# The Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1859.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION. We understand that Linn B. Sanders, Esq. has announced himself a candidate for Congress

We are requested to state that the two candi-(Friday) evening, at the Court House. "ACQUISITION OF CUBA."

This is the title of a pampblet of a dozes pages which has been circulated through Raleigh, and which is designed as a defence of Mr. L. O'B. Branch's advocacy of the Thirty Million Bill. This pamphlet was not printed in Raleigh, although the Standard office, a Democratic establishment, is ready to do such work. This looks somewhat queer, but so many queer things happen now a days among the Democracy that we should not be surprised even that a Democratic candidate for Congress living, in Raleigh, should have sent all the way to Washington City to have a pamphlet, vindicating his conduct, printed, when almost next door to him there is a printing office whence issues a paper, long recognized as the Democratic organ of North Carolins, and a paper, too, which has at the head of its editorial columns these words.

## "For Congress: HON, L. O'B. BRANCH."

This pamphlet is made up mainly of Mr. Branch's letter of acceptance, and articles taken from the editorial columns of the Democratic Press, most, if not all of which, we shrewdly suspect Mr. Branch of either contributing himself, or procuring them to be contributed by others, under his supervision.

Mr. Branch, or the pamphlet, quotes the Three Million Bill under which we acquired (Cuba.) Mexican Territory, and the bills by which we acquired Louisiana and Florida, as Democratic precedents for his Bill for the acquithese bills forms a precedent for Mr. B.'s subject." And well may the people ask,

Thirty Million Bill. In the Three Million Bill, though the mode of proceeding was the same as that proposed by the Thirty Million Bill, there happens to be this, not very small, difference between them : the latter proposes to place in the hands of the President just ten times as much money as the former, and while a President might be entrusted, under the circumstances which existed when the bill for the acquisition of Mexican Territory was passed, with Three Million of Dollars, it by no means constitutes a precedent for entrusting him, under the circumstances which now exist, with Thirty Millions for the acquisition of Cuba. Never did there exist two cases more thoroughly and substantially dissimilar than these. When the Three tion to the power of precedent and as a proof Million Bill was brought forward, we had of it, point to Mr. Branch's attempt to manuabsolutely conquered Mexico, and had her facture precedents, behind which he might at our feet in a position which enabled us to entrench himself and his abominable Thirty dictate terms to her, and Congress had every assurance that the Three Millions would buy pass, and there will be no lack of a precedent and pay for what we wanted. Will Mr. Branch, or anybody else, assert that Spain stands now in the relation to us that Mexico occupied in 1847? If he is as well informed have other objects which they will think, or as a member of Congress ought to be, Mr. Branch knows that Spain occupies now a re- acquisition of Cuba, and they will plead in lation to us precisely the reverse of that held by Mexico in 1847. He knows that Spain is cedent, and according to Mr. Branch's reaan unconquered country, and an independent empire, holding possessions which cannot be for asking Thirty Million, but ten or fifteen wrested from her without an outrage upon times Thirty Million; or, in other words, for the law of nations, and which can only be an object so sought, a President may ask, on obtained from her by her consent freely giv- Mr. Branch's precedent, and reasoning thereen. We say that Mr. Branch knows, or from, Three Hundred Million, or Four Hunought to know, all this perfectly well, and dred and Fifty Million, as the case might be. he knows, or ought to know, that Spain has refused to sell Cubs, and that the President's recommendation in regard to it in his last message, was regarded in her Cortez with in- cratic colleagues in Congress, gentlemen as dignation. And yet Mr. Branch justifies, or intelligent as himself, and as well informed as

Having showed that the three Million Bill is no precedent for the Thirty Million Bill, we now come to the Bills for the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida as quoted by Mr. Branch. And here we assert that no precedent can be found in either bill for Mr. it printed. Citizen Holden will gladly print Branch's Thirty Million Bill. We will not it for nothing, on the ground that "Oh, that stop to call attention to the difference between two millions in each of those Bills and Mr. Branch's Thirty Million Bill, but look at a most essential difference between the to Spain the enormous sum of Thirty Million orders, friends, and give the people light.

amount, so unlike in existing circumstances.

requires such a resort as this!

of Dollars in absolute ignorance of the fact that the Senste will confirm the treaty and make Cuba our property. Suppose the treaty contains objectionable matter-contains conditions displeasing to the Senate of the United States, and that body rejects it, what becomes of the Thirty Million of Dollars? To be sure Mr. Buchanan, if in office, will find it "very practicable" to "secount" for the money-very "practicable" to say to Congress, "you placed Thirty Million of Dollars in my hands, and authorized me to pay it to Spain as soon as she had by treaty agreed to sell Cuba to the United States, and without awaiting the action of the Senate upon said in this district, in opposition to the Hon. L. O.B. treaty. Spain did agree by treaty to sell Cuba to us, and in pursuance of the rower entrusted to me, I paid to Spain the Thirty dates will address the citizens of Raleigh this Million of Dollars. The Senate in its wisdom has thought proper to reject the treaty, and I am not prepared to make any further recommendation on the subject." And this would be the last we should hear of the Thirty Millions.

But Mr. Branch knows, and we can show by his own report that he knows, that Thirty Million of Dollars would not begin to buy Cuba from Spain. Spain, he tells us, receives "a revenue of twenty-four million of dollars" from Cuba. Now, we ask Mr. Branch if he will tell any sane voter in his District that Spain would sell Cuba for any sum which would not at 6 per cent interest bring to her treasury Twenty-four Million of Dollarsthe sum which she is now receiving from Cuba? Twenty-four Million is the interest at 6 per cent on Four Hundred Million, and vet Mr. Branch's boasted bill authorizes the President to plank down to Spain a payment of Thirty Million and for what ! For selling ! Mr. Branch knows she will not sell for Thirty Million nor for ten times Thirty Million. For what, then, is the Thirty Million of Dollars to be paid? Mr. B.'s letter of acceptance tells. It says, "President Buchavan thinking that the time had at length arrived when the subject might be broached to the cess, recommended to Congress last winter to make partial provision for paying for it,"

Well may Col. Edwards ask, "if it cost Thirty Million of Dollars to 'broach' the subject of the sale of Cuba to Spain, what will be sition of Cuba. We contend that neither of the price of an old fashioned free talk on the what will be the sum asked by Spain when after the broaching and the free talking, the bargain is made ?

We think we have clearly showed that the Thirty Million bill is utterly without a precedent in our government, and that it entrusts to the hands of the President a vast sum of money, without a reasonable prospect that the country will ever get a cent's worth of equivalent for the appropriation. Are the people of the 4th Congressional District prepared to sustain Mr. Branch in this, the most dangerous measure ever recommended to the Congress of the United States ! Let them think of the precedent that the passage of such a bill would set, and let us direct their atten-Million Bill. Let this Thirty Million Bill in the future for surrendering the Treasury of the nation to the keeping of the President of the United States. Other Presidents will affect to think, as vitally important as the their behalf the Thirty Million Bill as a presoning, they may not only claim a "precedent"

and so on in geometrical proportion. We tell the people, then, to beware how they sustain Mr. Branch. His Demo attempts to justify, "his bill," so unlike in himself, do not sustain his Thirty Million Bill, and how any intelligent constituency can support him is beyond our power to conby vouching the three Million Blil as a pre-

cedent !! How bald must be a case which In conclusion, we would suggest to Mr. Branch that unless his next pamphlet makes a better defence of him and "his bill" than the one upon which we have commented, he need not be at the trouble and expense of sending all the way to Washington City to have mine enemy would write a book!"

## WHAT IT COSTS TO BE GOVERN-

Orders for this Document are pouring in Bills, to wit: Mr. Branch's Bill is "to ena- upon us from every part of the State. We ble the President to make a payment to the are glad to see that our friends are endeavor-Spanish government on the full ratification ing to give it a general circulation. It is of the treaty by it, without waiting for its one of the best campaign documents that has ratification by the Senate of the United been published for years, inasmuch as it is States." This is one of the most, if not the the most complete expose of the corruptions most odious feature, of Mr. Branch's Thirty of the present Democratic Administration Million Bill. By it the President may pay that has ever been published. Send on your

STIRRING NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Never since the battle of Waterleo has this country been in the reception of news from Europe of a more thrillingly interesting nature than that which it is getting by every steamer that arrives from that war-distracted region. Men may speculate on, but none can tell what is to be the denouement of the dreadful drama now enacting on the stage of Italy. Other European Powers, now that Austria has been driven from the capital of Lombardy, may attempt a mediation between her and the triumphant allies, but as in all probability the ultimat um of the latter will be the release by Austria of all her Italian possessions, the mediation will fail as Austria will fight on rather than release her foothold in Italy. In this condition of things Pruesia and Germany will be involved in the war, and how Great Britain can steer clear tional Statistics. Resolutions were then passed of it is a problem to be solved.

## NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

We call attention to the article from the New York Express, which brings up a case decided under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and which furnishes the strongest kind of a precedent to show that a naturalized citizen of the United States cannot, while on a visit to his native country, be made to serve in its army. Mr. Everett, in his letter to our consul, thanks him for his firm stand, and hopes that the case will stand as a precedent, so that hereafter naturalized citizens of the United State may visit their native land without danger of being forced into its military service. The naturalized citizens of the United States may, from Gen. Cass' position, form a correct idea of the love and affection borne to them by the Democratic party-heretofore the professed champions of "the down-trodden and oppressed people of the Old World." Gen. Cass' letter to Felix Le Clere in substance is a declaration that our foreign-born citizens are "born thralls," each with a collar around his neck similar to the one which Sir Walter Scott puts around the neck of Gurth,

#### NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

We call the attention of the Public to the advertisement in to-day's paper bearing the above caption. We cannot imagine a more pleasant and attractive route for summer travel than this is, and are only sorry that we can't "go it."

## COMPLAINTS FROM OUR SUBSCRI-

We have received letters from two of our scribers at Hamilton, Martin county, complaining that they do not receive their papers, while others at the same office receive theirs regularly. We assure our subscribers that their papers are regularly put in the package with the others for Hamilton, and if they do not receive them, it must be because the package is robbed somewhere on the way, or their papers given to some one else after their arrival at Hamilton.

We have received complaints recently from other sources, and we can only reply to them all by saying that our papers are regularly mailed at the office in this city. Letters from Pittsboro' inform us that our papers are frequently delayed a week behind the Standard in their arrival at that with Arnolds, Burrs and such others as may be place. The fault lies with some of the postmasters or mail agents. Our papers ought to reach Pittsboro' as soon as the Standard, or any other

all we can to furnish them with our paper regularly, to that paper in the following strain: and if they fail to receive it the fault of such failure must rest with some of the post office or post route officials of this corrupt Administration. Never was there more need for reform in every department of the Government than at present.

A FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR RACE .- Mr. O. P. Hare's horse "Tar River." won \$5,000 in a four mile race over the Union Course, Long Island, one day last week. His competitor was "Bill Cheatham," belonging to a gentleman of Tennessee. We congratulate our friend, the Commo-

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY. - We are requested to state that Rev. R. T. Heffin will deliver the annual address before the young ladies of this Seminary on the 28th instant.

A FIENDISH MURDER .- On Saturday last a man by the name of Land, residing in Princess Anne County, Va., sent for Benjamin Flanagan, proprietor of the Hotel at Princess Anne Court House, and upon his arrival at his house, shot him dead on the spot, without any explanation whatever .-They were brothers-in-law, having married sisters. An old grudge had existed between them. Flanagan was a quiet, inoffensive man, while Land was overbearing and tyrannical. The murderer then took his young wife, who was only 17 years old, and started for Baltimore, but the police of that city were telegraphed, and immediately on his arrival arrested him and brought him back to

VERY EMPHATIC.-The Charleston Mercury says, "We shall sustain no man of whatever party clique, creed, or section, who shall stand upon the platform of Douglas' principles, though he should be nominated by twenty Democratic Con-

THE WHEAT CHOP.—Our farmers (says the Rutherford Enquirer,) are busily engaged in harvesting, and we are gratified to learn that the yield promises to be a very good one generallytho' some farmers who had sown early wheat, will from overstraining or falling, in jumping from the

Democracy of Columbus county, in a Card in by accident—the two above named being the last of eleven boys.—Cincinnati Times.

Post Offices.—Among the list of post offices the next Presidency has been started by a number established during the week ending June 4th is of his Democratic friends in Philadelphia. A one at French Creek Church, Bladen county, N. | meeting for the purpose of consolidating this move-

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

On Thursday some 40 or 50 new members were received into the Association. Prof. Johnston. from the Committee on Normal Schools, submitted a report, setting forth the great utility of these chools, which, on motion of Governor Swain, was referred to a Committee of three, whose duty it should be to investigate the subject and report to the Executive Committee the most judicious plan to be adopted for establishing them. Messrs. Wiley, Hubbard and Jones were appointed on this Committee. Rev. J. H. Brent, from the Committee on Mixed Schools, presented an able report in advocacy of such schools. Rev. Mr. Dougherty spoke until the hour of adjournment in favor of

At three o'clock the Convention adjourned to the Presbyterian Church, to hear the essay of Mrs. Jones on Female Education. The address was read by Rev. T. M. Jones. It was an able argument in favor of the more thorough education of

At the afternoon session of the Association, the President, W. W. Holden, Esq., appointed Standing Committees on Common Schools, on the thanking the Presbyterian and African congregations for the use of their houses of worship, the citizens of Newbern for their hospitality, the officers and Directors of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroads, and of the Wilmington and Weldon, the North Carolina, and the Western N. C. Railroads for their liberality in carrying the Delegates to the Convention at half the usual fare, and the President and Secretaries for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties. A vote of thanks was also tendered Mrs. Jones for her able address. and requesting a copy for publication.

Mr. W. D. Cooke, of this city, then examined a number of the pupils of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in the presence of the elegates. The exhibition was very interesting. In the evening Prof. Dougherty delivered an interesting lecture accompanied with experiments

On Friday the Delegates to the number of 250, with 50 or 100 of the citizens of Newbern, took the cars for Beaufort Harbor, where the day was spent in excursions, &c., to the delight of the whole party. At night the teachers and others had a liscussion in Beaufort on school government, &c., after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

## [For the Register.]

Mr. Editor :- In the Fayetteville Observer of he 30th of May, I saw an extract from the Moile Advertiser-a notice of a movement in Mobile in favor of a dissolution of the Union. If the Editor had been a little more explicit, and entered a little more fully into the particulars of the character of those engaged in the enterprise, we no doubt would have seen the list headed by some scrul Jackall Locofoco aspirant to office, that would sell his liberty for a less price than a mess of pottage The concocters of the scheme have sucked the last drops of blood out of negrodom, and not congained by their villany an hypocrisy on that "Harp of a Thousand Sirings," they are now prepared, it seems, to attack the citadel of liberty; they are willing to imbrue their unhallowed hands in the blood of the Constitution, for

the sake of the spoils. The nefarious enterprise should be met prompt with the halter : the originators of it should be hung as high as heaven, or sunk so deep into per dition that the hand of mercy at telegraphic speed would not reach them in a month. The enterprise was conceived in treason and when brought forth will be a leprosed mongrel of abolitionism, se cessionism and nullification. It is a move upor the political chess board for pelf and power, and eriginators of the scheme should take it into their heads, that a crusade against perdition itself would avail them either in obtaining or retaining power, you might expect to see a formal summon o all good and true traitors to engist under the banner of the true Israelites to storm the walls of predition, and dispossess Satan himself of his kingdom, where they no doubt would find companion more congenial to their nature and feelings.

The defenders of the Constitution will be its pro tectors; there is a Spartan band ready to throw themselves into the breach, and plant themselves around the stars and stripes of freedom, that will bid defiance to the motley, medly, mongrel host of treason, that is more loathesome to the patriot and philanthropist than a peep into predition would be to a saint. Write their names high upon the temple of infamy that the finger of scorn may be pointed at them; let their names be associated found entertaining their views and feelings.

IGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS .- A correspondent of the National Intelligencer who is beforged in the discussion on this subject, writes

I have read with attention the brief letter of Mr. Secretary Cass to Mr. Le Clerc, on the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States in revisits to their native countries, also your interesting historical editorial on the subject some two days since; and further, the explanatory piece in the official paper of this morning, with the accompanying letter of the Secretary of State to a gentleman in New Orleans. Notwithstanding all the light I have thus sought, I am still puzzlod to understand how a man shall not be a citizen of the United States in Paris or Vienna, though he be at New York, London, and St. Petersburg nor how a citizen of the United States can any where be pressed into a foreign military service; no why a citizen of the United States cannot traverse the world in that capacity with all the privilege and respect that belong to it; nor how a man can owe allegiance—or, to be precise, military service -to two countries at the same time; nor how a temporary change of habitation can affect the status of a person in the country where he is domiciliafed and is a citizen, or subject; nor how one can be citizen, yet not a citizen; citizen for some purpose and not for all; in one place, and not in all places No doubt it is all right . It must be so, since so many able pens assert it. But c'est trop fin for PLAIN JOHN SMITH.

DEATH FROM JOY .- On Monday, a poor Jew a Richmond, received a letter from Europe, informing him that a large amount was his by inheritance, and that it awaited his demand. The excitement was too great-he fell from his chair, and died immediately.

While some of the Democratic papers head their columns with the words "Douglas or Defeat," the Charleston Mercury declares that the result of the Democratic Nominating Convention "will be the repudiation of Douglas and his insolent heresies, or the instant death of a party abandoning its cardinal principles."

Two LADS KILLED BY JUMPING FROM DRAY.—Day before yesterday two sons of Mr Van were amusing themselves in front of their father's residence, on Plumb street, by jumpin from a dray. Strange to say, both received lar injuries at almost the same time, which resulted in their death yesterday morning. Either dray, they ruptured their omentums or cauls .-Robert Albert, aged fourteen years, and Theodore DECLINES.—Mr. T. D. McDowell, who was Lewis, aged sixteen years. What makes this case nominated for Congress a week or so ago by the more singular is, that Mr. Van has lost all his sons

A movement in favor of Governor Wise for C. The office of Cedar Rock, Franklin county, ment was held on Thursday evening. The N. C., has recently been established. Presidential canvass may be considered open. OBLIGATIONS OF NATURALIZED CITI BIRTH-A CASE IN POINT IN FRANCE

The recent letter of Secretary Cass on the obigation of naturalized citizens in case of voluntareturning to the country of their birth has aturally attracted much attention.

There have been various instances in more than ne of the German States, and particularly in russia, as the readers of the Express have seen, where naturalized citizens who have voluntarily returned within the jurisdiction of those States have been compelled to serve their regular term of military duty, and all remonstrances on the part of the United States have proved unavailing to procure their release. A case, however, occurred in France in 1852 in which the attempt was successfully resisted, through the firm and decided stand taken by John L. Hodge, Esq., the American Consul at Marseilles.

The case is one directly in point, and is one important in the present state of the question, as furnishing a precedent in this the first, and, we believe, the only instance in which the rule was attempted to be enforced in France.

Francis Allibert, a native of the Department de Var in the South of France, left there during the drawing of the conscription in 1839, and was actually drawn as a conscript, and was therefore an echape de la conscription. He arrived at New Orleans, made the usual application for citizenship, and was duly naturalized in 1845. He was successful in business in Louisiana, and in July, 1852, after an absence of nearly fourteen years, he returned to visit his family in his native village, and under the vigilant police in France he was arrested in 24 hours after his return. He immediately wrote to Mr. Hodge as the nearest American Consul; the latter, that he might the better attend to the case, immediately requested that Mr. Allibert might be brought to Marseilles, which request was promptly acceded to by the Generalin-Chief commanding the military division. He was there brought before the Tribunal de Guerre as an Insoumis, and condemned. Mr. Allibert was willing to pay 4000 france for a substitute, but Mr. Hodge would not allow him even to make the offer, but obtained a rehearing of his case, appeared in person before the Tribunal de Guerre and pleaded the case; and after two trials and a detention of six months, he was acknowledged an American citizen, and orders came from the Minister of War at Paris, directing his release. Mr. Hodge gave him a passport which was vise by the Police, and with which he remained some weeks with his family, travelled through France, and embarked at Havre on his return to the United

The correspondence on file in the Department of State gives the full details of the case, and Mr. Everett, the Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, on the 3rd of March, 1853, (the last day he was in office) wrote a complimentary letter to Mr. Hodge, in which he says:

"The Department was gratified to learn that M. Allibert, whose arrest and imprisonment as an Insoumis, although a naturalized citizen of the United States, as mentioned in your communicato the firm and decided stand maintained throughout the long controversy in your official correspondence with the authorities on the subject.

"It is much to be desired that this case may considered as a precedent, as you intimate, and that hereafter naturalized citizens of the United States may visit France without danger of arrest for military service. In this event, a hurtful source of irritation and unfriendly feeling will be avoided."-N. Y. Express.

"Buck! Buck! How Many Horns?"-The press had a good deal of fun at the expense of Zachary Taylor because in his Presidential message he said-among other things-" We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our charished relations with the meet of mankind Considering that Zachary had seen more service in the field than in the council chambers of the nation, some allowance should have been made for the General's blunder. But what must we think of such a scholar as James Buchanar perpetrating a bull equally as ridiculous as Zach ary's. The President, it seems, has been on a visit to North Carolina and while there he had a "talk at the people," and in the concluding portion of his remarks, Jeemes made the following startling

announcement: My lamp of life cannot continue long. I hope I may survive to the end of my Presidential term but so emphatically do I believe that mankind, a well as the people of the United States, are interest ed in the preservation of this Union, that I hope may be gathered to my fathers before I should wit

### ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND. The following list shows the names and time birth of each of the Royal Family of Eng-

Queen Victoria, born, May 24, 1819. Aug. 25, 1819. Nov. 21, 1840. Prince Albert, Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, Nov. 9, 1841. Princess Alice, April 15, 1843. Prince Alfred, Aug. 6, 1844. Princess Helena May 25, 1846. March 18, 1848. Princess Louisa. May 1, 1850. Prince Arthur. Prince Leopold. April 7, 1853.

April 14, 1857. Princess Beatrice. There are nine children o Victoria, and Prince Albert, four boys and five girls. These are all, ex cept the Princess Royal, to be provided with part ners by marriage, and these partners must be found among the royal families of the continent. As most of the sprigs of royalty on the continent are poor, it will cost England a handsome sum of money to support, in royal style, these children of

GEN. SHIELDS ON BABBELS .- A short tim since General Shields, landing a Hastings, on purchaser can sell or trade the above articles for the Mississippi, compared his freight and bill of lading, one item calling for seven barrels. Strange to say, however, the General could only find on the landing six of his barrels! He was heard counting them over several times with the same unsatisfacto ry result each time. Moving the index finger of his right hand up and down in a pointed maner at each barrel, thus he soliloquized aloud, with deliberate military emphasis: "One-two-three-four-five -six." And shaking his head with dignified gravity, saying, "Something wrong here," he recom-menced his count. "One—two—three—four—five six; where the --- is the other barrel?" wrath, he was proceeding to demand the production of the missing cask from the officers of the boat when lol on his getting up for this purpose from where he was surveying, with characteristic dignity and gravity, his goods and sundries, it was the bystanders, that he had been sitting on the mis-

MARRIED.-We learn, says the Newbern Delta that Wm. H. Pleasants, Esq., Editor of the American Eagle, and Mayor of Louisburg, N. C., was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Carlile, on the evening of June 7th. The Rev. T. Page Ricaud, of the M. E. Church, officiated,

## MASONIC CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next session of this Institution, located in the south-western part of Granville, N. C, half way besouth-western part of Granville, N. C, half way be-tween Hillsborough and Oxford, will open on Tuesday the 12th of July, 1859. Tuition for Higher English \$15; Classics 20. Board at the Academy \$8 per month. When it is preferred, good board in the neigh-borhood can be obtained for \$7 50 per month. Stu-dents will be charged from time of entrance, but no deduction will be made except in cases of protracted sickness. For particulars address

EDWIN G. MOORE, A. B., Priv.

june 25-2t. Knap of Reeds, N. C.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

Clergyman having cured his son of Con numption in its worst stages, after being given up to lie, by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of ours, (which proves recessful in every case,) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send the same to any address, free of charge. Address, enclosing two stamps to pay return postage, DANIEL ADEE, 211 Centre street New York.

mar 2-wly \$as w. h. med. & co.

### Lyon's Powder and his Pills. All the insect tribe will kill.

Judge Maigs, President of the American Institu says,—"The discovery of this powder, by Prof. Lyon, is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. Locusts, grasshoppers, ants, bugs and all vermin can be destroyed, gardens preserved, and houses made pure. It is free from poison to mankind, as we saw Mr. Lyon eat it." There is no question as to the great efficacy of this article. A few applications destroys every thing like garden worms, bed-bugs, fleas, ticks, roaches, &c. It is an Asiatic plant discovered by Mr. E. Lyon. Many imitations will be offered. Be sure it bears his address. Remem-

"Tis Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice, While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rate and mice.
Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents (
BARNES & PARK, New York.)

Also, the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

red from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition, but ure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Ob tructions, from any cause whatever; and although a owerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the onstitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly peried with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteries, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain ron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the ag't N. B .- \$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any uthorized agent, will ensure a bottle containing over

0 pills, by return mail. JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent for United States and British Provinces. Fold in Raleigh by P. F. PESCUD, and all respectable Druggists.

Raleigh, C. N. RIGHT REV. THOS ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor. REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector. THE 35th term of this school will commence July th. 1859, and continue till Dec. 3d. For a circular containing full particulars, apply to

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY. THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C. THE Annual Commencement will be on the 27th and 28th of June. The Fall Session will commence on the last Wednesday in July, and close December

20th, 1859. Spring Session will open on the 2d Tuesday in January, and close May 31st, 1860.

This is the cheapest school in the State of its grade.

Our course is thorough—both solid and ornamental.— Board, exclusive of washing and lights \$6 per month English \$5 to 15. Music on Plane and Guitar \$20.— No charge for Instruments, Maps, Fael or Servants. Ornamentals, Latin and French, \$5 each. We hope all pupils will be present at the opening of the session, so as to be classed, but will be received at any time, and charged to the end of the session. Our corps of Teach-

ers is complete.
For further particulars and Catalogues address

President Board Trustees. june 22-w9t.

AROLINA CITY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

AVING been appointed by the proper authority Commissioners to open books and receive sub-iptions to the stock of the Carolina City Steam Navigation Company in the city of Raleigh, we here-by give notice that books will be opened for that pur-pose at the store of Mesers. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, where all who desire to subscribe can do so. RUFUS S. TUCKER. INO. W. SYME.

CHAS. L. HINTON. W. H. HARRISON. C. W. D. HUTCHINGS. EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF

## JEWELRY. With a PREMIUM to each Purchaser worth from

Two Dollars to Two Hundred! THIS is no Lottery, but a fair and legitimate sale

in which each purchaser gets the value of his or her money in a Gold Pencil with Gold Pen attach-ed, or a Gold Locket, worth \$5; and in addition to the purchase, each person receives a PREMIUM of Jewelry, not less in value than \$2, and it may be worth \$3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, or even \$200! able manner, and as soon as the name of the purche ser is received with the \$5, his Pencil and Pen and Premium; or Gold Locket and Premium, are put up in a safe manner, and sent to the owner by Mail, free of postage. Our plan, from long experience in the hey cost him, and retain the Premium gratis.

they cost him, and retain the Premium gratis.

We want a good AGENT in every part of the country to solicit purchasers; and Agents, to be successful, should first have a Pencil and Pen and Premium, or Locket and Premium, or both, to exhibit; and the first person becoming a purchaser at any place will receive the Agency for that neighborhood. NO MONEY RISKED.

We propose to let a person know what Premium h will receive before sending his money. Any Ledy or Gentleman desiring one of the above articles, can first Gentleman desiring one of the above articles, can first send us their name and address, stating whether they want the Pencil and Pen, or Locket, and we will make their selection, and inform them by return Mail what Premium they are entitled to. They can then have the privilege of sending for it if they choose. We cannot, however, give this privilege but once to any person; and we make this offer to establish the quality of our goods in a neighborhood. After a person be comes a purchaser, and accepts the Agency, we re quire all persons in that locality to send their \$5 is

And if any one is dissatisfied with their purcha and an unbiased person competent to judge says the articles are not worth more than the money paid for them, and in some cases Ten, or even FORTY times the amount, let such persons return the goods, and we will freely refund the money.

Among our Premiums are articles suitable for Ladie and gentlemen, such as Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Vest and Guard Chains, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Watch Keys and Seals, Gold Shirt Studs—plein and with settings; Gold Scarf Pins—new style; Gold Breast Pins, California Diamond Pins. Gold Rings, &c., &c.

## FOR LADIES. We have Gold Watches, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold

Stone, Cameo, Garnet and Coral Breast Pins and Ear Rings, Gold Bracelets, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Belt Slides, Gold Rings, &c., &c. Also, Pianes, Melodeone, Musical Boxes, Accordeone, &c., &c.
Unexceptionable references given whenever

N. B.—In sending your names, write the State, County and Town plainly, so as to avoid letters being miscarried. Address ANGLE & CO. 102 Canal Street, (Old No.) New York.

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS.

CARROLL COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Will be opened on the 1st of June. The Cheapest, if not Greatest of Watering Resorts

THE undersigned again presents the claims of this Unparalleled Summer Resort to the consideration and patronage of an enlightened public (particularly the Southerners) in queet of health or pleasure, for which nature has so admirably and unmistakably adapted it with its combination and variety of Mineral Walter and the four distinct Surings vis: White ters, consisting of four distinct Springs, via: White Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Red and Chalybeate combined, and are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia. Scrofula, Rheumatism, with its train of Cutaneous Dis-

eases, &c., &c., &c. These Springs are located West of and in sight of the beautiful Blue Ridge; immediately on the margin of New River; far removed from the influence of miasma; away up in the region of perpetual health; amid scenery the most wild and romantic; in a country abounding with Fish and Game, viz: Mountain Trout, Blue Cat at.d Mountain Venison, unsurpassed; and are 20 miles South of Wytheville, the most re-nowned and beautiful interior village, perhaps, in the State, on the Va. & Tenn. Railroad, from which point a tri-weekly line of Hacks will be established after the lat of July, for the accommodation of the travel to

RATES OF BOARD:

WM. R. GLASCOCKE, Proprietor,
And Postmaster at the Grayson Sulphur Springs,
my 25—w6w. Carroll county, Va. AGENTS WANTED! TO travel and solicit orders for the celebrated Patent Pifteen Dollar Sewing Machine. Selary \$30 per month, with all expenses paid. Address, with stamp,
I. M. DAGGETT & CO.,

Children under 12 years old and servants half price.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S SINGLE NUMBER LOTIERIES! (CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.)

BOSTON, MASS.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$50,000.

TICKETS ONLY \$10. WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

The following Scheme will be drawn by Wood, Eddy & Co., Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for July, 1859, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the Superis-

Draws on Saturday, July 2, 1859.

CLASS 28,

Draws on Saturday, July 9, 1859.

CLASS 29,

CLASS 29, CLASS Draws on Saturday, July 23, 1859. CLASS 31, Draws on Saturday, July 30, 1850.

On the plan of Single Numbers! 50,000 Tickets ! Fice Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty-Five Prizes REARLY ONE PRISE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME! Each Saturday in July. 20,000 50 10,000 100 5,000 | 100 4,000 | 100 3,000 | 100 Approximation Prizes. 4 prises of \$400 Appr'g to \$50,000 prise are \$1,600 1,000 900 806 600 400 do do do 225 200 150

5,000 100,000 5,485 prizes amounting to Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quar-

Remember that every prize in the above Scheme drawn, and payable is full telthout deduction. Certificates of Packages will following rates, which is the risk: Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets,

Sparta Academy Lottery CLASS No. 405.

Draws Wednesday, July 27th, 1859. ON THE THREE NUMBER PLAN. 75 Numbers -- 12 Drawn Ballots. NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TWO TICKETS
1 GRAND PRIZE OF \$38,000. 1 Prize of \$16,170! 1 Prise of 10,0001 6 Prizes of 4,000 6 Prises of 2,000 ! 1 Prize of 9.070 !

\$c., &c., &c., &c., &c. 27,814 Prizes amounting to \$513,190! Whole Tickets \$10; Halves 5; Quar-

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates, Euclose the money to our address for the Tiexets or-ared, on the receipt of which they will be forwarded The list of drawn Numbers and Prises will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.
Purchasers will please write their signatures plain,
and give their Post Office, County and State.
All prizes of \$1,000 and under, paid immediately
after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of

The Adams Express Company,
whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars,
and upwards, can be sent us
AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE, from any city or town where they have an office. The money and order must be enclosed in a "Government Post Office Stamped Envelope," or the Express Company cannot receive them.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, ca

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or Ex-Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or Express, to be directed to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Augusta, Georgia.
or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Atlants, Georgia.
or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.
A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prine that each one is smittled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers: Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, Mobile Register, Nashville Gazette, New York Weekly Day Book, Richmond Dispatch, Paulding (Miss.) Clarion, and New York Herald.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA—CHAT-Sessions, May Torm, 1859.—Mary Boon and James Boon vs. Sherwood Boon, John Boon, Wm. Boon and others—Petition for sale of slaves for a division. others—Petition for sale of slaves for a division.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Sherwood Boon, John Boon and William Boon, defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, commanding them to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Chatham in Pittsborough, on the 2d Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

Wifness, Richard C. Cotten, Clerk of our said court at office in Pittsborough, the Zeit Monday of May, 1859.

(Pr. Adv. \$6.00.)