The Weekly Raleigh Register

VOLUME LVIII. CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1857 NO. 15

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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

"Court and the plans of fair, delightful peace,
Unvex'd by party rage to lose the freedom of the press."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1857.

MR. L. B. SANDERS' CIRCULAR.

In compliance with a promise made in our last issue, we to-day lay before our readers the Circular addressed by Mr. Linn B. Sanders to his late constituents, "the voters of Johnston County."

As the large majority of our readers are aware, Mr. S. is a *Democrat* of long standing, and has been repeatedly elected to the Legislature from the county of Johnston. We publish the circular entire, in order that, in every particular, this Democratic document may speak for itself. We take it for granted, that whatever exceptions may be taken to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Sanders on the Distribution Question, that no one will venture to deny, that he has given a fair and truthful account of the conduct of the Democratic party, in relation to Internal Improvements in this State, as well as a true statement of the financial condition of North Carolina.

The condition in which the Democracy of North Carolina now find themselves, is that of the recipients of retributive justice, and is a signal illustration of the proverb that "honesty is the best policy." In order to get into power, the Democratic party "changed rear to front," and from being the strenuous opponents of the Internal Improvement policy, became its clamorous advocates. "The Democratic was *the* party to make, by means of Internal Improvements, the State to "blossom as the rose." The Whigs had been in power, had been tried, and in their hands the cause of Improvement had languished; turn the Whigs out, and put Democrats in their places, and soon another and a brighter picture would be held up to the admiring gaze of the world." Such were the appeals made by Democrats, *patriotically* desirous to serve their country, and these appeals were at last favorably responded to. The Democrats obtained the power they sought, and what use did they make of it? Does the State blossom like the rose? Is the cause of Internal Improvement onward and prospering? Do the State coffers overflow with treasures? Are the taxes of the people no heavier than a feather? Let Mr. Sanders, a Democrat, and lately a Senator from a Democratic county, answer. Read the circular, and learn from it the condition of the State when the Democrats first obtained power, and its condition at this moment, after some six years duration of Democratic sway. It cannot be said that Whigs and Americans brought about the present lamentable and wretched state of affairs.—They *couldn't have done it*, if they desired so to do. They hadn't the power—they were in a minority. And, when at the last session, certain Democrats wished to arrest legislation, which in their judgment, they believed would be fatal to the credit of the State, what transpired? They tried in vain to get the aid of the bulk of their own party in the Legislature, and at last had to resort to an American-Whig, who for years had been the target at which were aimed Democratic shafts, darts, and jeers. They had recourse to Gen. Dockery, who for complying with their request, and the dictates of his own honest judgment, has been bespattered with Democratic abuse by the careful. Mr. Sanders does nothing more than simple justice to Gen. Dockery and himself, by the tribute paid to the former. A majority of such men as Gen. Dockery in the councils of this State, would soon present North Carolina to the world in another, and better aspect, than she now displays. It will be seen that in the concluding lines of his circular, Mr. Sanders declares his determination to retire wholly from public life, and by so doing, gives assurance that in the expression of his views, he has been governed by no motive of personal ambition. He sees things as they are:—he sees that under the present policy and state of affairs, North Carolina cannot, for many years to come, finish the system of Internal Improvements she has commenced, without ruining her credit, and impoverishing, and driving off her people, as Virginia is now impoverishing and driving off hers, and he points to her own property, her own rightful share of the public lands, and bids her take it.

To no one could Mr. Sanders' appeal be more appropriately addressed, than his own political friends. They are the dominant party of the State, and have been so for some six years. On coming into power, they found the State debt, and State taxes, (look at Mr. Sanders' figures,) "trifles light as air" when compared to the debt since incurred, and the taxes since imposed by Democratic Legislatures. As the Democracy are the authors of the present unfortunate state of affairs, and as they have the power to furnish an adequate remedy for it, they are bound by every obligation of patriotic duty, to resort to a measure as constitutional as it is expedient—a measure which will relieve a groaning people from taxation, and at the same time develope the resources, and awaken the now dormant energies of the State.

OLD HILLSBOROUGH.

We spent a day this week in the time-honored town of Hillsborough, about which cluster so many reminiscences of the days which tried men's souls, and where to this day, are to be found, those whose fathers related to them stirring anecdotes of the patriot men of '76, who, in turn, tell them to their children.

Our visit to the old Town was one of mingled pleasure and pain. It was with a thrill of exquisite pleasure, that we received the recognition and hearty shake of the hand of those whom we had known from boyhood, and had not seen since "long, long ago, long ago," but almost instantly the alloy came, and when we looked at Time's work upon their features and frame, and sadder still, when we thought of how many, whose hands we clasped when "in the down hill" of virtuous life, or in the pride of beauty and lustiness of manhood, who had passed away, we almost regretted that we had exposed ourself to the effects of such mournful associations and recollections. There is not a spot about the old place that is not associated pleasantly with some reminiscence of our youth and early manhood. The spots are all there to be sure. There are still the "Dark Walk," "the Mineral Spring," "the Lover's Leap," "the Third Mountain." But where are many who sauntered with us up and down the shady bank of Eno, or quaffed with us the waters of the Mineral Spring, or clambered with us to the top of the rocky eminence, whence, tradition says, some forlorn swain once threw himself, and around whose base moanings, as 'tis said, can now be heard at that hour when—

"Church-yards yawn, and graves give up their dead,"

or with us disengaged some large rock from the summit of the mountain, that we might see and hear it go crashing and thundering to the bottom? Alas! where are many of them? Who can tell? But enough of this.

Let us change the current of thought and talk, and defend Hillsborough from an aspersion upon her. We were told that we should find no improvements in or about the Town, and we were agreeably disappointed in finding that our informants were in error. It is true, that the heart of the town is in *statu quo*, but about its suberbs there has been a very marked improvement, and there are to be seen scattered about some beautiful residences and grounds. In spite of the bad treatment of the Rail Road Company in locating their station, Hillsborough should improve. It is now very accessible by the people of the low country, and those who do not stand in need of some active mineral water, will look in vain for a more delightful and healthy summer climate than may be found there. The scenery about it is exceedingly romantic, and all that is needed to attract visiters in even greater numbers than in days of yore congregated there, is a sufficiency of good accommodations. So we tell the Hillsborough folks to think of the song of—

"You mustn't give it up so, Mr. Brown,
'Twill never do to give it up so."

A RARE ARGUMENT.

We understand that in his speech at Hillsboro', on Tuesday, Mr. Branch said that as "the *Register* had declared that Distribution was the only issue in the present canvass for Congress, and that Deposit and Distribution were the same thing, and as he advocated Deposit, he should expect the vote of the Editor of the Register." Indeed, Mr. Branch, your logic is equal to your classics! Without doubt you know a thing or two, about *major, minor* and *conclusion*. You are, sir, entirely syllogistic. But, dear sir, let us put your syllogism right-end foremost, a trifling thing which you forgot to do. Here it is:

"The Raleigh Register says that Distribution is the only issue in the canvass, and that Deposit and Distribution are the same thing."

"But, Mr. Branch advocates Deposit, *says it is no more like Distribution* than a horse-chestnut is like a chestnut horse, and denounces Distribution with exceeding warmth."

"*Therefore*, Mr. Branch expects the support of the Raleigh Register."

There is your syllogism, Mr. Branch, and you are no doubt becomingly grateful to us for putting it up "Ship-shape and Bristol fashion," for you. Because we *do* and you *do not* regard Deposit and Distribution as identical in principle, and because we *do* and you *do not* regard Distribution as the only issue in the canvass, you expect our support!! Verily, you are a logical and reasonable man.

To speak *seriously* for *ourself*, we do hope that Mr. Branch was speaking *jestingly* for *himself*, when he gave utterance to sophistry so egregious, that the meanest intellect could detect it. If Mr. Branch will abandon the "distinction without a difference," and candidly say, that having voted for Deposit, the reasons prompting that vote would impel him to vote for Distribution, because Distribution and Deposit are the same in principle and substance, he shall receive the earnest support of the Register, and would get our vote at the polls, did we have one at the coming election to give him. Everybody but Mr. Branch understood our position before this, we hope that he understands it now.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF AN HERETIC—THUNDER FROM THE VATICAN.

On Wednesday morning last, after a brief conference with the College of Democratic Cardinals, His Holiness, the Democratic Pope of North Carolina, issued from his Vatican, on Hargett Street, a Bull, excommunicating one Linn B. Sanders from the Democratic Church, and consigning him to damnation here and hereafter, because of gross and damnable heretical opinions entertained and expressed, concerning the conduct and principles of the Holy Democracy of this State, by said Sanders. The unfortunate heretic is cursed after the old formula which "Dr. Slop" adopted, when he cursed the unfortunate wight, who tied the knot in the string of his bag of obstetrical instruments. Sanders is cursed in his up-rising and down-lying; in his eating and drinking; in his walking and talking; in his blood-letting, vomiting, &c., &c. All the devotees of Holy Church are commanded, on pain of incurring a similar penalty to that inflicted on the wretched Sanders, to pursue him to the death, and then deny him the rites of sepulture prescribed for those who have departed in the faith, by the Holy Ritual of Democracy. Truly is there a touching pathos in the fate of the unfortunate Sanders, and sadly will he need the sympathy of some "uncle Toby." The wretched man may now be considered a living corpse, and soon will he be a "*deceased*" one, with a through ticket to the Tophet terminus of the broad "road," without tarrying for a warm at Purgatory Station, it being believed that no "fires" could expiate so monstrous an heresy as his.

☞ We call the special attention of our readers to the card, in another column, calling the Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association at Warrenton on the 30th of June next.

We regard this movement, on the part of the friends of the cause of education to form associations, as one of the most important events in the history of North Carolina; the cause at stake is the one of greatest interest, and the means now being adopted to elevate and advance it one of the most effectual which could be used.

Our teachers surely do not need to be told that the closer the union among them the more they and their calling will be respected by the public; while, not to speak of the pleasant recreations, relaxations, &c., afforded by these Societies, they do much, when properly conducted, to create and foster common feelings and sympathies, which ought to exist among all those who labor for the public good.

For many reasons we hail the successful formation of a State Educational Association as a most auspicious event; and would say to every class who profess to take an interest in the welfare of the State, that you as well as the teachers have a duty to perform in this matter.

You should assist by your presence and counsels in this great movement; and, in this connection, we are glad to be able to announce that W. W. Holden, Esq., Senior Editor of the Standard, has consented to prepare an address to be delivered at Warrenton on the approaching occasion.

We cannot but commend the course of our cotemporary in this as patriotic and judicious.

Of the hospitality of the citizens of Warrenton we need not speak; that too will prove equal to the highest expectations of all who relish good cheer and good society.

THE CAPITOL SQUARE.

The Standard does no more than justice to the improvements now going on in the Capitol Square. When these improvements are completed, and when Hubert's Statue of WASHINGTON is placed on its pedestal, few spots in the Union will present a more attractive view than the Capitol Square of North Carolina. Houdon's Statue of Washington, the model from which Hubert has taken the cast of his Statue, was said by Chief Justice Marshall to be an exact likeness of Washington. Indeed, it could not have been otherwise, as the head and face of Washington was covered with the composition of the cast from which the marble statue was chiselled, and thus every feature was moulded exactly. This was a very unpleasant, as well as unsafe operation, for the illustrious subject, for it is said that his nostrils became stopped by some of the soft composition, and that he was in danger of suffocation.

We have seen the cast in the old library room at Mount Vernon.

"THE MENAGERIE."

This is the name of a well printed little weekly published in this city by Messrs Svank & Harrison, at the low price of One Dollar per annum, or Ten Cents a month. The Menagerie is devoted to "Humor, Wit, Fun, Prices Current, &c."—We hope that the "Ticket Office" of the Menagerie will be crowded with purchasers.

☞ THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT commences its Summer session in this City on Monday next.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEW CENT.

The issuing of the new cent coin was commenced at the Mint, in Philadelphia, Monday, at 9 o'clock, though the space around the building was crowded by daylight. There were carpet bags, baskets, handkerchiefs and newspapers filled with the old coppers and other coin. Those persons carrying silver had the first turn. The Bulletin says:

The bags containing the "Nicks" were neat little canvass arrangements, each of which held five hundred of the diminutive strangers, and each of which bore upon its outside the pleasant inscription "$5." Just as the State House bell had finished striking 9 o'clock, the doors of the Mint were thrown open, and in rushed the eager crowd—paper parcels, well filled handkerchiefs, carpet bags, baskets and all. Those who were served rushed into the streets with their money bags, and many of them were immediately surrounded by an outside crowd who were willing to buy out in small lots at an advance on first cost. We saw quite a number of persons on the steps of the Mint, dealing out the new favorite, at an advance of from thirty to a hundred per cent, and some of the outside purchasers even huckstered out the coin again in smaller lots at a still heavier advance. The great majority of those who came out "made tracks" with their bags of money, and not an omnibus went eastward past the Mint, for several hours, that did not, like the California steamers, carry "specie in the hands of the passengers."

Mr. William White, Jr., the polite and accommodating Agent of Adams' Express Company for this City, received a supply of the above coin on Wednesday last, and doubtless every citizen of Raleigh ere this either possesses or has seen one of the new cents.

FINE PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO.—The Petersburg Intelligencer of Thursday last publishes the following account of sales of Tobacco belonging to North Carolinians, made at Oaks Warehouse in that city on Wednesday last:

Sales of the Veasey Tobacco of Grenville, N. C.

No. 1382 $12 50 to E. H. Osborne.
" 1384 16 25 " Mr Ferguson of Lynchburg.
" 1384 19 50 " Peter McEnery.
" 1385 11 50 " Mr. Ferguson of Lynchburg.
" 1386 16 00 " W. H. Beasley.
" 1387 20 00 " " " "
" 1388 30 50 " E. M. Burkdale.

1 hhd made by Rufus Bobbitt, of Granville, N. C., very good indeed. He is not so old a farmer as Mr. Veasey, but his tobacco was considered very excellent, and sold for $21 00 to W. H. Beasley.

There were 51 hhds opened at Oaks' Warehouse on yesterday and the attendance was very large. We hope the inspectors may continue to get good prices for the tobacco sent them.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WALKER AT NEW ORLEANS—HIS CAPITULATION TO AN U. S. OFFICER, &c.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday last having on board Gen. Walker and his staff, from Nicaragua. He capitulated on the 1st of May to Capt. Davis, of the U. S. sloop of war St. Marys, and was brought by him to Panama. The Costa Ricans are not known in the articles of capitulation. Two hundred and sixty of Walker's men came off with him.

The steamer Illinois, with the California mails, and $2,000,000 in gold, sailed from Aspinwall, for New York, on the 19th instant.

A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans says: The Empire City reached her wharf at seven o'clock; ten thousand people were present. Gen. Walker, accompanied Col. Jacques, Mr. Pitcher and Mr. Turner, agent of the associated press, proceeded in carriages to the St. Charles, where Walker spoke, expressing his thanks for the reception; recognizing the American love of liberty in the masses, and assuring them that victory was still sure. The greatest excitement exists in the city. The St. Charles is besieged by thousands. Walker spoke twice.

The California papers discredit the story of Crabbe's defeat and execution. Walker surrendered because Captain Davis signified his intention of seizing the schr. Grenada, which held Walker's reserve. Walker was kept a prisoner by the U. S. commander at Panama, notwithstanding the terms of capitulation allowed him and his officers to retain their sidearms and liberty.

Lieut. Strain died at Aspinwall on the 15th ult.

INHUMAN MURDER IN GEORGIA.

The Savannah Republican contains the particulars of a shocking murder committed in Brunswick, Georgia, on Saturday last. The parties were Mr. J. Wood, proprietor of the Oglethorpe House, and Mr Charles Moore, Marshal of the town. The circumstances are these:

Moore whipped a negro belonging to Mr. Wood the afternoon of that day, whereupon a slight altercation took place, the latter considering the boy as undeserving the punishment.—The matter passed off and was thought nothing of on Wood's part. About nine o'clock that night Wood, in company with several gentlemen, was sitting at a table in the front room of the hotel, when Moore entered and remarked, "Wood, we had a quarrel this evening, when I was unarmed: I am now prepared for you." Wood immediately arose from the table and remarked, "Charlie, we did have a slight difference; but I have thought nothing of it since, and regard the matter as forgotten."

As soon as these words were spoken Moore drew a pistol and deliberately shot Wood through the heart. The latter started from the room and reached the passage, when he fell and expired immediately. Moore left the house and immediately disappeared.

The Mayor was soon on the spot, and offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the murderer, but up to the last accounts he had not been taken.

The Savannah papers state that Moore has since been arrested.

SUICIDE.—We regret to learn that John G. Wilson, Esq., a wealthy planter of Currituck county, N. C., committed suicide on Sunday night last, near Shingle Landing, by shooting a ball from a pistol through his head. He was greatly respected, wealthy, and leaves a family. Recent pecuniary losses are supposed to have caused him to commit the rash act.

THE MUNICIPAL WAR IN NEW YORK.

It is undeniable (says the Baltimore Sun) that the Government of New York city is badly in want of improvement; but whether the State, in order to effect an improvement, is justified in almost wholly depriving the city of self-government, and enacting laws for the government of the inhabitants at their expense without consulting their wishes, is questionable. Depriving a city of the control of its police force, and giving to men authority to disburse its money, are certainly extreme measures which can be justified only by extreme cases. The Pawtucket Chronicle sums up the whole difficulty in the following concise manner:

"The State and Legislature of New York are Republican, and the city is strongly the other way, and there does not seem to be much love or sympathy between them. To this perhaps may be attributed the passage by the Legislature at its recent session of several laws affecting directly, and some of them exclusively, the city, and some of which, if not all of them, are calculated to give offence to the city. One of these bills establishes a new system of police, another abrogates the city charter and creates a new one, another appoints commissioners to erect a new city hall, another to manage the affairs of the Central Park that is to be, and another creates an organization of port wardens. It is declared that by the enactment of those laws the Legislature assumed to itself the right to manage and direct the municipal concerns of the city, without reference to the will of its inhabitants or its corporate authority. The port warden bill creates nine port wardens, but, although the city will have to pay their salaries, it will have no voice in their appointment. They are to be appointed by the State Executive. So of the commissioners to erect the city hall and manage the Central Park. The city will have to pay the bills, but will have no voice in the appointment of the commissioners.

"The law which appears to give most offence to the city, and which is now causing much trouble there, is the one establishing a new system of police. This law creates a police district, composed of four counties, which embraces New York and Brooklyn. In this district the whole direction and control of the police force are vested in a board of five commissioners, who are to be appointed by the Governor, and who are thus invested with an immense patronage, and empowered to regulate the expenditure of a vast amount of money. The Mayors of the cities of New York and Brooklyn appear to be reduced by this law to officers of no power or responsibility, and under it will be mere ornamental appendages to the city governments.

"Against this law there is a very strong opposition. The board of commissioners have been appointed and taken the oath of office, and have attempted to enter upon the discharge of the duties of their appointment, but the Mayors of both Brooklyn and New York refuse to surrender their authority until the law shall be pronounced constitutional by the Court of Appeals. The law provides for the surrender to the commissioners of all the police property of the cities, but the Mayors refuse to surrender it, and the Mayor of New York is advised thereto by the Common Council. This latter functionary summoned the police captains before him a short time since for the purpose of saying to them that he was still their superior officer, and that they must recognise no other. 'If it is settled,' said he, 'that the law is constitutional, we will all bow to the decision.' All the captains avowed their intention to stand out against the law. The Brooklyn chief of police having acknowledged the authority of the police commissioners, the Mayor repudiates his course and threatens to assume the command of the police himself, and use force if necessary.

"This is certainly a very unpleasant state of affairs. It may be, and probably will be, months before there is a decision as to the constitutionality of the law. The Mayor of New York has addressed a letter to the police commissioners, expressing regret that they deem it prudent to anticipate the decision of the court by active movements against the present administration of the police department, and advising them to occupy the time previous to the rendition of the decision by qualifying themselves for the discharge of the duties of their office should the decision be favorable to the law. But the commissioners manifest no disposition to wait; but how they are to enforce their authority we have not seen suggested. They are authorized, if the station-houses, &c., now used by the police, are not surrendered to them, to provide others at the expense of the city; and if the present police force should remain on the side of the Mayor, we presume they are authorized to appoint a new police, although we have not seen it so stated. A conflict of authority is deemed probable."

THE INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST—SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE CONFIRMED—ATTACK ON DES MOINES—FEMALE COURAGE, &c.

Mr. Wardlaw, a resident of Mankato, in Blue Earth county, Wisconsin, and a participant in the war, has recently arrived at St. Paul, and gives to the editor of the St. Paul Times a statement of what he saw or heard from undoubted authority. He was one of the company of volunteers organized at Mankato to proceed to the aid of settlements on the Wantonwan which had been molested by the Indians. An Indian camp was attacked, in which was found a great amount of plunder taken from the whites, and several of the Indians were killed or wounded in the encounter. The following extract from the Times gives Mr. Wardlaw's account of the war:

"As regards the Spirit Lake affair, from which point Mr. Wardlaw has returned, he informs us that the story of the murder of the settlers at that place is too sad and true. It seems that the difficulty originated at a place called Grass Lake, in Iowa, where how many were killed it is impossible to tell.—The Indians then moved to Spirit Lake, the largest proportion of the settlement of which lies in Minnesota Territory. Here all were killed. Thirty-nine bodies were buried by the troops. None were spared; neither the stalwart man, the vigorous youth, the feeble child, or the inoffensive woman; all (with the exception of four females in captivity) fell beneath the relentless weapon of the savage.

"The Indians next attacked the Des Moines settlement, which is about ten miles from the Iowa line, in Minnesota. Here the Messrs. Wood were killed, both of whom were evidently the particular marks of the savages. The body of William Wood was pierced with rifle balls, and had, from all appearances been made a target of and then burnt, while the head of Geo. M. Wood was literally blown from his body. Next the family of Mr. Stuart was attacked, and all killed with the exception of a small boy who was returning from the woods, and who, seeing the savages murdering his parents, hid himself between some logs, where he remained until they had left, when he made his way to the next house, occupied by a Mr. Thomas, which was subsequently attacked, but was successfully defended. Mrs. Church and her sister, a girl aged about 18 years, loaded and fired their guns as rapidly as the men, until the young lady was wounded and fainted from the loss of blood. The Indians, meeting with a warmer reception at this place than they anticipated, retreated, leaving all the inmates of the house either killed or wounded but Mrs. Church and her infant child.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of Institutions for the Insane, was in session in N. York, last week. They have resolved to hold their next meeting in Quebec. It appears from statistics laid before the association that there are in the institutions in the United States 8,462 patients, and in the asylums in the British Provinces there are 1,070 inmates. The Maryland Hospital for the Insane, Baltimore—John Fonerden, M. D., physician, has 110 patients; the Mount Hope Institution, Baltimore—William H. Stokes, M. D., physician, has 130 patients; Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.—C. H. Nichols, M. D., superintendent, has 100 patients; Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Williamsburg, Va.—J. M. Galt, M. D., superintendent, has 300 patients; Western Lunatic Asylum, Stanton, Va.—Francis T. Stribling, M. D., superintendent, has 100 patients; State Lunatic Hospital, Raleigh, N. C.—Ed. C. Fisher, M. D., superintendent, has 115 patients.

THE CANVASS IN MISSOURI.—John Wilson has declined the canvass as Whig candidate for Governor of Missouri. This leaves the track clear for Rollins, American, and Stewart, Democrat, and we shall have a fair hand to hand contest in the State.

If genius, statesmanship, and sound principles are anything worth, says the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, in these days, Rollins must achieve a complete and gratifying victory.

HIGH PRICES FOR SLAVES.—The Milton (N. C) Chronicle says that the following high prices were paid at Yanceyville last Saturday for slaves:

Milly 49 years old and bed-ridden, $1,200; Maria and two small children, $2,505; Mary and two small children, $2,402. Sold on a credit of six months.

EMANCIPATION OF DRED SCOTT AND HIS FAMILY.—Dred Scott, with his wife and two daughters, were emancipated at St. Louis on Tuesday last, by Taylor Blow, Esq. They had all been conveyed to him by Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, for that purpose.

THE CROPS IN TENNESSEE.—A despatch dated Memphis, May 26th, says: It is reported that the cotton crop in various parts of Tennessee looks very unpromising, the plants dying.—Sugar, however, looks very well, and a fine crop is anticipated.

THE MEAZLES.—We are sorry to learn, says the Madison, N. C., News, that the enterprising town of Salem, N. C., has for several weeks been severely scourged by the measles which has caused the business of the town to suffer considerably. It is especially unfortunate that this disease has entered the Salem Female College, and swept off several of the students.

DEAD.—Hon. A. P. Butler, United States Senator from South Carolina, died on Tuesday night last of dropsy.

At the May term of the County Court of Guilford, the Magistrates of the county passed resolutions appointing an agent "to purchase a sufficiency of good sound corn to supply the actual wants of the citizens of Guilford county," to be sold only at a price for cash that will cover expenses; said agent to have the use of the funds and credit of the county to an amount not exceeding $5,000 at any one time. The Greensboro' Patriot says that the object of this movement is "to protect the people from speculators, and to compel those who are holding back their corn, for exorbitant prices, to throw it into market." This is an example worthy of emulation by other counties.

NOTICE.

A MALE AND FEMALE TEACHER WANTED to take charge of the Wake Male and Female Academy, the next session of which we wish to commence on the 6th of July next.

This Institution is situated in Wake county, N. C., six miles south of Raleigh, near the stage road leading from Raleigh to Fayetteville, in one of the most moral, intelligent and healthy neighborhoods in the State; with excellent water.

The branches required to be taught in the Male department, are English, Latin, Greek, and a thorough course of Mathematics; in the Female, French, Music on the Piano, and Needlework.

To a Gentleman and Lady who can furnish testimonials satisfactory of their qualification, a liberal salary will be paid.

For particular address,
W. H. or H. B. WHITAKER,
Raleigh N. C.—ap 29wtf. Proprietors.

50 PER CENT. OFF FOR CASH!—Suits almost Everybody!—Our Rapid Sales are Sure Evidence—Our Goods are all desirable! Just received a fresh lot of Cloth Coats, Spring Suits, Mars Suits for Summer! Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety, and superior quality Trunks, Umbrellas, Piece Goods to make to order and warrant to fit and please. Call soon for great bargains. You are sure to get them.

T. W. HOYSTON & CO.,
No. 51 Sycamore st. Petersburg Va.
my 30.

DISCOURAGING FOR SUGAR CONSUMERS.—In addition to the intelligence of short crops from the sugar producing islands, and the monopolizing operations of sugar speculators in all parts of the globe where sugar is to be found, we have the still further discouraging news, mentioned in the New York Times, that the *Credit Mobilier* is about to purchase up all the sugar estates in the Island of Cuba. If that mammoth company succeed in getting possession of the sugar plantations of the "Queen of the Antilles," we may as well give up all hope of returning to the days of cheap sugar, and it would be as well for every housekeeper to see where a teaspoonful of sweetening may be dispensed with.

Those wonderful prodigies, the Boan Children, are delighting the citizens of Wilmington with their chaste performances.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Sunday morning last, the 24th instant, by Henderson A. Hodges, Esq., Mr. John B. Neathery, of this city, to Miss Margaret F. Stell.

"Oh may those hearts by love unified,
And mingled into one,
Still keep those vows so fondly plighted,
And dream of them alone."

In Rowan county, on the 14th instant, by A. M. Nesbitt, Esq., Mr. Alfred A. Miller to Miss Mary C. Hall.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Salisbury, on the night of the 20th instant, by Rev. R. G. Barrett, Mr. Moses Aaron Smith, to Miss Ellen Sophia Correll, all of Salisbury.

In the Chapel of Davidson College, by the Rev. Dr. Lacy, Rev. S. C. Alexander of Rowan county, to Miss Mary Holmes Browne, of Fayetteville.

At the same time and place, by Rev. E. F. Rockwell, Mr. N. Allison Clark, of Plainville, Conn., to Miss Hattie S. Rockwell, niece of the officiating minister.

Near Walnut Grove, on the 24th instant, by Wm. H. Jordan, Esq., Mr. John Wagoner to Miss Edney Watson, all of Orange county.

In Graham, Alamance county, on the 21st of May, by the Rev. A. G. Hughes, Mr. George A. Swift to Miss Rebecca J. Rotor.

DIED.

Near Leachburg, Johnston county, on the 22d instant, after a brief illness of nineteen hours, Mr. W. H. Oiston.

Near Leachburg, Johnston county, on the 26th instant, Mrs. Mary J. Johnson, wife of Gaston Johnson, Esq., leaving an affectionate husband, two little children and a number of friends to mourn her death.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE CITIZENS of Raleigh are invited to assemble in the City Hall, on Saturday, the 6th of June, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
may 30—4t. Mayor.

SMYTH, STONE & BANKS,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Importers & Dealers in Brandies, Gins, Wines, &c., &c.
THOS. SMYTH, H. J. STONE, R. R. BANKS, } PETERSBURG, Virginia.
my 30—1y.

SAVANNAH LOTTERY,
ON THE HAVANA PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.
ANDERSON & SON,
MANAGERS,
SUCCESSORS TO J. F. WINTER MANAGER.
Prizes Payable Without Deduction.
Capital Prize $60,000.
30,000 TICKETS.
Jasper County Academy.
LOTTERY,
By Authority of the State of Georgia.
CLASS V.
Draws June 15th, 1857, at St. Andrews' Hall, Savannah, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of W. R. Symons, Esq and J. M. Prentiss, Esq.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME:

1 Prize of			$60,000
1 do			20,000
1 do			10,000
1 do			5,000
1 do			4,000
1 do			2,000
3 prize of	1,000	are	3,000
5 do of	500	are	2,500
100 do of	100	are	10,000
100 do of	50	are	5,000
72 Approximation Prizes,		are	3,780
3000 prizes of $30		are	90,000
3286 Prizes amounting to			$202,860

Tickets $10—Halves, $5 00—Quarters, $2 50.
Small Scheme drawn every Saturday.
Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par.
Checks on New York remitted for prizes.
Address orders for tickets or Certificates of Packages of Tickets to
ANDERSON & SON, Managers,
Mason st Savannah, Ga.
☞ Persons holding Prize Tickets of J. F. Winter, Manager, will send them to us for payment.
my 30—1m.

STANDARD EDITIONS.—Irving's Works, 15 vols., White library sheep uniform, $6 75.
Waverly Novels, 12 vols., Abbotsford, ed., library sheep, $4 50.
Waverly Novels, 12 vols., Abbotsford, half English calf polished edges, &c., 12 vols.
Pepy's Diary and Correspondence, 4 vols., 8vo, library binding.
Cooper's Works, complete, 34 vols., 12mo., cloth uniform.
Kane's Arctic Expedition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, $5.
Works of Charles Lamb, 4 vols., 12mo., cloth.
Queens of England, by Agnes Strickland, 6 vols., crown 12mo., bound in library sheep.
Perry's Japan Expedition, 1 vol. 8vo, cloth, $5.
The Spectator, a new and beautiful edition, 8 vols. $6.
Boswell's Life of Johnson, 1 vol. 8vo.
Edgar A. Poe's Works, 2 vols. 12mo. cloth.
Notes Ambrosianae, 2 vols. 12mo. cloth $2.
Bancroft's United States, 6 vols. 8vo. cloth.
The Rambler, 4 vols. 12mo. fine paper, $2 25.
Works of Samuel Johnson, 2 vols. 8vo. library sheep.
Chamber's Paper for the People, Edinburg ed. 5 vols., 4to., $6 50.
Prescott's Philip Second, 2 vols. 8vo., library sheep.
Abbott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth $5, sheep $6, with many other standard works.
Any Books not on hand furnished at one week's notice.
R. P. RASH,
my 30 Petersburg, Va.