FOR THE REGISTER.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS. It has been charged by many persons, especially Democrats, that the new political organization is a "regeneration of dying Whiggery." Taking this literally, we say the charge is false; but as the Whig party are conservative, and the Know Nothings have shown themselves | says : in some measure to be conservatists, therefore, they do, to some extent affiliate. This, however, does not make the new organization of necessity to be a collection of the "dissevered" Whig party. The charge, we have no doubt, has been made for political effect: but we have chosen to answer, and in doing so, here at the very commencement of our argument, we will quote from one of the most able and strict Demogratic papers in the South, the Richmond Examiner. It says :

"Understanding that it harbors no hostility to the Democratic party, nor to the South or her institutions; and believing that, if monster at all, it is too ugly a customer to be trifled with, we have no disposition to run a muck with it as yet; or to waste our powder and shot by blazing away at it in the dark. Judging by its votes polled elsewhere, it numbers as many Democrats as Whigs; and judging by its liberal bestowal of office on Democrats, it has not done the party much injury as yet. We shall, the Grand Council of the State of ____." at least for the present, save our ammunition and surplus rhetoric, trust to Providence and keep our powder dry, remembering that discretion is often the better part of valor, and that kind words tend to turn away wrath."

We commend the above extract to all Democratic Editors who have opposed this organization, and most especially to the Editor of the Standard. To the latter gentieman, we would here say, that, if the above is not sufficient contradiction of his charge, that it is a "Whig scheme," we have the authority of a Southern Democrat for saying that it is Democratic as well as Whig, and that he is decidedly in favor

In the North Carolina Standard of the 19th of August, we notice two articles relating to the Know Nothings. We will review for a while those articles. The first is from the Richmond Examiner, and purports to be an expose of the cath and initiation of the order; and which exposition has since been pronounced false by that paper, and several other reliable sources. The second is from the Pennsylva-nian, and pretends to give the grip, signs and passwords, and also an insight into the manner of working the political business of the Society These articles are accompanied by remarks from the Editor, who, with more than his usual liberality, promises "to publish such s statement of facts as may be furnished" him. We are informed that certain articles have been 'fproished" him, and he has not published them. Is this fair dealing; we appeal to the members of his own party, many of whom sustain him in every act, whether acting thus and promising otherwise is just; is it honest? The Standard skys: "this order was just heard of in one of the abolition towns of Massachusetts." Not two months ago, the Standard made its first attack upon this order, and, in that at tack, said it was started in New York by an in dividual, whose character was by no means rood. It served his purpose then to call it a blackguard concern; now, to call it an aboli tion scheme, in the face of the fact that its pricciples and its acts oppose all abolitionism and secessionism, and any agitation of any subject which can cause a dissolution of the Union. It al so speaks of Judge Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, as a Know Nothing and suggests that he also stands "on the platform of uncompromising opposition to the rights of the slaveholding States," but omits to mention that Gov. Bigler, the Democratic candidate, stands upon the same platform, and is out and out opposed to the Nebraska bill. Another singular feature in the Standard is, it denounces the Know Nothings as abolitionists. while the Tribune speaks as follows: "The main object for which Know Nothingism was gotten up, and is now wielded in our State, is here plainly avowed. It is to defeat Gov. Seward's election to the Senate, and deprive his friends of consideration or influence in the Whig par-Now, both these sheets (Tribune and standard) oppose the order with much bitterness, and we can only account for it in the old proverb, "birds of a feather flock together."

We now take up the articles from the Examiner and Pennsylvanian. They are undoubt edly the offspring of some imaginative brain ; they show that such is their origin, without one's being a member of the order to know ther falsity. "Who is there of a fertile fancy, that could not, from what of the order has leaked out, conjure up a set of oaths, passwords, signs, &c." The oaths are well drawn up and show considerable skill. The first premise up- will you find a laboring Irishman who likes on which we found our argument is, that it is our slave population? As a general thing they hardly to be supposed that any one, however mutually hate each other; and if foreigners much of a rascal there might be about him, are allowed to have the power, the contest would divulge to the Editor of a widely circula-ted newspaper a secret which a "soft" friend had told him; for, if the order be such an "inqui-tics of the North may fume and rage; but, unthe most dreadful torments could be expect that both himself and his friend would be pitched. This correspondent says: "Know Nothingism is opposed to the sentiments, which, by the aid of your Jefferson and all your revolutionary

its entrance. - Madison.

I'If ever the Liberty of the United States is destroyed, it will be by Romish Priests. [Lafayette.

It is time we should become a little more Americanized: instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own, or else, in a short time, by our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves .- Juckson,

We have added for the especial benefit of W. W. Holden, Esq., an extract from his political which, by the aid of Jefferson" and others, brought these States out of servitude to inde- doing. A way is opened unto you; go therein pendence, were love of liberty, freedom from foreign influence, and religious freedom. To no one of these "sentiments" are the Know Nothings opposed; what they desire, is freedom, particularly from foreign influence, and they favor religious freedom, but wish to check the growing Jesuifical power of the Roman Characteristics. growing Jesuifical power of the Roman Church, because, that Church once in the ascendency, no person would be allowed to think and act he pleased on religion or any other subject. If proof is wanting, it can be found in any Catholic paper, from one of which is the fol-

lowing extract: The Church is of necessity intolerant .-Heresy she endures when and where she must; this country is at an END."

We will quote the last paragraph of the the third oath :

sll conflict with the high and exalted duties ed at this intelligence, when he innocently askyou owe to your God, your country and youred, "is they got a monkey too!" Such is the
in California are high, but the prices of living
Germans,
Germans, American liberty, which can alone be secured to ourselves and our children by the entire and absolute exclusion of all foreign influence, in those matters which appertain to our government policy."

Examiner, (they are too numerous to give here,) tiop.

he is certainly more conscientious than the MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN. greater part of church members are. It is pa-triotic and, perhaps, comes nearer to the real thing than any other oath on the list. If any one brings an objection to them they must also object to the oaths taken in Court, and to one in Spain: of the best institutions our land has ever been blessed with-the Masons We will pass over the oaths and addresses, and come to the conclusion of the Examiner's article, where he

"Such is Know Nothingism. It out-Jesuits Jesuitism. It makes its Council greater than the State. It makes of its President more than Catholicism makes of its Pope. It enslaves the conscience, the heart, the mind, the tongue, the pen, the purse-it enslaves the soul. The

Alas for him if he does." This paragraph we pronounce a falsehood. 'Know Nothingism" "enslaves" no one without his own free will, he has a voice and a vote in every action of the "Council," and be he Democrat, or be he Whig, if he is a true republican, he will submit to the will of the majority. As to enslaving "the purse," one of the corres pondent's "exposed" oaths says:

"I also promise and swear that I will ever contribute my means in such sums as I can spare without personal inconvenience, to the advancement of our views and to the extension of

They, the Democrats, condemn the Society, because it, as they say, "enslaves" the consci ence, the tongue, the purse; yet, we do not hear aword about the Tammany Society, or the 'Miami Tribe," which last has but lately been exposed by one of their own party. If it proscribes "the conscience, the tongue," so does the Democratic party, or rather its President and leaders, for they have turned out good and efficient officers, because they belonged to this association. We, in this article, and in our relation to the American movement, do not wish to favor either of the present political parties, only so far as they concur with us in our views. A Whig paper in the West has assailed the movement. We may be blamed for not criticising its article also; but for our part, we see

nothing in it to answer but what we have aleady gone over. It is well known that a contest for Governor s going on in Pennsylvania. In the result of that contest the Know Nothings must exercise a powerful influence, and therefore the more persons who could be alienated from this society by prejudices, the better it would be for the andidate who opposed their views. The Dem ocratic candidate opposes them with much bit terness, and on the other hand, the Whig candi date favors the movement, and is said to be a member of the order. With a view thus to prejudice the minds of those who had not joined this American organization, and were wavering in their opinions, the Pennsylvanian (the paper of Forney, of the Forrest divorce case notoriety,) attempts an expose of the workings of the order, calculated to create a bad impression. It starts out with giving the grip and password. Now, who is there that has not at some time or other persuaded himself, that he had found out the grip, &c., of the Masons, Odd Fellows, or Sons of Temperance; and how much more easy is it for one to fall into error or mislead others about a Society, whose members are not known to outsiders, and who, as a consequence, would not be very apt to make of correcting a mis-statement, which could do them little or no harm. And, furthermore, if allowed, perhaps we might tell from what society the Pennsylvanian has borrowed its grip. The statement of that paper that "up to a certain point, an earnest effort is made to entice Democrats within its leprous embrace, but after that proportion has been secured, all men inclined to act with our party are rigidly black balled and excluded," we pronounce a falsehood. Every man, Whig or Democrat, who is willing to give his vote and influence for the conteraction of foreign influence, is admitted into the order. We do not wonder at the Pennsylvanian. It is afraid that there are enough Democrats who will act independently to counteract the foreign and Catholic vote which its party always gets, and we hope that his fears are but too true: for if the South has anything to fear from the North, that fear must be in the foreign Infidels and Catholics. Landed on our shores, very often without a single dollar, they must have some means of obtaining a livingthe slave population of the South presents a barrier to their progress; therefore, incited by almost starvation in their hell-holes of New York, when called on by aspiring politicians, they invariably cast their votes for men who favor the abolition of this bar to their labor. It was by their votes that Seward, Greely and other opposers of our Southern institutions ob-

Now, my countrymen; let me appeal to you for a few moments: A horde of vagabonds are every day landing in this country-they come impressed with the idea that here they can do men, brought the States out of servitude to inde- as they please—our country swarms with Now, in answer to the above, we them, and wherever they go, the village brand, will just quote from Jefferson, Madison, and the murdered hog or sheep, and, far too often, others, who may, perhaps, be called revolutionrace. We of the South have been free from I'I hope we may find some means in future of this curse, but now we begin to feel its blight shielding ourselves from foreign influence-po offices are given to foreign applicants by the litical, commercial, or in whatever form it may recommendation of our Governor's and others, be attempted. I wish there were an ocean of while the claims of natives, are cast aside. are betwirt this and the Old World .- Jefferson. | An instance : It is said that Patrick McGow-*Foreign influence is a Grecian horse to the an, an Irish Catholic, was appointed Mail Republic-we cannot be too careful to exclude Agent on the Raleigh and Gas on Rair at, by the recommendation of Gov. Reid. whl: the application of a native-born democrat was rejected, when, if anything, the latter was much the most competent. Can you, will you, allow this? For the honor of our countrymen, we say not. Will you despise the counsels of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson? Will you, by giving your tacit consent that foreigners may rule, destroy that peculiar institution, in defence of which America's noblest men lived and died? Will you stand with your hands folded and idle, while foreignancestor, General Jackson. "The sentiments ers force you to secede from your brethren of the North? Now is the time; up and be and secure eternal blessings to your country.

tained places in our National Congress. Where

are powerless to do harm.

sent to the office for publication, we notice which will add some 200 miles to the present that the Standard has published the article settlement." And it is further anticipated that spoken of in the fourth paragraph. In justice to him, we deem it our duty to make ed by an almost numberless rush of inhabi this note, though we are informed that sufficient | tants, and instead of the crack of the Indian rifor him to have published them several times.

THE POWER OF ASSOCIATION .- We all recollect the anecdote of a proud boy, who boasted that his father had a horse, when his compan-

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives an interesting account of an event that has had

"I happened to be in Spain at the epoch the royal marriage, and gathered some facts concerning them which will interest you.

"You remember the famous conferences Eu," between Great Britain's Queen and the King of the French. In those conferences the Spanish marriages were thoroughly discussed and the princesses disposed of according to political exigencies. It was agreed between the two sovereigns, as you know, that the hand of the Spanish queen should not be given to a freeman will not bow his neck to the yoke .- French prince nor to a prince allied to the royal family of England; and that the alliance of a French prince with the Infanta should take

"You recollect also that three were the competitors to the hand of Isabel I.; Don Enrique, the younger son of Don Francisco de Paula, the Queen's uncle; Don Francisco de Asis, (the present King, and eldest son the same Francisco de Paula,) and a Prince of the House of Coburg, for at that time Count Trapany's suit had been completely discarded, (much to the Queen's regret, for she had been somewhat smitten by his portrait, secretly but injudiciously sent by the King of Naples, through the French Embassy,) by the hatred of the Spanish nation, aroused by French intrigues. The Queen mother, Dona Christina, preferred a Coburg, because she hated and feared Don Enrique, for whom the young queen is said to have had a liking on account of his having un-wittingly placed himself, by a manifesto, at the

head of the Progesista party.
"England countenanced the hopes of Don Enrique, for the same motive of his liberal tendencies which rendered him so odious to the Queen Mother. And France furthered, by every means in her power, the pretensions of Don Francisco de Asis, because she intended, as events have proved, to hurry on the marriage between the Infanta and a French Prince, who, by her calculations, would thus ultimately ascend the Spanish throne. She had ascertained : that the young Queen could have no children: at least such was the report of an eminent phy-sician who was sent to Spain by the French Court to investigate the probabilities of the Queen having any issue-and moreover, should Isabel become the wife of Don Francisco de Asis, it would, thought she, be adding certainty to assurance, for great was the belief, not only in the public, but also in the Royal Family of Spain, concerning certain incapacities said to be the misfortune of the Prince proposed as the Queen's

husband. "Meanwhile the Queen Mother addressed lemand to the head of the Coburg family for a Prince for the Queen. A whole month elapsed during which the Coburgs consulted the wishes of England, but England, faithful to the engagements entered into at Eu. refused. There remained, therefore, no other alternative but for the Queen Mother to renounce her resentment against Don Enrique whom she looked upon in the light of a personal enemy-or for the Queen to forego her dislike, which amounted to losthing, to Don Francisco de Asis. The Queen Mother, stern, vindictive, a tyrant at heart, informed the Queen, in conjunction with Narvaez, who was Prime Minister, that she would have to choose between no marriage and night when this was communicated to the Queen Francisco. Immediately a messenger was despatched to the French embassy, where Count Bresson, Louis Phillippe's Embassador, was waiting the result. He hastened to the palace and demanded unofficially (the official demand was made in state a few days later) the hand of the Infanta for the Duke of Montpensier, and

received the royal promise. "When the sun rose on the following morning, Madrid heard with surprise, and the British Legation with indignation, the evnts of the

'The royal marriage rook place on the 10th of October, 1846. The first time the Queen apeve scrutinized her features; she smiled and bowed, and a hope entered the hearts of her royal subjects that still the union might prove happy one, for the Prince never appeared, either before or after, to such advantage, as he bent low on his charger's neck, with hat in hand, to the enthusiastic crowd. But it soon became apparent that the flush of the moment had deceived every one. Dissatisfaction and hatred sat already at the royal board. Daily the Queen's heart grew more rebellious, until soon she threw off all restraint, -willing even to abdicate her crown sooner than abdicate her happiness. But she was not allowed to abdicate. The Queen Mother, the Ministers, the Foreign Embassadors, interfered, remonstrated, and Isabel I., remained a Queen, but a woman in open rebellion against her unnatural marri-

less they have the foreign vote to aid them, they ruled the monarchy of Spain, in conjunction with the able and unprincipled Christina, has fallen. Smaller men, and later wicked and corrupt men, took his place and crowded round the Queen, until the hurricane of popular wrath has swept them from the scene; and the whole nation has been thrown into convulsions by misgovernment engendered by misconduct.

"Had the desires and happiness of the young Isabel-a warm hearted, generous, thoughtless, uneducated girl-been consulted, who can say that the events we have witnessed would nevertheless be those recorded in Spain's history for the last few years?

The Constitution of Florida provides that the seat of Government shall be removed from its present position at the end of five years from the first session of the Legislature to be held people of the State are agitating the subject in public meeting. Tallahasse, the present loca-tion of the capitol, is two hundred miles from the geographical centre of the State, and at least one hundred and fifty miles from the cen tre of actual population. The State House is stated to be in a disspidated condition and this is urged as an additional reason. The voters are to vote upon the question of "removal or "no removal" at the general election in October next. One of the public meetings in Marion county looks forward with interest to the time as "fast approaching when 'Bowlegs' and Note.-Since the above was written, and his tribe will seek for a home in the West, "the Indians once gone, their place will be fill-

are also exorbitant. It is stated that a black-Roger Barton, of Miss., has declined the appointment of Consul to Havana, made by the from \$5 to \$6; plumbers from \$6 to \$8; watch-President just before the adjournment of Con- makers from \$6 to \$10; house carpenters from Now, if any one can find a reasonable fault way for a seat in the U. S. Senate don't take. ers \$10; tailers \$75 a month and found; hatwith this or any other of the oaths given by the Roger Barton is too smart for the administraters \$4; painters \$6; sailmakers \$6; brass founders \$5; and so in proportion.

From the University Magazine. "UNCLE MOREAU."

The town of Wilmington, though of much commercial importance to the good State of North Carolina, cannot boast of many notable personages, and is wofally destitute of "lions." Perhaps it may strike some stangely, and others ludierously, that many persons inquire with most apparent interest, or at least curiosity, affor the venerable coloured man whose name stands at the head of this article. The reason of this we will attempt to disclose by a short sketch of his life.

being, according to his own account, eightyfour years of age. He was born in eastern Africa, upon the banks of the Senegal River .-His name, originally, was Umeroh. His family belonged to the tribe of Foutahs, whose chief city was Foutah. The story that he was by birth a prince of his tribe is unfounded. His place in the event only of the queen having father seems to have been a man of considerable ing tones of a small, red-headed constable near wealth, owning as many as seventy slaves, and living upon the proceeds of their labour. The tribes living in eastern Africa are engaged al- to let them know that he was around. most incessantly in predatory warfare, and in one of these wars the father of Moreau was killid. This occurred when he was about five years old, and the whole family were immedi- the Judge, "while the indictment is being ately taken by an uncle to the town of Foutah. | read ! This uncle appears to have been the chief min-Moreau was educated, that is, he was taught to read the Koran (his tribe being Mohamedans) to recite certain forms of prayer, and the knowl- exclaimededge of the simpler forms of Arithmetic. So apt was he to learn, that he was soon promoted to a mastership, and for ten years taught the farmer. youth of his tribe all that they were wont to be

taught, which was for the most part lessons from the Koran. Those barbarians did not think, like the more enlightened States, of excluding their sacred books from their schools. After teaching for many years, Moreau resolred to abandon this pursuit and become a trader, the chief articles of trade being salt, cotton cloths, &c. While engaged in trade, some event occurred, which he is very reluctant to refer to, but which resulted in his being sold into slavery. He was brought down the coast, shipped for America, in company with only two who could speak the same language, and was landed at Charleston in 1807, just a year previous to the final abolition of the slave trade. He was and mortification, and was nearly deaf to the soon sold to a citizen of Charleston, who treated him with great kindness, but who, unfortunately for Moreau, died in a short time. He was then sold to one who proved to be a harsh cruel master, exacting from him labour which he had not the strength to perform. From him Moreau found means to escape, and after wander ing nearly over the State of South Carolina, was found near to Fayetteville in this State. Here he was taken up as a runaway, and placed in the jail. Knowing nothing of the language as yet, he could not tell who he was, or where he was from, but finding some coals in the ashes, he filled the walls of his room with

slave, soon attracted attention, and many of the citizens of town visited the jail to see him. Through the agency of Mr. Mumford, then Sheriff of Cumberland county, the case of Moout of jail, becoming security for his forthcom as long as there's any chance!" ing, if called for, and carried him with him to choice. Those hours the poor young Queen time his wishes were baffled by the meanness passed in tears, and it was with a breaking and the cupidity of a man who had bought the and the cupidity of a man who had bought the tion, he swung his arms about his head, and Court-House was escorted by a large number of vember.

At the ter, until at last he was able to obtain legal possession of him, greatly to the joy of Moreau .-Since then, for more than forty years, he has been a trusted and indulged servant.

piteous petitions to be released, all written in

so elegantly and correctly written by a runaway

At the time of his purchase by Gen. Owen, Moreau was a staunch Mohamedan, and the first year at least kept the fast of Rhamadan, with great strictness. Through the kindness of some friends, an English translation of the Koran was procured for him, and read to him, but 'twas no go! The crowd burst forth into seemed to lose his interest in the Koran, and to show more interest in the sacred Scriptures, claiming, as he passed out at the dooruntil finally he gave up his faith in Mohammed, peared in public with her royal husband every and became a believer in the Jesus Christ. He was baptized by Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, of the Presyterian Church in Fayetteville, and received into the church. Since that time he has been transferred to the Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, of which he has long been a consistent and worthy member. There are few Sabbaths in the year in which he is absent from the house of God.

Uncle Moreau is an Arabic scholar, reading the language with great facility, and translaing it with ease. His pronunciation of the Arabic is remarkably fine. An eminent Virginia scholar said, not long since, that he read t more beautifully than any one he ever heard, save a distinguished savant of the University of Halle. His translations are somewhat imperfect, as he never mastered the English language, but they are often very striking. We remember once hearing him read and translate the twenty-third pealm, and shall never forget the earnestness and fervour which shone in the old man's countenance, as he read of the going down into the dark valley, and, using his own broken English said, "Me, no fear, master's with me there." There were signs in his countenance and in his voice, that he knew not only the words, but felt the blessed power of the

truth they contained. Moreau has never expressed any wish to return to Africa. Indeed he has always manifested a great aversion to it when proposed, changing the subject as soon as possible. When Dr. Jonas King, now of Greece, returned to this country from the East, he was introduced in Fayetteville to Moreau. Gen. Owen observed an evident reluctance on the part of the old man to converse with Dr. King. After some time he ascertained that the only reason of his reluctance was his fear that one who talked so under it. That time is now at hand, and the well in Arabic might have been sent by his own countrymen to reclaim him, and carry him a gain over the sea. After his fears were removed he con versed with Dr. King with great readi-

ness and delight. He now regards his expatriation as a great Providential favour. "His coming to this coun try," as he remarked to the writer, "was all for good." Mohammedanism has been supplanted in his heart by the better faith in Christ Jesus. and in the midst of a christian family, where he is kindly watched over and in the midst of a church which honors him for his consistent piety, he is gradually going down to that dark valley, in which, his own firm hope is, that he will be supported and led by the hand of the Great Master and from which he will emerge into the brightness of the perfect day.

EMIGRATION-EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN EU-ROPE.—The effects of the hostilities now waging time has elapsed since the articles were sent, fle will be the busy hum of the industrious hus- on the Southern frontiers of Russia, and which bandman." These are cheering anticipations. promise before long to extend themselves into The white population of the State in 1850 was the heart of Germany, are beginning to make themselves apparent in the statistics of emigration to this country. It will be seen from Interchange of Compliments.—" What a lovely woman!" was the exclamation of Lord during the past month, that there is amongst ty.

Tragedian—A fellow with a tin pot on his Court, the first Monday in August, A. D. 1854. but she hates it, and directs all her energies to its destruction. If Catholics ever gain an immense numerical majority, religious freedom in that his father has a horse and a saw too!"

that his father had a horse, when his companion, when his companion, of poorer parentage, replied, exultingly, beauty, when pacing up and down Westminis.

The control of the past month, that there is amongst in the past month, the past month is companion. beauty, when pacing up and down Westminis. | mans, who, as they are the most likely to be A short time ago, a handsome little fellow, ter Hall with his friend, the master of the rolls, immediately affected by the present unfortunate a violent passion for so much a night. between three and four years of age, was asked previous to the opening of their respective state of things on the European continent, are whether he did not go to church. He said 'no,' Courts." "What an excellent Judge?" said naturally more readily induced to transport for he got so tired of hearing "the man talk," the lady, when her sensitive ear caught the themselves to a land where they can find pro-"In common with ourselves you "Know meaning the preaching of the sermon. "But," flattering decrees of the Lord High Chancellor through life, to "Know Nothing" that will at there—music." The juvenile's eyes brightentionalities, was as follows :-

8,898 Spanish, 23,672 Swiss, 3,658 Dutch, English, 796 Norwegians, 115 Italians,

For the eight months commencing with January, and ending with August, the returns show a total of arrivals of Irish 54,548, Germans 116,400, making with natives of other countries, a grand total of 209,414.

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A YANKEE IN THE WRONG BOX. A recent session, while the judge and jury were eating their dinners, a young man from the "kedentry" being somewhat anxious to see the manner in which justice was meted out, walked into the court-room, and, as he afall the seats, and seein' there wasn't nobody in other people lises his own. the nicest one, with a railin' all around it,

got back from dinner." In five minutes after the crowd entered the a noisy fellow; a speech-maker. room, the Judge rapped the desk with the butt-"Uncle Moreau" is now well stricken in years, end of his jack knife, and with dignified frown, your estate from your enemy and keeps it himcried-

"Silence'n the Court !"

"Silence 'n the Court !" repeated the broadshouldered constable, leaning on the railing in front of His Honor, who immediately resumed the occupation of picking his teeth with a pin. " Silence 'n the Court !" echoed the squeakthe door; and the latter speaker immediately commenced elbowing the crowd, right and left,

"All ready?" says the Judge. 'All ready !" replied the attorney.

"Command the prisoner to stand up!" says

The broad-shouldered constable now walked ister of the King or Ruler of Foutah. Here up to the prisoner's box, during the apparent momentary absence of the sheriff, placed his hands on the shoulder of the young man, and

> Stand up !" "What fur?" said the astonished young

"To hear the charge read!" exclaimed the constable. without standin' as well as the rest on 'em."

was the renly "STAND UP!" roared the Judge, in a burst of passion-he had just bit his tongue, while picking his teeth; "young man, stand up! or

the consequences be upon your own head." The victim came up on his feet as if under the influence of a galvanic battery, and looking around the court-room, and noticing that all eyes were upon him, with an expression about as affectionate as that of a rabid man toward a bowl of water, he hung his head in confusion words of the indictment; but he heard enough of the long, complicated, tangled sentences, to learn that he was charged with stealing, or embezzling, or cheating, or pilfering some house

or somebody, and he couldn't tell exactly which. "What does he say to the charge? Guilty or not guilty?" inquired the Judge, peeping ticle, the Czar puts the best face on the alleged over his spectacles, with a look cold enough to freeze a man's blood. "Guilty or not guilty?" The young man ventured to look up. hopes to find a sympathizing eye, but all were The London Times has a long and abusive recold and unfriendly, and he again gazed on the saw-dusted floor, and trembled with confusion.

the Arabic language. The strange characters, tience to proceed with the case. The broad shouldered constable, being rather that journal respectable and reliable. a humane man, now stepped by to the prisoner and exclaimed-

"You had better say 'not quilty,' of course If you say 'guilty,' you don't stand no chance reau was brought to the notice of Gen. Jas. Ow- this term, that's sure! and if you say 'not en. of Bladen county, a gentleman well known guilty, and wish, at any future state of the case, throughout this commonwealth for his public to change your plea to 'guilty,' you can do it services, and always known as a man of genewithout any injury to yourself! Therefore, I minutes. The verdict (says the Lynchburg Hotel is doing a successful business. A person rous and humane impulses. He took Moreau advise you to say 'not guilty,' and stick to it, Virginian,) was received by the audience with having capital to enlarge the front building, may

Jonathan's feelings had been simmering and only two hours were given her to make her his plantation in Bladen county. For a long some time, but now they fairly boiled over; and

"What in all natur are you fellers a tryin' to dew? I haint been stealin' nothin'! I haint,

Just at this moment the front door opened. and the sheriff, with the genuine prisoner, walked into the room, and proceeded at once to the

The Court saw in a moment its mistake, and tried to choke down its effect with a frownoften with portions of the Bible. Gradually he a hoarse laugh that fairly made the windows rattle, and the young man left the room, ex-"I knowed all the time I hadn't stole noth- 1854.

> A MODERN DICTIONARY. Public Abuse-The mud with which every

traveller is spattered on his road to distinction. Distant Relations-People who imagine they have a claim to rob you if you are rich, and to insult you if you are poor. Belle-A beautiful but useless insect with-

out wings, whose colors fade on being removed from the sunshine. Heart-A rare article, sometimes found in human beings. It is soon, however, destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes fatal to its possessor.

Housewifery-An ancient art, said to have been fashionable among young girls and wives; now entirely out of use, or practised only by the lower orders. Wealth-The most respectable quality

Virtue-An awkward habit of acting differently from other people. A vulgar word. It creates great mirth in fashionable circles. Honor-Shooting a friend through the head

few others whom you despise. Laughter-An agreeable and contagious conulsion of the human countenance on receiving or South. tailor's bill, or being asked to return an um-

Managers of Lotteries-Men who pay the egislature handsomely for the privilege of heating the people.

Law Proceedings-Unbrushed cobwebs of the | VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE IN JOHNSTON dark ages. Cigar-A slender, yellow speckled tube, formed of the dried and folded leaves of a wonderful plant, discovered by Raleigh. When women turn false, and men selfish-when your creditors dun you like a fiend, and your debtor takes the act-when the future looks dark, and | Watson. the present dreary, by the fragance of this lit-

tle instrument, extracted by means of fire, you are for a brief period rendered insensible to every sorrow, and lulled into dreams more entertaining than those of sleep.
Satirical Poems—Harmless impertinence in Marriage-The gateway through which the

over leaves his enchanted regions and returns Death-An ill-bred fellow, who visits people

at all seasons, and insists upon their immeditely returning his call. Friend-A person who will not assist you because he knows your love will excuse him.

Wedded Bliss-A term used by Milton. Bargain-A ludierous transaction, in which each party thinks he has cheated the other. Doctor-A man who kills you to day to save you from dying to-morrow. Lunatic Asylum-A kind of hospital, where detected lunatics are sent by those who have

Critic-A large dog that goes unchained, and barks at everything he does not compre-

had the adroitness to conceal their own infirmi-

hend. Impossibility-Breakfast on a board a steamboat without sausages. Esquire-Everybody, yet nobody: equal to Colonel.

Jury-Twelve prisoners in a box to try one or more at the bar. Young Attorney-A useless member of socie-

for being baser than his comrades. have not noticed this word, treating it altoge- will be reduced to half price.

ther as fabulous-for definition, ride self-interest. | September 8, 1854.

The Grave-An ugly hole in the ground, which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of. Modesty-A beautiful flower that flourishes

only in secret places. Sensibility:- A quality by which its possesterwards expressed himself, "took a squint at sor in attempting to promote the happiness of A Man of Talents-An imperinent scounthought he'd make sure on it 'fore the fellers drel who thrusts himself forward; a writer of execrable poetry; a person without modesty;

Lawyer-A learned gentleman, who rescues

My Dear-An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrei. An M. P .- A man employed by the corpora-

tion to sleep in the open air. Office of Street Inspector-A sinecure.

Honesty-An excellent joke. Dentist-A person who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people. Fear-The shadow of hope. Tongue-A little horse which is continually running away.

LIFE'S VICISSITUDES .- In the year 1830, Col. Zachary Taylor wrote a letter to Gen. McNeill, who had then been appointed surveyor of the port of Boston, as follows:

"I am fully aware that it is almost impossible for us to pursue any profession-particularly that of arms-for fifteen or twenty years without forming strong attachments to it in various ways, and of course, must abandon them with considerable reluctance, but there are circumstances which should reconcile us to doing so, and to justify us, not only in our own eves. but that of the community. Could I get a civil appointment as respectable, with half the emolument attached to it as there is to the one you have received, and where I could be located so as to superintend the education of my children, I would resign forthwith; for after serving twenty-two years and upwards in the army, all of which time on duty, with the ex- city. ception of a few months, without being stationed two years together at any one post during that time, I begin to think that I need repose, but as I do not possess influence to procure a civil appointment of any grade, I consider my

THE CZAR TURNED EDITOR .- An article has appeared in the St. Petersburgh Journal, which is supposed to be the production of the Czar, and which, as such, is having a wide circulation in the British and French journals. In this arreverses of Russia on the Danube, and speaks with dignified contempt of the small results which have followed the operations of the allies. ply, imputing to the Russian government its own characteristic vice of falsehood. But the "Guilty or not guilty?" again vociferated | Emperor has written a better article than the the Judge in a tone that plainly donoted impa. Times. We suggest that the Thunderer employ Nicholasas a contributor. He would make

> ACQUITTAL OF CHRISTIAN .- The trial of C. B. Christian, in the Circuit Court of Bedford, Va., indicted for the murder of Cadet Blackburn, in Lexington, last February, was concluded Monday evening by a verdict of Not minutes. The verdict (says the Lynchburg | Hotel is doing a successful business. A person evidences of the warmest approbation. The command nearly all the business of the City. unfortunate young man gave expression to the tears on the neck of a juror, and on leaving the from the Legislature, which commences in Nohis anxious mother and sisters.

TOTICE -Application will be made at the next Session of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina for a renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and an increase of its Capital.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, President. Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1854.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,—BRUNSWICK COUNTY,—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company

vs Richard Bradley. Petition for Partition It appearing that the said Richard Bradly is not citizen of this State, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for the said Richard Bradley to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Smithville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer the said Petition, or it will be taken PRO CONFESSO and heard EX PARTE. Witness, Asa Ross, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in

KERR & MARBURY, FOOT OF SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.,

Pr. Adv. \$4.

March, A. D., 1854.

Sept 5, 1854.

Importers and Dealers in HINA, Glass, Earthenware, and Stoneware, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps. Looking Glasses, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c., &c., are no receiving their Fall supplies of all descriptions of goods in their line, which are large and of the latest styles, rendering their very extensive stock full and complete. Having as usual Imported the Foreign goods, and purchased whom you love, in order to gain the praise of a the Domestic at the Factories, at the very lowest rates, we are enabled and will sell on as reasonable terms as any other house in the trade North

To an examination of the same, we respectfully nvite merchants and others who are in want of anything in our line.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 14, 1854

THE undersigned offers for sale his valuable I Tract of Land, on Neuse River, about three mies below Smithfield. Said tract contains about 800 ACRES. and adjoins the lands of John Smith and H. B.

COUNTY.

A good part of the Land consists of valuable LOW LANDS. For terms, &c.. apply to DANIEL A. POWELL Smithfield, N. C. Aug. 4, 1854.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GRAVILLE COUNTY.—Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1854. Tobitha Kittrell vs Edwin W. Kittrell & others. Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John F. Bryant and Martha his wife, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks, successivily, at the Court House in Oxford, and at three public places in Granville County, and also in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of our said

August 22, 1854. w6w 68

Agricultural Fair! THE Executive Committee of the Union Agri-

cultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina have the pleasure of announcing to the public that the first Fair of the Society will be held at the city of Petersburg on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th of October next. The premiums amount, in the aggregate, to five thousand dollars. Ample accommodations will be prepared for stock and ty, who often goes where he has no business to other articles for exhibition, and exhibitors are 143 be, because he has no business where he ought respectfully solicited to attend. Nearly all the Railroad Companies will transport the various ar-State's Evidence - A wretch who is pardoned ticles, and the members of the Society, without charge; and in those cases where any charge is Political Honesty-Previous lexicographers | made, it will only be upon members whose fare

country merchants, as a rare opportunity will be offered for replenishing their stores on the most favorable terms. Many of the goods are inthe original piece or package, and are good styles, being

late purchases. The sale will commence at eleven o'clock A M. on Monday, the 2nd of October next-being Superior Court week-and will continue from de to day. Bond, with approved securities, will ;

GREAT ATTRACTION

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the Store

eased, a few doors above the Market House, on

Fayetteville Street, in the city of Raleigh, on a

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE AND

CROCKERY, &c., &c. Also, HOUSEHOLD AND

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

The stock of goods is very extensive; embracing

large and general assortment of goods of every

description, and is well worthy of the attention

credit of six months, the entire stock of

lately occupied by John Primrose, de-

required of the purchasers. Raleigh, Sept. 5, 1854.

EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT Fall Supply for 1854.

Of Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Trunks, Our stock embraces upwards of two THOUSAND PACKAGES; all seasonable goods purchased by one of the firm in person, who spent the largest portion of the past three months amongst the manufacturers, which enables us to offer a stock to the NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA TRADE. which we feel satisfied cannot be surpassed eithe in variety, quality, or price.

Also, a large stock of Oak and Hemlock Sala Leather of all grades, American and French Calf Skins, Lining, Binding, Kid, Morocco and Gost Skins, Shoe Makers Material and Wrapping

We return our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and pledge our most untiring assiduity to satisfy those wh are disposed to give us a trial.

We solicit a call from the Merchants visiting our S. DRUMMOND & CO... Opposite the Court House Square, Petersburg, Va

S. DRUMMOND, J. M. WYCHE.

Aug. 28, 1854. FOR SALE

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY. In the City of Raleigh KNOWN AS GUION'S HOTEL.

DY virtue of sundry Deeds of Trust made by E P. Guion, we, the Trustees, will sell at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th of September next. on the premises, the above well known and valuable property, together with the furniture, consisting of everything necessary to carry the business immediately on without trouble.

This property is so well known, that a full description is not thought necessary. Any person desirous of purchasing will no doubt examine the property himself.

The Hotel is most desirably and pleasantly sitnated on the north side of the Capitol Square, and near the Raleigh and Gaston Depot. The beautiful Capitol Square alone parts it from the business portion of the City, giving all the advantages of the City as well as . he quiet of a private residence Besides, it is free from the dust and heat of the

The Hotel contains forty-seven rooms, besides The purchaser will have the advantage of a large deep feeling on the occasion-threw himself in | business from the State Fair in October next; also

sympathising friends to the rooms occupied by At the same time, we will sell TWO SLAVES. and one TRACT OF LAND, lying on the north side of the Hillsbore' road, two miles from Raleigh, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES. This land has been considerably improved, and would make a pleasant place for a residence; we will also sell one other tract of wood land, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, lying on the south of the Hillsboro' road, three and a half miles from Raleigh Also, one Omnibus, and

all things contained on said lands. TERMS made known on the day of sale. The Hotel can be purchased at private sale, by applying to E. P. Guion, on the premises. S. W. WHITING.

JULIUS GUION. Trustees. Baleigh, July 25, 1854.

Land for Sale in Wake County. will sell the following Tracts, to wit : One Tract containing near seven hundred acres, on the waters of big Lick Creek. The other Tract, containing near seven hundred Acres, on the waters of Neuse River and Laurel Creek. Both of said Tracts are well adapted to the culture of Tobacco and Cotton, and all kinds of grain. There is a sufficient amount of cleared land on each, and good improvements on both tracts. And if it be desired by the purchasers of the above Tracts, I will sell my HOME TRACT, containing about Eight HUN-DRED ACRES, which lies between the two Tracts specified above. There is a large two story house, with four good fire places and seven rooms, a good kitchen and all necessary out houses, situated on

my home tract. These tracts will be disposed of at private sale Entire possession given the 25th of Dec. next, and the privilege of sowing wheat in good time. CALVIN J. ROGERS, Agent for

May 12th, 1854.

Land for Sale.

N the 5th day of October next, I shall sell at public auction, the tract of land on which I am now living. Said land is situated in Wake, on the waters of Neuse, twenty-four miles north-west from Raleigh, in a healthy, moral, and social neighborhood It is intersected by Eleby Creek, a constant stream. Said tract of land, containthree hundred and seventy-seven acres, and is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn. Wheat, Oats and Tobacco. JAMES ROLLOWAY. and Tobacco. Aug. 28, 1854.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having, at August Sessions, 1854, of Wake County Court, been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John Primrose, de:sased, hereby give notice to all persons having debts, claims or demands against the said John Primrose, deceased, to present them to him for payment properly suther ticated within the time prescribed by law : otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their C. LEWEY, Administrator. Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1854.

A Farm Wanted.
GENTLEMAN from the low country, search of health, wishes to purchase a small farm, containing four or five hundred acres of good land, with a good dwelling house and convenient out-houses thereon. A location near one of the Railroads, suitable for a practising physician. s desired. Apply at this office, or to H. W. Husted,

Laleigh. July 28, 1854. Oxford Female College.

THE next session will commence on the first Ionday in July 1854. RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE BALF IN ADVANCE.) For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments

of English Grammar, and Geography, \$10,00 English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, 12,50 For any thing higher, For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)

20.00

12,00

15,00

5.00

3,00

Extra Expenses. Music on Piano, Use of Instrument. The same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting, Oil Painting, Needle Work. Board per month

1,00 Washing per month, Musical Soirces will be given during each term. T. T. GRANDY, Sec. of the Board of Trustees.

Dec. 20, 1853. 108-ly NDREWS & JESUP, No. 67 Pine st., New York, Commission Merchants for the sale of all kinds Machinists' tools, and Cotton and Woolen Machinery from the best makers. Exclusive agents for Lowell Machine Shop.