

Greene's Weekly Register

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1854.

VOLUME LV

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1853.

It is ascertained that the imports of foreign goods into the United States, during the year ending the 30th of June last, amounted, in round numbers, to \$167,000,000; and that the exports of all kinds, during the same period, amounted to \$230,000,000; showing a deficit of thirty-seven millions of dollars against the exports of goods, and a surplus of thirty-seven millions of dollars in favor of the imports of goods.

The total exports of specie, during that time, were twenty-seven millions of dollars, against the total imports of specie, which were twenty-seven millions of dollars the year preceding.

The exports of domestic articles, during the year, amounted to \$189,800,000, and the imports of foreign goods to \$14,000,000 in round numbers.

This brief statement of the operations of foreign commerce will be found, I surmise, of the chief value to the public. The deficit between the imports and exports must be met, and the means of doing so are beginning to fail.

These facts must have an important bearing upon the subject of the tariff, which is now being re-opened for discussion.

If we may judge by the uniform course of commerce, there having been several years of large imports, we must look for a falling off in their amount for at least two or three years to come.

It is not more than a fair inference, that the public mind is beginning to feel the effects of the tariff, and that it is becoming generally understood, that the tariff is a great burden upon the people.

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which one-half of the country is arrayed in hostile attitude against the other half, or a fierce conflict ensues.

Now I hold, with a writer in Harper's Magazine for this month, that to prevent, in any sense, and in any way, the measures, the appointments, the powers of the government, whether legislative, judicial or executive, from common to private ends, from the general to individual or partisan aims—whether on a large or smaller scale—whether secretly or openly—whether with a restraining hypocrisy, or with an unblushing avowal of reality, is a political corruption. * * * This is a violation of the purpose for which government was created. The salaries of offices created for the benefit of the whole community, that is to say, for the benefit of the nation, are the property of the government—* * * are regarded in no higher light than as the rewards of partisan services, and the punishment of partisan opponents. * * *

Can there be a doubt about the inevitable effect of this? It is a road which is all the way up and down, and every year must witness a lower and still lower degradation. Every election must bring up a lower and still lower class of politicians.

But we have become so accustomed to this political corruption, this rascally doctrine of the "Spoils," that we have become, in a measure, morally benumbed and blind; like a community who have always lived in an unwholesome atmosphere, they are not conscious of its impurity, and laugh at the idea of its not being as pure as that of any other locality; or like a people sunk in the mire of luxury, they are not aware of their degradation.

There must be reformation—a return to the principles and practices of Washington. Let the Whigs, then, take the initiative; let them move in this matter. Who is the great Reformer, the daring Luther, the bold and earnest debater, who would be equally surprised and offended were their virtue called in question.

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been taught figures without the rhetoric, but, nevertheless, he spoke with admirable effect—Master Brooks acquitted himself well, but he labors too much when he harangues. All the old dinner orators, who have been in practice since the Revolutionary war, were quite as good as soon as the wine began to flow. Gov. Seymour has a very refined and intellectual expression. His address is good, his manners polite and pleasing, and his countenance, offset by a high and commanding front, is attractive and prepossessing. He is fluent and graceful; his voice, brightening as he proceeds, glows with the interest and enthusiasm of his subject. He lacks the vehement power and force of eloquence, but carries his audience with him, by his agreeable manner, his intelligent expression, and his felicitous allusion.

The well known opera manager, Maretzky, has recently succeeded in bringing out Meyerbeer's splendid opera of the Prophet. It is a magnificent pageant, the costumes and scenery being exceedingly showy and expensive. Such exhibitions are a great step up for a long run, and frequent repetitions. It has already been performed several times, and is re-announced for last Monday evening, and would have come off, but for a refractory singer. It was to be Maretzky's benefit, and all the troupe should have volunteered, but Salvi demanded five hundred dollars for the service for that evening. There was no alternative. The condition was accepted, but then he said it must be paid in advance. This was refused, as it was unreasonable and improper. It was late in the day before this was known, and hundreds went to the theatre before he had heard of it. The money for tickets sold was afterwards refunded. Salvi is the only tenor in the country. He has made \$70,000 out of the American people, and now he subjects five or six thousand people to disappointment, merely through his jealousy and caprice. If he should ever come again, he would be looked for with interest.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC—FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, December 25.—The steamer Pacific, with dates from Liverpool to the 14th, arrived at her wharf this afternoon at one o'clock, bringing one hundred passengers. The Pacific, which was chartered by the Russian government, arrived at the Atlantic at noon on Sunday, in lat. 40 deg. 42 min.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, the 11th inst.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The greatest naval battle since Navarino has been fought, with terrific loss of life. The total destruction is twenty-one ships of war, with several transports.

On the 30th of November the entire Russian fleet from Sebastopol, under Admiral Meshcheryoff, consisting of twenty-four ships of the line, the Turkish harbor of Sinope, where Vice Admiral Osman Bey lay with fourteen Turkish vessels. The battle immediately commenced, and the shore batteries being of no use, the Russians succeeded in forcing the harbor.

The Turks fought like devils and would not surrender. With most desperate bravery they fought until one ship after another was blown up, burned, or destroyed. Seven Turkish frigates, two corvettes, one steamer, and three transports, with several thousand men, were totally lost, the men all perishing. Osman Bey, the Turkish Vice Admiral, was taken prisoner.

Each of the Turkish ships, besides their crew, had eight hundred troops on their way to Constantinople. They also had money to pay the fleet, and of which was lost.

The Turks, notwithstanding the destruction of all their vessels, sunk seven Russian sloops—two of them line-of-battle ships, three frigates, and two steamers. The battle lasted only one hour. The remainder of the Russian fleet was shattered that it could scarcely reach Sebastopol.

All Europe was in a ferment of excitement; and the opinion is general that European war can no longer be averted.

The Turks continued to gain the advantage, and the Russian loss in the great naval engagement, under the circumstances, is fully equal to that of the Turks. On the line of the Danube there were no movements.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, December 14.—Cotton—Demand moderate from the trade and export. Sales of the three days 19,000 bales; of which speculators took 6,000 bales. The following are the quotations by Milligan's Circular: New Orleans fair, 64; middling 6, Upland fair, 68; Upland middling, 54. Trade in the manufacturing districts has slightly improved.

Breadstuffs.—Flour has further advanced 1s. 6d. per barrel. The quotations are: Western Corn, 37s; Ohio and Baltimore, 38s. 6d. Corn is unchanged.

rious accounts of the previous positions of the hostile fleets to arrive at with any degree of certainty. The most reasonable conclusion appears to be, that the effective fighting force of the Turks was comprised in three frigates, employed as a convoy, and destined for Sinope with supplies for the army in Asia, and that the attacking force was six line-of-battle ships.

That the odds were in favor of the Russians admits of little doubt. That the Turks fought desperately and gallantly is equally certain. At Sinope were said to be a number of hulks, or dismantled Turkish vessels, and these may be included in the Russian account of the fourteen sail. This account charges that the convoy was destined for an attack upon the Russians at Sochman Kalsha, and that it was intercepted off Sinope.

The event caused prodigious excitement at Paris and London. The French Emperor was much concerned for the consequences to the peace of Europe likely to follow, and, for the moment, the movements of diplomacy at Vienna were almost lost sight of in the stirring consequences of the unexpected naval conflict.

The English press, headed by the Times, assumes, on the occasion, a tone of menace towards the Russians, certainly more decided than anything from the same quarter since the commencement of the Eastern difficulty.

The land movements of the belligerent powers are of no particular importance. The Turks were fortifying their position at Kalafat, and the Russian army reported to be on the approach to that point. In Asia, the former continuing to meet with success, but a new complication of the war has grown out of the declaration of Persia in favor of the Czar.

Negotiations by the Allied Powers, under the protocol agreed upon on 5th of December, were going on at the latest dates, but with less prospect of success than at first promised. The French official journals speak doubtfully of the success of the negotiations, and before the starting news from the Black Sea was received at London, the Times strongly intimated that the desire of the Sultan was much stronger to force France and England into the fight, than his willingness to make terms with the coalition.

The effect of the news upon the British and French funds was not so decided as the nature of the event and its supposed complication of the Eastern question were calculated to create. Consols closed at 94 1/2 to 94; French rentes, 102 1/2. The market accounts advise a further rise in Grain and a steady demand for Cotton. Money was working easy in London, and trade presented a reasonably fair aspect. The Gold receipts at London, from Australia and the United States, were large, while the drain to the continent had fallen off.

SHORT ALMANAC, FOR 1854.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEBRUARY	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MARCH	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
APRIL	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAY	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
JUNE	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JULY	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AUGUST	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SEPTEMBER	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
OCTOBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NOVEMBER	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DECEMBER	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

MARRIED.

On Christmas day, by Wm. F. Collins, Esq. Mr. Wm. M. Taylor to Miss Jane Castleberry, both of Wake county.

In this City, on the evening of the 22d, by Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Mr. Wm. B. Hutchings to Miss Anna Rebecca, eldest daughter of the Rev. Daniel Culbreth.

In Rockingham county, on the 30th inst. by Rev. Robert Shred, Mr. James H. Lindsay to Miss Melvina D. Radfife.

OLD Time, with its thrilling myths, has nearly demolished the year. But still he labors to please and please, and when Turner's new Gift Books appear; For the fairest, and brightest, and cheapest, and best.

At Turner's are found, as it must be confessed, Here is food of the dullest kind, Prepared for the old and young, The deepest researches of mind, And the anthems that poets have sung— And more of enrapturing the grave and the gay, His New Year's assortment does Turner display.

Here are juvenile works in the mass, And top-books and holiday games, And keepers of every class, All pressing resistless their claims; And then to enliven the holiday scenes, The climax is capped with new magazines.

Then to the N. C. Bookstore you had better repair, For the best of the year is there.

This brilliant collection to view; When you see it, I think I may safely aver; You'll say that the statement is true; For rich are the goods, and abundant the store, That will herald the dawn of the year '54.

Pioneer Bookseller, No. 1 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1853.

Masonic Classical Institute, AT ROXBORO, N. C.

THE exercises of the Spring Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, 19th day of January next.

Tuition per Session of Five Months: Classical & higher branches of Mathematics, \$15 English Grammar, Geography, &c. \$7 50

No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Board can be had in private families from 6 to \$7 per month.

Roxboro is situated in a high and elevated section of country, proverbial for health, which makes it a desirable place for educational purposes.

It is a desirable place for educational purposes. It is a desirable place for educational purposes.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Amey Brame vs. George Brame and others. Petition for Dower. Affidavit having been made according to Act of Assembly, that one of the defendants, to wit: William Brame, is not a resident of this State; Notice is hereby given to the said William Brame, in the Raleigh Register, to be continued for the space of six weeks successively to be and appear before the Justices of said Court at the Term, thereof, to be held for said County, at the Court House, in Oxford, on the first Monday in February next, there and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise, the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Oxford, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1853. A. LANDIS, C. C. O.

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

HENRY D. PELHAM vs. ROBERT T. PELHAM. Attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert T. Pelham, the defendant in the foregoing case, is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said Robert T. Pelham to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Granville, at the Court House, in Oxford, on the first Monday in February next, and plead to his suit; otherwise, judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied upon sold according to law.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Oxford, the first Monday in November, 1853. A. LANDIS, C. C. O.

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

JOHN N. GILL vs. Wm. F. Forrest and Wife, and the heirs of Wm. Ferguson, deceased. Petition to Sell Real Estate. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the representatives or next of kin of the said Wm. Ferguson, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register for the said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Granville, at the Court House, in Oxford, on the first Monday in February next, and there to make their defence to this petition; otherwise, the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and the prayer of the Petitioners will be granted.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Oxford, the first Monday in November, A. D. 1853. A. LANDIS, C. C. O.

NEW STORE.

The undersigned has opened on Wilmington Street, opposite the Court House, and adjoining the lot of the late Wm. F. Forrest, a large and well-stocked store, and presents every variety of the useful and the ornamental. It consists of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the latest styles, and a large lot of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., and in fact, everything usually kept in Establishments such as his.

He respectfully invites the inspection of the public, confident that he shall be able to please in every respect. N. K. MERRILL, Raleigh, Oct. 31, 1853. \$w-83

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, having, at November Term, 1853, of Wake County Court, qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late JOHN BUSHBY, hereby gives notice to all persons, indebted to the estate of his intestate, to come forward and settle up; and to those having claims against said estate, to present them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Oxford, the first Monday in November, 1853. Wm. A. LANDIS, C. C. O.

Church Lamps for Sale.

A Lot of PULPIT and SUSPENSION ASTRAL CHURCH LAMPS; with hangings, shades and fixtures complete. Also, a handsome fire-lighting Chandelier.

Wholesale Stationery Warehouses.

WM. A. WHEELER & CO., 13 & 15 Park Row, NEW YORK CITY.

Fall Importations, FRESH GOODS.

THE Subscribers have now on hand, just received from Europe, a most extensive and carefully selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, comprising every variety of ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN GOODS.

They have also on hand the most complete assortment of American Cap, Letter and Flat Paper, to be found in the United States.

Buyers who consult their own interests, will not purchase before examining the goods.

WM. A. WHEELER & CO., No. 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y. City, Sept. 29, '53. 77 wem

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of Wake County will meet at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st Thursday of January next. Full Attendance required.

R. H. JONES, Chm., Dec. 20, 1853. 103 w

Select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL, WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. BELL, A. M., Principal, assisted by competent instructors.

THE Spring Session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1854.

Board for the session of five months, \$50.00 Fuel and Light to Room, \$40.00 Tuition in Languages and Mathematics, \$7.50 " in English Branches, \$12.50 " in French, (extra), \$10.00 Fuel in school Room, \$10.00 For particulars see Catalogue.

R. A. BELL, Dec. 20, 1853. B. A. WHEELER, Secy.

Watches and Jewelry.

We have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the largest stock of Jewelry ever before in Raleigh. It is too large to enumerate, but we will mention a few of the most valuable and beautiful pieces.