### FOR THE REGISTER. NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN RAIL-ROADS.

FORT DEFIANCE, Jan. 10, 1854 Mr. Epiros :- In my communications to you Mr. Entropy 29th April. 1852, I endeavored to the list and your readers some reasons why ite you and your readers some reasons why Western extension of our Railroad system in North Carolina (and also of Virginia and South Carolina, in part at least) would find heir natural Western outlet through the "Waheir natural resister outset through the "Wa-tongst Pass." to the Tennessee and Virginia Ralroad, above and near Jonesboro', Tennes-let. I also gave you after a careful examina-tion, a description of the superior advantages of hat route, in its various connections, distances,

and cost of construction.

Believing it would be of interest to many of our readers, I now send you some extracts hear a recent Report of an Engineer on the Las Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, confirmpart of the opinions then expressed. They are Boad route in Tennessee, and the Watauga pute to the county line of Caldwell on the with South Carolina; the other of a connection with the Central Railroad of our State. This mination was made according to an order with Board of Directors for that road. In is report, (which was read at the meeting of Sachholders in November last,) he says:

\*Buring the past year, I have examined mutes for two lines connecting with your road. first, the route proposing to connect your road in the North Carolina Central Road." (And fer a minute description of the Watauga nete, diverging 61 miles above Jonesburo',) he ars: "The whole length of the line in Tenasse will be 33 miles, of which 25 miles will has light as any portion of the same distance on the East Tennessue and Virginia Road. heether S miles will not probably be heavier sching the North Carelina line, I continued preconnel sace (following the Watanga river whe head of one of its branches) to the sumat of the Blue Ridge, and found the country the same character to the base of the mounin. To this point the work will be of the light

Passing through the Blue Ridge the work all be very heavy. The amount can only be bermined by instrumental examinations .belie it will be shorter to Norfolk than the preand route through Virginia. The following table distances is believed to be correct.

### Line through North Carolina. Is Morganton and Raleigh to Norfolk, he

Line through Virginia. from Jonesboro' to Bristol Junetion of Tennessee and Virginia Roads -

from Bristol to Lynchburg 204 do 120 do from Lynchburg to Petersburg from Petersburg to Norfolk 79 do

h favor of North Carelina route -

bistance to Norfolk by Va. route -436 do mile A route proposing to connect the East Ten pessee and Virginia Road with the line propossiby the Nashville Convention was examined by me in August last. This line would leave the East Tennessee and Virginia Road one forth of a mile west of Greenville, and passigalow rivige would continue down the side the same to Richland Creek; thence down mek-flats to Nolichucky river, five miles from mint of divergence; thence crossing the rivermd following. Flag Creek for a mile and a half bace through low depression to Cove Creek, Mowing this creek to Point R ck mountain, par Coulter's, we find two deep rayines nearly sering the mountain. Here a long Tunnel ith a grade of sixty eight feet per mile would R necessary, one probably 3,000 feet long. here would also be much heavy work for four model the French Broad river. This connec is would be made somewhere about the Point led, and probably not far from the Warm (As this part was not particularly mained, it may be well here to state, that it med engineer upon our Western Railroad surm, that another Tunnel at the Point Rock will brecessary, or a bridge across French Broad,

graps both.) The Tennessee Engineer furher says: "Should the proposed route from Sumberland Gap to Charleston, South Carolina, blow (as was resolved by the Delegates assem led at the Asheville Convention, from Ken boky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina,) he valley o the French Broad river, the conbetten at Greenville will be the proper one. Itap our line further East would be to inmean the distance; and besides, it is almost impracticable from the nature of the ground Is follow the valley of the river to the mouth Nolichucky, would be to run parailel with our med. This would certainly be objected to by for Company, whose charter guaranties that Test than Greenville would be refused by this Re Barres, J. In Brooks v. King, from Company; because the farther westwardly the muection is made, the less will be the distance med over our road." (He might have added belonger the line to be constructed, and that was warranted in expressing the views of at Company, by the publications of some of influential members.) Add to these facts, every important one, that the Watauga route, men by Morgantown, which may be somewhat | tiff ; argued by Lanier for defendant. Mt of the way,) while it is much nearer to Cumbrand Gap, is quite as near, probably materially were to Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis. The Morganton to the State line on Watauga river, in the road could be bu It to that place, the cars The Watauga route may be in successful opmation, and in connection with Memphis, St. louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Guyandotte; be great centres of Western railroad and water wigation. Still another significant fact, the hinly facts, worthy of great consideration by the citizens of the good old State, and more es-

beially those of the Atlantic cities. be will be worth more to N. Carolina,epposing she can get it.) than the trade of all he upper counties of E. Tennessee, Kentucky

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bouth Carolina Markets, which are her natural outlets; and most desirable to her? And by that rule would the Cranberry Iron, (the finest America,) and the Virginia Salt and Plas- of policy—and, by pursuing it, truth and justice the worth more to the great Farming In- will yet prevail." Athville, 100 miles out of the way? And how fould the travelling community be accommo-

ated by the same circuit? Then why make a useless expenditure?-Why not save the half million of dollars and Re it to Buncombe? thus promoting much Note the greater interests of the State, and enbling Buncombe and South Carolina to carry in their long cherished plans.

In the spirit of our Free Institutions and in the light of the unbounded liberality in the legislation of our sister, South Carolina, and other States, in granting charters. I would say away! with every thought of placing restrictions upon natural adventages, or of denying to any section the blessings intended by a kind

When a plain sensible answer shall be given to any of the foregoing questions, I may again ask a place in your columns. WM. A. LENOIR.

# LANDEN BUILDING.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1854.

### RALEIGH.

Raleigh is destined to become an important inland city. There is a peculiar conformation of the Atlantic coast, cast and south of it, which makes it a sort of focus of trade for the whole State, as well as for large portions of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, and Tennes-It is almost equi-distant from Charleston and Norfolk, with Wilmington and Beaufort on our own coast, which the Rail-roads new its progress will soon render tributary to our prosperity. We deem it of great importance to the State, and to Raleigh in particular, to have han the, heaviest mile upon this road. After direct communication by Rail Road with Charleston; and the Road to the West, con necting with those of Tennessee, and intersect ed by branches converging from each side, would complete a system of intercommunication of which any State in the Union might be proud. Raleigh is the common centre of this systemthe focus of trade for a district of country twice as large as the State of North Carolina. Our Goodd this read be continued, it is highly pro- City of Oaks can not fail under such circumstances to become a piace of importance.

It is worthy of special gratulation, that this extensive system of Rail-roads is already full tion with Norfolk and Peterburg, and, when the Central Road is opened, our connection. with Wilmington, and with the West, will leave only the Road to Charleston, and the lateral tributaries to the Central Road, unfinished .--What has already been accomplished has been the fruit of untiring exertions with small means; but those improvements have added greatly to the resources of the State, and have thus become the capital with which a still more extensive superstructure may be built.

North Carolina has to-day twice the amount of disposable capital which it had ten years ago. We incline to the opinion that its actual capital is twice as great as at that period, and that its available resources are in a still great er proportion. On every side the evidences of prosperity are visible, in town and country. The towns aggregately, we believe, have near ly or quite doubled in population, and the me chanic arts manufactures and trade have in creased in equal proportion.

These facts will not be denied or controver ted, and they cannot fail to impress the public with the utility and importance of Internafire miles until we reach the North Carolina Improvements. Hitherto, Railroads in North Carolina have not been profitable investments notwithstanding the great benefits they have conferred upon the country at large; but i proportion as manufactures and trade increase imderstood to be the opinion of an experi- will be the increase in the dividends to the

## SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered

By NASH, C. J. In Hackney v. Stedman, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, i Smith v. Kitty Kornegay, from Duplin, remand ing the cause for amendments at plaintiff's cost. Also, in State v. Simpson, from Bladen affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Fisher v. Carroll, from Sampson, dismissing the appeal. Also, in Black v. Sanders, from Rockingham, directing parallel roud shall run within twenty miles. a venire de novo. Also, in Parris v. Thompson.

By BATTLE, J. In Brooks v. King, from For sythe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wal ling v. Burroughs, in equity, from Martin .-Also, in Lee v. Ford, in equity, from Randolph directing a reference to the Master.

Wednesday, Jan. 25th.-Clifton v. Newsom from Franklin; submitted by Miller for plain

Ur Says the "Alexandria Gazette:" "We can more material fuct that the distance even via | not but commend the course of the Whigs in Congress, so far, this session, and trust that they will not deviate from their present wise policy friend of liberty than Jeffersen, and Washing. membered, was the signal for some popular tu--which is, to keep a watchful eye upon the doings of the Administration, fearlessly to expose errors and corruption, if any are found to exist, sedulously to attend to the public business, and hate by this route would probably save half a studiously to avoid mixing themselves up with aillon of dollars. These, Mr. Editor, are cer- the factions and feuds that prevail in the opposite party. It is a temptation we admit, to some men, occasionally to take advantage of lask, then, by what rule of political econo. such a state of things as we now find, in order event are given in the card. We regret the brief by the voice of Mr. Mason, properly calling to My it can be proved, that the trade of Bun- to make political capital. But temporary expe- existence of our contemporary, wishing it, as order. dients, of that kind, seldom are productive lasting benefit. Let the Whigs strive to be the party of Retrenchment, and Reform, and atten-By what rule would the Markets of N. Caro- tion to the business affairs of the nation. Let ha be worth more to Buncombe, than the the country see that the Whigs are more intent upon promoting its interests, than the interests of mere party. This is the path of duty and

> THE CRYSTAL PALACE AWARDS.—The following are among the awards (over 1,200 in num ber) of "honorable mention" made by the Crystal Palace juries;

North Carolina Copper Co., Guilford co., N C., yellow copper ore, A. Miller & Co., Newbern, N. C., for resin

GOV. FOOTE'S MESSAGE, &c.

The Message of Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, s a remarkable paper. It has little to do with the affairs of that State, on the avowed ground that the author would, immediately after the expiration of his term of servce, emigrate to California. He properly thought that under such circumstances, it would not comport with modesty for him to recommend the imposition had not determined to leave the State.

Having thus briefly disposed of State affairs, he the following extract : launches out upon the subject of Federal politics, and deals out the most unmeasured anathemas against the Administration in particular, and the enemies of the Compromise in general. He gives a graphic picture of the events which preceded the passage of the Compromise acts-the execution. The last sheet of the present num agitation and excitement, the serious fears and forebodings for the safety of the Union. He shows, what every one knows to be the fac', broke out which not only consumed the printethat the present friends and confidents of Gen- sheets, stereotype plates, wood-cuts, and coperal Pierce in Mississippi and the South were the men who tried to effect a dissolution of the Union, who held Nashville Conventions, scouted the idea of Compromise, and insisted that the honor and safety of the slave-holding States Having lighted his bump from a gas burner required the formation of a Southern Confede-

for the champions of the Administration to attempt to deny them. They came into power with professions of reverence for the Comproit; and their first act was to repudiate those | blazed with a fury, which rendered it impossi men, and to invite their enemies and the enemies of the Union into full fellowship as sharers

as taboring for the preservation of the Union, is opponents, led on by Col. Jefferson Davis, man, to show how thoroughly the Secession he War Department.

His denunciations of Davis are severe and able under these circumstances, in the present well deserved. It is difficult to understand how man with his views could have undertaken be effice of administering laws which he held mas repeatedly denied that he was a candidate for the recent vacancy in the Senate which has been filled by the election of A. G. Brown, but Foote declares that he was a candidate; that he a rote letters to friends, urging his claim to that ffice, all the while that he has been pretending o take no part in it

Immediately after the expiration of his term f service. General Foote took his departure for talifornia ria New York, and on his way extrised his well known propensity for speaking y addressing the people at several points. Among other places which he thus favored with a touch of his quality, was the city of Washington, where he snoke for an hour or nore in the dining room of the National Hotel. He reiterated his denunciations of the Adminstration; and of Col. Davis in particular, in such language as barely comports with the am cable relations of those chivalrous sons of the

The fact is significant that at the meeting in Washington, Mr. Stantor, of Tennesser, presided, and Mr. Bayly of Virginia, and Mr. Wheeler of New York, are said to have acted as Sec-

Gov. Foote declares, what there is reason to believe, that the feeling in that portion of the South through which he has been travelling is strong against the Administration and daily trengthening. How can it be otherwise? Is the Southern Democracy sincere in its professions of attachment to the Compromise? Is it sincere in its professed obligation to Daniel S. Dickinson and his friends? Then how can hose Democrats abandon their friends, and take the side of the unprincipled "Softs" who vocates of Free Soil?

of Saturday, has the following sentiment in answer to "about thirty letters" he has received, a simadverting on his slavery creed:-"We did not expect that our simple expression of a wish to possess a good plantation of negroes would have called forth so much indignation, and never imagined that Americans required a man, (and one, too, who has been only a few weeks ton, and Gen. Jackson - not to speak of Solon, Fabricius and Piato."

## THE N. C. STATESMAN.

By the card of the proprietors in this numof we have heretofore done, a long and prosperous The House of Representatives, after dispos career; but its sudden demise reminds us very ing of a few resolutions, went into Committee of forcibly of the inscription on the tumbstone of the Whole on the reference of the President's a very little child, which died at a very tender message, and ap at the remainder of the day age, and we must adopt it as expressive of our session in discussing the merits of the Erie rail thought, in view of the calamity which has be- rose disturbances .- Intelligencer, 24. fallen the Statesman:

"Since I so quickly have been done for, I wonder what I was begun for !"- Wil. He-

The San Francisco Herald says that "for fifty or sixty murders, committed within the past month or six weeks, not one of the assailants have been punished by the courts !"

Powers receives a bronze medal for his Greek ver, of Missouri, is making a speech against Slave and Fisher Boy!

### HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

We had with no ordinary pleasure the appear ance of this periodical-and if delayed for a time by the sweeping destruction of the establishment of its indomitable publishers, it is it time to meet their engagement to issue monthly. The number for January is stored with the usual variety of entertaining and interesting articles, and if unembellished by artisof burdens from which he would be free .- tic beauties, its friends will not give it a less Nevertheless, he points out certain important hearty welcome, when they read the publishers, domestic concerns, to which he should have apology in the leading article-from which, as called the attention of the Legislature, if he we can well suppose that it will be perused with interest by many of our readers, we take

### A WORD OF APOLOGY.

For the first time, since the establishment ! Harpers' New Monthly Magazine, the Publisherfind it necessary to apologize for delay in it ber, illustrated with its usual pictorial embeishments, had just been sent to the press of Saturday, the 10th of December, when a fir of the Magazine, but, in a few hours, laid the entire establishment in ruins. The fire original nared, strangely enough, in the excessive care fulness of a plumber, who had occasion to mak some repairs of water pipes in the press-room and not wishing to throw the paper which I had used for fear of fire, be looked about for the means of extinguishing it; and seeing wha These facts are notorious, and it is useless he supposed to be a pan of water in a small room adjoining, devoted to cleansing the press rollers, he thrust the lighted paper into it. pan, however, contained Camphene, used in the cleansing process, which at once took fire. mise upon their lips, and for the men who made and the flames spread with a rapidity, and ble to check them. The proprietors feel that they have abundant cause for gratitude to God that, among the many hundreds of persons, male and female, employed at the moment in Mr. Foote shows conclusively that while he | various parts of their establishment, not a single life was jost, and only one person sustained any serious injury. All the buildings occupied in the various departments of their business, now Secretary of War, were exerting every the machinery, and their entire stock of books. nerve to effect its dissolution. He quotes from | valued in the aggregate at over a million of dolthe Message of his predecessor, Governor Quit- lars, were entirely consumed. Their stereotype plates, stored in vaults under the street, were saved. But the destruction of their presses, Davis was equally ultra, and yet, in spite of have enabled them bitherto to issue the Magn life? I think not; for one, I do not believe a men, and they helped to sustain the drooping this notorious fact, or in consequence of it, he | zine in all parts of the United States on the has been called by the President to the head of first day of every month, and with satisfactory welcome to scof apologizing for defects unavoid

pretend any degree of insensibility to this mis fortune. The pecuniary loss is very heavy : to be unconstitutional, null, and void. Davis but this can be repaired by the same means which rendered it possible. Some six hundred persons, having parents, brother and sisters, or wives and children, dependent on their labor, have been for a time thrown out of employment. though this suspension of their resources wil-be but temporary. The large circle of book sellers and book agents scattered throughou: the United States, who, to a greater or less extent, have looked to this establishment for their books, will find that supply out off; but the lapse of a few weeks will, it is hoped, remove tims check on their business pursuits. All these losses, serious as they are, can be repaired and may, therefore be contemplated with a courage made cheerful even by the sense of the chargy and vigor which the effort to repair them calls forth. But the establishment itself. with its large coil-ction of machinery, its complate arrangements for applying the perfected methods of art in all its branches to the production of books, and its vast accumulation of printed volumes, winen they find come insensiby to regard as at once the result and the mon ument of their united labors in this wide held of public usefuln ss and of private enterprise has been swept by the blaze of an hour from the face of the earth. This loss is one which time cannot repair, for it is a loss of time itself. The labor and energy which would have con tributed to its enlargement, must now be devoted to replacing it. The task is one not whol ly pleasant; but as the proprietors of the establishment have not learned from the lessons of lite to indulge largely in the luxury of unwailing complaint, they are inclined to regard it with any feeling but one of dismay.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported a sutstitute for the Nebraska bill, heretofore reported from the same committee. The substitute provides for the establishment of two Territories-one to be called Nebraska and the other Kansas-and proposes to extend over only four or five years ago were the avowed ad- them the Constitution and all laws of the Uni ted States, "except the eighth section of the act | so do they produce the same salutary and healthpreparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was of 1850, ommonly called the compromise measures, and is declared imperative. A discussion of some interest took place on

a resolution offered by the distinguished S nashow the positive political position of a gentle man known as the Papal Nuncio, M. Bedini, who has been for some days in this city, and doubt is, desirous to put a stop to this, to them, in the country,) to be a better republican and who se presence in Western cities, it may be re- unprofitable debate; but the ball is opened, the tion to the right of peaceable assemblage and ber, it will be seen that the North Carolina attention of the Senate. In one instance there be that Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, will feel called Statesman (Mr. Cantwell's new paper) has been were plaudits in the gallery, which were prompdiscontinued. The reasons for this unexpected thy repressed by the occupant of the Chair, and

ous, went into Committee o.

# WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

SENATE-The Nebraska bill was made order of the day for Mond y next, and the French Spoliation bill will be taken up on Monday week. A pension was granted to the widow of Gen.

House-The Post Office Committee reported an amendment to the act of 1851, reducing pos-The awards made by the Crystal Palace are tage. A bill establishing the office of Lieut. being laughed at by the press of New York.— General was reported.—The Hon. Mordecai Olitoppage duty.

### OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1854. The President, as you have, of course, seen, has at length issued his proclamation against the California fillibusters, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any unlawal and criminal enterprizes "so derogatory to our national character, and so threatening to our tranquitity, that the penalties of the law denounced against such criminal conduct will be rigidly enforced." am extremely glad to see this, and hope the

government will act with promptitude, and rigidly enforce the penalties of the law against all who thus disgrace us in the eyes of the civifized world, by turning land pirates and avowed public robbers. But while we must all approve this act of the President, we cannot forget that when Mr. Fillmore issued almost precisely such a proclamation against the Cuban fillibusrs,-une of whom, and the chief, J. L. O'Sulivan, is spoken of as likely to he sent to Portugal, as Charge d'Affaires,-there was raised a great hue and cry against him by the locofocos til over the United States. But the horse is of nother color now; it is a tocofoco President those duty it is to see that the laws are faithally executed, and who of course issues his OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE roclamation forbidding their infringement, and ot a Waiy, and therefore, what was wrong in dr. Filimore, is right in General Pierce. Such re the morals, and the logic, and the h nesty. it those who know nothing, and are determined o know nothing, but party. They can see nothng right in any one, unless the credit can be even to their own party; and they can see othing wrong in any act, be it what it may, for generous, high minded patriotism where this narrow, selfish, diaberal feeling predominates;

"The full mension with the deadly sting,
Whe passes as unitains, breaks through fer cell walls,
And firm embettled spears, and with his fifth
Taints all the world.
His face the semblance of a just man's wore,
So kind and yrac your was its outward cheer;
The world was recommended.

But I have been insensibly drawn into an esay or sermon, which, lest it shall have no other erit, shail be short, and, if your readers do ot like it, they may omit it without giving me he least offence in the world.

But to return to the fillibustering expedition anditti, having no soldiers nor ships in the Pacific; and how can they have, when men can obtain so much higher wages by the day than belongs to three brothers, merchants, in Glasgovernment are authorized to give? If sailors or soldiers are taken out there, such temptations craft, have acquired a great notoriety. Capt. soon induce them to desert. Something must be done, and I of serve that Mr. Gwin has rought the subject before the Senate. I hope hat no consideration of a pecuniary nature will stand in the way of the honor of our counry being preserved, and those, who thus dis-

erace us, being severely panished. The divisions in the New York democracy ontinue to be the topic of discussion in the Louse. Mr. Cutting replied, vesterday, to his 'soft" colleague, Mr. Hughes, in a more elaborate speech than the one he made some days ago, and which was exceedingly well received by the House Mr. C. has shown himself to be a man of well trained mind, fine talents, and an able debater, and has already placed himself among the lenders of the House.

This agitation of a subject which has created so much "noise and confusion" both here and elsewhere, and which the Administration has exerted all its efforts to put under the ban, is calculated to do good, by making the true position of the hards and the softs known to the sing apparatus was employed which had never whole country, and also to make known the course of the President in warming the enemies of the Compromise into life, and setting his loot upon the necks of its friends.

As storms and breezes purify the atmosphere and the stagnant waters of the natural world, ful effect in the political.

Mr. Walbridge, another New York hard, took "The Citizen," John Mitchell's paper, superseded by the principles of the legislation | part in the discussion, and, in the course of his remarks, rebuked the interference of the Administration in the local politics of the States, as had been done in New York, by Mr Guthrie, and in Massachusetts and Mississippi, by Mr. tor from Michigan, requesting the President of Cushing. Mr. Cutting had before criticised the United States to furnish any correspondence | the course of these two members of the Cabinet of which he may be in possession tending to in this respect, and also that of the President, with an unsparing severity.

The Administration may be, and I have no the opportunity to express their views in rela- pectations of their constituents excited, and the discussion must therefore proceed for a time .of speech, and also to the demands of national Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, having been assailhospitality. We may enumerate Messrs, Cass, ed at home for his vote on laying Cutting's pre- the Rev. John Tillet, Claudius B. Sanders, Esq., Everett, Pettit, and Weller At times, the elo- amble and resolutions on the table, will deem to Miss Zillah E. Whitley. quence of these gentlemen enlisted the earnest it necessary to speak in self-defence, and it may upon to take a part in the debate.

As I said in my last, the Nebraska bill is likely to open old sores anew, and to excite again an angry feeling between the North and the South. This I cannot but think has been done designedly by little Douglas, who is enleavoring to raise the whirlwind that he may tirect the storm ; or rather, that the sform thus aised shall waft his little dug-out into the White House. There was no necessity of inserting the objectionable clauses in the bill. Both the North and the South would have been content to have said nothing on the subject of slavery in the bill, but left it as the Compromise left it, and as it was left in the Washington territorial till last year. There was no need of rousing up the freesoilers of the North, by calling upon them to re-enact the Compromise: if COMMISSION MERCHANT, they should consent to do so, it would only be an act of supercrogation, and not making it any stronger than it now is. Whatever storm is raised will shake one party as much as the other.

The new Mexican Treaty is under consideration in the Cabinet, and I understand does not last. Table 1986.

Table 1986.

NORFOLK VA.

References.— Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., R. P.

Table & Co., Alexander Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hen.

Asa Biggs, Williamsten, N. C., Col. J. B. G Ronthac, Baleigh, Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel N. C.

Italia Williamsten, Town Point, 1986. an act of supererogation, and not making it any stronger than it now is. Whatever storm is raised will shake one party as much as the

#### meet with entire favor there. Neither does is with Senators; as I understand General Cass,

Gen'l Houston, and some others, express their disapprobation of its terms. The owners of the Garay Tehuantenec grant are understood to have obtained "very liberal terms by the treaty." They are to get an "in-demnity," which, it is said, will enrich them and the numerous " agents" they have had employed here ever since Gen'l Pierce came to Washington, one of whom has been for some of Bonds issued by the State of NORTH CARO time past at Mexico, aiding and assisting, it must be presumed, our minister in negotiating the treaty, and who comes on here with it .- UARY, 1854, and will run THIRTY YEARS-Money makes the mare go," is an old copy. ine I used to have set for me when a school. pal owners of the Garay grant are understood

to be Hargons and company, of Mexico. The aid of the Government has been invoked York, unless when the purchaser may prefer to to put down the Eric troubles, but the Penusyl- have them payable at the Treasury of North Carvania Legislature has stepped in and virtually olina.
sustained Erie. by repealing the charter of one. The of the railroads, and prohibiting any road being laid parallel with the one in existence. This will effect all that the people of Erie desire.

areatening the guilty with punishment, and The San Francisco-Capt. Creighton and the Ship Three Beils-Marine and Fire Insurance as parties may wish. Companies - Gen. Wool and Gov. Foote.

One of the city papers presents to view a list of marine disasters for the last twelve months. The saving at Lloyd's is more than realized, that a ship is lost every day in the year. Nautical skill and naval architecture are still subordinate to the oceanic forces. Within the last year the shipwrecks have amounted to more than 400, the loss of human life to about 2000 and, most unfortunately for the country, it har persons, and the destruction of property imsors in the bosoms of much too large a portion mense. The fate of the San Francisco, so sudden and so overwhelming, has produced a pro-This jaundiced prejudice, this green eyed found sensation throughout the country. The natevolence included by men who give them. New York journals have been filled with the eives up to party feelings, tends to the deter sad and melancholy details. But one of the toration of political morals. Men who are most graphic descriptions of the disaster apunder the influence of these feelings are apt to peared in the columns of the N. Y. Daily Times se sight of the code of honor, and to consider a day or two since, from the pen of a lady who of North Carolina, or the Bank of Cape Fear, Ralany trick, falsehood or fraud, which promotes was a passenger. In the midst of danger she eigh, North Carolina. success of their party, as perfectly justifia- was calm and self possessed, and was a delibeile, and rather to be laughed over for its smart- rate spectator of the momentous scenes which ness, than condemned for its rascality. Can she delineates with singular power. When can be had an application at this office, or to men or a community long indulge in such indis- the crisis came, and all seemed to be lost, she criminate approval of that which cannot bear | says, there was neither shricking nor wailing, the test of any just rule of right and wrong, but the collected silence of hope with some, and and not become more or less indifferent to, and with others despair. In some instances, the affairs of | fortitude of the women man can be politically dishonest, and, at the spirits of the stronger sex. This lady-writer some time, morally honest; can have a high | was one of those who were transferred to the sense of what is right between man and man, Bark Kilby, which was short of both provisions an i at the same time be ready to laugh at, same and water, and the suffering and agony were on and practice the basest political frauds, only prolonged while on board of her. Only a and perpetrate the foulest political falsehoods | wine glass full of water was meted out daily to Found is the same hideous creature, wherever each passenger, and the allowance of provisions and in whatever company or connexion found. was scarcely sufficient to sustain existence. But this was endurance without immediate peril. While on board the San Francisco, they were momentarily threatened with sudden de-struction. The scenes which this writer behold, in the presence as it were of death, were so forcibly impressed upon her, that she says they have become burnt into her brain, and that she may forget father, mother, husband, children, and friends, but these terrible events can never pass from her mind as long as life. remains, and be extinguished only by the as-

cendancy of death and the grave. Captain Robert Creighton, of the ship Three Bells, who acted so bravely, has been the obo means of repressing and punishing these ject of much deserved attention. His ship has been crowded with visitors anxious to see the vessel and the commander. The Three Bells gow, whose name is Bell, and who with the Creighton himself is a plant, unassuming, gen tlementy man with a countenance as open and nonest as his soul is expansive and noble.

The heavy losses, both by flood and field, have fallen heavily upon the insurance compa nies. The marine companies have suffered most, but they are the strongest, and conduct their business upon a different principle from what the fire associations do theirs. The for mer always set aside a large surplus fund for contingencies, but the la ter never do, and divide their earnings semi annually or annually Nearly 40 new insurance offices have been opened in this city, within the last two years under the free act of the State. Some of them with small capitals have been nipped, but none of them demolished

The discussion in the public prints concerning the causes of the disaster to the San Francisco has been well sustained. These causes had not been tested. Secondly, a patent condenbefore been tried, and on trial failed. Thirdly, the use of guards on the ship sides, which were converted by the power of the waves into levers to prize up the decks and let the water in. It may be added also that the upper and lower works were disproportionate; the latter were unusually strong, and the former extremely weak.

Gen. Wool and Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, both left yesterday in the Steamer George Law for California. General Wool will mark time. and Gov. Foote will gather wool, if he can .-Like most politicians he stands in need of the The weather this morning was like summer;

now it is winter and extremely cold.

## MARRIED.

In Oxford, N. C., on Thursday evening January 12th, by Rev. Mr. Hines, T. Brown Venable, Esq., to Delia M., eldest daughter of Mr. Russell Kingsbury, all of that place. City papers please copy.

In Johnston County, on the 4th instant, by

On the 19th ult. by J. N. Benners, Esq., Dr. William L. Love, of Waynesville, Haywood, to Dealers would do well to give us a call be-Miss P. J. Mills, of Henderson county.

STRAYED From the Subscriber, Living Seven Miles Southwest from Raleigh, on Thursday, the 5th January, one Small Sorrel H orse, with Blaze or White Face, Blind in one eye and some small White Spots on one side. Was seen last in Ra eigh on the same day he left. Any person giving me any information, so that I can get him again, will be suitably rewarded.
WILLIAM N. HUNTER.

January 27th 1854. KADER BIGGS, GÉNERAL

Tunis' Wharf, Town Point,

### North Carolina Six PER CENT STATE BONDS. TNEASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N C

JANUARY, 11th, 1854.

CEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M. of the 28th of February next, for the purchase of

# \$500,000

they will have Coupons attached, and the Interes boy. But more of this hereafter. The princi- on the first days of January and July of each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at The Bank of the REPUBLIC, in the City of New

> They are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the North Carolina Rail Road, and, in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stocks held by the State in said Road and the Dividends from said Stocks are expressly pledged for their redemp-

These Bonds are, by express enactment, exemp ted from Taxation. They will be issued in sums of \$1,000 or \$5,000

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned at Raleigh, North Car-The Eids will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. 28th

February next, at this office, in the presence the Governor, Secretary, Comptroller of State and G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The undersigned reserves the right of accepting

such bids, in whole or in part, as he may deem most advantageous to the State, Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to depos it in the Bank, the amount of their Bids, with

the accrued interest from the first instant to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Car-This Deposit may be made, in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State

Documents, showing the great resources of the State, and the small amount of her in lebtedness, Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSETT of the city of

New York. D. W. COURTS.
Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

### Attention, Owls! EMBERS of the Owi Club are ORDERED TO MEET at the Hollow, on Saturday hight, at

eight o'clock. By order of the Grand Owl. BUG OWL, Sec'y, The Carawan Trial TUST Published, the Second Edition of the trial of the Rev. GEO. W. CARAWAN, Baptist Preach-

er, for the murder of C. H. Lassiter. Schoolmaster hefore the Schoolmaster to Law of Beaufort County, North Carolina, Fall Term, 1853; together with a sketch of the murderer's life, showing, notwithstanding his great popularity and success as a Preacher, a career of crime unparalelled, ending with his taking his own life on the trial after attempting to kill one of the State's counsel. The book is neatly printed on fine paper with stereotype plates, and contains 123 pages, and 7 engravings Price 50 cts. For one dollar sent to the subscriers at Washington, N. C. by mail (post paid) or otherwise, two copies of the book will be sent to any part of the Country, free of postage.

WANTED,-Active young men to sell the book every county. Address DIMOCK & CO. Washington, N. C. Jan. 27, '54. Standard, Spirit of the Age, and Biblical Recorder copy.

## Important to Merchants and

Druggists. TOHN C. BAKER & CO., call the attention of their numerous Patrons, and buyers generally, their large and very superior assortment of Drugs, Medicines &c., embracing every thing in heir line of business, which they offer on such terms as must satisfy purchasers, in both price

We have recently made large additions to our Stock, which now consists in part of American and imported Chemicals of the most approved makes, oreign and Native Drugs and Medicines, Superfine Powders in Bottles, Painters, and Artist's colors, Window and Picture Glass, Spices, Dyer's Materials, Surgeon's Instruments, &c.

We have also added largely to our stock of Perfumery, Toilette and Shaving Soaps, Cosmetics &c., embracing a great variety of new and elegant Preparations for the Toilette, of the best European and American Manufacture. Our stock further consists of a choice assort-

may be reduced to three. 1st. The machinery | ment of fine Old Wines and Brandies, specially selected for the requirements of Invalids, and warranted to be of the purest quality and required proof, reliable for Medical prescription, and domestic use. They will be furnished at the lowest Market prices, in Bottles or by the Gallon. New and more Advantageous Terms. A discount of 6 per cent will be allowed to buy-

> purchase in par funds. Uncurrent money will only be taken at its market value at time of payment. If desired, 6 months credit will be given to Merchants who are responsible and punctual. JOHN C. BAKER & CO. No. 100 N. 3d. St. Sign of the Golden Eagle and

Mortar, Philadelphia.

ers on cashing their bills within 10 days of date of

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!! W E, the undersigned, would respectfully call the attention of Southern Merchants to our extensive stock of

STOVES, CAULDRONS, FORGES, &c., &c. Our assertment of Cook and Parlor Stoves consists of some of the best in the Market. We have a large stove for wood, capable of cooking for from three to four hundred persons. Our Stoves are made heavy, and consequently are durable, and are warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock consists of the following Cook and Parlor Stoves for wood-viz: Buck, Modern Troy, Globe, &c., for Parlor, Providence Air Tight, Union Air Tight, Ida Air Tight, Wire Plate &c.

fore purchasing elsewhere. NEMAN & WARRICK. N. E. Corner of 2nd and Race Sts., Philadelphia. Jan, 27th, 1854.

EXCELSIOR. - Spring Fashion for Gentle-men's Hats. Just received by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Jan. 27, 1354.

Time is Money. A ND a penny saved is two pence gained." Steam or Herse power Grist Mills with best Burr Stones, in size from 14 inches to 36 inches, that will grind from 3 to 15 bushels of fine flour or meal per hour. Prices ranging from \$45 to \$250, These Mills can be applied to common Cotton-Gin power, and will be set in operation and warranted

bewer, and will be set in operation and to give satisfaction or no sale.

By the use of these Mills, not only I of your grain is saved, but an immense saving of time, in sending to mill, which at the present high price of lubor is no mean item of expenses.

JAP. M. TOWLES.