FROM THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER. AGRICULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Da. Choun-Dear Sin-1 presume I could not do anything better calculated to stimulate the afforts of the friends of an enlightened and improved system of Agriculture in Alabama, than to give them an idea of what the Old North State is doing for herself in this way,

And I will begin by quoting the language of others whose authority has more weight with them than perhaps mine has. "HURRA FOR BUNCOMBE 1

"The Old North State is 'some,' after all said and done. People call her the tar, p True, she produces all these, and they are useful products, and must be had everywhere. Those who do not 'rais-' them, have to buy them. Besides these things, she has rich gold, iron, copper and coal mines, and mari and lime beds. In a word, she produces, within herself, the staples of every other State in the Union, (except sugar.) and is the only State that does so .- N. O. Picayune.

I can testify to the above hy what I saw ex-hibited at the exhibition of the First Great State Fair held at Raleigh, Oct. 1853. 1 quote from the Raleigh Register of the 10th Oct. It says:

"Never within our editorial experience have we chronicled any event with more heartfelt gratification, than that which we now feel, in recording the complete success of the First North Carolina State Fair. We say complete success; for, whether we take into considern-tion the immense number and the high respectability of the persons present, the character met the eye at every gaze, of the available an inexhaustible resources of the State, or the in dications of State pride and State p which everywhere found vent, it was well in each and every respect, a triumph for North Caroli-na-a triumph of which all her sons, who have her welfare and reputation at heart, may be proud! We confess that, at no previous time, have we gloried more in the fact that we were a citizen of North Carolina, than when, on the opening of this Fair, we beheld the evidences of a greatness, prosperity and progress, that put to shame the empty derision of the witlings who base made her a butt for their ridicule. In no have made her a butt for their ridicule. In no State of this Union has an experimental, initiatory Fair been so successful and so eminently creditable! This is the unanimous declaration of those from abroad, who have favored us with their presence. Nearly every section of the State, and every industrial pursuit within its borders, were represented. The East sent its actly under the wheel, without slackening the fine staples and its blooded stock ; the West its splendid cattle and its rich minerals. The far-Some of them, however, give a man who is almer poured in his agricultural products-the mechanic brought forward splendid specimens of his skill-the native artist exhibited the productions of his pen or pencil-and the ladies of the State, never behind hand in any good work or beneficent object, crowned the excellence of the whole, with the multiplied beautics

which nature had yielded to their culture, and the varied and tasteful attractions which had sprung from their handieraft.

One thing is certain ; the result of this Fair has demonstrated, not only what North Carolina can do, but what she will do. What was an experiment is now a certainty :

the success of future efforts is guarantied. A

THINGS IN LONDON.

The following is an interesting account of the Omnibuses, the Smithfield Market, and some other matters in and near the metropolis of Great Britain :-

"Bank ! bank !" is the cry that salutes the foot passenger at the corner of nearly every street. This emanates from the omnibus drivers and conductors. In the morning these ve hicles go at a break neck pace down to the city carrying the business men to their offices .-The two great thoroughfares through which these vehicles pass are Oxford street and the Strand. They commence running at eight o'-clock in the morning, and continue until mid-

night. Must of them have two charges, fourpence and sixpence. For a stranger it is a then return. To do this requires no small alifficult matter to find the omnibus that will mount of patience. At the entrance a boy is take him to any particular spot he wishes to go to, they are so covered with names of places and advertisements ; the windows are always up, or closed, and used to paste cards of various firms on. There is room for twelve persons inside and ten outside : four of these sit with the driver ; this is considered the most desirable e "buss;" and it is so with truth, as Dart rections are something like this :re above everything, and have a fine view

of the bustle, excitement and confusion that is going on around.

the two girls ! don't go there-keep to the left ! It is quite interes ing to get next to 'coachy, You ! with the black dress ! are going wrongand draw him into conversation. The drivers turn right back to the first opening, and go in of the London "busses" are probably the best there," &c., &c. "whips" in the world ; they acquire great dex-In the centre are to be found two seats to rest terity, and drive by their box seats, which pro ourself : but when you have arrived there, but ject over the side far enough to clear the wheel. alf your trouble is done, as it is necessary to The conductors stand on a high step on the get out. The boy does not give assistance until back of the omnitus, to the left of the door you are fairly tired out. from their position they are enabled to see all In Bushy Park is a fine avenue of horse chesthat is going on in front and behind ; they are nut and lime trees of more than a mile in length. continually on the alert for passengers, and The whole trip requires a day for its completion. lose no time in getting them out or in. When

a person gets in they throw the door to ; this is heard by the driver, who starts on. The result of this is, that the new comer, if he is not One of the first impressions which succeeded o the deep chagrin which took possession of our mind, when we read the dispatch announing the entire destruction of the Turkish Black Sea fleet, was admiration at the marvellous progress which has been made within the last quarter of a century in the rapid transmission of

bled to drive them as fast as they choose. news. The great battle of Navarino was fought In descending Holborn Hill, a "skid," on on the 20th day of October 1827, and the inteldrag, must be put on the wheels-by law-unigence was first published in the papers of this der the penalty of one pound for every time the ity about the 20th of December of the same omnibus goes down the hill without one. The year, that is to say, at least two whole months dexterity which the conductors evince in jumpafter the event. At that time, it was thought ing off, unbooking the skid, and dropping it exthat the tidings had travelled with amazing velocity, and as contrasted with the days that had preceeded it, when there were no regular packets, and the old "Liners" had not yet been dreamways on the hill a penny a day to do this for ed of, they certainly had. The contrast between them. The amount made by this individual is the present method of sending news, and the quite considerable. He is a little man, and at days of Navarino, is far greater than between his post at all times and in all weather. From the arrangements for the same purpose of those his own account he has not been absent one days and the period of the great continental day in two years. He goes by the name of "Skidder." We said yesterday, that we could see no hope

The omnibuses now running number about that France and England would interfere in the 3000, at a cost of \$100 per omnibus, making only manner in which intervention could be of £300,000 ; each has ten horses, the value of any avail, to save the Turkish Empire from desthese is £900,000. It has been calculated that truction. We would most cheerfully forego evethe number of persons who annually ride in ry claim which we may possibly establish to these conveyances amounts to three hundred the name and honor of prophets, could we see millions, an amount equal to one-third the popthe slightest hope that our prediction would fail ulation of the world. Eleven thousand men are to the ground. But thus far we can see none, number of our people have been deterred from employed, and working a capital of £1,000,000. entering the lists, upon the present occasion, ei- with an annual expenditure of £1,700,000, and nor upon a thorough consideration of the whole line of conduct pursued by these two Powers, ther from a fear of being defeated in the competi- paying to the revenue a duty of £400,000. The drivers and conductors have to work very hard they have no time to themselves, but 20 minutes are allowed for dinner. When they proposed to strike for higher wages, they were compelled to hold their meetings after 12 o'clock at night. How often do you read of "Lloyd's ?" and how many persons ask what it means? It is a familiar abbreviation of the important society of underwriters meeting at Lloyd's Subscription Coffee-House. They occupy two suites of rooms in the Royal Exchange-one is open to the public, and the other reserved for subscribers. The Society has agents in all the principal ports of the world; and through their means he commercial and shipping intelligence is published daily. On entering the public room, the first thing that strikes your eye is a large book, in which is written the news of the arrivalor departure of any vessel at the port of London and Liverpool; also, the accounts of any shipwrecks that may have occurred. Fresh items are put in the book immediately upon their reception by telegraph. Around room are many small tables, on which may be found papers from all quarters of the globe. Last Monday morning I visited Smithfield market. This is the great cattle market of the metropolis. In a space of not more than five acres, 20,000 Lensts are sold monthly. It is necessary to rise about four o'clock in the morning to see it properly. The cattle market is held on Monday and Friday, and for hay and straw during the remaining days of the week. All sales take place by commission, and the money transactions are estimated at £700,000 annually. The city receives a toll upon every beast exposed to sale of two conts per head, and of sheep, at four cents per score. The total produce to the corporation is from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year. Smithfield salesmen estimate the weight of cattle by the eye, and, from constant practice. approach so near to exactness, that they are seldom more than a few pounds at fault. The sales are always for each. No paper is passed. but when the bargain is struck, the buyer and seller shake hands and close the sale. The market commences at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. It is almost in the centre of the city .-Many attempts have been made to have it removed; but such is the obstinate adherence to all ancient customs, they have as yet proved unsuccessful, as salesmen continue to drive their cast'e to the favorite locality. Bear in mind, you must leave your bed at an early hour, as the effect is very curious, to see the butchers and salesmen with torches, driving the animals about, and packing them into pens. It is all over by 9 o'clock in the morning. Among the places of interest to be mentioned in this city are "The Tower" and "St. more than it will produce of the ordinary kind. Paul's Cathedral." But what can be written about them that is not known? Very little, if anything. Let us take one or two trips out of London to places near. A friend and myself drove out to Richmond. distance nine and a half miles from London --We stopped at the Star and Garter, and took When Louis Phillippe was in England, lunch. he lived in this hotel, and paid the landlord have noticed them more particularly, had not \$45,000 a month for lodging and serving the so many sweet faces and beautiful orbs attract- dinners. It is said that, so expensive were the meals he ordered, and for so many, that the proprietor lost money on that amount. The view from the terrace is celebrated all over Great Britain as being the finest that is to be had in the United Kingdom, and I think not undeservedly so. A ride in the park-which extends thirteen miles around, and in which A little further on is shown the house in which would be crowned with success. Let our motto Pope resided - and three and a half miles distant is Hampton Court Palace. It occupies eight acres of ground, and the walks in the gar-N. T. SORSBY, Falkland, Ala. den, wilderness and palace, are about three P. S. I will endeavor, at a future time, to give miles in extent. The Palace was built by Car-

In the Palace are many fine pictures. The sins of omission and commission, as well as inreatest curiosity to be seen here is a large grape dividuals. The policy of Russia is known to ine-certainly the largest in Europe, if not in he conquest. What is to prevent her next the world ; it is over one hundred and ten feet from overrunning Italy, which lies so temptinglong and at 3 feet from the ground the stem is Iy almost in sight of her new dominions ?nearly thirty inches in circumference; it is of French and English diplomatic notes? The

the black Hamburg grape ; the quantity it bears Simplon was levelled by another great conque some seasons exceeds two thousand live hun- ror; who knows that we may not yet live to dred bunches. The vinery is 72 feet long, and see the Cossacks stabling their horses in the Church of Notre Dame ? Steam has entirely the breadth on the rafters 30 feet. A walk in a part called the wilderness is very abolished the idea of England's invincibility ;

delightful, but the great attraction here is the may we not yet see the stores and ware-houses Maze, or Labyrinth. Many hours are spent by of London cleaned out by the wild hordes from young persons in trying to discover the intrica- the Don ? And if such things were to happen, cies of the Labyrinth. It is composed of thick could the most fastidious philanthropist say bushes, eight feet high ; avenues lead in all di- that it was more or less than retributive justice? rections. The object is to reach the centre, and Richmond Post.

SINOPE.

stationed on a platform, high above the whole This town, which has been rendered a scene thing, that he may see and direct in the right of so much interest to the pretent generation, path those who are attempting to find the deby the great naval battle fought near it, is one sired point. It is quite amusing to hear his ref the oldest in the world. It was said to have marks. He has no way of attracting the attenbeen founded by Autolycus, one of the compation of the persons he is addressing except by nions of Jason, to whom the natives paid divine some prominent color of their dress. His dihonors, and according to some, was named after Sinopp, the daughter of Asopus. Its foun-"Say! you with the white bonnet and red rib dation was long anterior to that of the Persian bon { turn to the right. There, now, you ! with monarchy. It was situated in the province of Paphlagonia, in Asia Minor, (now Turkey in Asia,) on the southern shore of the Black Sea, about half way between the spots where Con-

stantinople and Trebisond were subsequently built. It was built on a peninsuba, the shores of which were so steep and difficult of necess that the inhabitants believed it to be impregnable from the water. In the course of time it became a city of great wealth and power, and extended its authority by means of colonies over much of the adjacent country. It was often besieged by the Satrars who governed the province in which it is situated, in the name of the King of Persia, but always resisted them successfully. It retained its character of impregnability during the reign of Alexander's successors, until it was surprised by Pharmaces, the grand-father of Mithridates the Great. It thenceforth lost its political, though not its ommercial importance, and became the residence of the Kings of Pontus, until it was taken by the Roman Consul Lacollus. It had previously lost much of its trade, which had oven drawn off by Byzantium and the citics of the Taurie Chersonesus, (the Crimea.) Yet Lucullus found there evidences of immens wealth, luxury and cultivation, and manifested his taste by stripping it of an enormous number of statues, pictures, and other articles of vertu. In the year 44 before Christ, a Roman ony was planted there, and during the middle ages, it became a part of the small Christian kingdom of Trepezus, the kings of which made unselvbs famous by their piracies. In 1461, it surrendered to Mahomet II., the same who had taken Constantinople eight years before.

Sinope was the birth place of the Cynic Diogenes. A Richmond Post.

BURNING OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC. The "New York Tribune contains a detailed account of the large and destructive fire with which that city was visited on the 27th ultimo. We extract the portion referring more particu larly to the burning of the Great Republic : About 11 o'clock the rigging of the stupendous ship direat Republic took fire. Owing to the immense height of her masts, it was impossible for the engines to play upon the flames, rom the very commencement of the Turkish

It is said that it was impossible to tow her

into the stream, owing to the lowness of the

tide, and for the same reason "it is said that,

although she was scuttled, the destruction of

the greater part of the hull could not be pre-

From the Great Republic the fire communica-

ed to the ship Joseph Walker, lying in the

were enveloped in flames. She belonged to the

Blark Star line, and may be considered a total

next to the Great Republic, caught five in the

rigging, and was soon in a blaze from stem to

stera. She was towed into the stream by one of

the Falton ferry boats, and drifted up the river

opposite the Navy Yard, where she burned to

sels, mostly schooners and sloops, had their

spars and rigging burned. The majority of

them, however, escaped total destruction by

slipping their cables and drawing out into the

cargo for \$100,000. Of this sum \$200,000 was

insured in New York and \$75,000 in Philadel-

The Great Republic was the largest merchant-

man in the world. She was 325 feet long, 53 |

feet wide, and 37 feet deep, and measured 4500

The only "Mary of Bargundy," of whom we

have read, whose character presents any traits

sufficient to redeem it from oblivion, was the

daughter of Charles V., who married, in 1548.

Maximilian II , of Austria; to whose house the

Duchy of Burgundy had previously become an-

nexed by the marriage of another Mary with

the first Maximilian. She was a woman of con-

siderable beauty and untarnished morals, al-

most approching to austerity, but of inveterate

bigotry. After the decease of her royal husband

she departed to Spain and withdrew to a convent

water's edge.

the Great Republic :

896 tierces of Beef

23,406 bush, of Wheat

6,629 barrels of flour

the disaster took place.

Snanish grandce.

33,500 bush, of Cora

97 tierces of Lard

2 barrels of Lard

The entire cargo was valued or

oss. The clipper ship White Squall, lying

THE RALEIGH REGISTER. RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1854.

"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the several County Courts of this State, viz :

Samuel Langdon, Brunswick county.

William B. Bunn, Nash county. Lucien Holmes, Wilmington, N. C. James M. Hutchinson, Mecklenburg county. Giles Leitch, Robeson county. Sidney A. Smith, Wake county. Frederick Strudwick, Hillsboro' Benjamin Huske, Hillsboro'. W. A. Allen, Wake. Samuel A Holmes, Fayetteville. Julius Guion, Raleigh. P. Cowper, Jackson, N. C. Geo. M. White, Bladen county. Malachi Haughton, Edenton.

And the following gentlemen have been adnitted to the Superior Court practice :

Thomas Settle, jr., Wentworth, N. C. Kemp P. Battle, Chapel Hill. J. G. Blue, Richmond county, N. C. D. G. Fowle, Washington. F. W. Bird, Windsor. J. A. Richardson, Bladen. E. A. Thompson, Goldsboro'. G. N. Folk, Salisbury. Wm. A. Moore, Edenton. Thos. M. Garrett, Windsor. Julius L. Gorrell, Guilford. W. P. Solomon, Franklin. John Manning, jr., Pittsboro'. Robert G. Lewis, Franklin county. W. II. Jenkins, Oxford. E. Graham Haywood, Raleigh. J. T. Wheat, Chapel Hill.

Now is the time !- Senator Jones, of Tennesee, we perceive, has given notice that he will offer a bill for the distribution of the public lands among the States. It will no doubt re- the last Presidential campaign ; and yet he unceive the support of his colleague as well as his derstands pulling the wires so well, that he manown, and, we presume, that of the Senators from | aged to foist himself into the important place of Kentucky. Ohio, too, is practically an eastern | Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He doubt-State and although the agrarian principle is less pitched upon that place because it is not a very strong in that quarter, we believe that a Presidential appointment, requiring the conbill making a donation to all the States, on firmation of the Senate. It is in this way-by something like terms of equality, would be sus- this disreputable device, that the Administratained by her Senators and Representatives .- tion escapes accountability to a co-ordinate We deduce this conclusion from the fact that branch of the Government-a branch of the f the public lands in Ohio remain undisposed tional adviser of the President.

stead. There seems to be a prevalent idea that in the law to this effect, and he is sustained by

THE WAR OF THE ROSES. The Whigs in Congress have a happy time of t. They have little else to do than to sit by and isten to the wrangling of the "Democracy."- written in 1848, by Franklin Pierce, of New The celebrated, or, we should rather say, the Hampshire, in reply to an invitation to attend readers are aware, made an onslaught upon the Administration, and promises, at a future day, that the national democracy will make a terrible inroad upon their "Soft" antagonists .-BAYLY, of Virginia, who has hitherto been the leader of the democracy in the House, is now fairly in the opposition, and gallantly meets the cohorts of the Executive upon almost every issue that comes up. A few days ago, he "spor-

ted his brief hour" on the floor in a way highly amusing and instructive. He kept up a running fire upon the flanks of his former friends and associates, which was galling and irritating, if not destructive.

The subject before the House was the propriety of making the place of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury a Presidential appoint-ment. It now ranks as a subordinate clerkship, which is filled by the Secretary of the Treasury, without a ratification of the Senate ; whereas Presidential appointments require the advice and consent of that body. The office is one of high importance, since all the appoint- next. ments made by the Secretary pass through the hands of the incumbent. In the hands of a malignant partizan it may become a potent engine notes as currency. of petty tyranny; and if common report and common opinion can be relied upon, such is the use made of it by its present holder, Peter G. Washington, who was displaced by Gen. Taylor from the responsible post of Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, with the general applause of

Whigs and Democrats in Washington. Washington is an active, intelligent and un scrupulous man, who has been bred up in official stations, and has lived his whole life upon the public treasury. The odious tyranny which he

exercised as 6th Auditor rendered him so unpopular, that he was refused admission into the Democratic Association at Washington during

only about two hundred and fifty thousand acres Government which is in fact made the Constitu

ministration to do with the organization of the

of. Most of the Northern States, where the in- But it scents that Mr. Bayly and the Hards fluence of the Administration is not all power- agree with the Whigs that this officer should ful, would go for such a measure, though it is undergo the ordeal of the Senate. Mr. Bayly equally true that they are in favor of the Home- has brought forward the bill, making a change

BENNETT, of the Herald, offers a reward of \$500 to any person who will furnish an "authentic copy of a certain letter, said to have been the Buffalo Freesoil Convention of that year. The letter to Gen. Pierce was written by a com. mittee of Freesoil Democrats, or Barnburner, of New York, and his reply is said to have sympathized with their views, and approved the platform constructed by John Van Buren in Buffalo : but, from certain private motives, he declined the distinguished honor of being the candidate instead of Martin Van Buren,"

CONGRESS. WASHINGTON. Dec. 29 .- The Senate proceed. ings to-day were wholly unimportant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1853. SENATE .- There were but a few Senators present to-day, the larger portion of them having gone home to spend the holidays. The chair laid before the Senate the report of Ordered to be printed.

A number of petitions were presented and an propriately referred. On motion, it was resolved that when the Sar

ate adjourns, it stands adjourned until Tuesday Mr. Fish gave notice of a hill authorizing the

business of banking in the District of Columbia and regulating the issuing and circulation of

Mr. Hamlin said that Senator Mallory was confined to his lodgings in consequence of it health, and requested him to move that he be excused from serving on the printing committee, The Senate adjourned at I o'clock to Tuesday next.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD The Directors of this Road held their regular quarterly meeting at Charlotte on the 21st int We learn that no business of special importance was transacted. The President reported a purchase of 4,000 tons additional iron, m. king, with what has been purchased for the la division, 13,000 tons as yet contracted for, or crough to lay 138 miles of the road. The new purchase is to be shipped in February or March and is to be applied to the 2d division. Some 7,000 tons of iron are laying at Charlotte for the 4th division, and 2,000 more, perhaps, have been landed at Charlotte. The laying of the track from Charlotte will be commenced as early in the approaching year as it can be done .-The Company, we learn, will do this itself. competent superintendents have been engaged, and efforts are making to hire the requisit

number of hands. No selection has yet been made of a location for the principal machine shops. Twelve miles and a half of the lat division

have been laid down with iron. We also learn that the accounts from the survev of the Western Extension indicate that more favorable route to Asheville may be had than the fondest anticipations have led its

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

friends to believe .- Standard.

tion, or from an apprehension that the exhibition would prove a failure. In the case of the first of these, the fresh accessions of State pride they must have received, will hereafter drive such selfish considerations from their minds; with the others no such fears can be indulged for the future."

The address of the Hon. A. W. Venable, (the erator selected by the society for the occasion,) was delivered on the ground, to a very large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who, though, exposed to the wind and sun, listened for over an hour to it, with a great deal of pleasure and instruction. It was a very appropriate and ex-collent address, and well delivered and frequently applauded. As the orator ascended the rostrum amidst the enlivening notes of the tune of the Old North State, played by Frank Johnson's brass band, three cheers for the Old North State was given by the people with great enthusiasm ; And when the address was concluded, three cheers for the orator were given, as an evidence of the satisfaction and pleasure the address had alforded. Such enthusiasm I never witnessed before

at an Agricultural Fair. I was pleased to see it. The catalogue of the various articles on exhi-

bition contains 580 numbers, but as they are lots, and many lots contained several articles, it gives an imperfect idea of all the articles exhi-bited. The beauty, usefulness and excellence of the articles can only be appreciated by thuse who saw them

The native, short-horn, Durham, and Devon cattle, 66 in number, were finer than I had supposed ever existed in N. C., and most of them were raised here. Twenty-two head of Devon yearling heifers and one yearling bull sold for one thousand and thirty dollars ; and the owner of them said, he could have sold as many more at the same prices, if he had had them.

A great many high-blooded horses were exhibited ; among them a Morgan stallion-a fine trotter and buggy horse.

The poultry department was well represented. The game fowls attracted most attention ; a pair of which sold for \$35, and 8 pair for \$161, a part of which was presented, as a donation, by the liberal owner, to the Society.

The agricultural implements and machinery, much of which was from Baltimore, will compare with the same kinds at the North.

The grain was as fine as I over saw at the New York State Fair. The Collins corn and the Poland rye were superior to any I have ever seen. The Poland rye exhibited by Mr. Sidney Weller is said to produce, on good ground, 60 bushels per acre. The grain is the longest and largest I have ever seen, and I have seen "some" rye" in my travels. I should be satisfied with it, if my land will bring 20 bushels per acre, 10 I did not have the pleasure of tasting any of Mr. Weller's Scuppernong Wine, but those who

did, pronounced it superior to the Nectar the "Gods drank," whatever Mr. Longworth may say to the contrary.

I do not pretend to be a judge of the leautiul, useful and tasty articles exhibited by the Fairest of the Fair, but I can say, I should ed my attention more closely, and threw a

misty veil over my eyes. Will not the success of this Fair stimulate the Members of the Alabama State Agricultural Society to hold one at Montgomery, some day I think it should be done, and with the proper exertion and management on the part of those who take an interest in the advancement of Ag | are 3.000 deer-is very pleasant. riculture in our State, I am sure such an effort be nil desperandum, and fail we will not.

Respectfully submitted,

you an outline of the modus operandi by which dinal Wolsey, the favorite of Henry VIII. It the improvements in the Agriculture of North was commenced about 1515. When finished, it Carolina are being brought about.

was so magnificent in style that it began to exeite envy at court. The King, therefore, took

quarrel to the present hour, can we collect the slightest symptoms to indicate that Turkey will not be abandoned to her fate, as Poland was in 1831, and as Hungary was in 1849. Let any slings, and shortly after the mainmast came conclusion. The Governments of France and sel was now a perfect wreck, being one mass of England have not only wasted the whole year | flame abaft the mainmast. in the most ridiculous system of diplomacy that ever disgraced any two nations affecting to be independent, and actually being powerful, but they have persisted in doing so, in spite of proof accumulated upon proof that their diplomacy was of no avail. At the same thus they hav caused it to be proclaimed to the whole world, that they were the allies of Turkey, and that in the last resort they would step in to shield her from the rapacity of the Czar. The war commenced on the Danube, and instead of sending assistance, they continued to favor the Czar as much as they could, by continuing the same course of treating, sending notes, and making propositions, long after they had learned that icholas would listen to no terms ; that he would be satified with nothing less than the entire subversion of the Turkish Empire, and its annexation to his own overgrown dominions. As if to keep up the solemn farce which they were enacting with the whole world for their audience. they sent, at last, to the Bosphorus, a combined fleet, which some of the English papers represent as the most powerful and efficient arma- stream ment that ever floated upon the ocean. They knew that the war was already raging; they were well aware of the bloody and desperate battles that had been fought on the Danube and in Asia; they were perfectly conscious that immense bodies of troops were on the march from

THE BATTLE OF SINOPE.

Russia; they had seeu and heard enough to convince them that the Czar did not mean to stop in his career, and that he allowed the paper bul lets which they fired at him so incessantly to ass by him like the idle wind. Above all things, the - knew the possession of the Black Sea was a point of vital importance to Turkey, and that if it fell in, o the hands of her adversary, it placed phia and Boston. Constantin onle and the whole Turkish Empire in imminent danger, if it did not decide the question of Tur, ish independence. At the same ime, they were perfectly aware that Russia had tons. She was built in Boston by Cant. M'Kay. an overwhelming superiority of force upon that sea, and that at any mement the Turkish fleet anything more than mere pluster, then was the time to have carried their good intentions into effect. The assistance of their fisets would have given the Turks absolute command of the Black ea; the flussians would never have dared to leave the port of Seba-tapol : or if they had done !

so, they would never have returned to it. Instead, however, of coming to the assistance of their ally, they allowed their mighty armament to lie idle, almost in hearing of the gans of Sinone, while their common enemy was overwhelm-

ing it with a force which it was impossible for them to resist. We think the history of the whole world, ever since mankind were gathered into states and communities. may be searched in vain for a similar instance of had faith. Our dispatch tells us that there was great ex-

citement in Europe! What it can be about we do not pretend to understand. Did not everybody know that some such event must happen ? Were not the French and British Governments nerfectly aware that the Russian force on the Black Sea greatly exceeded that of the Turks? Did they not foresee that the thing which has happened must inevitably come to pass, whenever the two fleets met? Did they not know that in the confined space in which they were both operating, such a rencontre was altogether unavoidable? Were they not aware, in one word, that the two nations were at war, and that the Russian Admiral would, of course, seek the earliest opportunity to attack his enemy? Where, then, is the occasion for astonishment? What ground can there be for all the years of not inactive seclusion. excitement we read of?

So far as Turkey is concerned, the Russians

and the consequence was that the falling spars | the Homestead is the only remedy for the evil | all of every party who are unwilling to see all soon set her deck in a blaze. At 3 o'clock her of land speculation which has grown up under power centralized in the hands of the Executive, forem ast fell, knecking her mainyard out of the the locofoco policy of selling the lands in large without any control from the co-ordinate brancandid man review the circumstances, and we down across the deck. Her mizenmast follow-feel convinced that he will arrive at the same ed, carrying with it her spat.kormast. The ves-rich richer, and the poor poorer, as well as to Mr. Bayly has displayed the true spirit in statistics afford gratifying evidence of an increase bodies. The effect of the system is to make the ches of the Government.

retard the growth and settlement of the new another matter. The librarian of the House of in our prosperity, as well as in that of the cour-States and territories. Capitalists buy up the Representatives is a different officer from the best lands in large bodies-in fact by hundreds librarian of Congress. The former has charge Receipts of Flour at the Public Warehouse for of thousands of acres in a lump-and keep them of the public documents, which have been bound until settlements have been made all around up and filed away in a room convenient to the 1st quarter, 6.789 bbls. 3rd quarter 4,606 bbls them, which of course enhances their price at House, and he receives his appointment from the expense of the poor man who eventually be- the Clerk of the House. The late incumbent barrels over the entire receipts of 1852. comes the nurchaser. This is fine fun for the was a Mr. Parker, of Virginia, a constituent of

same slip, and in a short time her upper works monied aristocracy, but it is ruin to the people. Mr. Bayly's, and had the misfortune to incur the The Homestead is certainly preferable to a sys- displeasure of Forney, the Clerk. Forney alleges Hay . 454,782 pounds. Shucks 78,178 pound tem which is equally at war with the prosperity that he was removed for neglect of duty last Fodder 426,583 do. Other forage 58,700 do. of the new States, and the welfare of the poor fall; but it is very singular that he should have man, and it is for this reason chiefly that it finds been retained in office until after Mr. Forney support in the Northern States. To these con- was elected Clerk. Such, however, is the fact, siderations demagogueism lends its weight, and and it has given rise to the suspicion that his hetween the two motives and inducements there real motive was the desire of revenging himself. In addition to the above, several other ves- is a general acquiescence in the propriety of the upon the Virginia delegation for voting against Homestead. Nevertheless we believe that the him. The removal of Parker, under the circum. principle of distribution will find a cordial sup. stances, gave rise to, or rather confirmed, the for the year ending June 30th, 1853, show the port in all the free States which have not large general feeling of disgust which was felt for

bodies of the public lands within their limits. Forney. Mr. Bayly insisted, and justly, that as follows : The following is a list of the cargo on board The main difficulty in the way of securing to the clerk of the House should have n thing to North Carolina her share in the public domain do with the librarian, and proposed accordingly 1.023 bales of Cotton is the treachery within her own camp-the faith- that the librarian should be elected, as the 639 boxes of Tea 4.046 barrels of Rosin lessness to her dearest rights and interests of clerk himself is, by the House. But immediate 14 hlids, Tobacco some of her own politicians and presses. If ly the cry was raised that the Administration 70 casks of Argais the voice of all her Representation at Washing was assailed through its faithful tool, and the 307 posts Maple and ton, and of her organs of public opinion at home, proposition was voted down by a small ma-[Cedar wood. \$250,000 --- | was unanimous and persistent in demanding jority.

The vessel was insured for \$175,000 and the justice at the hands of the Federal Government, We would respectfully ask, what has the ad it would not be denied her. . This is the crisis-the last opportunity of se- House of Representatives ? Is not that branch

curing to the State flose equal Rights in the of the Government competent to the managepublic lands which duty and self respect make ment of its own affairs? And is not this an it incumbent on us to demand. The leaders of impudent stride of Executive power, which at the democracy in North Carolina must now | tempts to thrust the creatures of the Executive tober last. She had come to New York to take | concede that the passage of the Homestead bill, upon the House of Representatives as spies ?

to actual settlers, free of tost, is as certain to The Eastern question has assumed an take place during the present session of Con- aspect which bids fair to dispel all hopes of an 21st of Feb. 1854. men belonging to a Hook and Ladder Compa- gress, as that of the general appropriation bill early settlement of the dispute, and of the efny. Several men in boats immediately put out itself. It is equally certain that Gen. Pierce forts of diplomacy to confine the war to the bel- and A. J Murrill appointed Secretary. The from the shore, and succeeded in rescuing from will not interpose the veto power to prevent its ligerent countries. The victories reported to becoming a law-in fact, it may now fairly be be gained over Turkey by the Russians-one ranked as an Administration measure, shee the in the Black Sea, where a Turkish convoy or lution, which were unanimously adopted: Washington "Union" has expressed its approal flotilla had been destroyed, and one in Turkish of it. By a union of both parties in support of Armonia, where 4000 Turks were left dead up- great importance and vital interest, that the this common right, we may obtain a grant of on the hal-cannot fail to exercise a similar great conservative Whig party of North Care some two or three millions, at least, which will effect upon both powers the Russians failing line should have an able defender of their minories and make our Common School fund adequate to the confident of their superior force, while the a devoted lover of their cause as a candidate for education of the children of the people ; and by Turks will doubtless be actuated by a thirsting the high and responsible office of Governor; young gentleman, have caused quite a burnishing up of historical lore to ascertain what was judicious investments in Rail Roads, it would at desire for revenge. In addition to these, ano- it therefore the objectionable point in the remark of the the same time awaken the latent energies of ther piece of Russian intrigue has been brought

prosperity in every corner of the State. When the Western States themselves are be- key by the Stah of Persia, and that a combined a man in every wayetted for that honorable stacoming eastern on this question of distribution, are we to be defeated of our Rights by the infat-uation of party leaders whose allegiance to "or-uation of party leaders whose allegiance to "organization" is a stronger motive of action than a gland, except those most sanguine heretofore confident of a glorious and such she in, perfectly confident of a glorious and such she in, perfectly confident of a glorious and such she in a vigation; r gard for the welfare of the people? Are we to be told that the Resolutions of '98, or the Balti-tiation, assert bat the time has arrived for a quiesce in the decision of the Covention, and more Platform, shall stand between us and our marked interference by the allies of the Otto-Rights? man Porte.

We believe that four fifths of, the people of near Madrid, in which she died after several North Carolina, to day, are in favor of distribu-

The remark of the Duke of Alba, comparing tion. It is impossible that the common sense Rev. WILLIAM E. RLL, Pastor of the Methodist Mansen, Wm. Fuller, Jos. Ilis, W.P. Pelletter, the lady of the American Minister, in a dress

We publish below the certificates of the Flour Inspector and Weighmaster of our town, showing the quantity of Flour and Forage bro'th

try which finds a market here.

the year 1853.

5.864 do. 4th do. 9.290 d 2nd do Total, 26,549-being an increase of 11,73 II. B. SEDBERRY, Inspector.

Forage weighed at the Public Scales for year 1853 Total, 1,018,243 lbs .- being an increase ore 1852 of 303,838 lbs. Merchandize weighed a the scales 91,000 bls.

J. P. LEONARD, Weighmaster. Fay. Carolinian.

STATISTICS OF ODD FELLOWSHIP. The Annual Report of the various Lodge made to the Grand Lodge of the United State operations of the Odd Fellows during that yes,

Number of Lodges Number of Encampments Number of Members Number of brothers relieved Number of widowed families relieved Number of brothers buried Revenue of Lodge and Encampments \$1.304.847.27 Amount paid for relief of brothers 351,437. Amount p. id for relief of widowed families Amount paid for the education of orphans 11,800.5 Amount paid for burying dead 70.123.8 Total amount of relief 522 248.95

WHIG MEETING IN ONSLOW.

A portion of the Whig citizens of Onelow county met in the Court House in Jacksonville, on Tuesday, 20th ult., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent them in the Whig State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the

Owen Huggins, Esq., was called to the chair, object of the meeting being explained by Doct. E. W. Ward, the committee appointed for the purpose read the following preamble and read

Resolved, That we respectfully beg leave to to light in the declaration of war against Tur- State, GEORGE Daus, Esq., of New Hanover, cheerfully support the people's chor

On motion of Col. E. W Montfort ing gentlemen were appointed as delega

Col. I. N. Saunders, D. V. Russel, Dave are that, E. Murrill, Doct. E. W. Watd, Mun. Y. people of this State can sanction a system which Episcopal Church & this City, for a Pamphlet George J. Ward, Frank Thousson, Jus. S. Shir-

at a cost of \$300,000, and was launched in Oc was liable to destruction. If they had designed cargo for Liverpool, and was fully loaded when granting one hundred and sixty acres of land The falling of the mainmast of the ship Great Republic upset a small hoar containing four fire-"MARY OF BURGUNDY." The English newspaper reports of the fracas said to have occurred at the ball of the French Ambassador at Madrid, between Mr. Soule, son of the American Minister, and the Duke of Alha, on account of the offensive observation of the latter on the person of the mother of the

