's pretended quotations. I have no more idea of denying, by this language, that there is a prospect of there being coal deposits in Chatham, or that a safe investment could be made there, than I had of denying that there is any such man as Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist of North Carolina, or that it was a safe investment, when he was employed to examine and report upon the coal fields of Chatham and Moore! And this he very well knew, both from other parts of this same No. 8, and what is in other communications of mine. Honorable and honest men interpret such things, not merely from what is in the words themselves, but also from what is connected with them. The words, "*There is no God,*" are found in two different places in Holy Scripture, but in both cases with other words—"*The fool hath said in his heart*"—include them. It is the silliest of all childishness, to be publicly charging people with opinions which we well know they do not entertain—unless it be done in the way of fun and banter, and then the wit of the thing appears to me to be but indifferent!

The questions now at issue, with regard to this Chatham coal, are very simple. Dr. Emmons believes and represents, but without offering anything of the nature of proof that it is so, that the coal extends through an area of forty-three square miles, and that it is so near to the surface as to be all of it available. Does this furnish ground for a vast outlay of capital? It seems to me not, and I have therefore submitted the question to the consideration of those most deeply interested, whether a previous examination be not advisable. It would be neither very difficult, nor very expensive.

Hornville and Farmville, near to each other, are the two lowest mines on the river. Taylorville and the Gulph are from three to four miles above. Between these, a market road, leading to Fayetteville, crosses the line of outcrop nearly at right angles. It crosses the river by a bridge, and passes through the plantation called Egypt. A succession of borings along this road, for a distance of a mile and a half from the river, would settle forever the question in regard to the value of the Chatham coal-field. Nearly the whole of this plantation must, if the views of Dr. Emmons are correct, be underlaid by a seam of coal. If found here, in the right place, the Professor of Geology at the University would thereafter be hooted at, if he were to profess to doubt the existence of immense quantities of coal in Chatham. If not found, the aspect of things would be not less changed in the opposite direction. It might also be well to carry another line of borings along the route of the plank road, some few miles above. Mr. McLane, who has had charge of the work at Egypt, could probably tell very accurately what the cost per foot would be.

And here I must just notice the statement of Dr. Emmons, that "Professor Mitchell furthermore means that the public shall believe that he was the man who first recommended the use of the auger for mining the coal-field of Egypt." I did not *mean* any such thing, though I see that my language is susceptible of such interpretation, as well as the true one. Egypt is not a coal field by itself. The coal field meant by me, was the whole forty-three square mile one of Dr. Emmons, and the recommendation referred to was that given in my first article on the subject of coal, where also, I mentioned Gov. Reid, as having recommended the same thing before me. With the originating of the boring operations at Egypt, I had nothing whatever to do.

But it is stated in substance, in the Fayetteville Observer of Oct. 17th, that Dr. Jackson of Boston has been engaged, for several weeks, in an examination of the Deep River coal field; that his report may be shortly expected, and that he does not hesitate to speak of the coal deposit as of great value.

Dr. Jackson is a gentleman of high ability, whose mere opinions are entitled to very great respect. The determination to call him in was a wise one. He is not infallible. If he shall bring forward an array of facts, as it is to be presumed he will, such as are not in the Geological report, and have been hitherto unnoticed, leading to the belief that there is a very great amount of coal on Deep River, it does will give these facts a fair hearing with me, or adopt the conclusions which they lead more plausibly than argued. But the subject is now so well in hand, even by many who are no geologists, that mere opinions, theories, conjectures, *without proofs*, are not likely to have much effect in giving form and direction to public opinion. We have had quite enough of that kind of thing already.

Dr. Emmons represents, (if I understand him,) that my calculations on the subject of coal, induced the completion of negotiations that were in progress in New York for the sale of coal lands in North Carolina, so that my friends and neighbors suffered loss, and I am answerable for that loss.

The object of this statement is obvious. He seems to regard every person in the country as influenced exclusively by the meanest and most selfish motives. I have a few things to say.

There is an old English proverb, that honesty is the best policy. I have always supposed it to be, in the *principle and the policy* of the State of North Carolina, to which also her practice is made to correspond, and that this one thing is a main reason why her people speak of her with such respect and affection as the good old North State. A character so excellent in itself, so beautiful, and valuable, it is the business of every one who loves her, to take care that his own acts do not compromise. But what were the circumstances of the case? A report on the Geological Survey of the State, had been printed by the order of the Legislature, and bore upon its face the stamp of the State's authority. The Royal Society of London is careful to have inserted in every volume of its transactions a notice, that the Society itself is in no way responsible for anything in the different papers contained in it. Facts, and not of course to be thought of, in the case of an Executive document, and the State became to a certain extent, and indirectly, responsible for the truthfulness and accuracy of what was in the report. The negotiations in New York were of course based upon this. All which is very well provided, that between the statements of the report and the facts connected with the coal there is a close agreement. But how is it at some future time it shall be found to be or not? Who knows what the report represents to be, not verified? Would not the disappointed purchasers raise a clam against the State for it, as having misled them to their injury? The gentlemen engaged in the transaction of the business in New York supposed that all was right. There happened to be a man in North Carolina who knew, that though there is a considerable amount of coal in Chatham and Moore, and *may be* a great deal more than the Report represents;—the report itself, in the matter of the numbers given in it, is not trustworthy. I sought no such result, but if in consequence of my publications the negotiations were broken off, I was a result every way desirable. They may shortly be renewed on terms more advantageous and honorable probably to all the parties engaged in them, based on the representations of Dr. Jackson, and the State of North Carolina in no way responsible.

With reference to certain insinuations that have been made, I have to say that I am not a native of North Carolina. But my blood is mingled, in one direction, with that of a name which is one of the most ancient, respectable and honored on the page of North Carolina history; and, in another direct on, with that of the sturdy and substantial yeomanry of the country. My grandchildren are in the State, and, for aught that is known to me, will live and die in it. Nearly all my earthly interests are here. This is not a fitting time or place for making professions of attachment to North Carolina, and devotion to her interests. But, if I resemble other men, it may safely be presumed that I shall be glad of whatever is to have the effect of advancing her wealth and general prosperity; and that the *evidence* may be very welcome to me that goes to establish the great extent and value of her coal fields.

When a Dutchman and an Irishman were going to the gallows together, in the same cart, the Dutchman whimpered a little, on which the Irishman chuckled him. "Phoo, what do you cry for, just because you are going to be hung?"—"Ah, said the Dutchman, you Irishmans is used to it, and don't mind it; we Dutchmans do." Political men become so used to the censures of the newspapers, that they regard them very little. It was new to me, and though I have had plenty of it during the last three months, I cannot say that I like it. No less than three papers have been hammering at me whenever they had leisure and there seemed to be cause for their doing so, and sometimes, as I thought, when there was no cause. Now and then some other person has come in, if not to give me a sound drubbing, at least to make the attempt. I am not certain that much harm has been done otherwise, but my health fails under the excitement of these perpetual contests, so that I am constrained to beg those engaged, to get through as soon as they can. I think they would kill me in another three months. As I lose the vigor of health, I become irresolute, and as I fear, at times, somewhat cowardly,—this last to such a degree, at least, as fills me with shame.

E. M.

FOR SALE IN DECEMBER,—Wagon and Gear, good yoke Oxen, Horses and Carts.
DABNEY COSBY.
Nov. 12, '53. 92—3t

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE "RALEIGH REGISTER."

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

In New York, the Whigs have elected the whole State Ticket, with the exception of Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Legislature is largely Whig.

In New Jersey, Price, (Dem.) is elected Governor, and a Democratic Legislature.

A CARD.

To the Editors of the Warrenton News, Standard, Register, Star and Weekly Post.

GENTLEMEN: Mistakes should always be corrected. In looking over your newspapers, to which I have the honor of being a subscriber, I find that each of you in publishing a list of Premiums awarded at the first Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, Oct. 21st, 1853, have reported me as having been awarded a Diploma for a year old filly, which is clearly a mistake, as I did not exhibit a year old filly, but a year old colt; which the Catalogue of horses will show, and which did without any doubt, receive the first Premium over all those exhibited. Such judges as Gov. Manly, Maj. David McDaniel and William T. Smith, of Cumberland, could not, and did not, to my knowledge mistake the colt for a filly; also, there is an omission, in the list of Premiums awarded, of the best thorough bred mare, six years old, which I certainly did get the first premium on, as Gov. Manly requested me, after she was exhibited, to write out her pedigree, which I did, and left with the judges. I have no doubt that it was an unintentional oversight, therefore do not attach blame to any person.—It is but a small matter anyway, but I am disposed that things shall be handed down to posterity correctly; therefore, I hope the proper correction will be made by the proper authority.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. T. HAWKINS.

Warren Co., November 3d, 1853.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., by Aaron D. Headen, Esq., Mr. L. B. Crews to Miss Nancy A. Hinton, all of Chatham.

DIED.

Near Hackney's Cross Roads, Chatham Co., on the 21st October, in the 15th year of her age, Sarah E. Hinton, daughter of the late Albert G. Hinton.

WANTED.

A boy, as Messenger for the Telegraph Office. A White boy of the age of 13 or 14, well acquainted in the city, prefered, to whom good wages will be given monthly or otherwise.

Apply at the Telegraph office. 1t

20 000 Fine Fruit Trees.

MOSTLY of large size, beautiful and of thrifty growth, consisting of Apple, Peach, Plum, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, and many other fine fruits, ripening in succession, from the earliest to the latest, together with a select variety of Evergreens and other ornamental Trees and Shrubs, for sale by the subscriber at the Pomological Gardens, old stand.

A complete catalogue will be furnished within the ensuing year.

THOS. LINDLEY.
Cane Creek, Chatham co., N. C.
Nov. 12, '53. 92—5t

VELVET AND OTHER TRIMMINGS—Just received at the Bee Hive, a complete assortment of Velvet Ribbon Gimps and other Trimmings, embracing a complete assortment.

J. SMITH & CO. 14 Main street.
Norfolk, Nov. 11, 1853. 92

IMPORTANT SALE.
I SHALL OFFER
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the first Monday in December, without reserve,
ALL MY
LANDS IN EDGECOMBE CO'Y,

Consisting of a Valuable Farm, within a mile and a half of Parkers', of about 400 acres—ANOTHER TRACT, adjoining the town, of 67 acres—a neat and recently finished

ITALIAN VILLA,

with five rooms, two verandahs, and commodious passage below stairs, with all the necessary out houses attached, being the most desirable private residence in Tarboro'.

ALSO, two other improved Lots, and two unimproved Lots in said town.

I SHALL ALSO
SELL MY NEGROES,

Horses, Mules, Cows, Oxen, Hogs—a thousand barrels Corn—Fodder, Peas, farming Utensils, &c.—a fine Rockaway and match Horses, and two Buggies—house and kitchen Furniture, &c.

The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. A credit of six and twelve months for all sums of $100 and upwards. Note with approved security will be required before the delivery of the property. JO. S. PENDER.

☞ I want to hire 15 or 20 Carpenters.☜
J. S. P.
Sept. 13, 1853. wts 75

Nutbush Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land, lying in the Northwestern part of Granville county. The tract contains 670 acres of land, 350 of which are in original growth, and nearly all the plantation has been cleared within the last ten years, and is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco, of the finest quality. The land is within three miles of Lynesville—to which place the Roanoke Valley Rail-road will soon be completed. There is a good dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a good garden, and orchards of delightful fruit.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to see the land, for it is in a healthy part of the country, noted for the virtue, intelligence and hospitality of the citizens.

PHIL. H. THOMAS.
Oct. 28, 1853. wtf 88

Buffalo Springs for sale.

THE owner offers this property for sale, induced to do so, solely, by age, which renders him incompetent to give it such personal attention as is necessary.

The Spring tract of Land, proper, contains one hundred and fifty Acres, (150,) but, should the purchaser prefer, I will sell all my Land adjoining, between Four and Five Hundred Acres, all good and productive land. The improvements are ample for 300 persons—over that number are often accommodated. Between 1300 and 1400 white persons were visitors here the past summer. This number, it is believed, will be much increased when the Roanoke Valley Railroad is completed to Clarksville, which its friends contemplate accomplishing early next summer

For one-half the purchase money the purchaser can have his own time, by satisfactorily securing the debt and paying the interest half yearly—the balance cash, or short time.

Any communication on the subject, addressed to me, at Clarksville, will be promptly attended to.

DAVID SHELTON.
Oct. 18, '53. w4w 85

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, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers 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 PILES, after all other remedies fail.

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, Catarrh, 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 distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They cure Costiveness, produce 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 "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Raleigh, by Williams & Haywood, who also keep a supply of Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, and Dr. Hull'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

MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE of North Carolina will convene in this City, on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in obedience to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 84

Stoves! Stoves!!

200 COOKING, PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES just received from the Foundry of the latest and most approved patterns and styles. Also, on hand a good assortment of plain Tin and Japan ware. All kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron work done at short notice.

W. J. LOUGEE,
Next door above the Post Office.
October 18, 1851. w3t 86

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,—IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Attorney General
against
Clayton Moore, assignee, and Hannah Smithwick, Elizabeth Leggett, Lawton Cooper and wife Sarah, Samuel S Sheperd, Thomas Sheperd, Joseph Holland and wife Sarah, Elizabeth Holland, George Gordon, William H. Gordon, Levi S. Yates, Henry Gibson and Margaret his wife, Joel Smithwick, Augustus Moore, Elizabeth Moore, Slade Smithwick, Thomas Hadley and Frances his wife, and William G. B. Hadley and Harriet his wife, heirs of Samuel Smithwick, deceased.

Information filed to repeal and rescind a grant made by the State to Samuel Smithwick, deceased, for lands lying in the county of Martin.

It appearing to the Court, that Slade Smithwick, Thomas Hadley and Frances his wife, and William G. B. Hadley and Harriett his wife, defendants, do not reside in this State: This is to give notice to the said Slade Smithwick, Thomas Hadley and Frances Hadley, William G. B. Hadley and Harriet Hadley, to appear at the next term of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, to be held at the Capitol, in the city of Raleigh, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said information, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

E. E. FREEMAN, Clerk.
Sept. 13, 1853. 75 w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1853.

James S. Lassiter vs Johnson, Merritts and Pass.
Attachment levied on Land.

In this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants live beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for the said Johnson, Merritts, and Pass, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid at the Court House in the Town of Jackson, on the 1st monday in December next, then and there to replevy or plead, or judgment final will be entered against them, and the land be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt and cash.

Witness John E. Rogers, Clerk of our said Court at office, 1st Monday in September 1853.

JOHN E. ROGERS.
Oct. 18, 1853. ($5.62½) 6w-85

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.—Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D., 1853.

Mary Baldwin vs. Ausborne Baldwin.
Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register and Greensboro' Patriot, for said Defendants to be and appear at our next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House, in the Town of Ashboro', on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's position,—otherwise, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness Addison J. Hale, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D., 1853. Issued the 15th day of October, A. D., 1853.

A. J. HALE, C. S. C.
Oct. 21, 1853. Pr. $5 62½ 6w 86

A GRADUATE of the University, who has been eng