

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOLUME LV

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1853.

NO. 8.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. AT \$2.50 IN ADVANCE: OR \$3 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1853.

We shall be able, in our next issue, to announce definitely the time agreed upon by the Executive Committee for holding the next Whig State Convention.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

On Tuesday last, William Tinney was arraigned and tried upon an indictment charging him with secreting and embezzling a letter which came in the mail to Green Spring P. O., Orange county, in which office he was employed as clerk. It appeared in evidence that Ed. W. M. Holt mailed a letter at Graham, in Alamance county, on the 30th of May last, addressed to C. T. Haigh & Son, Fayetteville, containing a check drawn on the Cape Fear Bank, in their favor, for \$200.10; which letter and check never reached the place of destination. The prisoner appeared soon after in Fayetteville, and presented the check to the younger Mr. Haigh for endorsement, whose suspicion being awakened, the prisoner was arrested. Meantime, an examination was made of the P. O. at Green Springs, and among the effects of Tinney, the letter which had contained this check was found, still enclosing another check for near \$100. The evidence against him was full and complete. The prosecution was conducted by R. P. Dick, Esq., the District Attorney, and the prisoner was defended by Gov. Graham and Bartholomew Fuller, Esq. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

On Wednesday, the trial of Penel Hendricks, indicted for uttering and passing two counterfeit coins purporting to be gold quarter eagles, was entered upon. The prisoner being unable to employ counsel, J. G. Shepherd and B. Fuller, Esqs., of Fayetteville, were appointed by the Court to conduct his case. It appeared in evidence that, in May 1853, the prisoner came to the store of T. S. Martin, in Hatteras, in which store he had been employed, and, for the purpose of goods, tendered the two coins, which were at once detected, and his arrest followed. On searching his wallet or saddle-bags, a paper bundle, containing what amounted to \$271, of these spurious coins, was found, a large number of which was produced in Court. The evidence was very strong against the prisoner; no witnesses were called on his behalf; and the case was submitted to the Court without argument, under the charge of his Honor, Judge WAYNE. The jury, after about five minutes deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$2500, and to imprisonment and confinement at hard labor for 10 years.

The next case taken up was that of SMITH & COLBY vs. the President and Directors of the Western Railroad Company. B. F. MOORE, Esq., of counsel for plaintiffs, moved for a continuance of an injunction heretofore granted by Judge POTTER, against the sale, by the President and Directors, of the Stock held in said Company by the plaintiffs, and proceeded to read an affidavit, on the part of the plaintiffs, which set forth the manner in which the injunction was obtained, and which gave the reasons why notice of the application for an injunction had not been served upon the President and Directors. When the Company was formed, under the Charter granted by Act of Assembly, it appears that individuals subscribed for stock to the amount of 936 shares, or \$93,600, and that Smith & Colby, of New York, subscribed the balance, being 4064 shares, or \$406,400—being more than 4-5ths of the whole stock. The Company being organized; a President and Directors appointed; one percent having been collected; surveys being appointed, and surveys made; the location and terminus of the road was left to the stockholders, and not to the President and Directors; who refused to defer to the wishes of a large majority of the stockholders, in these respects, and declared their stock forfeited in default of the payment of a large instalment, for which the Company had no use, and which was only intended to oppress the plaintiffs in this action. The bill recited the particular proceedings of the Board, and concluded by averring that the injunction was issued by Judge POTTER, on the 3d of November, 1853, to restrain the collection of an instalment of 40 cents per cent, declared by the President and Directors on the 5th of November.

Mr. Moore followed the reading of this affidavit by a very able argument in its support. He enforced its many points with strength and earnestness, and pressed upon the Court the equity which should protect his clients, who owned so large a majority as 4-5ths of the stock in this Company, from the absolute and oppressive rule of the minority, owning barely one-fifth.

Judge BAKER was then heard in behalf of the Defendants, and against the continuance of the injunction—and he contended that its dissolution was almost imperative upon the Court. The proceedings of the Stockholders, or of the President and Directors, had but little to do with this case—yet he argued that the latter had not transcended their powers, under the Charter; for, after the President and Directors were appointed, under the 2d, 6th and 9th sections of the Act of Incorporation, they had the power of controlling the location, construction, and terminus of the road, and the general right of disposing upon all such things as, in their opin-

ion, the interests of the Company might require. Mr. B. also contended that this injunction had been granted in direct violation of the Act of Congress which conferred upon the District Judges the power to grant injunctions, and the provisions of which inhibited them from granting an injunction, in any case, where sufficient notice of the application had not been given to the adverse party. In this case, no notice whatever had been given, though all the defendants were in and around the town of Fayetteville, in the immediate vicinity of which the Judge resided.

Mr. J. G. SHEPHERD then read the answer filed in this cause to the bill of the plaintiffs; which set forth the facts involved, and was of considerable length.

Judge WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court. He examined in detail the various arguments presented in the bill and answer, as well as the points made by the opposing counsel;—and, referring to the terms of the charter, its designs, and extended views, as liberally granted by the Legislature, indicated the opinion that the interests of no portion of the stockholders could be separated from those of the others; that all were equally bound by the action of the officers to whom they had delegated the powers of the Corporation; and went into a general examination and exposition of the law as applicable to this subject. The Judge remarked, that no more fruitful subject of controversy existed, in this country, than the powers and action of these Corporations. The judgment of the Court was, that the injunction be dissolved.

Mr. MOORE then, on behalf of Smith and Colby, gave notice that, on the next day, he should move for an appeal from this decision to the Supreme Court of the United States.

On Thursday, the Court met at 11 o'clock. Wm. Tinney was again brought into Court, and the Judge delivered his opinion, overruling a motion made by his Counsel for an arrest of judgment, and proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner—that he be imprisoned and confined at hard labor for 10 years.

Mr. MOORE waived his motion for an appeal in the case of Smith & Colby vs. Western Rail Road Company, and the bill was dismissed without prejudice.

The Court then adjourned.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

The organs of the Administration indicate that FORNEY is to be continued in his present position of Clerk of the House of Representatives, if his election can be secured by Government influence. It is one of the ill omens of the times, that a man so notoriously corrupt and unprincipled is in high favor with "the powers that be." His infamous letter to George Roberts, in which he was guilty of something like "subornation of perjury," in the Forrest Divorce case, may have escaped the recollection of our readers, and we therefore subjoin an extract, by way of refreshing their memories. It is as follows:

"On this evidence, with the other confirmatory proofs, he (Forrest) intends applying to our Legislature for a divorce, but you are now in a position to serve him in a manner he never will forgive. The person who wrote to Mrs. F., and in whose company she was detected, is George Jamieson, now playing at New Orleans. If you don't know him, you can, as the editor of a leading daily paper, soon make his acquaintance.—What Forrest now desires, to clinch the nail, is to obtain, as a thing to be proved, his connection with Mrs. F. He is just out of a glass, and possibly, in a conciliatory mood, might become communicative. No harm will come to him; he is game too small for Forrest, and any admission he may make may be important only as aiding an injured man in getting relieved from a hateful bond. Can you manage this thing, my friend? It will require skill and caution, and if successful will warmly endear you to Forrest. He is nearly crazy at the idea of being placed in his present position, but he will spend half he is worth to be relieved from it. This matter must be kept secret. Above all, do not name me in connection with it. Excuse me for troubling you in regard to it. My ardent attachment to glorious Forrest must be my excuse. Now, won't you help to relieve him?"

This infamous epistle, written with the view of blasting the reputation of a woman, came out only a few weeks after Forney's election as Clerk of the last House. If it had come out before the election, he could never have obtained the place which he disgraces. We have been informed that the subject of his expulsion was freely talked of in Washington, when the letter appeared, and although no movement to that effect was made, his fate, as an aspirant for political honors, was regarded as sealed. But this Administration, being engaged in the business of "washing dirty linen" for all sorts of political offenders, could not refuse that of Forney, even, blotted and blotched as it is. What has the "Standard" to say in behalf of the morality and honor of a party which upholds such men in power? Does the support of this unprincipled suborner of perjury involve the vital question of "organization?" and must he therefore be re-elected at all hazards, in order to maintain "the integrity of the Democratic party?"

"A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME WILL SMELL AS SWEET."—The "Boston Post," the Administration organ for the State of Massachusetts, insists that, since *Coalition* has exploded, the purpose of every shade should now unite, for the purpose of securing success!

WILLIAM A. STRONG, Esq., has assumed the Editorial control of the Goldsboro' "Republican and Patriot."

"HIGH-TONED FEDERALISM."

The "Standard," under the above caption, recently gave way to all sorts of editorial contortions and grimaces, excited by some casual remarks of ours, relative to the stability of legislative character. We proposed no change in the organic law of representation, made not the slightest reference to the English rotten borough system, which the "Standard" lugs in by the neck and shoulders, as Sancho did his proverbs, and, in fact, never thought of that or any other abuse which has existed under the English system of government. But the editor's memory, like that of DAME QUICKLY, is filled with an endless concatenation of unimportant particulars, and the slightest provocation is sufficient to bring down a torrent of invective against all manner of English enormities. We expressed the opinion that the English are, perhaps, wiser than we, in a single particular, which causes the sapient editor to indulge in a burst of patriotic indignation, which is truly refreshing. "The English," he says, "are more aristocratic than other people," "but that they are wiser" than those illustrious sages who formed our constitution, we have yet to learn." Now, if this were not a very paltry and contemptible piece of demagoguism, which it is, it would argue a degree of stupidity, which would disgrace the dullest flegling of young democracy. DOUGLASS wrote himself a dolt, with less reason than might the editor of the "Standard," if the above is to be considered an honest inference from our remark. Did the editor, being a lawyer, never hear English judicial decisions quoted in our Courts of law? And is he not aware that those decisions, when not inconsistent with our constitutions and statutes, are taken to be authoritative expositions of law? Why may we not quote English examples, then, as well as the Judges of our Courts?

We proposed no change of law or constitution whatever—we merely spoke of the probable benefits of the introduction of an English usage, which the Constitution of the United States admits of. We gave no countenance to the idea that a State might be represented by a citizen of another State, but, on the contrary, qualified our remarks, so as to make it clear that we meant nothing of that kind. The "Standard" fulgurally throws out the intimation that we countenance the idea that Mr. Badger, for instance, should be continued in the Senate by Massachusetts. It is only necessary for the readers of that journal to refer to the short extract, which is copied from our article, to see the disingenuousness of the imputation. Neither did we advise any change in our State Constitution, so that a county might be represented by a citizen of another county. By the way, it is singular that the editor of the "Standard" is the only man in the whole Union who has been named as a candidate by a constituency of which he is not a member. It is within the recollection of our readers, that the democracy of Hertford voted for Mr. Holden, a citizen of Wake, for the Legislature, some five or six years ago, in opposition to Mr. RAYNER! Whether it was his ill success on that occasion which has set him so violently against the English practice, we are unable to say. Certain it is, he has done more to introduce the English usage than any man in America, although he was signally defeated for the time!

But for the disgust we naturally feel in witnessing these exhibitions of demagoguism, we should be disposed to congratulate the editor of the "Standard" upon finding a "mare's nest." He has been in a desperate state of mind for some time past, in consequence of the disreputable character of the Administration, of which he is the fed attorney; and it cannot be denied that his columns have worn a whipped-dog appearance, ever since the New York "difficulties" occurred. What a relief, then, to his jaded spirits, must be the cry of Federalism and British gold! He really seems to breathe freer, and to flatter himself that he is out of the woods; but we shall be constrained, by a sense of public duty, to undeceive him.

Speaking of British gold, does it not argue cool effrontery in the "Standard" to allude to it, in the face of the fact, that the "London Times," the great organ of English Toryism, congratulated Europe on the election of Gen'l Pierce?—and in face of the fact, that the Austrian Consul at New York, Belmont, bought a foreign mission of Gen'l Pierce or his friends, at the price of thirty thousand dollars, paid down before the election, for votes? Is it the organ of such a party which can afford to allude to the subject of British gold?

Finally, can the "Standard" point out any great evil which can result from the usage to which we have referred? When a constituency shall choose to elect a man not living among them, to represent them in Congress, they will do so freely; and would the "Standard" deny them the exercise of a privilege which the Constitution guarantees? This "is the head and front of our offending." Let demagogues make the most of it.

We are indebted to POMEROY for the December numbers of *Harper and Putnam*, both of which magazines sustain their well-earned reputations. Apart from the reading matter in each, a great attraction consists in the illustrations, which, owing to the improvements in wood engraving, are as perfect as the most fashionable connoisseur could desire.

We have also received a copy of an address, delivered by our former townsman, Dr. Wm. M. McPHEETERS, before the Medical Department of the St. Louis University. Its subject, "The legitimate end of Professional Ambition," is treated with that ability which all who know him, accord to the Author.

KOSTA COMING.

Boston, Nov. 29. The barque *Sultana* was spoken to-day, twenty miles east of Cape Ann. She has on board the renowned and illustrious *Martin Kosta*.—She will arrive to-morrow.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

Senator Weller, of California, is out with a letter decidedly "hard" in its characteristics.—He has no faith in, nor fellowship with, the Barnburners, and although he says nothing directly to the Administration, we cannot fail to perceive evidence of his deep dissatisfaction. Gen. Pierce and his Cabinet can expect little support from Mr. Weller, and we shall be greatly surprised if he is not openly arrayed in opposition. Senator Bright, of Indiana, is also "hard," and will be found to be, what is known as, an "independent" supporter of the Administration,—that is to say, its real foe!

We shall be greatly surprised if Mason and Hunter, of Virginia, are not among the disaffected. With their high-toned professions of honor and devotion to principle, it is impossible that they can affiliate with an Administration which is in alliance with renegade Freesoilers and Abolitionists of every stripe, while the Compromise Democracy are repudiated. The silence of Gen. Cass is ominous, and even Douglass is suspected of disaffection. Foote, of Mississippi, has been openly warred upon by the Administration, on account of his labors in behalf of Union and Compromise; and Howell Cobb, of Georgia, has been "stabbed under the fifth rib," for the same reason, with a "low art thou, my brother" on the lips of the assassins. It is of course out of the question to suppose that men of spirit will support such an Administration under such circumstances.

FOREIGN.

The last arrival from Europe, it will be seen, brings the most cheering accounts of Turkish victories over the Russians. Every generous breast will sympathize with the gallant Turks. They are fighting for freedom, nationality, and the religion of their fathers. They deserve success, and, backed by England and France, they cannot fail to secure it. We rejoice to see Christianity spread by legitimate means, but we have no faith in the Apostles of the Sword. Russia is Christian in name, but, practically, is heathen to the core. Turkey is Mahomedan by profession, but its government is tolerant of other religions, and many millions of Christians are subject to the Sultan and prefer his mild government to the intolerant bigotry and despotism of Russia.

The Legislature of Alabama has confirmed the Democratic nominations for Senators in Congress from that State, by electing Messrs. Benjamin Fitzpatrick and Clement C. Clay, Jr. to the vacant places. They are both of the secession wing of the party. Mr. Clemens, whose term expired with the last Congress, and who was a candidate for re-election, was a *Union Democrat*.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, Nov. 29.

The Atlantic arrived at her wharf last night, bringing a large number of passengers and four days later news, having sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 15. Her news is important both in a political and commercial point of view. The mails are said to contain the details of a recent affair at Oltenstedt, which resulted in a brilliant Turkish victory. It is reported that twelve hundred Russians were killed and wounded.

The Turks, numbering nearly one hundred thousand, were across the Danube. The Russian Commander, Gortschakoff, had received orders to act on the offensive. The Turks had captured eight guns at Oltenstedt. The fourth regiment of Poles in the Russian service it is said were disaffected to the cause, and had favored the passage of the enemy across the Danube. They gave no alarm whatever when they saw the Turks crossing. The Turkish fleet was in the Black Sea, and the Anglo-French fleet was in the sea of Marmora.

Russia lays an embargo on all Turkish shipping from 22nd of October. Neutral flags are to be respected. Count Nesselrode's diplomatic circular had been published and elicited strong remarks from the French and British press. Turkey it is said will have nothing to do with amendments to the Vienna note, but insists on an entirely new treaty to settle her course in future.

Klats had received command of all troops on the Danube in the Turkish service. The Circassians continue to have success in Asia.

FRANCE.—Napoleon expresses himself strongly in favor of the United States, and the Turkish ENGLAND.—The British Government evidently vacillates.

PRUSSIA.—Prussia has notified the Powers of Turkey and Russia, that it will reserve to itself perfect liberty of action in Eastern affairs. Austria professes neutrality.

MARKETS.

Cotton was favoring buyers. The sales since the departure of the *Canada* have amounted to 15,000 bales. Flour had advanced 6d. Wheat was better. Corn not so firm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

It was announced that the Sultan had placed himself at the head of the army. The latest dates from Vienna were to Monday, the 8th. The Russian commander had moved forward to Oltenitz with 24,000 men, mostly infantry.

On the 11th he met the Turks and a pitched battle ensued. The result was about to resign and retire to his own country, and he was reported to have a second time in great disorder to Bucharest, having lost 4,000 men—the most reliable accounts say 3,000.

On the 9th the Turks were driven from an island opposite Guergero. Shortly after reinforcements arrived, when the island was retaken by the Turks and held it. The *Czar* has summarily discharged all the English operatives from Russian navy yards.

FURTHER.

Passengers, who came over in the Atlantic, report that Lord Aberdeen was about to resign and make way for a more war-like ministry. The Herald has a letter from our Consul at London, Mr. Saunders, stating that the Porte had notified Austria she must either withdraw her troops from the frontier and have her neutrality guaranteed by France and England, or she will declare war against her and march an army into Hungary under the Generalship of Kossuth.

Kossuth's agent has been openly received at Constantinople.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. WILLIS.—CHARLES SCRIBNER, N. Y. Just on the heels of Prof. Silliman's proxy scientific book of travels in Europe, we have this interesting record of a journey to the West India Islands, and the Southern and Western parts of the States. Envious cities may not respect old gentlemen with white chokers may turn up their noses, yet, as long as Mr. Willis (that is, N. Parker Willis) writes, he will have readers. His pleasant of hand style, intermingled, now and then, with sentiment and wit, as once captivate the general reader.

The present volume contains letters written from Bermuda, St. Thomas and other places of the descriptions of the dark dannels of Martinique, no doubt, caused him to get a good many parlor lectures, tinged with a little jealousy, since his return home. Hear him on this point: "I will commence my letter, I believe, with introducing you to a belle of a new color, my Hon. friend and myself having met her last presented by a jet-black young lady, who 'is in the best of society at Fort Royal,' and who is said to be more admired by the French officers stationed there, than any other young lady on their visiting list. Of that city of ten thousand inhabitants, Mademoiselle Juliette Celestine, we were assured, is quite the fashionable young lady most attended to."

"Mlle Juliette is about nineteen, and as plump as Hebe—her original model from nature apparently just perfected. Her skin, though black as ebony, is fine-grained and lustrous, as much for color as for texture, and of a beautiful, the gorgeous-colored Madras turban covered her forehead to the eyebrows, and with a long sweep of twisted gold over the cheek, concealed the hair—the lace hem of her snowy chemise being the next downward interruption to the lines of rounded ebony. Her features are strictly African—the lips full, and of use that degree of firmness which is only affectionate. Her eyes would have been beautiful, if there had been anything white in the neighborhood, with which to contrast them; but black eyes on such a ground were 'coals to Newcastle.' They had one fine quality, however; they had never been contracted with suspicion, or an attempt to understand anything that did not speak for itself, and they were, consequently, as tranquilly open as the cups of two water-lilies."

There now, you Broadway beauties, what do you think of that? Mr. Willis never said half as much for a woman in America, as he did about this black girl. The reason is, you are too fond of cassinette, and that don't suit Mr. W. The author gives us, also, a sketch of a visit to the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, which is very pleasant—in fact, the most graphic we have ever read. He notices New Orleans, Savannah, and other cities, giving the reader, no doubt, a correct view of these places, as regards appearance; and, on the whole, it is a pleasant book, over which the reader may spend an hour, without injury, if not profit.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. GALES:—Will you permit me to express, through the columns of your paper, my obligations, as a member of the North Carolina Bar, to William Eaton, Jr., Esq., for his admirable "Book of Practical Forms?" It supplies a want that has been most painfully and embarrassingly felt by the law members of this Bar, and in this State, and with them, it should be a *valde-memento*, until they shall become perfectly familiar with the contents, and, at the same time, clear and comprehensive, Forms of Mr. Eaton. I hope it will not be considered offensive in me to suggest, that the other members of the Bar will also do well, in their practice, to make frequent reference to its pages. Its explanatory notes and references to authorities are invaluable. For the benefit of Clerks and other officers of Courts, I will remark that they will find it of inestimable value to them, in the discharge of their duties, in a manner, and to such an extent, as well as perfection, about it, that would give character to the records of our Courts. Mr. Eaton well remarks that, "the reputation of the State must depend in a considerable degree upon her jurisprudence, and North Carolina has been injured abroad by the slovenly manner in which her records have been made up, not withstanding she has been blessed with able, pure, and upright administration of public justice, and has given birth to some of the most learned lawyers and accomplished advocates in the Union. Our judicial proceedings ought to assume a more respectable and business-like form. It is truly observed, many years since, that the exemplifications of American Judgments may pass, any day, already past to England, and it ought to be our pride to know that they will not be disgraced under the inspection of the sober benches of any Inn of Court. Every patriotic citizen ought to desire that our records may be kept in such a style, that exemplifications of them, when sent abroad, may reflect no discredit upon the legal tribunals of the State."

Mr. Eaton's Book is the *Book* for the profession in North Carolina. It is just such a Book as we might have expected from the great legal learning of the printing industry, and acknowledged accuracy of its accomplished author. No lawyer should be without it.

JUSTITIA.

Nov. 28, 1853.

FOR THE REGISTER.

To THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER, SIR:—If your correspondent, who signs himself, N. V. of North Carolina, will, in a future number of the Register, give a somewhat longer, fuller, extract from Dr. Mitchell's article of Oct. 5th, it will be apparent to your readers, how unjust the representations of that correspondent are and how ridiculous the insinuations they are intended to convey.

The inverted commas serve especially to mark a quotation and cannot be honestly used, with a reference to any particular volume or writing attached, unless the words given are actually in that volume or writing. When this is not the case, the effect is, in most commonly the purpose is to mislead and deceive.

But the inverted commas are frequently employed also to distinguish one's own statement of the opinions, or arguments, or representations of other people; and honestly and properly so employed, provided a distinct intimation is given, if it is in any way made perfectly clear at the time, that the words included in the commas are our own, and not intended to be an exact copy of what has been uttered in express terms by any other person. This was the case with the passage in inverted commas in Dr. Mitchell's article of Oct. 5th, with, to any one who shall read the article, will appear as certainly not to have been intended for a quotation, and, if the words, "this is not a quotation," had been printed across its face. There was no intention to deceive, and no one was deceived.

M.

Mr. John M. Batts has been appointed Chairman of the Auxiliary Committee for the State of Virginia, of the City Monumental Association of Kentucky, and invites the people of Virginia to subscribe for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of Mr. Clay.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. GALES: A number of prominent gentlemen have been mentioned in your own, and other Whig papers of the State, as suitable persons to receive the nomination for Governor, at the hands of the next Whig Convention. Most of these are men who would lend strength and dignity to any cause, and I would not disparage them, or prejudice their claims, in asserting a very decided preference for GEORGE DAVIS, of New Hanover, over any other person whose name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination.

Mr. Davis is known to your readers as a gentleman of fine talents and attainments, of the highest character, and of a good conservative Whig, who has never swerved from the path of duty, and whose fealty has never been doubted. Eloquent and argumentative before the people, he would make an available candidate; clear-headed, honest, sincere, and of spotless character, he would adorn the office of Governor, and be a cause of just pride to the State of North Carolina.

A BERTIE WHIG.

FOR THE REGISTER. MR. EDITOR:—The long sought for coal at Egypt has been found, and Dr. Mitchell can no longer shake his incredulous head and call upon the auger to decide between Dr. Emmons and himself. The auger has found a 5 foot bed of coal on the bottom land of Egypt and on the south side of Deep River. The indefatigable Mr. McLean, who has been pushing this work, for several months, announced the fact of this discovery, on Saturday night last, having gone down 300 feet and 3 inches, before he got it, 2 miles south east of this place, and 5 feet vein of coal was found, being still farther from the river, on its south side, and upon lands of other persons—so that Dr. Mitchell can, with truth, now say, he has taught his classes that valuable coal deposits were upon this Deep River.

A LOOKER-ON.

A catalogue of the officers and students of Harvard University, was kindly sent to us by some friend. Among the "Resident Graduates," we observed the names of Charles Phillips, A. M., Prof. of Civil Engineering, and in the "Lawrence Scientific School," B. S. Hedrick, Prof. of Agricultural Chemistry, who have been remaining at Harvard for the last six months, preparatory to the entering upon their respective duties at Chapel Hill. We think it would not be amiss to append the following notice of these two Professorships, as set forth by the Faculty in the last Catalogue.

School for the application of Science to the Arts. Charles Phillips, Professor of Civil Engineering. Benjamin S. Hedrick, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

THIS SCHOOL.

Will be put in operation in January, 1854.—At present, the Faculty of the University are not prepared to set forth the details of its organization. After due consideration, and examination of similar Institutions, the public will be advised of its precise aims, and of the means proposed for their attainment. It is expected to afford to the general student instruction in the Mathematical, Chemical and allied sciences, as used in supplying the various wants of society, as well as ample opportunities of preparation for the professional labors of Engineers, Artisans, Miners, Chemists and Farmers.

THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The Richmond Whig, referring to the fact that Virginia emigration is lately directing its course to the undeveloped regions of the State, instead of going almost exclusively to the New States of the West, speaks in the following terms:—"It is estimated that Virginia has furnished not less than 335,000 emigrants to other portions of the Union, in the past year, than any other State. She has truly been the mother of States, having contributed largely to the population of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Ohio, together with a very respectable representation in the South and West."

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult., at Wake Forest, in the College Chapel, by Prof. Wm. T. Brooks, Mr. Waverly Anderson, of Va., to Miss Fannie J. Ligon, of Forest District, youngest daughter of Tolbert Ligon, Esq.

In Christ Church, Newbern, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. William N. Hawks, Mr. Charles H. H. of Mobile, Ala., to Miss Mary E. P. Forbes, daughter of Stephen B. Forbes, Esq., of this place.

UNIVERSITY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina will be held at the Executive Office, on Monday, the 12th of December.

Oxford Male Academy.

J. H. HORNER, Principal. T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

THE next session will open on the 9th of January, and close on the 24 of June.

Tuition in the Classical Department, \$20 do do English do \$12.50 and \$10 Board in the family of the Principal, \$10 per month; do in the village, \$8 per month.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTER'S.

J. Drawers, Double-breasted Merino Under-Shirts, a superior article. 40 doz. Dress Shirts and Collars.

BAXTER'S PATENT OIL PICTURES.

For Drawing Rooms and Albums. Nearly 100 different kinds, embracing: "Gems from the Crystal Palace," "Views on the Rhine, Italy, &c.," "Fruits and Flowers," exquisitely colored, splendid Landscape, &c. A new lot just received by

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.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Who has been engaged some years in teaching, wishes to procure the charge of a preparatory school. For further particulars, address the Editor.

Splendid Lottery---Dec., 1853.

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66 No Lottery—12 drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$50,000 20,000 1 do 10,000 1 do 5,000 1 do 2,000 15 do 1,000 20 do 500 20 do 300 150 do 200 150 do 150

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5—Quar., \$2.50. Certs. of Pkg's of 22 wh. tickets, \$110 00 do do do 22 half do 55 00 do do do 22 quarto do 27 50

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