The Meekly Raleigh Registers

# THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1854

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, ALFRED DOCKERY, OF RICHMOND. ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 3rd.

TICKETS!

Send in your orders for DOCKERY TICKETS. We will send them by Mail, free of all charge except that for postage.

THE GAME OF DENIAL. When Mr. Bragg received his nomination, EXIST TOGERER! the Whigs were well enough aware that their candidate had an adroit tactitian to deal with. It was anticipated, perhaps feared, that the cunning lawyer might weave his webs of sophistry so successfully, that strong and manly efforts on the part of the old Pedee Farmer might fail to burst them loose. They feared nothing more. They knew their man,-they knew him to be a strong man, albeit but little versed in the wiles and stratagems with which they saw he would have to deal. They confided much in his directness, his straight forward honesty. to extricate him from the toils, which they knew would be attempted to be thrown around him. But they did not expect that he would be continually met by insulting denials of plain facts. They were not prepared to believe that even a jesuitical, sly attorney, whose trade and profession is, at the worst, only to gloss over facts -to walk around the truth, not over it-could on each day falsify the history of the day before, and force his opponent to fortify facts as he went along, by proofs, in expectation of a de nial. The scene at Charlotte is an instance of

When Mr Bragg made his first speech Raleigh, he modestly published and proclaimed that he "was a fair and honest man," and had been from his youth up to that day; but added that "he did not know what he might be before the campaign closed." To say nothing of his arrogating to himself a character for fairness. (of which, by-the-bye, we believe he stands quite alone in his opinion,) we did believe him to be tolerably honest-as much so as his trade and the times would well afford-but we confess we have been staggered in our faith by the events of the campaign. We fear there was great reason for the distrust of himself, and his future honesty, expressed in his Raleigh speech. He saw a cloud rising in the West which alarmed him for that honesty. That cloud has been swelling, and spreading, and blackening, until it may well cause him not only alarm, but absolute horror. He feared he might lose his honesty in the contest; but he could not have foreseen, to what humiliating extremes his ambition has reduced him. Let him learn a lesson; let others improve by his example. The first false stop was his sudden new-born love for Free Suffrage. That was a sore trial to the fairness and honesty of which he boasted. But having broken the ice, it became easier to em brace, with meretricious passion, our State syswell have looked tremblingly on the future, and say he could not foresee what manner of man he might be before the campaign closed. Poor gentleman! he sees now. Six months ago, he timation that he could have fallen so low as his repeated denials of well-known and well authenticated facts have placed him. All the blood of all the Braggs would have rushed to his cheeks. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" No,-Mr. Bragg; you are not a dog, though you did bark up the wrong tree this

Ambition-that last infirmity of noble minds, the sin by which angels fell, -has been the ruin of Mr. Bragg. We commiserate him. It was only his weakness. Being a mere mortal, how could be be expected to be better than the angels? They were ambitious of power; so was he. They used bad means to obtain it : so did he. They failed in their attempts; so did he. They fell from their high estate; so has be. He will be pursued and haunted by the ghost ing "an ignorant, bigoted, violent partisanother was called, -and it was an evidence of the should preach at all," &c.

# LETTER FROM THE HON. JAMES T.

speaks for itself, and makes disclosures which should bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of Edney & Co. It certainly disarms them of any power to injure Gen. Dockery, or any o ther honorable man.

The reader will not forget, in this connection. that Mr. Clingman says he cannot support Gen. Dockery, because he treated his constituent, Gen. Edney, as he did; and it must be remembered, too, that Gen. Edney says that his friend, Clingman, knew all about the particular matter, (and his connection with it,) which has been disclosed in the publication referred to.

"After the failure of the Harrison adminisration, the Editor of this paper, who in the meantime had acquired better opportunities of studying the history of the country and the course and conduct of political parties, deliberately reviewed his course and the principles he held. His prejudices were still with the Whig party, yet the fact was forced upon him that that party was not the Republican party of the country." - Standard.

Let us see what the Editor was really doing, while thus "deliberately reviewing his course and principles," and at the time that the fect was party was not the Republican party of the

We find him, over the signature of "A Look- ask, is the superior of HENRY CLAY? er on," in the Register of Feb. 25, 1842, severely denouncing the Hon. William H. Haywood for his efforts to "explain away the real course he pursued in the Democratic Convention" of that year. In the same communication, he thus spoke also of the Hon. Governor of that year :

"We all know that Mr. Henry is not a man of surpassing abilities,-that his "wisdom in council" has been exercised for the sole purpose of amassing money,-and that if he has gogue," he has shown us a MARVEL, a separation of two features of character which PERPETUALLY

Democrat!-demagogue! "Two features of character which perpetually exist together!"-

Again we find him Secretary to a Whig neeting which was held in this City, on the 21st of February, 1842, at which a Preamble and a set of Resolutions were adopted, re-affirming, in the strongest terms, the old cardinal doctrines of the Whig party. We quote an extract from the Preamble, and one or two of

"The Whigs of Wake County, undaunted by the everses which their political friends in a number sition to annoy the Editor unnecessarily. f the States sustained during the Fall Elections, hereby declare their unabated confidence in the great principles upon which the political Revoluion of 1840 was achieved; and renew their determination to defend those principles, believing, as they solemnly do, THAT THEY ARE NECESSARY TO PERPETUATE OUR REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS, and to ccure the blessings of freedom. The causes which secasioned those defeats over which our political pointed a guardian for his children, and directopponents so much rejoiced, were not-so much as epudiation of Whig measures, and a distrust of heir patriotism, but, they are properly attributaole to two events, one of which no earthly wisdom or foresight could avert, and the other well calculaed to engender lukewarmness and inaction where hopes had been high and exhilirating, and to proluce despondency where the prospects of effecting omething for the good of the country had been bright. The former of these events was the death of the lamented HARRISON; the latter, the base defection of him who succeeded to the highest honors 1. RESOLVED. That we believe it to be the duty

distresses and embarrassments of the people will 2. RESOLVED. That the Whig Senators and Representatives in Congress deserve the thanks of the Nation for the zealous exertions which they made during the Extra Session to relieve the distresses and promote the best interest of the People; and especially do we admire the firmness, the magnanimity and disinterested patriotism of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky,-a man who, through evil as well as hrough good report, has proved true to his princiardent love for human freedom, whose strong devotion to the Union, and whose long and arduous exertions for the good of that Union, in each and

the Government to provide for the Country is

sound and uniform National Currency; and so long

as it neglects to do this, there is no hope that the

3. RESOLVED, That the Administration of our ble and patriotic Chief Magistrate, JOHN M. OREHEAD, meets our most cordial approbation, and that he deserves the support of all who desire

all its parts, richly entitle him to the highest honor

which the people can confer.

And yet again, in April 1842, we find the Editor in the Whig State Convention, which nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency and tem of Rail Roads and Internal Improvements, John M. Morehead for Governor .- General which had before excited only his loathing and | Dockery presiding. The following were among disgust. After that temptation and fall he may the Resolutions adopted by that Convention :

Resolved, That the great Whig principles for which the contest of 1840 was waged and won, are as dear to us now as then; and that neither the desertion and treachery of supposed friends, nor would have resented as a personal insult an in- versaries, shall depress the energy or cool the ardor of our efforts to promote and perpetuate those principles as the best safeguard of our country and the best inheritance of our children. Resolved, That the whole official conduct of

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, in his present exalted station, meets the hearty approval of this Convention, and that the Whig party of the State, relying with entire confidence upon his integrity, intelligence, impartiality, diligence and economy in adninistering the affairs of the State, do with one eart and one voice desire his re-election.

Resolved, That the law passed at the last Session f Congress for distributing among the States the roceeds of the Public Lands, is a wise and just aw, founded upon the unquestionable right of the States, RESULTING FROM THE ACTS AND DEEDS OF Dession, and was in no sense a gratuitous donation. That Congress have no moral right to repeal the same, and that the late Message of the President of the United States, urging that body to said repeal, deserves decided reprobation.

And the Legislature of North Carolina having, in the name and on the part of the good people of ne State, repeatedly declared the right of the States to the Public Domain, condemned every attempt of that man of God, whose life of purity and to dispose of that Domain inconsistent with that piety could not save him from the sneer of be- right, and called upon her Senators and Representatives to urge her claims to her portion thereof, and the funds justly her own according to her ina minister of the gospel, who answered when an- terests in the public lands being needed, (besides for other wise and good ends,) for developing her resources and diffusing amongst the poor children of liberality of our institutions, that such a man her population the blessings of moral and intellecmal cultivation :

Resolved. That the people of the State should not, and in the opinion of this Convention, will not, consent to have the said funds withdrawn from them, and will regard any of her members of Congress We publish, in another column, a letter who, after her claim has been acknowledged, and from the Hon. James T. Morehead to Tod R. provision made by Congress for its satisfaction,

> rificing the just rights of the People, And now how ill do these facts and the recent declarations of the "Standard" comport. While "deliberately reviewing his course and the principles he held," he declares (see

Preamble of Wake meeting,) his "unabated

confidence" in them! While so thoroughly impressed with the fact that the Whig party "was not the Republican party of the country," he expresses, (see same Preamble,) his solemn belief that Whig principles "are necessary to perpetuate our Republican

Alas for the treachery of man's memory ! longer able to restrain his pent up ardor, 'poured forth his whole soul" as followeth:

"HENRY CLAY, sir, is emphatically the man of the age. In the cardinal virtues of charity, benevelence and generosity, where is his equal? In the paths of accomplished honor, who has walked beore him? In the great collisions of intellect, in which, for the last thirty years, he has been perpetually engaged-in the Temples of Justice and in the Halls of National Legislation, who has rivailed or surpassed him? In perseverance, uprightness and integrity-in the spirit which scorns a mean so strongly "forced upon him that the Whig action, and seeks intuitively that way to success which probity and candor consecrate-in all things which conspire to make the Statesman and the gailant, free-hearted, faultless gentleman, where, I

Sir, when I speak of HENRY CLAY, I feel like ouring out my whole heart. I love to dwell upon s low beginnings; to follow him from the Old Dominion, until the penniless wanderer becomes rich and strong in the affections of the noble "Hunters of Kentucky;" to linger around his pathway in the last war, when his voice, embodying the voice of the Nation, inspired confidence in the Louis D. Henry, the Democratic candidate for armies of the Republic, and struck the pange of dismay and apprehension to the heart of Britain to mark his efforts, on the return of peace, to rebuild the temples of our prosperity, and to send the currents of returning animation throughout ail the arteries and veins of the Republic; to go forth with him in his aspirations for the freedom of the race to look upon that chaplet which South America "shown himself a Democrat, but not a dema- has woven for him, growing troshly forever upon the summit of her mountains, and to hear the clarion voice of Demosthenes, revived in the American Senate, pleading for the liberties of baified and bleeding Greece; and to follow him to the shades of Ashband, where his kindness and benevolence, like the dews of Heaven, are seen only in the beauty and freshness they contribute to produce. This s the light, sir, in which I love to contemplate the

The Convention which recently assembled in thi ity, in nominating Mr. CLAY for the Presidency. it spoke the wishes of a large majority of the people of this country. Yet that Convention sought not to lead-not to dictate-but to point out the path path, headed by the great Statesman of the Union, for it will lead to the permanent safety and happ ness of the Country.

Enough! We forbear. We have no dispo

### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

A HOMELY ILLUSTRATION.

A certain rich man dying, left a large land estate and numerous sons. By his will he ap- ERRONEOUS!" ed that his land should be a "common fund for purpose whatever." (a) After the testator's death, the guardian, as by will directed, took charge of the estate and sold from time to time such portions of the land as seemed necessary to pay just debts. Having happily succeeded in this, he was applied to by the children either to deed to them their lands, or if that was under the will impracticable, to sell them from time to time, as the market best served, and to divide the proceeds equally among them. In making this request, they represented "that he held the lands only in trust," to be "used as a common fund for their use and benefit, and for no other use and purpose whatever;" that many of them had incurred heavy debts in improving their farms, in putting up fences, barns and dwelling houses, and in other necessary expenses (b;) that most of them were married and had numerous children growing up around them whom they wished to educate; that had their man who looks not at the interest of one section father lived, he would have cheerfully made over to them, from time to time, portions of his estate to relieve their necessities-his only reason, as he frequently said, for appointing a guardian at all, being the minority of his children, and the embarrassed condition of his affairs; and as that reason no longer existed, the old gentleman's intentions, not only ver bally expressed, but through his will, should be carried out, the property sold and the proceeds divided among his heirs. But, much to the astonishment of the rightful owners, the guardian absolutely refused either to deed took back from the children and put in his own pocket a large sum of money, arising from to their credit in bank (c;) and when they and broke out in language not unlike the fol-

He told them (d) "they were a lot of beggarly and miserly rascals to come to him for his money; that if they were in debt, it was their own folly, and they might get out as best they could; that there was no use in building barns nor fences, nor dwelling houses, nor in draining their lands; and that as to educating their children, that was a humbug; that he was appointed by the will guardian of the estate, and

To all this the children replied: "That they never heard of such abominable and outrageous treatment; that while they were starving themselves, and denying their children a common education, he was grown rich, and living like a noble; that they suspected that, after all, there must be some rascality at the bottom ; that as to their debts, they were none of his business, as their farms were their own, and they had a right to do with them as they chose: and if it were otherwise, every man would say that a debt for draining a swamp, or building a barn, was far more rational than many of the debts he was known to have contracted; that, finally, upon reviewing the whole case, they may support such withdrawal, as disregarding the shrewdly suspected that their guardian was no Caldwell, Esq., of Morganton. The letter plain interests, violating the declared will, and sac- better than he should be, and that he kept their lands under pretence, indeed, of paying the charges of the estate, but in reality to benefit

At this the guardian flew into a violent passion, and swore by the Eternal that he would keep their lands, or sell them and pocket the funds, or give them away to anybody and everybody, just as he chose, and that they and their wives and their children might go to - and help themselves if they could; that he had examined the whole case, and was convinced that his title was good at law, and they had no title will get the full Whig vote and a good many at all; that he had applied to two famous law- Democrats in August."

On the 15th of April, 1842, the Editor, no | they were wrong; and that as they had impugned | his honer and questioned his integrity, that he | Whig Candidate for the Senate in this County. would now carry the matter into chancery and | S. J. Lowrie, Whig, is a Candidate for the lower see which would come out second best!

(a) The language of most of the deeds of

(c) The act withholding the land money from the States, passed by a locofoco Congress in (d) Locofoco arguments for retaining the

LET THE WHIG CANDIDATES Keep it before the people, That the locufoco par ty is exerting itself to the uttermost to deprive North Carolina of her equitable and just share of the public lands,-that they have taken if we expect justice to be done our people, and our rights in this property to be maintained, we must discard the party, and the men, who have warred incessantly upon those rights!

Let them keep it before the people, That the only measure that ever passed Congress by which our State had any thing like justice done her in the distribution of the public lands,-(we refer to the bill for the relief of the indigent insane.)-has been vetoed by President Pierce, in the face of the fact, that an immense majority of the people are in favor of its becoming the law of the land !

Let them keep it before the people, That the Homestead Bill, under which the public domain is to be given away to the foreigners who are pouring into our country, passed the House for the nation to tread in. Let us all walk in that of Representatives, (where there is a locofoco majority of eighty or ninety,) by a large vote, and that it is now supported in the Senate by Douglas, Cass, Shields, and others, leaders of the administration, and that its friends do not hesitate to declare, that President Pierce is pledged to approve it !- that it will pass "AS AN ADMINISTRATION MEASURE, AND THAT THE SUPPO-SITION THAT THE VETO OF MISS DIX'S BILL AP-

measure, the Homestead Bill, will be ruinous in its consequences to the old States, and most disastrous in its effects upon the slave-holding interest, -not only depriving us of all share in the public lands, for the purposes of education and internal improvements, but holding out said lands as an inducement, a reward to foreigners to settle in all our territories, who are known to be hostile to the institutions of the

Let them keep it before the people, That whilst the locofoco presses of the South charge, that all the Whig members of Congress from the North oted against the Nebraska Bill, they conceal he fact that between forty and fifty of their own members voted in the same way, and that large majority of their party at the North are enlisted under the banner of Van Buren, Butler & Co., for the repeal of the Nebraska act, which abrogates the Missouri Compromise, and that they openly declare their hostility to

Let them keep it before the people, That whilst the locofoco party are loud in their professions of love for "Free Suffrage," they oppose the call of a Convention, the safest, cheapest, and most Republican mode of amending the Constitution, and the only mode by which that in strument can be protected from the baneful and corrupting influences of Party spirit!

Let them keep it before the people, That a large majority of the locofoco party voted against the Central Rail Road-that they have nominated as their candidate for Governor a man who the lands, or divide the proceeds, or do any- has been always and is now opposed to Internal thing in the matter; nay, more, he actually | Improvements, -who so far from having said or done any thing to advance them, has uniformly said and done all he could to check land sales, which he had formerly deposited them, and render them odious to the people!

Let them keep it before the people, That through importuned him for their own, and pressed their evil as well as through good report, the Whigs solicitations, he actually flew into a passion, of the State have ever been the zealcus friends of Internal Improvements-have ever given their votes and their influence to develop the resources of the State, and secure to the farmer and mechanic a market for the productions of

Let them keep it before the people, That the Whigs have nominated as their Candidate for Governor a sterling Republican-one of the People themselves-a farmer, whose interests are identified with those of the great body of the voters of the State,-a tried and true that as such guardian he had to incur heavy ex. | friend to Education and Internal Improvements, -a man of genuine patriotism, strong intellect and sterling integrity, who will serve the State, and the whole State, unbiassed by sectional or

> Let the Whig Candidates keep these issues before the People, and do their duty to themselves and their cause, and the day will be ours ! The country expects every man to do his duty !-Will any TRUE Whig faller and fall back at such

EXTRACT from a letter dated

PLYMOUTH, July 10, 1854. "Old Farmer Dockery will be elected, we all elieve down this way, by a large majority .-The people with us are delighted at having such man to vote for. Many of our Democrats have he magnanimity to do him justice, and speak n the highest terms of him; nany will support him.

Bragg's owh County will go against him. All his friends, down here, who are Candid ates for the Legislature, ARE LOUD AGAINST RAIL Roans, and are raising an awful cry about taxation! But this is in keeping with Bragg's antecedents. More than two hundred persons in and about Jackson will testify to his uniform hostility to works of Internal Improvement."

EXTRACT from a letter to the Editor, dated GRAHAM, July 11, 1854. "All is right in Alamance. Gen. Dockery

| yers, who assured him that he was right and | CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE. | OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE | on store, are gathered there to look after their MECKLENBURG .- Gen. John A. Young is the

> CRAVEN.-For the Senate, John Blackwell, Esq.; for the House of Commons, Samuel W. Chadwick and Geo. Green, Esqs.

This is an excellent ticket, and was nominated by a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Craven, at which H. T. Guion, Esq., presided, and W. H. Oliver, Esq., acted as Secretary. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the old Pee Dee Farmer, Gen. Alfred Dockery, the Whig Candidate for Governor of North Carolina, who has been long tried in the public service, and ever found faithful in the maintenground against giving her such share, both in ance (with his means and energies) of the edu their State and National Platforms, and that cation of the poor children of the State, as well as her internal improvements, and the develop ment of her resources, and that he is entitled to, and shall receive, our hearty support.

> The Hon. William H. Washington supported the Resolutions in some eloquent and forcible

The following Resolution was offered by Mr.

John D. Flanner, and unanimously adopted : Resolved, That the thanks of the Whigs of Craven County are due, and are hereby tender ed, to the Honorable Wm. H. Washington, for the able and faithful manner in which he has always supported our cause.

HERTFORD .- The Hon. Kenneth Rayner, we are pleased to learn, will probably be prevailed one to celebrate the birth day of Freedom. upon to become a Candidate in this County.

ALAMANCE.-Giles Mebane, Esq., is the Whig candidate for the House of Commons in this county, with very fair chances for election.

#### ALL THE "NATIONALITY!"

The "Fusion Convention" which met at Jackon, in Michigan, on the 7th instant, nominated KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM, a Freesoil locofoco, for Governor, and a full coalition ticket. The plat-PLIES TO THE HOMESTEAD BILL IS ENTIRELY peal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the abolishthe Michigan Democracy?

The resolutions adopted by these men, be it

#### SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered in the Supreme Court since our last report : By NASH, C. J-In Coble v Clapp, in equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bogy, in equity, v Shute, from Craven, irecting the injunction to be dissolved. Also, Thompson and French, in equity, v. Williams from Robeson, declaring that there is no error in the decree dissolving the injunction. Also, State v. Baker, from Cumberland, declaring

hat there is no error. By PEARSON, J .- In Boyett v. Hurst, on exception to master's report. Also, in Thomas, n equity, v Palmer, from Caswell. Also, in atterwhite v. Barker, from Granville, affirm ing the judgement. Also, in Kirkman v. Cox,

from Guilford, affirming the judgment. By BATTLE, J .- In Rowland in equity v. Parin, from Wake, declaring that there is error in the order of reversal, appealed from. Also, in Dew v. Barnes, in equity, from Edgecombe.-Also, in Anderson v. Arrington, in equity from Nash, directing an account. Also, in Gibbs v. Brooks, from Hyde.

We invite attention to the interesting account of the Charlotte discussion in another column, and especially to those portions of it which relate to Gov. Reid's littleness in the recent appointment of the Railroad Directory. and to the revelation which Mr. Bragg makes as to his participation in concocting the Internal Improvement Resolution of the locofoco Convention. And in this latter connection, we also invite attention to the statements of our

APPROPRIATION FOR THE CAPE FEAR .- We are nuch pleased to see that the House of Repreentatives, on Monday last, passed the bill from the Senate making an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Cape Fear. The bill appropriates \$140,000 for the purpose.

From every quarter of the State the news is cheering. ALL'S WELL!

# "STRICT CONSTRUCTION."

An amusing illustration of "strict construction" was recently furnished by the Washington Union. On one day it published the remarks of Senator Clay, of Alabama, on one side of the land question, and on the next day it published the speech of Mr. Brooks, of S. C., on the opposite side of the question .-Both of these gentlemen are known "strict constructionists," and they both justify their views by a "strict construction" of the Consti tution .- Norfolk Beacon.

General Dockery, when last we saw him, ooked hearty and strong, erect, confident, with energies unimpaired, as though the fatigues of the canvass were but child's play to his iron constitution. Mr. Bragg looked rather feeble and bent. The General has made him sick once

We saw him but a moment, yet methinks we Going feebly from the Court House, with the sweat upon his brow."

Poor man! he will be sicker when the returns come pouring in .- Wil. Herald.

RIOT BETWEEN IRISH AND AMERICANS .- Law rence, Mass., July 10 .- A great riot has taken eted proceeds. To conceal his crime, he purplace here between the Irish and Americans, chased a barrel of spirits of turpentine, saturat-caused by the Irish raising the American flag ed large quantities of cotton with it, which he Principal; Morson Venable, Assistant. The surmounted by the Cross. Pistols and guns were fired, several Irish houses sacked, and the disturbance only quelled by calling out the mil- man on the best, with some policemen, entered | \$65.

DIVERS WAYS .- Joe says: "Sam, I have lost my watch overboard; it lies here in twenty feet of water. Is there any way to get it?" "Yes," says Sam, "there are divers ways."

Celebration of the 4th-Scenes and Incidents-The unique character of the day-Robert Schuyler and his swindling operations-An incendiary forestailed - A Jewish funeral.

NEW YORK, July 10ch.

The national anniversary was celebrated in New York with an unusual degree of spirit and unanimity. Early in the morning salutes were fired from the Battery and Park, and by eight o'clock the city troops were in motion. In no part of the world are there so many volunteer companies arrayed in such gay and splendid uniforms as in this city. On great public occasions they never fail to make an imposing display. The line was chiefly formed in 14th street, and detachments took their positions by entering Broadway from various cross streets below. When all was ready, the procession. attended by lots of music and numerous banners, came along the great thoroughfare, and

atmacted universal applause. The weather was intensely hot. The thermometer marked 96° on the 4th, and as high as 100° in the shade on the 5th. Many of the companies had attendants following them with buckets of iced punch or lemonade, which the thirsty patriots eagerly quaffed. There were one or two new companies, which made their debut for the first time on this occasion. The old Continentals, with their blue coats and buff inexpressibles, and tri cornered hats, were in proper keeping with the day. The Scotch Highlanders, with brawny limbs and tartan plaids, were a manly looking set of fellows .-The various nationalities, Americans, Germans,

Irish, Italian, and Scotch, were all merged into From the eve of the day until the night of its close a continual popping, cracking and firing was heard. Crackers, whirlegigs, grass-hoppers and tarpedoes were exploding in all directions. Girls, as well as boys, joined in the sport, and one young lady lost a wedding-ring finger by the explosion of some crackers. Horses were too patriotic to run away, although there was scarcely one on a stand or before a private or public house, that had not a mine of crackers pirouetting about his feet. Roman candles and Bengola lights shot through the air after night-fall, and many of them seemed directed form adopted by the Convention demands the mischeivously against the windows and sides restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the re. of houses. At night, the display of fire works was unequaled by former efforts. Every public square had its pyrotechnical exhibition .ment of slavery in the District! The Whigs All of them could not be witnessed at once, so left the Convention, and will nominate a full I decided upon the Park. The crowd was pro-Let them keep it before the people, That this Whig Ticket! What says the "Standard" to digious, not less than sixty thousand people.climbed the trees, Zaccheus-like, to see the A full obituary of a private individual is seldom wonders. Fathers and mothers held up their proper, but a few facts may be mentioned relayoung ones to get a good view, lovers clung remembered, go a bow shot beyond any that have closely to their sweethearts, and wily courtebeen as yet adopted by any Northern Whig State sans navigated the crowd in search of prey .-It was a perfect jam, and fiery hot all the time. The fire-works consisted of wheels and revolving figures, and pieces of various designs. One piece represented the conflicts and triumphs of Three bleeding hearts were pierced through and through with cruel darts. Another piece depicted the joys of connubial life, with some of its sky-rocketty explosions. The motto was a striking one, " Love, Purity and Fidelity." These shone as bright as brilliants. t was astonishing to see them hold out so long. patriotic sketch, called the "Union," was eceived with shouts of applause. The finale was a tableau of great dimensions, bordered with wreaths and flowers, and, in the centre, colossal figures of Minerva and the Goddess of Liberty, one trying to crown the other,-I forget which, but as they both deserve it, it makes

> ver, they all withdrew quietly to their homes. There is no celebration like the 4th anywhere. It is purely American and characteristic. St. Bartholomew's Fair, and the anniversary of Guy Fawkes' Popish Plot, both brought out the Grape Vines, etc. English masses; but then it was a London mob. ill-mannerly, low, and disorderly. That of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state is the reason why both were abolished .- Barsome time ago. But who could, would, or ed adjoining. should abolish the 4th? The next morning after it was over here, the city looked as if there had been an erupt on of fire-crackers from the celestial empire, and as if all Canton, Pekin, Nankin and Fungchowfow had scattered the ruins thereof over the city of New York .-Streets, steps, parks and public places were all

no matter. There was a band of music in the

upper balcony, which struck off different na-

tional airs in the intervals, our own predomi-

nating. Great as the multitude was, there was

good order and quiet, and after the show was

over strown with cracker ruins and rubbish. In no European city could there be so much inlicensed freedom and rowdyism. Not a fire cracker or squib could be fired in the streets of London : and as for popular fairs or shows, they are all done away with, except the one at Camberwell, five miles off from the great me-

Very few arrests were made here on the 4th not more than 80, and fewer accidents occurred than usual. The most serious was to a party of three young men, who went to King's Bride, at the end of N. Y. Island, to bathe, and all of them were drowned.

The dead sea of city life does not exist here at all, or only at brief intervals. Some events the purchaser. Possession given the first of Janof a startling nature are always up springing uary next. above the surface. We were quiet here for nearly two days, but the elephant was only conchant in the jungle. He has come out now, or rather a brace of them, with tusks, proboscis

Robert Schuyler, (pronounced Skyler,) late President of the New York and New Haven Rail Road, perpetrated an astounding swindle. and has absconded. The charter allowed the issue of three millions of stock, but Mr. Schuyler issued 19,000 shares, at \$100 per share, on his own responsibility. This makes nearly two millions of fraudulent stock, mostly sold House in Oxford and also in the Raleigh Reout for investment, and which will bring ruin to many families, widows and orphans. Schuyer was at one time President of the Harlem he appears at the next Term of this Court, to be Rail Road, and was director or transfer agent | held for the County and State aforesaid, at the to five other roads. He is connected with the Hamilton family, which bolstered him up. He September next, and answer said petition, the was also interested in the contract, for building the Madison and Annapolis Rail Road in Indiana. He kept his town house and country house here, and is a fair specimen of the rottenness and prodigality of New York society. The longest term in the penitentiary is too bort for such wholesale swindlers.

But villainy assumes diverse forms. large crowd was collected before a store in Front street, below Maiden Lane. A Mr. Peverelly kept storage there, and it is supposed that he had sold portions of his stock and pock strewed over the upper floors, and was just ready to fire the building, when the private watchand arrested him. The watchman had seen a light in the building, while Peverelly was stuffing the windows with cotton, and thinking there were burglars on hand, proceeded to make arrests. While I am writing, the agents of the insurance offices, and merchants who had goods

affairs, and to study the admirable ingenuity of Mr. Peverelly himself, who is now in the tombs, but destined to Sing Sing, if not for premedi-

ated arson, at least for grand larceny. The way of the transgressor is hard. A Jewish funcral procession passed Spring street yesterday into the Bowery. The men wore red sashes or shawls, as they usually do, when they go to Schule or worship in the Sy-

#### FOR THE REGISTER.

- TO MISS L. V. C. A theme! a theme! there is none save one Will inspire my thoughts to night, As well might I ask the mid-day sun, To veil his rich flood of light.
- "Tis the Beautiful"-before me beams. A blessed vision from above. A spirit wafted from the land of dreams. A being of beauty and love.
- Like golden-string'd harp by zephyr stirred, Smiles fit gently o'er her face;
- Like soft shining plume of paradise bird,
- Floating in ceauteous grace! type of sweetest charmes confessed, Where mirror'd fancy loves to dwell
- The ark of hope, where my soul would rest When life's tempestuous billows swell. Sweetest joys like summer birds may fly-
- Star-lit hopes flickering gleam-
- Like summer buds may bloom and die.
- A scarce remembered dream :

- But there's a soft, sweet, touching lay, Dwelling deep down in the heart,

#### Which will ne'er resign its silken sway And ne'er from thence depart.

MARRIED. At Wesley Chapel, on Sunday, the 9th, inst., by James More, Esq., Mr. Henry K. Sandlin to Miss Mary E. Jeffreys, daughter of David Jeffreys,—all of Granville County.

DIED. In this City, on Saturday morning last, of

Consumption, Jerome Hudson, aged 16. In this City, on Saturday night last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Julia Ann Haylander,

In this City, on Saturday, the 8th inst., of dropsy of the brain, Ida, infant daughter of Joseph and Emiline H. Hardie, aged one year

Of a disease of the bowels, in Forestville, on the 1st of July, in the 23rd year of his age, Mr. Waverly Anderson, a native of Nottoway, ting to the life and death of this young gentleman, which may be improved by the living .-A few years ago he appeared in this community a stranger, but by his remarkable discretion. his industry and his kindness, he gained its

confidence, so that it may be said of him None knew him but to love

None named him but to praise. He adds another to the innumerable, but un heeded contrasts and mutabilities of life. His funeral was preached on the 2nd of July by the Rev. Prof. Brooks in the College Chapel, his coffin placed in the aisle where about six months before, in manly beauty and strength, he led a

blooming bride to the Marriage Altar. [Con. At her residence, in this County, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Mary J. Speight, relict of the late Capt. Jas. Speight, in the 58th. year of her age.

A Desirable Residence For Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N.C., situated Five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The Dwelling is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office

Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c , &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. A so a great variety of Fruit Trees. The Tract of Land contains 130 acres - 60 acres

of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadcholomew's Fair recently, and Popish Plot fete ow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchas-In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is

in every respect desirable as a place of residence. Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable.

We are requested to announce Maj.

We are requested to announce Maj.
WILLIE D. JONES as a candidate for the Office of the Sheriffalty of Wake, at the ensuing August Election. We are requested to announce WIL-

LIAM H. HIGH as a Candidate for

re-election to the Sheriffalty of Wake, at the ensuing August Election. HOTEL IN HILLSBOROUGH FOR SALE. W E offer for sale that valuable property in Hillsborough, known as the 'Union Hotel,'

pear the Court House. The terms made to suit N. B If not sold, it will be rented as usual.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- GRANVILLE STATE OF NORTH CAROLAN, Spring Term County, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term Blischath Walker vs. William M.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. M. Walker, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State : it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successivly at the Court gister for three months, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless

same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him. Witness Eugene Grissom, Clerk of our said Court. D. Office in Oxford, the first Monday of March, A. at 1854 E. GRISSOM, C. S. C.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY. THE next Session will commence on Wednes-

nesday, the 12th of July. Terms as heretofore. R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

Oxford N. C., June 18, 1854. w&swt201-47

WHEAT FANS.—Warranted to clean well, even of cheat and cockle, kept constantly on hand at the Farmer's Hall, at Manufacturers JAS. M. TOWLES.