

The Weekly Raleigh Register

VOLUME LVIII

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4. 1857

NO. 16.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN W. SYME,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
AT \$2 50 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$3 00 AT
THE END OF THE YEAR.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1857.

TO POSTMASTERS.

All Postmasters to whose offices copies of the Register are sent to persons who do not take them therefrom, will greatly oblige us by immediately informing us of the fact, so that we may discontinue them.

MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET.

As the supposed list of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet has been published in the "Union," and other Democratic papers, we are warranted in regarding the publication as semi-official. The list is as follows:

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.
Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.
John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.
A. V. Brown, Secretary of the Navy.
Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.
J. Glancy Jones, Postmaster General.
Isaac Toucey, Attorney General.

This list is about as poor a show for a good Cabinet as could be displayed. Gen. Cass is too old and too fey for the State Department, requiring as it does, great labor, the clearest perceptions, and an equitable temperament. To neither of these requisites does Gen. Cass come up. He is too old for persistent labor, and whatever may have been the character of his mind in his younger days, it is unreasonable to suppose, that at his advanced age, he has retained his faculties in anything like their former vigor. His temper is notoriously sharp and testy, and while Great Britain is concerned, he is as blind with hate as a moccasin is with poison, in the month of August; as witness, his "Fifty Four Forty or Fight" position on the Oregon question, when, but for Mr. Calhoun's (Democratic authority) timely intervention and Polk's nervelessness, our country and Great Britain would have been involved in a war with each other. We may, therefore, look out for squalls, and not a few of them, should the Department of State be entrusted to this old fire-eater, who looks upon bullets and bomb-shells as mild purgatives, when compared to hard-boiled eggs. Of Cobb, Brown, Thompson, Jones and Toucey, the public know enough to be aware that, with the exception of perhaps the last, there is nothing in or about any one of them to fit him for a Cabinet councillor. Against Jones' seat at this "board of political brokers," Mr. Buchanan's bed-fellow, (for want of one of the right sex), and prime favorite, *Forney*, the well-beloved of our neighbor of the Standard, it is said, has remonstrated. We don't vouch for this—it is only an *on dit*.

The name of the rumored Secretary of War, we have not mentioned, because, while the others are pretty well known, his lights have only been known as irradiating the firmament of Virginia, to whose executive chair he was in an evil hour elevated, and sorry are we to say, that in order to beat a caucus nomination of another Democrat, we aided and abetted, by our vote in the Legislature, in that elevating process. Gov. Floyd went into office under the taint of suspicion by his own party, and to relieve himself from it, out Herodotus Herod in the way of quassental leucococism. A victim of the more sharpened faculties of Sallies and Withers, he lost the State of Virginia a round sum of money in the negotiation and sale of her bonds, and then glorified, and was glorified, on the "able financial achievement." His whole administration was in keeping with the beginning, and when he retired he might have said in the language of Coffee's toast: "De Gabner ob dis State—he cum in wild berry much opposition—he go out wid none at all." But Floyd is an ambitious man, and desires to "do the State some service." His friends know it, and accordingly at the meeting of the Virginia Electoral College in November last, the impudent proposition was made to recommend him to Old Buck for a Cabinet appointment, at which the South Side Democrat, and several prominent Democrats most vigorously kicked very high up. Should Floyd now, contrary to, and in spite of, these exalted kickings, be installed in the seat of "grim visaged war," we presume it will be right, and in strict conformity with the resolutions of 98-'9.

P. S. Since the above was written we see that Jones has declined, we presume, in fear of *Forney's* wrath.

ERROR CORRECTED.—In the leading editorial article in our last paper, for "unscarred" in these official dangers," read "unscarred," &c.

THE ABATE.—We have received the February number of this valuable agricultural work. Published monthly, by Thos. J. Lowmy, Raleigh, at \$1 per annum.

EVILS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE—TAXATION ON THE ONE HAND AND BLIND PRODIGALITY ON THE OTHER.

No better evidence is wanting to establish the blind party madness of the Democratic party than their conduct in reference to the Public Lands, or their proceeds. The Southern Democracy, as we shall show, are especially amenable to this charge of blind and insane party madness. We are aware that this question of the Distribution of the Public Lands is not a novel one; that it has been discussed time and again in bygone days; but for all that, we assert now, that it is a question of paramount interest to the South especially, and therefore should be treated coolly and rationally by Southern men, who, one and all, should unite in stripping it of the rancorous party considerations which have heretofore obscured the true view of this momentous subject, and regard it in the light of its merits alone. One great democratic objection to a Distribution of the Public Lands or their Proceeds is, that it is incompatible with State Rights to make the "States Pensioners on the bounty of the Federal Government." Now this objection is silly and untenable, as any one must perceive who will read the deeds ceding the Public Lands to the General Government. The Lands were ceded for the "use" of the General Government and of the States, and in each deed of cession, as in the deed of Virginia, the language used after the word "States" is, and of "Virginia inclusive," and we have little doubt that in the North Carolina deed, ceding what is now Tennessee, similar language is used. It is, therefore, manifest that a Distribution of the Lands among the "States" would be for the "use" of said "States." It is notorious that the General Government has no "use" now for these lands in the meaning of the deeds of cession, for the General Government has now more money than it knows what to do with, and money too derived from another source than that of the Public Lands. It was a vast surplus revenue, a surplus which would of itself have been amply sufficient to carry on the National Administration in the more economical days of the Republic. The General Government has not only no "use" for these lands, but their retention by that Government is a great source of corruption and abuse. They constitute an ever ready fund of corruption, as any member of Congress, if he speaks the truth, will acknowledge. Besides all this, Congress has made a partial and unjust distribution of a portion of the public lands. Look at the case of Illinois with her magnificent public works, all constructed by the sale of the alternate sections of the Public Lands given her by Congress. Not an acre of these Lands were ceded to the General Government by Illinois, for not an acre did she ever possess until it was given to her by Congress. These lands were all the gift of Virginia, and we defy any Democratic Lawyer to deny that her deed of cession has been grossly violated by this gift of public lands for the "use" of Illinois exclusively, and to show us what "use," the States, Virginia inclusive, "have" of these lands now in the possession of Illinois. It cannot be done—there is not logic enough in the world to accomplish such a thing. But as Illinois is a Democratic State, and withal the home of the "Little Giant," we presume it is all right, all purely Democratic. Well, if this is the case, we ask in the name of common sense, and consistency, why do not North Carolina and Virginia "go in" for some of these public lands. They each have given lands to the General Government, and each has a better claim upon them than had Illinois. They both, too, are Democratic as Illinois, and we ask in the name of justice, that they will, by changing their course on this vital subject make some compensation for the multiplied ills which Democracy has brought, is bringing, and will bring, upon the country. If it is Democratic in Illinois to take these lands to which she has not a tithes of the claim held by North Carolina and Virginia; it cannot be undemocratic in the latter to get their portions, and relieve their people from grinding taxation, at the same time that every one of the bountiful resources of both States could be amply developed.

We think now that we have shown that the "specious" view of this question of distribution, taken by the Southern Democracy, is utterly erroneous; and that as the Federal Government has now not only no "use" for the public lands, but would be more pure and less corrupt without them, a fair distribution of these lands among all the "States" for their "use" would come exactly up to the meaning and intent of the deeds ceding the domain to the General Government. That this view of the subject is not taken by the Southern Democracy can only be accounted for by the fact that "distribution" is an old Whig issue, and nothing good can come out of such a Nazareth, in the opinion of Democrats. It is in such a blind, party-heated spirit, that they would take issue with a Whig who endorsed the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, or Christ's Sermon on the Mount!

OUR VIEWS ON IT, SUCH AS THEY ARE, MAY BE READ, AND AS WE KNOW THE DETERMINING INFLUENCES OF LONG ARTICLES, WE WILL CONCLUDE THIS ARTICLE, PROMISING TO RETURN TO THE SUBJECT IN OUR NEXT.

MR. W. GILMORE SIMMS LECTURE BEFORE THE OAK CITY GUARDS.

We had the pleasure of participating on Thursday evening in another of those intellectual treats which the "Oak City Guards" have from time to time, this season, been instrumental in serving up to the community of Raleigh. The reputation of W. Gilmore Simms as a devotee of Literature, a popular and instructive novelist, and an accomplished Lecturer, had long ago preceded him to this place, and therefore the pleasure derived from his Lecture was not "an agreeable surprise." Every body looked for precisely what every body got, (a somewhat unusual thing in this world of disappointments,) an instructive and entertaining Lecture, delivered in pure, good English, well pronounced—the last is no inconsiderable item in all oratories. "The ante-Columbian Discoveries in America," open a wide field for interesting speculation and conjecture, and over this field Mr. Simms travelled as one not unused to its "ways," and the "finger boards" of History or Tradition, which point them out. The manner of Mr. Simms as a Lecturer, we think is somewhat marred by his close adherence to his manuscript. It is difficult, we can readily see, for a Lecturer to take the middle ground between the reader and the orator; but there is such a ground, a "je ne sais quoi" sort of ground which is attainable. Mr. Simms will lecture this evening on the "ante-Columbian History of America."

GARDEN SEEDS—A VALUABLE PRESENT.

We are indebted to our kind friend Dr. N. F. Rivas, well known as the proprietor of one of the best and most extensive Drug Establishments in Petersburg, for a large quantity of every variety of Garden Seeds known to the seedman of this country. He has really given us seed enough to establish a market garden, and if there was a demand for such a commodity, we would go right into the business, combining Gardening and Registering. There being, however, no demand for such a garden, we must be content with making our gubernatorial garden, around wild abigees, tomatoes, *rosen cars* and so on.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court:

By NASH, C. J. In *West v. Shaw*, in equity, from Mecklenburg; plaintiff entitled to re-conveyance and to an account. Also, in *Marshall v. Pinn*, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Doe ex dem Keatts v. Peeler*, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in *McElroy v. H. H. H. H.*, in equity, from Davidson, declaring there is no error in the order appealed from. Also, in *Doe ex dem Black v. Caldwell*, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Dewey v. Cockran*, from Cabarrus, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In *Mann v. Hunter*, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Rives v. Dudley*, in equity, from Northampton. Also, in *Brown v. Brown*, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Neal & Richardson v. Wilcox*, from Jones, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Springs v. Harvin*, in equity, from Mecklenburg, directing a reference. Also, in *Perry v. Yarbrough*, in equity, from Franklin.

By BATTLE, J. In *Threshgold v. Barnwell*, in equity, from Anson, dismissing the bill. Also, in *Barnwell v. Threshgold*, in equity, from Anson, decree for plaintiffs. Also, in *Watt v. Johnston*, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Schofield v. Chambers*, from Person, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Symons v. Northern*, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Ingram v. Ingram*, from Union, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Smithwick v. Shepherd*, from Martin, affirming the judgment.

By NASH, C. J. In *White v. W. W. Griffin*, from Perquimans, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in *Dey v. Lee*, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Batten v. Funk*, from Johnston, judgment of no suit. Also, in *Pritchard v. Fox*, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Waldo & Co. v. Jolly*, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Graham & Little v. Skinner*, in equity from Beaufort, judgment affirmed. Also, in *Green v. Thornton*, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Per curiam—*Thompson v. Barnes*, in equity from Wayne, enquiry directed. Also, in *Withers v. Withers*, in equity from Mecklenburg, issues directed to be tried.

The Court adjourned sine die yesterday, having passed upon all the cases which came before it, and decided a very large number of causes.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1857.

SENATE.—Mr. Brown reported a bill to apportion the clerks in the several Departments of the Government among the States and Territories according to their representation.

Mr. Hale moved a reconsideration of the vote authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a State government, which was debated without action. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Legislative appropriation bill, also the Senate's joint resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner to fix the relative values of the coins of Great Britain and the United States, with an amendment, fixing the salary at \$5,000 for full service.

The House also passed a bill to refund the duties on goods destroyed by fire at N. York. Also, the Senate joint resolution of inquiry into the process of preventing the counterfeiting of coin in the United States.

Mr. Colfax from the committee on elections reported a petition from California asking for the expulsion of Herbert—it was accompanied by no proof, and no authority being given the committee to compel the attendance of witnesses, therefore it was for the House to determine on further action. The report was taken.

Various attempts were then made to get up appropriation bills, but without success. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Bayard reported a bill to enlarge the public grounds surrounding the Capitol, and asked its immediate consideration, saying it was important to have it passed this session. Mr. Fessenden was opposed to passing the bill unless it could be examined by the Senate, and desired to have it laid over until to-morrow. Mr. Bayard replied that it had been agreed on by the Joint Committee on Public Buildings; but it was postponed until to-morrow.

Submarine Telegraph Bill resumed. Mr. Toombs continued his remarks, commenced the other day, against it—calling it a violation of the Constitution and a violation of justice, and a scheme which would subvert no interests except those of speculators and jobbers.

Mr. Thompson, of Ky., moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the 5th of March;—not carried, yeas 26, nays 26.

Mr. Foot then advocated the bill—and, after further debate, the subject was set aside, and

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Minnesota bill, authorizing the people of that Territory to form a Constitution and State government, preliminary to their admission into the Union.

They reconsidered the vote by which an amendment was adopted, limiting the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States; then struck it out by a vote of yeas 24, nays 32, and passed the bill in the form in which it came from the House of Representatives yeas 22, nays 22.

The Senate resumed the consideration of and passed the Submarine Telegraph bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Davis, of Maryland, called up the report of the select committee in the case of the Hon. Wm. A. Gilbert, which concludes with a resolution for his expulsion.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, said that parts of the testimony had been omitted from the printed document, and that they were material to the defense of the accused.

Mr. Davis said there was no evidence which had been printed.

Mr. Bennett remarked that these omissions would show that Sweeney, the principal witness against Mr. Gilbert, was willing to swear to much that was untrue, and would convict the latter, and acquit nothing more.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall wished to know whether the accused desired to have a trial. Mr. Bennett replied that Mr. Gilbert not only wished but demanded a trial.

Mr. Nichols, in response to a question, said that Mr. Gilbert had his answer to the charges against him printed, and would file it to-day.

Mr. Bennett presented a paper from Mr. Gilbert, in which the latter asks that the omitted testimony be printed, and denies the truth of Sweeney's charges.

Mr. Orr, in the course of the debate, said that Mr. Simonton gave the names of certain witnesses who were examined on the condition only that it should not be published as evidence.

Mr. Bennett repeated it was necessary to have the suppressed testimony as it would show that Sweeney was prepared to swear to order.

Mr. Davis said the committee were not aware that there had been any alteration of the evidence touching the names of the suppressed witnesses.

After much debate the original copy of the testimony was produced; from which it appears that omissions were made to the following effect: Mr. Sweeney, having been closely pressed by the committee, said, substantially, "I do not wish to launch out upon a sea of this kind, because I should be liable to break down the testimony I have already given; you should not lead me so far off as to make what I have said improbable, and it seems to me you already have evidence enough to convict Gilbert," &c.

Further debate followed, and a statement of Mr. Gilbert in his defence was read, which assumed that the committee went beyond their power; only two witnesses, Sweeney and Trippe, who stand by their own confessions accomplices in guilt, and seek to connect him with them, and thereby escape the consequence of their own admitted acts. Mr. Gilbert asserts his innocence, and avows his willingness cheerfully to abide by the judgment of the House.—Mr. Bennett's resolution was tabled, 73 against 128. Mr. Edwards said Simonton's testimony was false. Mr. Davis justified the committee.—Mr. Gilbert will be heard in his defence to-morrow.

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HARPER FOR MARCH.

Our kind friend, Mr. Pomeroy, has laid on our Table the March Number of Harper's Magazine. This number, filled as it is to the brim, with excellent articles combining instruction with amusement, holds out in its first article a peculiar attraction to North Carolinians. It is entitled, "North Carolina illustrated," and we presume is put forth as the first of a series, as it is confined to that portion of the State near Edenton, in which are the celebrated Fisheries, and where may be found some reminiscences of the olden time, replete with interest to the present generation. Harper is now so universally read, that doubtless many, if not the large majority of our readers, will read the article referred to in the number. But for this consideration, we would give up a large portion of our space to full extracts from it.

Another most excellent article in the present number is one entitled "Samuel Johnson," by Thomas Babington Macaulay.

TO THE PUBLIC.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, called on Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857, in reference to the late melancholy affair in the institution, full investigation of the matter was made, and the Board directed that it be entered on the minutes, and the unanimous judgment "that the occurrence should not be attributed to any dereliction of duty on the part of any officer or teacher in the Institution."

Resolved, That William Keek, having taken the name of John W. Harrell, in an affidavit being filed in the Board of Trustees of the Institution, do hereby discharge the said Keek therefrom.

By order of the Board:
JAS. A. WADDELL, Sec. pro tem.

LATE EROM EUROPE.
PORTLAND, Feb. 24.—The steamship Indian from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th instant, arrived here to-day.

The political news by this arrival is not of much interest.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Breadstuffs are quiet. Flour is nominally 6d. to 1s. lower. Cotton is steady and unchanged. Provisions are quiet and steady. Consuls for money 93 to 94. The quotations for wheat are barely maintained.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY IN KANSAS—A VIRGINIAN KILLED—GREAT EXCITEMENT AT LEICOMPTON.
St. Louis, Feb. 23.—The Jefferson (Mo.) corresponders of the Democrat learn from Kansas that a difficulty between Gov. Geary and Wm. Sherrard, formerly of Winchester, Va., had taken place, growing out of the refusal of the Governor to appoint the latter to the office of Sheriff, as desired by the legislature of the territory.

Sherrard avowed his purpose of killing Geary, and upon meeting him in the street spat in his face. The Governor did not resent it, but his friends got up an indignation meeting on the 19th inst., at which John Sherrard and others attempted to interrupt the meeting, and in the affray Sherrard shot Mr. Sheppard, one of Geary's friends, four times, and wounded two others. Mr. Jones, Secretary to the Governor, shot Sherrard through the head, killing him instantly.

There was great excitement at Leicompton, and a general fight was anticipated that night. Gov. Geary's residence was guarded by U. S. troops.

FOR CHILDREN!—Kosser's Bay Leaves is the only article particularly suited for Children and Infants. It is a safe and healthy remedy for all the ailments of the young. If you wish their heads entirely clear of Dandruff, use Kosser's Bay Leaves.

If you wish to comb their heads with ease, use Kosser's Bay Leaves.

If you wish to beautify their heads and give them the appearance of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, use Kosser's Bay Leaves.

If you wish to promote the growth of their hair and cause it to flow in glossy and luxuriant ringlets, use Kosser's Bay Leaves.

If you wish to cure their itching humors, use Kosser's Bay Leaves. These beneficial results to your own hair, use Kosser's Bay Leaves. Procure your supply of PESCUD & GATLIN, the only agents for this city.

DIED.
In Vernon, Lenoir county, at the residence of her son-in-law, John C. Washington, Esq., on the 18th inst., Mrs. Ann Bond, relict of the late Southern Bond, Esq., of Raleigh.

Mrs. Bond was the third child of Col. Henry Cauton, an officer of the Rev. of the Revolution, and was born in Pitt county on the 19th of January, 1784. It was not until the latter period of her life, when she was rapidly fading away, that the author of this sad tribute to her memory made her acquaintance. She was quietly impressed with her extraordinary piety and character, and now feels how impossible it is that any elegance of thought or phrase can do adequate justice to her many virtues. She possessed unusual vivacity of fancy, and great strength of mind; her intellect was a delightful companion, disinterested and confidential friend. To a fertility and originality of her thought, if a fullness of her information and the extent of her observation and experience, rendered her conversation highly entertaining and instructive. Ardent in her feelings, generous in her impulses and devoted in her affections, she was a model wife, a fond and indulgent mother, a kind and considerate mistress. Liberal, humane and charitable, distress of every kind appealed to her benevolent heart with the certainty of relief, but her desire of charity were dispensed in the true spirit of christianity without any retentive display. She was kind and considerate of the feelings of others, charitable in her judgments of the world, amiable in her temper and of that unassuming humility and simplicity of manner which generally accompany an exalted mind. For forty years she was a member of the Baptist church, and during this long period was a beautiful exemplification of the truths of christianity in the purity of her life and fervor of her piety. She endured whatever affliction it pleased Providence to visit upon her through life with patient resignation and the sufferings of a long and painful illness with christian fortitude, never once forgetting the utility of her sex, or her conscious dignity as a rational creature.

In the exercise of a living faith, in perfect charity with the world, with a reasonable and comfortable hope through grace, relying upon the righteousness of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, she walked calmly through the dark valley of the shadow of death, and without a groan or struggle yielded up her gentle and loving spirit into the hands of the God who gave it.—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, said the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

COMMERCIAL.

The following items, selected from our exchanges, will give our readers some idea of the growing wheat crops in Virginia and Maryland.

The Baltimore Sun says:—We are glad to see it stated that the wheat was not injured to the extent supposed by the late excessive cold weather. Several gentlemen have informed the Centerville (Md.) Times that in many places in their fields where, during the long dry spell, the wind had removed the earth, leaving the roots of the wheat exposed to the extreme cold, they find it reviving, and the mild rains, by setting it in the earth again, will cause it to become permanently rooted.

The Winchester Virginian says: "Apprehensions of considerable injury to our staple crop in this quarter, do not seem to be sustained. On limestone lands the wheat seldom looked better at this season. On lighter soils the frost has done more mischief. From many portions of Eastern Virginia the accounts are very gloomy."

The Danville Register says: "We learn from the farmers of the surrounding country, that the wheat in this section is looking very promising. It is said to have set and green, and the weather is now very favorable to it."

The Washington (D. C.) Star says: "We are satisfied that the wheat crop, for seventy miles around Washington, at least, in all directions, has been much less injured by the late severe weather than was thought a week or so ago. On limestone lands the wheat seldom looked better at this season. On lighter soils the frost has done more mischief. From many portions of Eastern Virginia the accounts are very gloomy."

The Danville (Va.) Republican says:—The present indications are in favor of that lead tobacco will bear a very high price during the present year. The high price of the manufactured article and the admitted inferiority of the crop on hand, must cause good tobacco to go to a very high figure. We have heard of some purchases made in the adjacent country, which, we learn, were effected at figures above last year's rates.

RALEIGH MARKET.
PRICES CURRENT, REPORTED BY MILLS H. BROWN, FAMILY GROCER.
Raleigh, Feb. 27.—Flour \$6 50 to \$6 60, and dull.

Meal in demand and selling at \$1 per bushel. Corn is selling at 90c to \$1 25 per bushel. Stock somewhat increasing.

Folder, 25 hundred, \$1 to \$1 30.
Stock Peas 90c, and but few coming in.
Butter 20 to 25c.
Lard 12 to 13c.
Eggs 12 1/2 to 15c doz.

Cotton—This article is something lower; we quote good at 1 1/2c; medium 1 1/4c.

PETERSBURG MARKET.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.—Wheat—We notice an increased activity in the market, with large transactions at \$1 50 to \$1 55 per bushel. The market choice lot would probably command more.

Cotton—The demand is active, with sales of common to choice lots at 12 to 13c, as in quality. Corn—The market is dull, and the offerings are large. Some sales at 75c, and the tendency is still downward.

Tobacco—The breaks are quite heavy. Prices to-day were better, and sales show an advance of full 60c for 100 lbs. since yesterday. The receipts of loose tobacco is very large. Leaf, 12 to 13c; Lugs at 8c to 9c; Leaf \$9 to \$12.

Spts Turpentine—Small sales at 42c. Stocks light and demand active.

Peas—B. E. Peas in demand at \$1 20 to \$1 25. Navy are wanted; we quote \$1 50 to \$1 60.

Clover Seed—Are in good supply at \$8 75 to \$9.

Salt—Market quiet, with small sales of Maryland brand at \$1 70 to \$1 80. G. A. \$1 25 to \$1 40.

WILMINGTON MARKET.<