The Weekly Raleigh Register.

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OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Tea Stores in New York—A California Monkey—A Porcelain Slipper—Turkish Slippers—Military Movements—What is going on in the World—Capt. Ingraham.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23d.

Within the last eight or ten years, the Tea Trade with China has been monopolised by this city, New York having surpassed in competition both Boston and Philadelphia, which hitherto had a share of this lucrative business. Boston has submitted to this ascendancy, but Philadelphia has recently been making spasmodic efforts to regain her share of the tea traffic. She will not succeed. The sceptre of commerce, capital, wields too great a power here against her, and purchasers look to this market as being best supplied, and affording the best bargains. Antecedently to this, and as far back as fifteen or twenty years ago, the first stores were opened in the city for the exclusive sale of teas. Since then, they have multiplied exceedingly, and are now found in various parts of the Metropolis, in the busy streets down town, and in the crowded avenues above. Their sign is usually a Chinese Mandarin, with long queue pendant, painted on a thin deal board, cut out to suit the figure. They must do a thriving business. We are a tea-loving people, and as soon as the Manchous are expelled from Pekin, and the Celestial Government reformed, we must negociate for the possession of the Tea Districts, the Southern, which furnish the black teas, and the Northern, which produce the green.

A city tea store is rather a languid affair in the glaring hours of noon-day time. A customer of two from the rural towns, and from suburban country seats, may come in here and there, but the business gets well under way in the late hours of the afternoon, and, in the tea stops in the upper part of the city, there is a rush of customers by the time the gas-lights begin to burn. The crowd is greatest on Saturday nights, when supplies must be laid in for the evenings entire. I entered a store of this description last Saturday evening, in the third avenue, and at the corner of 24th street. It was filled with dealers, all of them women, who were providing for the needy wants of their families. It is mostly the English and Irish who conduct the tea stores, generally the former, and they connect with it frequently the sale of spices and coffee, both ground. It was the presence of the throng which attracted my attention, and as is the custom in Vienna, I satisfied in as a looker on. The tea men were civil and willing to serve me, thinking perhaps that a pound customer was preferable to those who commonly venture only an ounce or two. I needed to make an apology for intrudi[illegible] and has soon found a good pretext, for, in one part of the establishment, there was a large, fine-looking California monkey, in a huge cage. It was brought from Lower California. I went up to it, to scrape an acquaintance with Jacko. He is a third larger than the ordinary monkey, has a white face and ears, a high forehead, a black body and tail, and on the crown of his head, the short black hair is arranged just like a cowl or skull cap. He has a habit, as you are standing by, of thrusting his hands into your pocket, and from this circumstance, and the incessant chattering he kept up, I concluded that he had been a monkey of some distinction in his native land, perhaps a politician, a lawer, or an office-holder.

In a stroll along Broadway, a day or two since, I noticed a porcelain half boot at the show-window of a china store. The pattern is that of a Hussar; the brown color, the buff turn-down top, the hob nails in the soles, and the spur at the heel, (made like the nails of polished metal,) are all well executed.

Further down Broadway, at the window of a drug store, was exhibited a pair of gold and silver embroidered slippers, with a circlet of glittering diamonds ornamenting the instep of each. It seems that an American quack doctor had sent the Sultan a cough mixture, some vilainous compound or other, and the Sublime Porte, not to be outdone by a nostrum man, sent him these slippers as an acknowledgement. Mistaking the Sultan's meaning, the mountebank parades as a compliment, what was designed as a hint, for the presentation of slippers is a slippery business, and signifies that the receiver may walk off with himself. Parenthetically, or *par consequence*, I infer that Cinderella, or the nursery tale of Cinderella, has an Oriental origin, and that it sprung from those sunny climes where small feet are prized, and where jewelled slippers are given as courtly presents. But what can a quack doctor, whose foot is as thick as his cranium, and as long as his arm, do with a pair of Turkish slippers, diminutive enough for a little girl 6 years of age?

In my last letter, I mentioned that Major General Wool was here. For some days past, an unusual number of brass buttons and blue coats have been seen in the city. Eight military companies are about leaving here for California. Is war expected on the Pacific, or is it the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, the Mesilla Valley, Sonora and Chihuahua that is going on? *Quien Sabe?*

Half length lithographs of Capt. Ingraham are exposed at some of the show-windows.—What a spirited countenance, what an expression of daring, heroism and chivalry! The South gives another star to the National constellation of heroes. This is the man who said to the Austrian myrmidons, "*Gentlemen, the sword must be given up, else I will take him. My cause is justice, and I cannot fail.*"

Youth of the South, idlers of the towns! the country has need of all her children. Fields of enterprise and posts of honor are ever in waiting for the valiant and active. There is room for all, and laurels for the brave. M.

The Corner Stone of a new Episcopal Church, to be called St. John's Church, was laid yesterday afternoon, at the intersection of Third and Cross streets, with appropriate ceremonies. The vestry and congregation of St. James' Church moved in procession from that place of worship to the site of the contemplated edifice, where the services suitable to the occasion were performed by Right Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, assisted by Rev. Dr. Drane, Rector of St. James' Church, of this place. The address—one eminently adapted to the occasion—was delivered by Bishop Atkinson, and was listened to with pleased and breathless attention. Enclosed in the stone were deposited various coins—list of Federal, State and town officers—papers of the day, and other things usually deposited on such occasions.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The North Carolina Argus has been purchased by Col. John W. Cameron, and will be removed from Wadesborough to this town. Mr. Paul, the present editor of the Argus, proposes to establish a paper at Concord.

[*Fay. Observer.*

☞The Revenue Cutter, "James C. Dobbin," Capt. Sands, intended to be placed on this station, arrived here yesterday, from New York. Her services will no doubt be valuable for the protection of vessels upon our exposed coast, as well as for the more immediate purposes of protection to the Revenue.—*Wil. Journal.*

FOR THE REGISTER.

WAKE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

A called meeting of the Wake County Agricultural Society was held in the Town Hall, in Raleigh, on the 22nd inst., the President, Major Charles L. Hinton, being in the Chair, and I. Proctor acting as Secretary *pro tem.*

The chief object of the meeting, as stated by the President, was to appoint some particular time, during each month, for the holding of the regular meetings of the Society in future, and to take steps preparatory to making arrangements for the holding of a county Fair next fall.

Mr. Lemay moved that hereafter the Society hold its regular meeting on the fourth Friday in each month, beginning with December, in the Town Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M.; which was adopted.

Mr. Lemay moved that Dr. Tompkins be requested to prepare and deliver before the Society at its monthly meetings a lecture upon some agricultural subject selected by himself; which was adopted.

Major Nixon moved that a committee of two be appointed by the President, to obtain authority from the Treasurer, to call on those persons who held them in charge, for the various subscription lists, which were taken for raising funds for the preparation of the State Fair Grounds, and that they employ some suitable person or persons to collect what may be due upon those lists, and to pay the amounts collected from time to time, to the Treasurer of the Society; which, after some discussion by Messrs. Guion, Stevenson, Pool and Nixon, was carried.

The committee appointed under this resolution were Messrs. Isaac Proctor and S. Stevenson.

Major Nixon then made some remarks, in the course of which, he expressed his regret at the coldness and indifference with which the subject of agricultural improvement was still treated by the farmers of Wake County, and closed by inviting the members of the Society to visit his farm on the third Thursday of June 1854, and point out his defects in farming, and partake of a farmer's dinner,—which invitation was unanimously accepted.

Dr. Tompkins then stated, that he would take pleasure in delivering a course of Agricultural Lectures before the Society, beginning with the January meeting. He also expressed a desire to see the agricultural interest of the county flourish, and spoke of the capability of the soil for improvement, and of the means of transportation which the farmers of the county now had for sale of crops and the purchase of manures. He closed his remarks by suggesting, that an Agricultural Mass Meeting of the farmers and citizens generally of the county be held at some early date, at which time the necessary preparation for the holding of a county Fair could be made. This suggestion was agreed to readily by the Society, and it was

Resolved, That there be held on the 9th of December next, an Agricultural Mass Meeting, in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Hall, on the State Fair Grounds, when there would be a discussion of such subjects as would have a tendency to advance the agricultural interest of the county, and the citizens of the county were respectfully invited to attend, and the ladies especially.

Dr. Tompkins moved that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the city papers for publication, and that the editors be requested to call the attention of their readers to the Mass Meeting in their weekly issues, until the time appointed for holding it.

Wm. R. Pool, Esq. stated, that he had a lot of cotton seed, which he wished to present to the Society, for distribution among the members. He stated, that they were sent to him by his Commission Merchant in Petersburg, who stated, that a friend in the North had sent him a lot of cotton to have ginned, and that he was struck with the fine staple of the cotton, and he preserved the seed. Mr. Pool said, that this cotton had never been grown on this continent, and that from which the seed were taken grew on an Island off the Mosquito Coast, and is said to have grown on a tree, without cultivation.—He hoped that the farmers would give it a trial and report their experiments, at some future time, to the Society.

The motion was then moved to adjourn—the Society to meet in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Hall, on Friday, the 9th of December, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time members were requested to attend.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. GALES—In the Register of the 28th September, 1853, your correspondent, in relation to the Deep River Improvement, the Coal Fields and Dr. Mitchell, used the following language, to wit:

"I know but little about the Deep River improvement, or the Coal Fields; I listened to the views of Dr. Johnson and others, and, supposing these gentlemen to know something about their business, I confided in them, and, at the urgent request of many friends, I incurred a very heavy responsibility. Dr. Mitchell read Dr. Johnson's report, was a listener to and spectator of all that was being said and done about the improvement and the coal; the editors cheered the public on to take hold of these things, and now, two or three years after the responsibilities have been incurred, and the investments made, Dr. Mitchell comes forward, in the full force of his position, influence and views, to destroy gentlemen who have thus become interested in these adventures.

"We, perhaps, have no right to complain, but it would be really gratifying to see the editors doing a little to sustain, as far as truth will permit, those who have had the liberality and nerve to follow in the direction *they* once led."

In his communication, published in the Register of the 5th Oct., 1853, Dr. Mitchell uses the inverted commas, and professes to quote the foregoing, as follows, to wit:

"We liberal men, who have gone ahead in this business, and incurred heavy responsibilities in the purchase of mineral lands, shall be destroyed, be utterly ruined, hardly do more than save ourselves, certainly not make over a few hundred dollars a piece, if Dr. Mitchell is allowed to proceed. Therefore, in sheer justice, Messrs. Editors, come in and sustain us."

In his communication, published in the Register of the 19th October, 1853, Dr. Mitchell uses the following language, to wit:

"If a man will make a false quotation from the writings of an opponent, because he thinks his argument requires it, what shall hinder him from making another false quotation from his own note book, to suit a present purpose, to oblige a friend, or for a suitable compensation? With a person who is capable of these things, I desire to engage in no controversy."

A NATIVE OF N. CAROLINA.

Nov. 22d, 1853.

We had the pleasure, on Saturday last, of seeing in this city our venerable friend, Dennis Heartt, of the Hillsborough Recorder. Mr. Heartt is now seventy years of age, but he is as much devoted to his duties and as laborious in his habits as he ever was.—*Standard.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with great reluctance that we have been induced to appeal to the Public Press, in exposition and defence of our past and present relations and proceedings as Stockholders in "The Western Rail Road Company," towards the officers whom we elected upon its organization, to direct and manage the affairs of that Corporation.

The obtrusion upon the public ear, of private grievances or individual misunderstandings, if it be not always ill-advised and ill-judged, is at least, a matter of very questionable taste; and most persons would prefer to have their judgment or discretion doubted, than their sense of propriety called in question.

Our reluctance has been overcome by the earnest solicitation of our friends; and we have been led by them to believe that the circumstances of our case may make it an exception to the ordinary rule which disallows public appeals upon matters of mere personal and individual controversy.

In the first place—the subject of this unfortunate difference is one of no inconsiderable public importance. The construction of a Rail Road designed to explore and develope a part of the resources of a State, is indeed a matter, which, to some extent, affects the interests of all its citizens. A dispute, therefore, between those who have pledged their capital for the construction of such a road, and those whom they have chosen as their agents in the management of the affairs of the company, however private and personal in its nature, is yet a controversy in which the public may take a legitimate interest. And,

In the second place—we have been assailed repeatedly through the Public Press. One of the Directors of this Company, chosen by us, is the Editor of a newspaper, and he has seen fit, at various times, in that capacity, to attack us in his print, in language too personal to be borne in silence, without injustice to ourselves. These newspaper assaults, as we are informed, have been copied into other papers in North Carolina, whether at the instance of the parties originating them, and with the design of creating a prejudice against us in other quarters, or merely as specimens worth preserving of elegant English composition, we are not apprized—but they have been freely circulated, and under them, false issues have been made, and, thus, false impressions *may be*, if they have not already been, created.

The harsh expressions and abusive language in which such accusations are conveyed, ever *should be*, but not always *are*, the antidotes to heal and cure the wound they are intended to inflict.

"The Western Rail Road" is but one enterprize of many in which we have embarked, having for their purpose the development of the mineral riches of North Carolina. To the accomplishment of this end, in various undertakings of great magnitude, our means have been extensively devoted, and our influence unsparingly exerted, and we have, in the progress of our labors, formed connections both of a business and social character with many of the most valuable and worthy citizens of that State, which we cherish with a just appreciation.

The exposition which we now propose to make, may not be altogether uncalled for, as an act of self justification, in view of the position which we have taken and the valued connections which we have established in the State of North Carolina. We cannot allow this position to become in the smallest degree impaired, nor the link in the chain of these connections to be broken by silence on our part. About eight months ago, we were induced by the advice and solicitation of one of our most valued friends in the State of North Carolina, (and who is, at the same time, one of the noblest and best of the citizens of that State, and most zealously and earnestly devoted to her interests and prosperity,) to enlist in the undertaking of the construction of "The Western Rail Road"—a road designed to connect the town of Fayetteville on Cape Fear River, with the Coal regions lying in the Counties of Moore and Chatham. An Act of Incorporation of a Company, for this purpose, with a capital of $500,000, had then been recently granted by the Legislature of North Carolina. The Commissioners appointed by the Act to procure subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company, had succeeded in obtaining subscriptions only to the amount of $93,600, and this entirely from citizens of Fayetteville or its immediate vicinage. But little interest seemed to be manifested in the enterprize beyond the precincts of Fayetteville, and the $93,000 of Stock subscribed for was divided among some 120 or 130 of its citizens—actuated doubtless by a very laudable desire of securing an enhanced importance and prosperity and value to their town and its property, such as the construction of the road would be certain to bring to it. It was in this state of affairs that we became subscribers for the remainder of the Capital Stock of the Company—namely, $406,400. The motives of interest which actuated us in making so large a pledge of our property and means for the completion of this work were abundantly obvious at the time; they were in no wise concealed or disguised by us, and were freely spoken of and canvassed by all. We had become, as we have ever since been, fully persuaded of the great value of the coal fields—which the road was designed to open, when once brought into easy communication with the market—and we were also persuaded, that if we possessed the control of the construction and location of the road (to which a position as holders of a large majority of the stock would, of course, entitle us,) we might make such investments in the coal regions at the western terminus of our selection, as, in the end, would indemnify us for the hazard of our large subscription. We presume that no person, at the time, among those who had previously become stockholders, and who thought upon the subject, attributed to us any other motives for our subscription, than these. We *know* that those among them with whom we then conversed, most freely assented to our views of obtaining ultimate profits and indemnification by investments based upon our control of the location and western terminus of the road. It would be folly to suppose that any individual became a subscriber to the Stock of the Company, solely with the view or in the hope or expectation of receiving a desirable interest for his money invested, derivable simply from the profits of the road. No, not at all. We were strangers in Fayetteville. The remaining stockholders are its citizens. *They* looked to the profits which they were to realize from the greatly increased value of their business and property at the Eastern terminus—the town of Fayetteville, which was secured by the charter—and we, to profits which we might realize from investments made at the Western terminus, predicated upon our control of that terminus.—Nothing could be fairer or better understood than this. In this view, and with such feelings, the Company was organized. Possessing, as we did, more than four fifths of the Stock, of course the selection of Officers and Directors was in our control. The charter imposed no restraint (as to citizenship) upon their selection; but believing, as we did, that there was no room for any misunderstanding between us and the remainder of the Stockholders, and acting in perfect good faith ourselves and without suspicion that other than the like good faith could exist on the part of the minority, we selected from among the Stockholders, a President, Treasurer and Secretary, and seven out of the nine Directors required by the charter—*all citizens of Fayetteville.* Had we been instigated by any sinister designs, or had we for a moment suspected the possibility of the future existence of any desire to thwart and defeat our motives in embarking upon this enterprize, we might, with the utmost facility, have transferred a few of the shares of our stock to personal friends elsewhere than in Fayetteville, and by electing them into the Directory of the Company, have secured the attainment of our just and *then* conceded rights. But the organization of the Company was thus accomplished in the most entire good faith, and not only with no shadow of suspicion on our part, but with confidence of being justly dealt with.

At the time of the organization, an instalment of *one per cent.* was made upon the Stock—thus raising $5000 (more than $4000 of which has, of course, been paid by us, and less than $1000 by the remaining 120 or 130 Stockholders,) a sum deemed quite sufficient to defray all the expenses of the Company in surveys, &c., previous to the commencement of the construction of the road. We sent from New York a competent Engineer, and he has been engaged with a number of Assistants in surveying several proposed routes. No report of survey, to our knowledge, has yet been made; of course, no location has been determined upon. We have neither of us been in Fayetteville of its vicinity, until very recently, since our departure thence, after the organization of the Company.

Shortly after our departure—at what precise time we are unable to say—the persons whom we had elected to the offices and direction in the Company, began to entertain views hostile to our control of the location of the road. By what motives they were actuated in these views, we leave the public to determine. It might be that they began to perceive a point here, and a point there, upon some ideal route, where they might make a profitable investment, and that, too, with very little pecuniary outlay, could they but control the route. Perhaps they began to place an over estimate upon the sagacity of the New York subscribers to the Stock, and lamented their supposed loss of large imaginary profits, which they might have made; and here, too, with little pecuniary outlay, by investments at a western terminus, could they but control that terminus. Be this as it may, they soon began to *assert rights* in hostility to those of a majority of the Stockholders, and whether they believed that they possessed these rights or not, they made bold and confident assertions, that *they*, our President and Directors, and the holders of much less than one fifth in the Stock of the Company, and not *we*, Stockholders holding more than four fifths of the stock, possessed the independent and absolute control of the location of the route and western termination of the road. But to accomplish their purpose something more was requisite than mere assertion, and they shortly proceeded to action.

Now, any action on their part, taken with a view of defeating the well known and legitimate purpose for which we were induced to hazard so large a sum upon the success of this enterprize, would be a breach of faith too manifest and ruinous to be tolerated, unless they could successfully shield their action behind accusations levelled against us, importing hostility on our part to the interests of the road. With this view, they have charged (as we are informed, at one time, with a design of negotiating with citizens of South Carolina for a branch, which should divert the transportation from Fayetteville to Charleston. At another time, they have charged us with a design to effect some injurious negotiation with the Central Rail Road.—At another time they have charged us with the design of speculating in the Stock of the Road in some undefinable way or other, but leaving it incomplete, or even uncommenced. These charges they have made, (and how many others we know not,) without the slightest shadow of foundation. We here declare them, one and all, to be utterly false, and base fabrications, having a tendency (whatever the purpose) to excite a popular feeling in opposition to us and to our interests. Such, indeed, *was* the effect; and having thus raised a temporary popular prejudice against us, those selected to the direction of the affairs of "The Western Rail Road Company," asserted their independence of all control by the Stockholders, their exclusive power over the location of the road, and forthwith proceeded to call an instalment of *five per cent.* upon the Stock,—thus saying to us, in effect, precisely this—"Now, gentlemen, you shall pay us more than $20,000, to effect our purposes, and defeat yours, from which you shall derive none of your anticipated advantages when you entered into obligations as Stockholders, and which we know very well were your sole inducements in entering into these obligations, and but for the supposed certainty of securing which you would not have entered into these obligations and chosen us as your agents. You shall pay us this money, with no other possible advantage derivable from its payment than the remote contingency of the Stock which you hold in the company paying at some future time the interest upon your money. Or, in default of payment, we will proceed, under the provisions of the charter, and advertise your stock for sale, and sell it all for cash, at auction, to the highest bidder, and if it does not bring more than *one* per cent., (the sum you have paid,) you will forfeit that sum, as well as the Stock, and then we will proceed, under the provisions of the charter, and bring an action against you for the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, the remaining ninety-nine per cent., which, by the provisions of the charter, all becomes due upon your non-payment of the instalment, and we will attach all your property in North Carolina to secure this claim; and thus, we shall not only have succeeded in obtaining the exclusive control which we seek, but we shall, at the same time that we have deprived you of all interest by an absolute and irretrievable forfeiture of your entire stock, have secured from you a sufficient sum to enable us to build the road ourselves." This indeed seems, almost, like a fancy sketch of the possible result of the proceedings of these persons, our President and Directors, towards us, the holders of more than four hundred thousand out of five hundred thousand dollars of Stock in the Company. But it is not so. It is literally and actually as we have stated it. The 5 per cent., viz: $20,320, has been demanded of us, and that too under the assertion that we have no control over the location or terminus of the road, without necessity for the money as the road is not only not located, but the Engineer's Report is not made. Such was the demand made upon us. And these persons, our President and Directors, proceeded to advertise our four thousand and sixty-four shares of the Stock of the Company for sale at auction, for *cash*, on the 5th day of November, inst., at the Town of Fayetteville. When we received notice of this most extraordinary proceeding, we at once resorted to a peaceful and, what we supposed, would be, an effectual remedy, provided by the Charter and By-laws of the Company. It is there declared, that the President shall, at any time, upon the written application of Stockholders holding 250 shares of Stock, call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Company.—As we are the holders of 4064 shares of the Stock, we ventured to make the written application to the President for such a meeting to be called at Fayetteville, on the 20th of October last. We did suppose that the Stockholders of the Company, in general meeting, might exercise some supervisory control over their temporary agents, whom they had chosen to represent their interests in the management of its affairs, and as the Charter had very expressly given to the Stockholders, (and it would be very strange if it had not,) the right to designate the term of service—"*not exceeding one year*"—of the persons whom they should elect as President, Treasurer, Secretary and Directors; and as the Stockholders had not designated that term of service, we did not suppose that by such designation at such general meeting we should be deprived of a remedy for the gross wrong and injustice about to be inflicted upon us.

A meeting was called in compliance with our written application. We were unable to attend in person, but our stock was fully represented by our duly recognized proxy. Less than 400 shares were present and represented, in opposition to our more than 4000. Our proxy introduced various resolutions, designed to meet the emergency, but the Chairman of the meeting refused to put them to vote, *because they were not seconded!!* and we are informed that it is literally a fact, that the persons whom we had chosen as President and Directors of the Company had so far succeeded by their charges upon us of sinister designs, in creating a popular prejudice against us, as to blind the eyes and minds of the persons present, to the folly, injustice and utter absurdity of the application of a parliamentary rule, adopted for the convenient government of legislative assemblies, *to a meeting of the Stockholders in a Railroad Company!*

We learned, soon after, to our great astonishment, that the meeting was adjourned without any action, by reason of a motion made by 4064 shares of the stock represented, *not being seconded* by any one of the holders of the remaining 936 shares! and our rights and interests were thus left in the same perilous position in which they were before the meeting was called.

Nothing seemed now left to us to save ourselves from the ruinous consequences which might ensue upon the forfeiture and sale of our stock, advertised for the 5th instant, but an appeal to the legal tribunals for protection. Some few days, however, yet remained, and we determined to make another written application to the President for another general meeting of the stockholders, to be held at Fayetteville on the 2d inst. We did so, cherishing the belief that they might by possibility be brought to a sense of the gross illegality as well as monstrous cruelty and injustice of the course they were pursuing towards us, and be induced to retrace their steps. We, however, determined to prepare for an appeal to the laws of the country as the last resort, and one of us, accompanied by our legal advisers, proceeded to Fayetteville, and arrived there on the morning of the 2d instant, the day upon which the meeting of the stockholders was to have been called, according to our written application. It had not been called! Upon an interview with the President, he declined at first to do so, until the 7th inst!!—two days after the proposed sale, as by advertisement, of all our stock!!! He had received the written application in abundant season, but gave as a reason for not calling the meeting, that several stockholders, holding in the aggregate, less than 250 shares of stock, out of the 5000, (the remaining 4750 were in town,) had requested him not to call a meeting in their absence, and he *had agreed* not to do so!!—they *having anticipated* that another meeting would be applied for!!!

We immediately perceived that it would be absolutely necessary to restrain the further proceedings of these persons in thus violating our legal rights, by judicial process, and made preparation accordingly. We were the more thoroughly persuaded of this necessity by the oft repeated declaration of the President, and the gentlemen Directors, who happened to be with him, that a stockholder's meeting, whatever might be the result of it, could and would have no effect whatever upon their determination and actions; that they were not under their control, but were wholly independent of their power and authority, and that they should wholly disregard and disobey any resolution which they (the stockholders) might pass.

After making these declarations, the President said that he would advise with the Directors and they *might* call a meeting for the following day—the 3d inst., two days before the proposed sale! At the same time, legal proceedings were freely spoken of—and we made no concealment of our determination to resort to this last measure for our protection. On the next day we were informed that the President would call a meeting for the *afternoon* of that day—the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock. It was quite apparent, that we were to be forced into a delay in attendance, upon an illusory stockholder's meeting, which would make it too late for us to obtain the mandate of any Judge, in season for service, before the sale on the 5th inst. We therefore, at once, proceeded to the residence of Judge Potter, the Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina, (having given to the President notice of an intention to do so immediately before,) and applied to him for an Injunction restraining the sale—and it was granted. There remained the necessity of procuring the writ from the office of the Clerk at Raleigh, under the seal of the Court, and having it returned from Raleigh to Fayetteville, in the hands of the Marshal, for service, by the morning of the 5th inst., and this was the afternoon of the 3d. Notwithstanding that we had barely time to accomplish this, we yet resolved to remain at the meeting called for 3 o'clock in the afternon, although we had ceased to believe, that it would be of any avail in securing our rights.

It was proclaimed at the meeting, that *they*—that is—the President and Directors, whom we had chosen—had the control of the location of the road, and that the Stockholders had no power over it or them. The Chairman refused to put to vote one resolution offered by us, because it was not seconded. Another resolution *was seconded*. It was a resolution to alter a bye-law, bearing directly upon the question in controversy, the vote upon which, by the terms of the Charter, must be taken by *shares*—and when it was perceived that a vote upon this would be inevitable, a motion to adjourn was made and carried, (in the face of a declaration on our part, that it would be impossible for us to attend the next day,) *per capita!* The motion was to adjourn to the *following day*, and would, without doubt, have been to adjourn *sine die*, but for the hope, that we might be deluded into a fatal delay in perfecting our Injunction, which, at the meeting, one of their members, declared he had no doubt we then had in our possession!

We cannot refrain however from here expressing our most sincere gratification in finding ONE among the number of Stockholders—possessing boldness and independence enough to resist the torrent of prejudice which had been so seduously excited against us—and openly to advocate what he believed and perceived to be our manifest legal and honest rights. This he did, manfully, in spite of the sneers and hisses which were raised against him. He acted, we doubt not, in pursuance of an honest conviction of the duty of a man of integrity and honor, but under such circumstances as demanded and received our sincere thanks. We were informed that there are others of the number of Stockholders who thought as he did and would have acted with him. But in *this* Stockholder's meeting, the doctrine was—*numerantur non ponderantur.* We venture to say that in no other Stockholder's meeting than that of the Western Rail Road of North Carolina ever called since the first existence of joint stock corporations—have the minority in interest, of less than one fifth, held at bay—*derided—laughed at—insulted—hissed* and *voted down*,—the propositions of the majority of more than four fifths!—or ever before has any vote affecting the interests of the Company been taken other than by shares. The vote *per capita* at a meeting of Stockholders in a joint stock corporation is a ridiculous farce and mockery.

We have thus concluded a plain statement of the unfortunate difficulties existing between ourselves and those in whom, eight months since, we reposed so much confidence as to elect them to the direction of an Institution, for the success of which we have pledged more than $400,000 of our money.

We have appealed to the law for our protection—and, thank God! our confidence in the purity of the administration of public justice is full and abiding!

IN GOOD FAITH, we pledged our capital to the construction of a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Regions in the county of Moore or the county of Chatham in the State of North Carolina.

IN GOOD FAITH, we intend to perform and redeem that pledge. But meanwhile,—and that we may do this—it is incumbent upon us, to protect our interests and rights from the assaults which have been made upon them—and preserve ourselves from the injustice and ruin which are threatened us. Above all, it was incumbent upon us, to preserve that position and good name in North Carolina, as men of honor and integrity, which we are gratified to believe we have well established,—by such an exposition as we have here made, of the causes and motives which have induced and urged the malignant slanders which have been so freely uttered and circulated against us.

SMITH & COLBY.

New York, Nov. 14, 1853. 1t 96

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!!

FROM EUROPE.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE REGISTER.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) Nov. 24.

THE CANADA arrived here to-day,—bringing Liverpool dates of the 9th instant.

THE Emperor of Russia has issued an insolent Manifesto, stating his determination to compel the Porte to submit, by force of arms. Telegraphic despatches from the French Consul at Bucharest, dated Nov. 6th, state that the second and third Divisions of the Turkish Army were defeated by the fourth Division of the Russians, at Tostitskl. The Russians retired towards Bucharest, with a loss of 987 killed and wounded, including fourteen superior Officers.

A Russian Steamer was burnt at Orsova, by the Turks.—Another Russian force was defeated, under General Danemberg. The Turks are pressing in strong force, on Bucharest. The efforts of Diplomats to settle the difficulty are now believed hopeless, until a decided battle has been fought.

The Russian Army has been reduced, by sickness, to 85,000 men, and no reinforcements can arrive for six weeks. Austria is concentrating a large force on the frontier of Servia. The Servian Government has called its population to arms, and has informed the Porte, that neither Austria nor Russia shall occupy Servia. Austria has agreed to remain neutral if the Porte will not employ Austrian refugees in its Army.

There has been a fresh levy of troops by Turkey, in Egypt.

The overland mail from India brings intelligence that the Emperor of Russia has formed an alliance with Dost Mohammed to proclaim War against the British in India.

England continues to support Turkey.

A large Russian force was to invade Bakhardi. The Persian Army were collecting to assist the Russians against the Turks. This, however, contradicted at Constantinople.

LATEST.

It is freely rumored that 25000 French troops are to be sent to Turkey, as soon as despatches are received from Gen. De Hilliers.

The British fleet at Spithead has been ordered to get ready for sea by the 11th of November. A full Cabinet Council was held on receipt of the India news.

Cotton was firmer. X.

The Giant Boy.

WILL be exhibited in Raleigh, next week. He is only 19 years old, and is 8 feet high, weighing 400 pounds. Due notice will be given of his appearance; and all other particulars will be made known in bills.

Nov. 25, 1853. 1t 96

Town Hall!

ON Monday evening next, the 28th instant, the Fakir of Siva's Great Southern Ethiopian Opera Troupe, will give an Entertainment.

Cards of admission 25 cents. For particulars, see small bills.

Nov. 25, 1853. 1t 96

9200 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, having determined to remove to the South, offers for sale all his Lands in Chatham, Cumberland and Moore counties, as follows:

5090 acres in Moore, four miles North of the F. & W. Plank Road, on the waters of Upper Little River and Big Buffalo. This land offers many advantages both for Turpentine and Farming operations, as there are about 4500 acres very heavily timbered with pine; the remainder rich bottom land.

It is well improved, with a good dwelling and out-houses, and store-house at that excellent Mercantile Stand known as Bryant's Store, 30 miles from Fayetteville, 9 miles from Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, and immediately on the proposed route of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.

There are also a fine Saw and Grist Mill on this tract, all new and in excellent order; one Turpentine Distillery, with Cooper and Blacksmith Shops. The location is proverbially healthy, with a plentiful Well of the very best water. The society is also good.

3500 acres densely timbered Pine Land, lying on the waters of Drowning Creek 35 miles from Fayetteville and 2 miles from the Centre Plank Road.

400 acres lying immediately on the North side of Deep River, 44 miles from Fayetteville and 10 miles from Pittsborough, on the road connecting these towns, via Gillmore's Bridge.

On this land there are a good dwelling and out-houses, a large new store, and it is certainly a fine stand for business.

There is a new Cotton Gin on the premises, which commands a large custom. There are about 130 acres of cleared land on said tract, highly productive, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Cotton and Tobacco, and will, I imagine, please any skilful farmer who will examine it. It lies in the Coal and Copper region, and is supposed to be rich in mineral.

I would also sell 16 extra Mules, from 3 to 7 years old, and well trained; 12 head of Horses, 2 fine Jacks and 4 Jennets; 6 Wagons and Harness; my stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, and sundry other articles.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please give me a call at Bryant's Store, between this and 15th December next, as the above property will be offered privately until that time; but if not disposed of by that time, I will offer it at Public Sale during the month of December, of which due notice will be given.

The terms shall be very liberal and accommodating.

J. L. BRYANT.

Nov. 25, 1853. wt15D 96

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—LANCASTER DISTRICT.

Ex Parte, Minor Clinton, Exec't of Abram Perry deceased, *vs* Petition for sale of House and lot, Land and Negroes: estate of A. Perry dec'd.

It is ordered that the children of the brothers and sisters of Abram Perry, dec'd, late of Lancaster District, S. C., that were living at the death of Margaret Perry, widow of the late Abram Perry, (which was June 30th, 1851,) do establish their rights before the Commissioner in Equity, for Lancaster Dist., S. C., on or before the 1st day of March, 1854, and that the Commissioner do report thereon at the next Court of Equity for said Dist., (which will be June 26th 1854.)

The above order was made in above case, by the Court, at June Term, 1853, and the persons to whom the same refers and applies are noticed to comply with the requisitions therein set forth, as a failure to make known and establish the relationship aforesaid will cause the estate of the Testator, (Abram Perry,) to be distributed between those who do establish such relationship and operate as a bar to those who do not.

JAMES H. WITHERSPOON,
Commissioner in Equity,
Lancaster Dist., S. C.

Lancaster C. H., S. C., Nov. 25, '53. 3m 96

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ALFRED E. BEACH,
Editor of the People's Journal, Patent Agent, &c.,
No. 86 Nassau-Street, New York City.

Nov. 25, '53. 96 3t

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

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