At Yaucewille, on the distribution of the nett Pri teds of the Public Lands; Reported by a friend for the Greensboro' Patriot, and which, before publication, were submitted to MR. GILMER, and adversed by him as a correct statement of his

He first read a report of the Commissioner the general land office, that the quantity of public is remaining yet to be sold, is 1,360,070,681.89 acres-in round numbers over thirteen hundred and sixty millions. He showed by a statistical calculation that North Carolina having 8 out of 234 representatives, would be entitled to receive as her share the nett proceed of more than fiftyeighs millions of acres; that the number of acres in the whole State of North Carolina, was, in round numbers, thirty-two millions, and that the share of North Carolina in this rich inheritance of the public lands, was twenty-six millions of acres more than all the lands in the whole State of North Carolina. To show still further the importance of this question, he showed that the share of each Congressional district, in the public lands, would be over seven millions of scres. He also shewed from the report of the Commissioner of the land. office that the whole cost to the government in surveying, keeping up the land offices, salaries of officers and expenses, all told, was less than seven and a half cent per acre, and that the share of North Caroline in the public lands-fifty-eight millions-at the moderate price of one dollar per were (which would be allowing the general government twenty-five cents per acre for selling) would in the end, bring into the Pressury of the amount to over seven millions of dollars.

payers and persons destrous to see equality and justice between the States and the burden of laying taxes for improvements, education and other nec ssarv public wants, removed, would look at and e mader of this great question with much interest and concern. With all fair-minded and considerate men, of all parties in the old States, indebted for improvements, and desirous of educating their children, it had become a question most imposing in its character and vital in its importance.

Mr. G. showed the terms on which North Carolina, Virginia, New York and Massachusetts anequed the lands to the General Government, went fully into the history of this question from Mr. Jefferson down, proving that a majority of all parties, until 1832, when Mr. Clay as Chairman of the committee on Manufactories, to whom the subject had been strangely referred, instead of the committee on public lands, made his report and bill, had favored distribution; that then and not before, did any serious opposition appear to a just and equal distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, or some just repartition of them among all the States; that up to this time, it was not seriously questioned, but that when the debt prowing out of the revolutionary war, was paid, for the payment and discharge of which these had been conveyed in part, to the United States Government,) there would be a distribution or repartition of said lands among all the tates. It was not seriously doubted or denied. but that the terms of the trust deeds, would be fairly and honestly carried out ; that is, to pay off the debts and liabilities they were conveyed to seare, then the costs of surveying and seiling, and distribute the nett balance fairly and rateably among the States; including the new as well as the old States, whose blood and treasure had pur-

Mr. G. insisted that had not the labor of investicating and reporting on this subject been imposed on Mr. Clay, to whose memory he paid a handbeen any serious opposition to distributing the procook of the public lands, after the purpose of the several trust doods by which they were coded, were satisfied, which has been done. In addition to the great and incalculable advantages, which distribution would be to North Carolina and the old States, he shewed that it was a long time before it was possible for trading politicians to make distribution in any degree a party question, -that it had never been fully effected. That in every instance, when in the House of Representatives, it had been brought to a direct vote before the immediare representatives of the people in Congress-ino matter what party was in power, their vote shewed that a very large majority of the people of the Union were in favor of this measure of distribution, which had up to this hour been delayed and defeated by political managers, who were now trying to deceive and trick the people by the cry that what they need, want, and had a right to have, has been delayed so long, that it has become an old question; well knowing the popular vengeance that awaits them, should the people of the old States unite, demand, and obtain the just rights so long deferred by treachery and deception. Mr. G. shewed that Mr. Clay's land bill passed

the House, then overwhelmingly Democratic, by a majority of 96 to 40, that only 5 votes were recorded against concurring in the Senate, and that it would have passed Congress in defiance of the executive veto, had it been sent back before the 10 days expired the time which the President had the right to keep the bill.

He then shewed that in Congress, and in the State Legislature of this State, the pretended opexition to distribution was that Mr. Clay's bill aid not do equal justice to all the States, that it gave too much per cent to the new States, that they were for equal distribution, giving the new States no additional advantage, on account of the increased value which their settlements among the public lands were presumed to give themthat they were better distribution men than Mr. Ciay and his friends. For proof of this, he refer red to Mr. Waugh's resolutions in the Assembly and other true and admitted documents. He in sisted that a very large portion of our Democratic friends are now, and have always been in favor of this great measure, but unfortunately had given their votes and influence to elect men, who have united their votes with those who have from time to time defeated them in this measure of relief Rad justice. He insisted that now, when politicians, were beginning to plead the statute of limitution-time upon their just demands; the people in the old States should forget all their former difference, and give a united voice for themselves, their own best interest, and just rights, before the people of the new Status, who understanding their interest heretofore have united against us, shall become sufficiently numerous and strong in power and influence as to get all the lands.

Mr. Gilmer read from the circular and speeches of such men as Dr. Montgomery of Orange, as good Democrats as any can or dare boast of being, that they were for distribution, and pledged themselves never to coase their exertions in this behalf ed himself highly gratified that the force of popuist feeling was bringing over many of the leading friends of the Democratic party. That nearly all the democratic candidates in this State were for distribution by way of depositing with the States, the surplus revenue of the U. S. Trensury-and others who heretofore have opposed distribution, are now saying that if the system of giving away the public hinds to the new States continues, then they are for distribution—a question in relation to which it is truly ridiculous to apply the word of." when Congress, to secure favor with the new States has already given to them upwards of one handred and fifty millions of acres for their improcements, asylums, universities, public buildings, hools, railroads, and companies, and not one acre or the value of one fere to any of the old States, except in the Deposit act of 1836, in which said favored new States had also in addition their full share. Then if the people of the old States. have not their eyes open to the necessity of union for distribution, pray when will they become alive

to their own best interest. Suppose, said Mr. G., North Carolina had been as fairly dealt with as the new States had been, especially the people of the State of Illinois, who say and report that they have already been benefirted to the extent of over thirty millions of dolpeople stand on the score of public improvements | turned the cake and went ahead." and taxes as compared with our present condition and prosperity. He declared that it was most astonishing that there could any longer be any division of opinion among the people of North Carclina on this subject. But he hoped the time was

at hand when the people of the old States would stitute for sweet oil. It has supplanted the use of onlie and with united voice demand their just rights, the only thing necessary to secure them. In connection with this subject. Mr. G. showed in concurring the imported olive oil wholly in that country. It is further stated that the soil and climate of the ney gives notice that he is about to publish a conclusively how squatter sovereignty, allen suffrage in the territories incorporated in the Kansas Kansas hill, operated against the interest, in-Notice the bill operated against the interest, in-fluence and power of the old States, and was hur-likely. Its cultivation would be remainerative.

Administration. He promises dignity, courtesy, and independence in the utterance of his senti-the axle and springs to move independently of the bed—an ingeniously devised arrangement.

Administration. He promises dignity, courtesy, the axle and springs to move independently of the bed—an ingeniously devised arrangement.

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rying on the power and number of the new States that alien suffrage permitted all who actually set-tied in the territories, to vote—whether they came from the States of the Union or any other part of the world; that the same chances for land, voting or holding office that are given to our own citizens, are also extended to foreigners; that foreigners in the old States were required to remain five years, show that they have been good citizens, well disposed towards our own government, and take the oath of allegiance, before they could vote and become citizens. Not so in the territories under the Kansas squatter sovereignty alien suffrage provision; that by this provision all who went to the territories, could vote as soon as they actually settled and declared their intention to become cit-

That the late policy of the Government, and of tice foreigners from all the world to come to this country, settle in the territories, (because then at once they are placed on equal footing with American citizens,) and to increase the wealth, power,

and number of the free States. Mr. Gilmer shewed from the Census that the natural increase of population in the Southern States was equal to the natural increase in the northern and north-western States,-that the free States in Congress had, in 1790, a majority of five members only, and now had a majority of 54 members, which would be increased in the next apportionment,-that the free States now had a slority of two in the Senate,-that according to the same ratio of increase of free States against the South, arising as the census shows alone from the millions of foreigners entired to this country. and induced to settle in the territories by reasons State, more than afty-eight millions-in , which of the superior and peculiar privileges given, if each Congressional district would be interested in they settle there, over what is given to them in the old States, the time is not far distant, when Mr. Gilmer insisted that however much it might | the States in interest against the old States, will he attempted to get round this question by calling he able not only to do with them as they please, it all a humbug, uninteresting, &c., yet all tax- but to strike from the constitution itself, the only guarantee the South has for her institution in the

In support of this view, he might have recounted by figures, the progress of the immigration to this country, since 1790, which is as follows:

From 1790 to 1810, twenty years, 1810 to 1820, ten years, 1820 to 1830. " 203.979 1830 to 1840 " " 1840 to 1850, " 1.521.850

Total, for the entire sixty years, From June 1st 1850, to December, 1851, the number of foreign immigrants arriving in this country, was In the year 1852. 368,000

In the year 1853, In the year 1854, the returns for the first six months, warrant the estimate for

the entire year of The aggregate for the 41 years after 1850 is 1,801,000 In fact, there is no limit to the rate of foreign immigration, induced by the policy of alien suffrage and the means of conveyance. According to this rate of known increase of foreigners to this country, the current decennial term of ten years from 1850 to 1860, will show the astonishing aggregate of over five millions of foreigners added to the population of this country in ten years, sufficient to increase the power, number and strength of the free States to some eight or ten more States. each having as many voters as the State of North Carolina can give.

Looking as honest, practical, sensible men, ask ed Mr. G. what do we deduce from these facts ?-The free States will send into any territory as many settlers as the slave States can, whether the ame be South or North of the Missouri line; then add to this population in the territories growing into States this enormous number of foreigners, ome and feeling tribute, there never would have South have in any of these territories? If territo- prayerfully for the great chance that is ever ed by the citizens of the States, then might the old States, and the Southern States too, expect fair play and justice. But when the citizens from the free States are backed by a body of foreigners from all parts of the world, what chance or prospect has the South in any territory hereafter to be formed into a State? None whatever; all who

can count or add figures, will see this at once. Mr. G. said he was glad to note that the South was heginning to see the effects and results of this foreign suffrage. And the turn which things are now taking in Kansas and which cannot be misunderstood, must open wide the eyes of the South as to the result of squatter sovereignity. He said he thanked our Senators, Messrs. Reid and Biggs, for their vote against the Minnesota bill in the last Congress, because it contained this terrible sting to the best interest of the old States, and specially to the best interests of the South-the pisonous sting of squatter sovereignity. Had all the Southern Senators been equally true to Southern interests, we might have had the glorious pro-

spects of having the domestic and social affairs of our territories regulated by the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, and were this done, and done in accordance with the provisons of the Federal Constitution-whether for or against us, we should not complain. Nonintervention without alien suffrage, is good and fair, but with it, as the example of Kansas shows, is had for us. Mr. Gilmer said the kind and proper treatment

of respectable foreigners who come among us, and the securing them in all their civil and religious rights, is one thing, and the policy of inducing them by the allurements of voting, holding office and becoming our equals and American citizens' as soon as they arrive in our territories, is another thing. He said the time once was when it was to the interest of this country to invite and persuade immigrants to settle with us. Then we needed numbers and strength. Now we need no such thing.-Our population in 1790 was estimated at three millions; now it is twenty-seven millions. In sixty or seventy years it has increased to nine times three millions. Without this mixed crowd of millions of all sorts of people coming from all quarters of the world, we may expect our present number of twenty seven millions to increase in the next sixty or seventy years nine-times twenty seven millions.

So that by the time the Government becomes as old again as it now is, judging from the past we may expect our own population nine times what it now is-at least two hundred and fifty millions of souls sufficient to need and use all our millions of public land, sold out gradually come to live among us from choice and not for office, and the net proceeds, divided among all the States, thereby making some compensation to the old States, for the loss they sustain by the drain of their population and money into the new States and territories.

A FAR WEST SANCTUM.

The Kansas correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, in a recent letter to that paper, thus describes the sanctum of the editor of the Weekly Herald, printed in Leavenworth (Kansas) City, at the time he made a visit :

It will not be amiss here to give you a sketch of the office as presented to the eye of a stranger from La. "A visit to the printing office afforded a rich treat. On entering the first room on the right hand three law shingles were on the door; on one side was a rich bed—French blankets, sheets, table cloths, shirts, cloaks and rugs, all together; on the wall hung hams, maps, venison, and rich engravings, onions, portraits and boots, on the embark for the United States. From England, floor were a side of bacon, carved to the bone. Taylor and his fellow-traveller. Braisted intendcorn and potatoes, stationery and books; on a ed to set out for a surmer tour in Norway, nice dressing case stood a wooden tray half full of dough, while crockery occupied the professional desk. In the room on the left-the sanctum-the housewife, cook and editor lived in glorious unity one person. He was seated on a stool, with a before him on a piece of plank, writing a igorous knock down to an article in the Kickapoo Pioneer, a paper of a rival city. The cooking stove was at his left, and tin kettles all around: the corn cake was a doin' and instead of scratchlars by their gifts of public lands. how would our ling his head for an idea, as editors often do, he

> THE POPPY .- A letter received at the Patent Office, from Germany, says the poppy is cultivated in Southern Germany to a large extent as a sub

LOOKING AND LEAPING.

It was a bitterly cold winter's evening, and our party nestled closer and closer round the blazing fire. No one felt inclined for reading ; we all declared we were by far too cozy for that : all seemed too happy to talk, or felt too much real joy at heart to laugh. So the question was start-ed, as we rubbed our hands before the fire, and gave a pretty little shudder now and then, "What tastes and inclinations, and ours proved no exception : so it was not till some time had elapsed that we all agreed in one thing, to submit our several plans to the patriarch of our circle, who had hitherto kept aloof from the discussion.

Mr. Simpson smiled at our appeal, and bent his dear old silvered head to listen to our suggestion those who professed to favor southern rights as one by one, they were urged on him by their through Alien Suffrage, was to persuade and engame of proverbs should be played, with this improvement, that the proverbs should furnish us for idle questions. Accordingly, preverbs and names were written on slips of card, and the great delight and, in some cases, relief: "Look before you leap" came forth with Mr. Simpson's name.— Never shall I forget the venerable old gentleman, as, raising his head, and collecting his thoughts for a minute, he began

"My dear young friends, it is strange that Providence has given me this little duty to-night?-Truly in my lifetime I have seen many a leap and some few looks. The pleasures of a green memory almost repay the other disadvantages of age and make one bless God for being one of his sheaves near harvest-time. Let us look into the subject a little"-mentally, I suppose, for our expositor took off his spectacles: "it seems to divide look and never leap; those who leap and never

"He who leaps before he looks often involutarily looks back after, and then, just in time to be too late, sees his own folly and feels its effects .-The rash and inconsiderate, if they have any feelings at all, are always habitual, and, what is worse useless penitents. The die is cast; they have taken an irrevocable step, and that without thought. It 114,000 is a sad sight to see a man grieving without hope for an event which a momentary glauce before hand might have obviated.

"Equally bad is the part of those who are for ome tremendous feat, thinking on some unheardof exploit, they spend life like Johnson's famou character, 'fearing to go forward lest he should go wrong.' Alas, for the instability and indecision o human nature! Leaping in this life, my friends, is quite as necessary as looking; we must:

'Act in the living present : Heart within, and God o'erhead.' Death will at length surprise these do-nothing and then they will see how worthless an existence of mere looking is. They have been the world' number, useless to themselves, and a stumblingblock in other people's way." "But the third set, Mr. Simpson? don't be so

ismal, please. "Well, the third set certainly does brighten the cture, which makes me regret the deeper that ere are not more of them. The man who looks carefully, deliberately, and, above all, conscientiously before he leaps, will preserve himself from numerous troubles, and will afford a valuable example to the world around him. I do not refer to a mere worldly-wise glance about him, but to the habit of weighing his future actions by the only standard of right-God's will revealed. That man who ponders the influence, for good or evil. of his doings, and invokes his Maker's blessing upon them, will spend a happy life; and when called to take a solemn look at the dread leap of all entitled to vote, he asked what chance will the death before him-when preparing earnestly and ending, guided by God's good's Spirit, he can not but experince a safe and happy transition into the eternal world.

> "Our proverb recommends a medium course between rashness and over-caution. It pictures neither the character of the man who rushes at a chasm, and desperately flings himself over or down it; nor yet him who swings his body to and fro on the brink, who ponders and intends, intends and ponders, till the curtain of night falls, and he finds himself not an inch nearer his destination than he was at sunrise; but it pictures the man who looks thoughtfully, measures distance and force, and leaps with a brave heart and steady eve. "Remember, my friends, the leaping ; but above all things, never forget the looking."

A LESSON TO A SCOLDING MOTHER A little girl who had witnessed the perplexity of her mother on a certain occasion when her fortitude gave way under severe trial, said

" Mother, does God ever fret or scold?" The query was so-abrupt and startling it arrested the mother's attention almost with a shock. "Why Lizzie, what makes you ask that ques

"Why, God is good-you know you used to call him the Good Man, when I was little-and I should like to know if he ever scolded." No. child. no.

Well, I am glad he don't, for scolding always makes me feel so bad, even if it is not me in fault I don't think I could love God much if he scold-

The mother felt rebuked before her simple child. Never had she heard so forcible a lecture on the exils of scolding. The words of Lizze sank deep in her heart, and she turned away from the innocent face of her little one to hide the tears that gathered in her eyes. Children are quick observers; and Lizzie seeing the effect of her words, hastened to inquire :

"Why do you cry, mother? Was it naughty for me to ask so many questions ?" "No, love, it was all right. I was only think ing how bad I had been to scold so much, when my girl could hear and be troubled by it?" O, no, mamma, you are not bad : you are a good mamma; only I wish there were not so many bad things to make you fret and talk like you did just now. It makes me feel away from you so far, as if I could not come near you, as I can when you smile and are kind; and O, I sometimes fear I shall be put off so far, I never can

get back again." "O, Lizzie, don't say that," said the mother, unable to repress the tears that had been strugfrom time to time at low prices to the citizens of gling in her eyes. The child wondered what could the States, and the better classes of foreigners, who so affect its parent, but instinctively feeling it was a case requiring sympathy, she reached up and aid her little arms about her mother's neck and whispered "Man.ma, dear, do I make you cry? Do you

ove me?" "O, yes, love you more than I can tell," replied the parent, clasping the child to her bosom -And I will try never to scold again before my ittle sensitive girl." "O. I am so glad. I can get so near to you

when you don't scold; and do you know mother, want to love you so much." This was an effectual lesson, and the mother felt the force of that passage of Scripture "Out of the mouths of babes have I ordained strength." She never scolded again.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S SAXON BRIDE.-Bayard Taylor, who, since his return from Lapland, has been sojourning in the town of Gotha-the capital of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha-left there on the 9th ult... in company with his two sisters and a younger brother, for England, where the latter were to Taylor and his fellow-traveller, Braisted, intendwhence they would return in the autumn to Gotha, and after wintering there, proceed to Moscow, Southern Russia, the Caucasus and the Crimea .-From this tour the travellers will again return to Gotha, to which place Bayard Taylor is now attracted by an attachment stronger than the ties of friendship which have hitherto drawn him thith-He is, in fact, betrothed to a daughter of the astronomer Hansen. Nothing is said about the personal appearance of Taylor's intended bride; but as she is a native of Saxony, a country pro- lady.

verbial for its fair women, we may presume she is -"Sachsen, Wo die schenen Mædchen wachsen."

A LIFE OF ADVENTURE. The New York Times thus sketches a portrait of one of the most prominent members of General

"Gen. Roberdo Chatham Wheat is probably

When war was declared with Mexico, he enlisted in the U.S army, as a captain of dragoons, and shall we do?" A mixed party of old and young, served throughout the campaign. When his regvolunteered again with his command, and went close of the war, he was mentioned by Gen. Scott in his report to Congress, in terms of high favor. He was subsequently admitted to the bar at New Orleans, but immediately afterwards joined the Cuban expedition under Lopez, with the Louisiana regiment., When that failed, ne returned. In 1852, he was wounded at Cardenas, while with Caravajal, in the revolution in Northern Mexico, confiding constituency, and as the presiding offiand was also wounded at Matamoras, at Carnivo matter for useful and entertaining talk rather than, and at Camargo. In 1852, he was again invited to Mexico, by President Comonfort, to command a fortune by his industry, and the methodical purhis artillery. Accepting the invitation, he was made Brigadier General in the Mexican army .-During the time he remained, he was Military Governor of Vera Cruz, and had command of the army and fleet. He was in command when the castle of San Juan de Ulloa was taken from the do hereby order the following resolutions to be reinsurgents. In August 1856, he resigned the corded on the books of their Secretary, and to be Mexican service, to join Gen. Walker in Nicaragua. Leaving this city in December of that year. he arrived in the harbor of San Juan del Norte a few days after the river San Juan had been taken by the Costa Ricans. Finding that he could not reach Gen. Walker, and that there was a party under Col. Lockridge, on Punta Arenas, preparing to force the river, he immediately offered himself mankind into three classes - those who continually as a volunteer, to do anything for the advancement of the cause. A soldier of his experience look; and the few who look well and often before | was a great acquisition to the little force; and he was immediately offered the command of the Artillery, which he accepted. He superintended the mounting of the guns, and after the little army had been reinforced by the party under Col. Titus and Capt. Farnham, commanded the artillery at the taking of Cody's Point and Scrapiqui. In both fights his experience and courage commanded the admiration of all. When the delay of Col. Lockridge, and the peculiar retreat of Col. Titus from before Castillo, had dispirited the men, they were not backward in expressing the opinion that, with Gen. Wheat as commander-in-chief. ver looking, but never leaping. Going to perform and Col. Anderson to lead them on, the plan of operations would have been different and the fall of San Carlos sure. This opinion was not, by any means, confined to the ranks. When success became impossible on the river, Gen. Wheat returned with the others to Greytown. He was on the N. J. Scott when the boiler exploded, and was blown into the river. As soon as he rose to the surface, he, as is his custom, did not wait to ask himself whether he was seriously injured, but grasning the first of his comrades that came within his reach, swam with him to shore. It proved to be young Coghlin, of Philadelphia, who was a Lieutenant, and as brave as any man in the army. But, poor fellow, he was dead. After aiding with the utmost of his power, he went down with the others to Greyiown, and after making every effort to join Gen. Walker on the other side, without succeeding, finally returned to this city, where he is at present. When in the United States Army, Gen. Wheat was considered the finest looking man in it, and is also a man of undoubted courage. He is now a man of noble presence, and his subsequent experience has enlarged his military knowledge, and fixed the fact that the original idea of his bravery was not exaggerated. In case another expedition to Nicaragua should not be organized for some time we have been informed that he will remain in the city and commence the

MR. MARCY'S LAST PORTRAIT. Mr. Marcy appears to have died from disease of the heart. He was not of an apoplectic habit, and the suddenness of his death-the heart ceasing to beat, while he was lying on his couch reading a book, which dropped upon his breast as he expired -together with the naturalness of his expression and absence of distortion in his features, countenances this supposition. Although it was not generally known that he was subject to heart disease. Mr. Marcy on one occasion, during his last visit to this city, evinced in an unmistakeable manner the symptoms of the fatal disease. While having his protograph taken by Brady, he was requested by the artist to stand, in order, we suppose, to corres pond with most of the other portraits of eminent men in the gallery. Mr. Marcy, however, attempted it in vain, the palpitation of his heart requiring him either to sit or move about. His resteness was so noticeable in the effort of standing or his picture, that he was finally taken sitting in his chair-a posture rather more familiar to the old man of late years than any other. At all events, the likeness itself, which is the last ever taken of the great statesman, is perfect. His garments are a little more glossy and fresh than in the original, but the face, the features, and what Shakspeare called the "visage of his mind" is there.— The shrewd, wise half-smile with which, when in a jocose and amiable mood, he would at once please and baffle those of his friends who tried to know more of his mind than he chose to reveal-an expression which sent the quidnunes of Washington inpty, but not wholly dissatisfied, away-is here caught, and perpetuated with a grace almost beyoud the reach of art .- New York Post.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN THE INDIANA STATE Prison.—The celebration of Independence Day by convicts in a penitentiary may be considered as an anomaly. Such an event actually occurred in the State prison of Indiana at Jeffersonville, last Saturday. The prisoners were granted holiday, and in the morning an address was delivered by Dr. Meuse, convicted for life, having committed murder. His speech is said to have been an exceedingly creditable production, abounding in good advice to his fellow-convicts. A tumptuous dinner was served up under the supervision of Mrs. Miller, the lady of the warden. After dinner a dance came off in one of the large halls, and foot aces were run in the yard. The celebration was closed by an oration by I. T. Crawford, radiant with star-spangled banner notions, and flights of rhetoric about the land of the free. A choir of prisoners sung "My own, my native land," and the religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Runcle, the moral instructor.

TAKING OUT AN EYE TO MEND IT .- The Leipic Journal of Literature, Science and Art, publishes an account of the wonderful discoveries of Dr. Graeff to diseases of the eye, and the wonder-ful cures he performs. He has found the bail of the eye to be transparent, and by a curious instrument, examines minutely the interior, takes it out and performs any necessary surgical operation. and replaces it without injury to its appearance or vision. A young girl had long been afflicted with excruciating pain in the left eye, the cause of which the most learned could not understand. Dr. Graeff found in the centre of the ball a little worm which he removed, and restored the poor creature immediately to health and perfect sight. His office is thronged all day by the poor, praying for relief. One is almost reminded of the miracles of the Son of Man, in reading the cures he makes.

AN INCIDENT .- At a ball recently given by Sir Benjamin Hall, in honor of the Duke of Cambridge, the balcony of his house facing the Hyde Park was transformed into an illuminated rose bower, and a crowd was assembled in Park lane to listen to the music and to admire the pretty effect of the illumination. A young lady, niece to the right honorable Baronet, stepped on the balcony to inhale the fresh air, when suddenly her head dress took fire, and in a moment she was involved in a sheet of flames. A shout rose from the crowd seeing it from the street, and unable to give any assistance. Fortunately, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, stood near to her, and with all the self-possession of a novel writer, he put his hat on the burning, head of the lady, and divesting himself coolly of his dress coat, he enveloped her with it. thus at once extinguishing the fire and saving the

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR CARRIAGES .- Two sets of plate spring are connected with the axles of

Walker's staff:

[COMMUNICATED.] At a meeting of the Directors of the Roanol Navigation Company, held at Danville on the 20th day of May, 1857, the deepest regret was manife-ted by every member of the B.ard, at the loss of their late colleague, Col. ANDREW JOYNER. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board, and had been connected with the Commost prominent. He was born in 1826, in Alexandria, Va., and was educated in Nashville, Tenn. pany, first, as Treasurer and Secretary, and then as Director, for more than thirty years. Every successive Board throughout this long period entertained the most unshaken confidence in his inon with Gen. Scott to the city of Mexico. At the tegrity, his judgment and his zeal. No company ever had a more faithful officer, and no officer ever enjoyed, to a fuller and greater extent the confidence of his employers. His loss to his native State, North Carolina, is a great one, and one which is widely felt. As a magistrate, he was active, faithful and honest; as a member of the Senate of his State, his services were appreciated by a cer of that body, he reflected eredit on his colleagues and honor on his State. He accumulated suit of his business, and counting over his gains his children will find no "dirty shilling" in all his

As a testimony of the sense of the Board of Di rectors of the Roanoke Navigation Company, they published in the newspapers of Raleigh and Peters-

1st. Resolved. That this Board would be unine to the memory of the late ANDREW JOYNER and do violence to their own feelings, were they to refrain from a public expression of their sens of the great loss sustained by the Roanoke Navi gation Company, and the community at large, is the death of one whom as a citizen they esteemed as a patriot they honored, and as a friend they

2nd. Resolved, That to find his equal in the cardinal points of integrity, intelligence and usefulness, it would require the most diligent search among his cotemporaries, while to find his superior, investigation must go back to another and

better age. 3rd. Resolved. That the life of Col. JOYNER illustrates, for the encouragement of those who have not in early youth the advantages of fortune and friends, how high an individual may rise in public esteem, and in social position, by the force of industry and energy, when directed by strong common sense and unflinching integrity; while his end, calm, peaceful and serene, illustrates in a manner no less striking, that death does lose its sting, under the application of the balm, of a christian's faith and a christian's hope.

4th. Resolved, That while this Board would not under ordinary circumstances, intrude a public condolence on the privacy of such grief as must wring the bosom of Mrs. Joyner, yet they felt for her husband living so sincere a regard, and entertain for his memory so true a veneration, that they hope to be indulged in the melancholy pleasure of mingling their tears with hers, and entering with her into a companionship of grief.
SAM'L PANNELL, Pres't.

CHAS. H. CABANISS, Sec'y.

THE CROPS.

The New York Journal of Commerce precede long detailed record of the state of the crops in the United States by the following :

"A general survey of the country, with refer ence to its agricultural prospects for the current year, authorises the most cheering expectations. The wheat crop, especially, is in a most flourishing condition, and in a large portion of the southern States it is already secured. The harvest is nearly completed in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Misssissippi, and a large portion of Virginia and Tennessee. The breadth of land sown with this grain in the principal wheat States exceeds that of last year. Reports report ing the other small cereals are almost as favorable. Corn is backward, and has been injured to some extent by excessive rains. From the middle States accounts are more variable; but it is reasonable to expect, at least, a fair average yield. The great Western wheat harvest, though rather late, will generally commence about the middle of the present month. Winter wheat was killed to a great extent in the Northern portions of Illinois, Ohio, and more or less throughout Iowa and Wisconsin. The ground having been replanted with spring wheat, the quality of much of this grain from these districts will be inferior. Little danger is now apprehended from either excessive rain or insects. In the Eastern States crops of English grain are believed to be as good as unsual although backward, particularly Indian corn.-The latter, with more favorable weather, will be an average crop. Potatoes and the coarse escu-lents will be abundant. Fruit, too, promises a large yield, except in some limited localities."

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.-The Crescent City Iowa) Oracle, of the 26th ult., says:

On Wednesday last, our sanctum was unceremoniously entered by a dozen stalwart Indians who greeted us with a "Johnson cuggy how," How are you, friend Johnson.) Our surprise was ndeed great, to find among the number one old Omaha Indian friend "Chief Yellow-Smoke." whom we thought had gone to "the better hunting

A rumor reached us last winter that this good old Chief with all his family and his whole lodge, had frozen to death near their settlement at the Black-bird Hills in Nebraska, and we thus recorded his (supposed) sad fate. Yellow Smoke was chief of the delegation which accompanied us to Washington in the winter of 51 and 52, when the foundation and preliminaries for the treaty of purchase of their lands was made.

The old Chief had three heavy silver medals presented him by the Government at different times for his constant honesty and many virtues. The poor old fellow looked sad, and told us, through an interpreter, that most of his relatives had gone to the Great Hunting Ground-that he was poor and unfortunate; his ponies had all died last winter. His tribe is fast becoming less, and in a few years but a few will remain of the once powerful and numerous tribe of "Mahaws" that ived and flourished throughout this region 50 years ago. The Ohamas never raised their arms against the white race, but have ever been their friends and are still the most peaceable and quiet tribe in the west.

BEAUTIPUL, AND, WE CAN READILY BELIEVE TRUE.—Who doubts that birds love? Here is evidence from the National Intelligencer:

"A gentleman observed in a thicket of bushes near his dwelling, a collection of brown thrushes, who for several days attracted his attention by their loud cries and strange movements. At last curiosity was so much excited that he determined to see if he could ascertain the cause of the excitement among them. On examining the bushes he found a female thrush, whose wing was caught in such a way that she could not escape. Near by was her nest, containing several half grown birds. On retiring a little distance, a com-pany of thrushes appeared with worms and other nsects in their mouths, which they gave first to the mother then to her young, she in the mean-while cheering them in their labor of love with a song of gratitude. After watching the interesting scene until curiosity was satisfied the gentle man relieved the poor bird, when she flew to her nest with a grateful song to her deliverer, and her charitable neighbors dispersed to their usual abodes, singing as they went a song of praise.

A NOTHER SOUTHERN CONVENTION .- The Mayor and Corporate authorities of the town of Knoxville. Tennessee, have notified the delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention, which is to meet there on the 10th of August next, that the hospitalities of the city and the people will be freely accorded to the delegates and isiters on that occasion. They also hope to obtain for the delegates accommodations from the railroad companies equally as liberal as those extended to the delegates to the Savannah Conven-

An Amusing incident occurred recently in rethe carriage, near the ends of the axles. Those gard to Powers' Fisher Boy. A gentleman who "Saxony, where the pretty maidens grow," says belonging to the front wheels are attached to a set a high value on his copy of this graceful work, bed, by means of a ball and socket joint; by before embarking for Europe, had it carefully which method the body of the vehicle is not sub-

[From the Baltimore Clipper.] THE GRAVE OF LILLY DALE BY JAMES P. KILBOURNE. Where in youth she loved to play, And our souls are sad while her's is free.

We laid her to rest 'neath the old chesnut tree, And from us she has passed away. Chorus-O Lilly, sweet Lilly, My own dear Lilly Dale, The flowers that bloom on yonder vale Smiled once on Lilly Dale. She was her father's only pride,

Her mother's proudest love, And they only wish to be by her side, In the bright, bright realms above. Chorus-O Lilly, sweet Lilly, &c. I loved her true, with all my heart, And she loved me in return, But the time it came, when we should part,

Never more to meet again. Chorus-O Lilly, sweet Lilly, &c Where'er on this wild earth I roam, Some other joy to find, I think of the little green spot at home, In the vale I have left behind.

Chorus-O Lilly, sweet Lilly, &c A sale of \$10,000 worth of tobacco was made at Petersburg, Va., one day last week

TORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMD AND THE BLIND. Raleigh, N. C .- Session of 1857-'58.

Board of Directors: WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D., President. A. M. LEWIS, S. H. YOUNG, J. C. PALMER. W. W. VASS, D. G. FOWLE.

Officers of the Institution. WM. D. COOKE, A. M., Principal. JAS. A. WADDELL, M. D., Vice-Principal. Teachers in the Deaf and Dumb Department : GEORE E. KETCHAM, CHARLES M. GROW. Teachers in the Blind Department :

J. A. WADDELL, M. D., MRS. S. C. WADDELL, Miss M. E. Cooke. MRS. L. E. GROW, Matron, MRS. S. LITTLE, Housek'r

S. LITTLE, Steward. The next ecssion of this Institution will come on the first Monday of September. Any intelligent and healthy white resident of the State, between the ages of 8 and 20, whether Deaf and Dumb or Blind, may, if the means of education are wanting, be admitted to the school free of charge. The terms for others may be learned from the Principal. Such pupils as are capable of decided improvement, are not only instructed in the ordinary branches of a common education, but receive such accomplishments as may best fit them for success in life. Music, drawing, needle-work, beadwork, and suitable handicraft arts will form a consider ble part of the course through which they pass. Careful attention will be paid to their religious, moral, and physical improvement, and every effort will be made. their highest welfare. Pupils should by all means enter early in September. For any information in regard to the Institution, address, WM. D. COOKE, Principal,

Raleigh, N. C. The following papers copy weekly for four weeks: Journal and Herald, Wilmington; Tribune, Goldsboro; Pioneer, Elizabeth City; Argus, Fayetterille; Democrat, Charlotte; Watchman, Salisbury Patriot, Greensboro'; News, Asheville.

BELFORD PREPARATORY AND POLYTECHNIC ACADEMY.—The Fall session this Institution will commence on the first Monday n July.

In addition to the usual preparatory course, a MILITARY DEPARTMENT has been established, for which no extra charge will be made, and which will not interfere in the least with the regular studies of the Every assistance that the increasing patronage of the School may require, shall be secured.

This Institution is situated in Franklin County, 14 niles east of Louisburg, in a healthy, moral, and intelligent neighborhood. TERMS:

Tuition, per session, in English, branches, \$10
"Latin, Greek, &c., 15
Board can be had at \$8 per month, including wash-Any person desiring further information will please address the Principal, or Dr. G. Sills, at Castalia, N. C. GEO. W. ARRINGTON, Principal.

TONES' SULPHUR AND CHALVRE-ATE SPRINGS, WARREN COUNTY, N. C .-These Springs are situated in a healthful and pleasant section of country, 10 miles from Warrenton, and 13 miles from Henderson, at each of which places backs may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, as tested by an exerience of eighteen years, and the accommodations, n all respects, good. The establishment will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th day of June,

For Board, per month, " " day, " week, 10 00 For children and servants, half-price. A daily mail will be brought to the Spring through-

jy 8-w2m TALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY IN OXFORD, FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers or sale the well known establishment known as the Oxford Hotel," immediately opposite the Court

House. Its eligibility of situation, and custom deriv-ed from visitors to the beautiful village of Oxford render this Hotel desirable property for any one wishing to keep a public House. Bids for the above named property will be received until the 24th of June, and if not disposed of previous to that time it will be offered at public auction on most liberal terms.

R. N. HERNDON.

Oxford, my 9-wije24 CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions

May Term, 1857. Ordered that the Clerk of this Court advertise in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, notifying all magistrates of the County of Wake to appear at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of August next, for the purpose of taking into consideration whether or not it is expedient to make certain repairs to the Court House, and transacting other important business of the County.
Witness, Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of our said at office, the 3d Monday of May, A. D. 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBER, NOW MAKING arrangements to remove to the country, offers is houses and lots in the town of Hillsboro' for sale. cultivation attached to the premises. The dwelling is large and commodious, and is surrounded with every necessary out building. There is, also, on the lots well of first rate water, a good Office, Green house and Ice house, situated in the most pleasant part of the village, and convenient to all the churches and schools.

For terms, &c., apply to O. H. LONG.

COUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY ORANGE CO., N. C. The Fall Session will begin July 9th. Students coming by railroad will find hacks at Durham's or Hillsboro' station on the N. C. Central Railroad. Students ought to be present at the eginning of the Session. For circulars, catalogues, arms, etc., address the Principal.

JOSEPH H. SPEED,

South Lowell, Orange Co., N. C. CAVE YOUR MONEY!-- ECONOMY IS wealth, and we encourage the practice of it, by selling well made Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods at a great saving in prices.
Our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, which we have made up expressly for this market, is now large and desirable; to which additions are being made the constant reception of new Goods—and we edge ourselves to make it to the interest of purchas-

ers to buy of SCHLOSS, BRO. & CO.
We also keep for sale a large assortment of Hats,
Caps, Shoes, Boots and Gaiters.
ap 15—3mw. TO NAPP OF REEDS MALE ACADEMY. The next session of this Institution will open on Monday the 6th day of July next, under the instruction of Mr. JNO DEVIN, Principal, who is recommended by the Faculty of Wake Forest College as being thorough ly qualified to teach a preparatory School. Tuition as heretofore—liberal. Board \$7 50 per month. For heretofore liberal. Board \$7 50 further particulars address the subs

Granville County, N. C. A. M. VEASEY, BEEDE & MENDENHALL, LAND AGENTS, Minneapolis, Minnesota, will select and enter Government Lands, locate Land Warrants, pay Taxes, and transact a general real estate business in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsia, make collections at current rates of exchange, &c.

REFERENCES: Gov. Bragg, Ex-Gov. Morehead, Maj. Walter Gwynn, Ex-Gov. Graham.

WANTED .--- A young man as Salesman, and who writes a good hand, in a first class estabshment in this city; good reference required. Ap-dication either personally or by letter to be made at jy 1, w3w. | jo 20

PASHREE GREAT LIGHTS !-- MANKIND L have long been engulphed in darkness, as regards to true means of securing health,—ridding the human body from disease, and preserving life. The sick, under the fallacious treatment of the regular faculty, are subject to a continued practice of probabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing certain or fixed in the treatment of the sick either in the old or new school

Dr. Radway has succeeded in producing three rem. edies-known to the world as Radway's Ready Relief. Renovating Resolvent, and Regulators. These remedies are not only established facts inasmuch as they have never yet failed in their special or combined efficacy in producing fruitful and beachcial resultsbut, they are facts establishing a science-us they have in all cases, "when tried" succeeded in restoring to health-and ridding the body from disease after all other medical treatment had failed—and the most skil-ful physicians had given up the sick as beyond the power of human means to cure—and pronounced the dreadful mandate—incurable. Radway's Remedies are therefore fixed facts in the

archives of medical science—they have been "often tried-"never denied"-and are ready "to be tried again." FIRST GREAT LIGHT!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. As a Special Remedy is to be used in all cases where the human body is seized with the torturing pangs or paroxysms of pain-no matter what the cause of the pain may be, or where it may be located-an applica tion of the Ready Relief, either internally as a drink or externally as an alleviator, will in a few minutes re store the afflicted body to ease and comfort. In all cases of Bowel Disorders, Dysentery, Cholerr Bloody Flux, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, and

other Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism.

Sprain Strains, Tooth Ache, Burns, Scalds, Wounds,

Shot Wounds, Bruises, Cuts, Poisoning either by the

bites or stings of reptiles, insects, or vegetable or min-eral poisoning by accident—in all cases and under all circumstances where the human system is turtured by Pain, Radway's Ready Relief can be relied upon as a quick, safe and certain remedy.

In cases of Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Ship Fever, Yellow Fever, Fever Ague, Scarlet Fever, and all Mangnant Fevers, Small Pox, Measles, Pneumonia, Radway's Ready Relief used in connection with Radway's Regulators, will cure the positively sick, afflicted with these disorders, and protect the sys-

tem against sudden attacks when either of these mu lignant diseases prevail. SECOND GREAT LIGHT.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS. The discovery of these wonderful pills establishes a new era in purgation and a new principle in the science of medicine. In taking these pills no griping pains or sickness of stomach is experienced; they operate naturally, leaving the bowels, liver and other organiin a natural and healthy condition. They insure those who take them a good appetite and

healthy digestion. Each pill that is taken gives new life to the blood ! they purify it, take from it all impure deposits, and equalize its circulation. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators will entirely remove all distressing symptoms of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervousness, indigection, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Melancholy, and will cure all organic diseases, either in man or woman. Ladies

troubled with irregularities or weakening discharges, may rely upon a prompt cure and regular periods if Radway's Regulators are taken. Every dose of Radway's Regulators that is taken instils new strength within the body of the weak, feeble and infirm. All who take them are delighted with the happy change they experience in a few hours.-The disspirited and melancholy feel joyous and happy; the sick and debilitated, strong and vigorous. THIRD GREAT LIGHT.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Cures Humars, Salt Rhoum, Scrofula, Ulcers, Nodes, Tumors, Fever Sores, Skin Eruptions, Blotches, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Gout, Dropsy, Syphilis, Con-sumption, Apoplery, etc., and all chronic diseases, either inherited by hereditary transmission or inoculated exposure or otherwise. There is no remedy in the world that will work such

niraculous cures in old diseases as Radway's Resolvent. It changes the whole human body-reproduces new and healthy blood.

Bleeding from the lungs—Radway's Renova solvent will, in a few minutes, check Hemor rhage from the lungs or throat. In cases where the patient coughs up clots of blood or pus streaked with blood, Radway's Resolvent will soon remove the diff.

Sarah Hammond of 138, east thirty-second street, had a bad cough for two years, she coughed up sometimes half a pint of blood during the night. She was cured in seven days by the Relief and Resolvent. by Radway's Relief. Mr. T. H. Kilgo, a merchant of high standing in Dahlonega, Ga., says: "That a gen-tleman who for 21 years, had been afflicted with a sore leg, that resisted every kind of treatment, was effectually cured in three weeks by Radway's Ready Relief,

Resolvent and Regulators. THE THREE GREAT LIGHTS. RADWAY'S RELIEF-REGULATORS-RESOLVENT. In all constitutional diseases, and where the constitution is broken down, or the body in a rapid state of deeny, or the system inoculated with the virus of disage, either by the violation of the laws of health, inemperance, excess and indulgence of the passions, or hereditary transmission as in cases of Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Fits, and other heir looms, which a long line of ancestry has so bountifully and richly bestowed on posterity, as a memento of the past, at the cost of the suffering inheritors. These Remedies, in their trinitary capacity, possess a curative power that no disease can withstand; their cam-bined effect will eradicate from the living body every particle of diseased matter, renovate the whole system with health; heal the unsound, decaying lungs, or other organs, cleanse and purify the unclean from all

To the disabled wayfarer, who is crippled with in armities-we invite you "to try" these Remedies. We will vouch for their efficacy.

With many hundreds of others who have withe and felt the effect of "Three Great Lights," and as they rule and govern those bodies which they are desfined by the Almighty Power, so these three remedies

stand as Rulers, Conquerors and Grand Masters of all The R. R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists, Mer chants, and Storekeepers. RADWAY & CO., 162 Fulton Street, N. Y.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH, DAILY SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY .- The urgen SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH.

It will appear about the 3d of July next, will be printed with new type, will contain twenty-eight columns of reading matter, in size and proportions will resemble the Weekly Dispatch. The subscription will be only Two Dollars Per Annum in Advance. It will contain all the news of the day :- Political, Do mestic, Foreign, Miscellaneous and Commercial-to-gether with Editorials and entertaining Literature. Especial attention will be paid to the markets, which will be regularly and accurately reported. It will be in-

deed a Newspaper in the most comprehensive sense: presenting intelligible narratives of everything that transpires, and communicating promptly and succinct-ly all kinds of information appropriate to the News-There are only semi-weekly mails in many parts of the State, and this semi-weekly edition of the Dispatch meets the wants of the people supplied by those mails.

Every branch of the paper is entrusted to capable gentlemen, and the Daily and Weekly Dispatch are eximples of the enterprise with which it will be sustained Those who want the Semi-Weekly Disps ch will please send in their orders at once, so that their subscriptions may begin with the first number. Address

the undersigned.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates; and as the Semi-Weekly edition will no doubt be widely circulated, it will be an advantageous medium for com Both the Daily and the Weekly, as well as the Semi-Weekly Dispatch, will soon be greatly improved, and the three papers will be sent to subscribers at the following

Low Rates: Daily Dispatch, Semi-Weekly Dispatch,

Weekly Dispatch,

Always in Advance.

There are no cheaper journals in the Union, and neither labor nor expense will be spared to make them among the best newspapers of the day.

J. A. COWARDIN.

OXFORD DRUG STORE.---WHOLE-SALE AND RETAIL.—We are daily receiving and have on hand, a very large supply of Drugs, Med-icines, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Spirits Turpentine, Lin-seed Oil, Varnishes, Glass, all sizes, Perfumery, White Lead, a very heavy supply of Quinine, a large lot of School and Miscellaneous Books, Cap and Letter Pa-per, Patent Medicines, Confectionaries and Fruits, Pure Wines and Brandies, 500 lbs. Fresh Candies, 18 doz. Barclay's Porter, qts and pts, 2 gross Citrato Magnesia. A fine lot of Kip Skins and Russell Leati-er, Garden and Field Seeds, and various remedies for

Summer complaints: We buy for cash and offer goods very low, and warrant them to be as represented. The public will always find the general variety usually kept by Stores of the same kind, and prices to correspond with the arti-

Our friends of Granville will please accept our thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed. Oxford, July 1—wet R. J. MITCHELL 4. CO. TORTH CAROLINA HAY .-- TO CLOSE consignment, I will dispose of a small lot of prime crop, at reduced price.

JAMES M. TOWLES.