It is not easy to write what it would be best to do with the acquired property,—not that no useful end presents itself to which it might be devoted, but because it is difficult to choose bedevoted, but because it is difficult to choose between the number of suggested dispositions of
it. But before mentioning these, it is necessary
to remark that the property, though purchased
by the exertions and contributions of American
Women, cannot, for any valuable or available
purpose, continue in their legal occupancy, for
what is an innumerable multitudes, cannot be
elaimed and enjoyed by either of them, or seized
and sold for the benefit of any elasument; there must be a legal, visible, suable owner. It is therefore respectfully and diffidently suggested, that the legal title to the property, if acquired, should be conveyed to the United States, in TRUST nevertheless, and on condition that she should accept as a Board of Trustees the wife of the President of the United States, for the time being, as Presiding Lady, the wives of the ex Presidents and the widows of the deceased Presidents, and the wives of the Judges of the Sudents, and the wives of the Judges of the Sudents. preme Court of the United States, for the time being, as a Board of Trustees, with such grant of powers, and under such restrictions, as may be necessary for the performance of some one of the following objects to be designated and determined at their first annual Convocation:

lst. To improve the grounds and repair and restore the mansion of Washington as much as possible to the state in which he left it, to appoint Stewards, Porters, Gardeners, &c., there of, and to keep them prepared and open for the reception of visitors, &c., &c. Or 2nd. To convert the purchased property into

an Asylum for the unportioned and unprovided widows and orphans of commissioned officers dying in the service of the United States. Or 3rd. and lastly, to make it the Site of a Female University.

But it should be farther imposed upon the to the proper persons or authorities, for permission to remove the remains of Washington's of the alternatives proposed for the choice of the supposed Board of Trustees.

It will also be perceived that in scheming the constitution and powers of the Board of Trustees, I have suggested general provisions only. for it is competent and most proper for a corporation to pass special laws and make minute

The adoption of the first suggested application of the purchased property is not without many instances to justify it. Gratitude, vanity and avarice have often induced nations, as well as individuals, to preserve the homes of their de parted great ones and friends, as much as possible in the state in which they had left them. Sans Souci, Twickenham and Montmorency, the abudes of Frederick the Great, of Pope and Rousseau, are examples.

Of the several uses to which Mount Vernon, if acquired, might be put, that suggested under the 3rd head is preferred by your correspondent. Among the signs of great social and professional changes, it is foreshadowed that much of the moral and mental influence of the world is to fall into the hands of women. Already there is an increasing demand for them to take up editing, the practice of medicine, and more of teaching in the highest departments of Literature and Science. Should they not then begin to prepare for their higher destiny, to raise themselves intellectually to a level with the demands of these important pursuits? And yet it is believed that there is not in the world a cation as that of which the degree of A. M. is or ought to be the certified evidence. Let there be then at least one Institution equal to the proudest Male Seminaries in the land, and let visiters to the shrine of greatness, but then its proximity to the sent of the National Government and its consequent convenience to the wisitation and patronage of its functionaries, and the hallowed associations of the place, appeal-

ing, like the voice of an affectionate father to his daughters, should in a great measure obviate it. Now, ladies, you have the arguments and motives for the purchase of Mount Vernon set behistory of the world that the patriotic daughopportunity to signalize their patriotism, and to proclaim to the ears of the present and future generations, in language as strong as if chiselwill establish a new claim to the admiration and affection of fathers and husbands, brothers and friends. Every motive appeals to you to do it-gratitude moves you to it-Patriotism as peals to you-Liberty throughout the world honoring her champions. I can almost imagine that the noble corpse calls from its sarcoph-

POR THE REGISTER.

TO THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

LETTER THE STR.

ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PURCHASE.

LADIES: Is this fourth and last letter, the subject is treated upon the supposition that the bability, be said that no national political party purchase has been made. If, however, the con- in a republican government can exist in full health beyond the same period. In fact, the same experience which teaches the one indicates to us the other. That experience is the past history of our country; and, if necessary, at present probably the best security, until the | we may go back to the Roman and Grecian Republics,-where, if history is not at fault, those ancient Democracies were in the habit of overturning and elevating the different interests as they became most popular with that ever-varying, Chameleon like thing, the popular will. In one we see first an empirate, then a republic, or a form of one, and by turns dictatorehius, consulships, triumvirates, and empirates; in the other, a succession no less hybrid. And even in the more stable governments of absolute and limited monarchies, we notice that every few decades the people are

refreshed by a new dynasty.

Change is the order of all things human; and t is reasonable to suppose that thus it was ordered by the Great Ruler, so that reforms and purifications might be made in that which, after having existed for a long series of years, must necessarily become corrupt and impure. To illustrate: we may liken the changes in popular governmets and their political parties to the periodical ablutions, and consequent robing in fresh apparel, of the healthful and cleanly man; while in those which do not change by the will the people (i. e. absolute governments) there is a resemblance to the filth-covered inhabitant of the underground dens of our cities. so much corruption is engendered that disease is contracted,—in the political machinery in the one case, in the physical in the other,—and the dirty denises of the cellar is carried forth the victim of a pestilence, as, in the case of the governments, the people having borne burden upon burden, are at length led to speak and act, and, in most cases, the corrupt and unclean body of monarchical despotism is laid low before the pestilential breath of popular indignation. Change does, in fact, sometimes produce discontent, as, for instance, the amendment of a Constitution; and occasionally we see a dynasty change for the worse; but these are only instances, selected as such, for, in general, we find that a change acts as a purge. And as we have seen, by our metaphorical allusion to the human body, that unless purging is occasionaly resorted to, a total overthrow of the govern ment is almost, if not certainly, inevitable, it becomes us as enlightened people not to oppose any reform which promises prospective good

and shows no tangible evil. That change is the order of all things with which man has to deal, is shown, if further proof no one wishes further evidence of this fact. Therefore, we will pass on to the discussion of the effects of change upon other countries and on our own, endeavuring to see by comparison whether those effects are as disastrous as some say. Rome changed its dynasty and form of government not less than ten times, and still prosper ed until, on an extension of the privileges of citizenship, she was overrun with foreigners and soon afterwards was plundered by the Vandals. Suevi, Visigoths, &c. In the great division of her dominions, the Saxons held their own ; then the affairs of the Saxon Heptarchy were smooth ceived as friends, wrested the throne from their hands, and Canute, the haughty Dane, then mother from Fredericksburg to Mount Vernon, to be interred by the side of her illustrious son, and, except during foreign rule, the kingdom and, except during foreign rule, the kingdom that they may be doubly honored and the place doubly hallowed. To do this beautiful and touching act of gratitude and respect, it will at many political changes, among which we note once be perceived is not incompatible with either many political changes, among which we note the accession of James I, the protectorate of Cromwell, at the accession of the House of Hanover; vet, with all these changes, together with the destructive War of the Roses, England has prospered, and is now in the culmination of her power. In support of our theory, who will deny that the three great changes we have mentioned did not act as purges and thereby England was greatly benefitted. We need

> them :" and les us look, briefly, at the past history of our country. Some may say that with every Presidential election there is a change. We grant it-a change of dynasty. But the great motors of our country, the two political parties, remain the same. Therefore, it is not so much the corruption of the government, directly, that we have to fear, but corruption through those motors. And in these, it is, that the change is required rather than in the fundamental part of our government. This change we have had, and, in all probability, will have, as often as the old parties, by becoming impure, shall need it-that is, when both garments are so corrupt with uncleanness that neither should be used, they will be thrown

net go further into the history of foreign nations.

Suffice it to say "from these you may judge

aside and new ones made. We can trace in our national history but one great change in the national political parties .that wherein federalist and republican were submerged and democrat and whig arose; then during the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, there was, not exactly a change in the parties women have the peculiar glory of being its subject or train of reasoning, and besides we show the immigration and present a subject or train of reasoning, and besides we show the immigration and present a the Chinese population of California:

Arrivals. Departures. Died. ficant factions, the transmutations in the pelitical affairs of our own country have been comparatively unworthy of notice.

The character and aspect of political movements for the last five years evidently tend to some political disruption; the mountain of corruption, fraud and chicapery has been rapidly culminating, and we may safely say that fore you, se far as this writer is capable of pre- both the old parties are without complete or now the apex has fully appeared, -that, now, senting them. Seldom has it happened in the ganization, and that out of them new parties ters of the country have had so tempting an parties will be comparatively pure; and, with ed on the tronts of the eternal rocks of the Alleghanies and Rocky Mountains, a noble thought of a great Roman moralist and satirist, which, for its beauty, condensation and resemblance to our vernacular, you will excuse me for quoting in Latin: "Nobilitae sola estalgue unica will establish a new claim to the admiration of the future parties of our will establish a new claim to the admiration."

It is stated that "too large a number of the who large a number of the large and state of the immediately called his wife, who, as soon to this country, and that they have come alone, without their families. We may state among the without their families of the time of the flowery Kingdom have emigrated to this country, and that they have come alone, without their families. We may state among the visit of this country, and that they have come alone, without their families. We may state among the visit of the interest families of the immediately called his wife, who, as soon to this country, and that they have come alone, without their families. We may state among the visit of the immediately called his wife, who, as soon to this country, and that they have come alone, without their families. We may state among the to this country, and that they have come alone, without their families of the immediately called his wife, who, as soon to the immediately called his wife, who, as soon to the interest of the immediately called his wife, who, as soon to the immediately called his wife, who, a men, which the signs of the times plainly indicate is to be one of the future parties of our
country, we have styled The New Advent.

An advent, too, which is to be beneficial in its throw its light, not in any contracted rays, but ple of the Flowery Land not to come here; which ring and chain, and in a place called the Hollow, appeals to you to keep her in countenance by upon all who court its genial influence with have fostered doubts; nor have our hearts found near the house, were found all the silk dresses uncorrupt and unselfish motives. This new par- peace in regard to bringing families. Suppose you which he had taken to the village to sell, but, in the Twenty-sixth Cameronians received 40 ty, the advent of which has thus far been so say, "We will restrain only those who work in Ending no one to buy them, hid them in that lashes at New Castle Barracks, in England, resgus, in the family vault of Mount Vernon, to you: Shall this head, which planned your bat the greatest of all abuses—the corruption of the Calinat and it is replied, that the merchandise imported by the elective franchise. With this as its start. Chinese merchants chiefly depends upon Chiin the Cabinet, and, it may be, rimmed with ing point, when a full and unanimous organiness consumption. If there be no Chinese miners thought she heard footsteps in the parlor, and scene that ensued thus describes it: silver, at the drunken board of some irreverent sation shall have been achieved, we presume allowed, what business can we have to do? The on going up into the room, she perceived a tall "I had expected a bloody scene, but the Byron? Shall this breast, which was bared to the correction of other abuses and the further- occupations are mutually dependent, like tooth raw boned Irishman in the room, and just about reality far exceeded all I had ever dreamed of British bayonets, and breasted the storm of bat- ance of other measures than the counteraction and lip; neither can spare the other,"

feel, with much truth, that they will not be kept in their places or be put in place by a new and pure party. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the American party should be denounced with all manner of epithets; that sophistical arguments, worn threadbare by ranting priests. should be brought forward by sinking politi-cians in defence of a religion which is as irre-concilable with republicanism as tyranny with freedom. But as it is an order of nature that nothing will thrive well without opposition, and in the course of man's life, we see that, when engaged in a good cause, opposition only serves to nerve him to greater efforts, so the new party, fresh, vigorous and energetic, its members con-scious of the right, meets all opposition with a silent, resistless, onward pressure. Silently, surely and well its work is done, reminding one

of a well-aimed ball from a concealed air-gun. We have seen that it is an absolute necessity in political society, that periodic changes should occur: First, because men, at least those of our republic, crave variety; second, there is needed, at certain times, some purification in all systems of political association. We have also seen, in brief, that past history shows in every country these periodical changes, and that they were eftentimes benefitted thereby. And we have asserted that there is now about to happen one of these changes,—that a party with all the requisites to carry forward the reformation is at hand. Now, to these assertions, we stand committed, and we can prove them; and, unless some valiant opponent demolish us before we again take our pen in hand, we shall, ere long, discuss some of the attacks already made upon

THE CHINESE IN CALIFONIA. There is a paper called the Oriental, or, Tung-Ngai Sau Luk, publised weekly in San Francisco, of which a part is in English and a usually-reported statements in regard to the Chinese in California. The Tung Ngai, &c., corrects the sentiments we had entertained as to the number of the children of the Flowery Land, that have immigrated to California. Instead of the large numbers set down by the State Senate Committee and by Governor Bigler, it does not allow that the present Chinese population exceeds 40,000.

Almost all that have come-all, except a few from Shanghai-were from the province of Canton-hence they speak the same dialect, nurse old family quarrels, and maintain much closer intimacy with each other than might be expected. It is one of the original customs of the Chinese, when visiting a strange province, to establish for common quarters a sort of club house, supported by voluntary contribution, where they lodge and eat. This club, or ui kuik is an institution that they have brought with them to America. There are five such flourishing in San Francisco. Take a descripis wanting, in the physical and mental construc-tion of man himself. We opine, however that It was furnished by one of their officers: It was furnished by one of their officers:

"Their object is to improve the practices of their members, and to instruct them in princi ples of benevolence. They are somewhat like American oburches! The buildings furnish beds, fuel, and water to guests who remain for but a short period; also a lodging place and medicines for the infirm, aged or sick. Means are bestowed upon such to enable them to return to China.

There are three agents employed by the Company; also a servant who sweeps the

security before they enter upon their office .-Their election is for the term of six months:

Our company has never employed men to

Except the buildings used by the company, we have no other property. This has been purchased by the members, who have subscribed. of their free will, some twenty, some fifteen. some ten dollars. A portion has been paid in ; some will be paid when they are ready to return home. This is a perfectly voluntary matter; there has been no coercion used; nor is any money required from the disabled, the sick, the aged, or from those making a second voyage to this country.

The objects to which the subscriptions to the Company have been devoted are as follows: 1. The purchase of ground and erection of the buildings used by us; 2. The salaries of agents and servants; 3. For fuel, water, candles and oil; 4. To assist the sick to return; 5. For the bestowment of medicines; 6. For coffins and funeral expenses for the poor; 7. For the o'clock. repairs of tombs; 8. Expenses of lawsuits; 9. Taxes upon our frame house at Sacramento: 10. Drayage and other outlay, for passengers landing or departing by ships. The unpaid subscriptions amount to \$32,000; the names of others who have not yet stated the amount they intend giving will be good for perhaps \$6.700

Female Institution able to impart such an edu-but a change from one party to the other; and these companies are slaves; but this they posiagain, at the time of Mr. Tyler's desertion from tively deny. Allowing, in addition, 2,000 for in, at the time of Mr. Tyler's desertion from tively deny. Allowing, in addition, 2,000 for chaser of said stock shall pay in his money for the number of Chinese women—who are never it. The payment to be made by said purchasers Some may sek the result of the changes of registered—and 1,000 for the number that have which we have spoken; it relates not to our avoided these clubs, and the annexed table will subject or train of reasoning, and besides we show the immigration and present amount of

Yeung wo Co. 3.450 of the Sze-yap separated, which are to be subtr-

are not released; ought either the one or th

ing most of their petty rows to the Coolies, as, substance, the Sons of Erin must take the blame of He of every "shindy." But the merchants say:

"We have and pray that your honorable sountry would enact vigorous have, by which these ving brothele and gambling places may be broken vates or mill be compel-"We hope and pray that your honorable soun-try would enact vigorous laws, by which these brothele and gambling places may be broken up; and thus worthless fellows will be compelled to follow some honorable employment; gam- the service of the United States, and every blers to change their calling; and your police- officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, men and petty officials also be deprived of opportunities of trickery and extortion."

"It is said " that Chinese go at once to the mines; that they have no other employment; that they come to this State only with the desire of obtaining wealth; and that, having attained this object, they return home." * * But

from the commencement to the present time, the profits upon the imports to this State have not paid the shipping and other expenses; and many of us have brought various commodities, the whole sum of which we have lost. Must there be added to this the insults and ridicule of the little and the mean? Look at the mines. There openly they have planted, and in secret they have wrought us injury. They have destroyed life, and plundered property. Wagoners have extorted from us; boatmen vexed and done us

violence. To these barbarities we dared not reply; we must submit to the degradation."

They plead that the Emperors have slways treated foreigners equally as well as citizens. They thought they were promised a reciprocity

"But of late days nour honorable people have established a new practice. They have come to the conclusion that we Chinese are the same part in the Chinese character. From several as Indians and Negroes, and your courts will copies of it that lie before us we gather some not allow us to bear witness. And yet these facts of interest, and which conflict with the Indians know nothing about the relations of so ciety-they know no mutual respect-they wear neither clothes nor shoes—they live in wild places and in caves. When we reflect upon the honorable position that China has maintained for many thousands of years-upon the wisdom transmitted by her philosophers—upon her array of civil and of military powers—upon the frame of her civilization-upon the wealth and the populausness of her possessions-upon the cordial tenderness with which successive dynasties of Emperors have treated strangers, deeming native or foreigner all as one; and then behold the people of other nations heap ridicule fect. upon us as if we were the same as Indians -we ask, is it possible that this is in accordance with the will of Heaven?"

This may make some smile, but it is modest, after all, and well said. They conclude with a to their rights and privileges. They ask, that if they must be compelled to return, a definite date and regular method be appointed for it .--They could not ask less, certainly.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER. The meeting of the stockholders adjourned

vesterday at 11 o'clock, and met again at 21. The proxy of the State was held by Hon. Abraham Rencher. The main business appears to be the consideration of the recent act of the Legislature passed for the relief of the company. The State is to endorse the bonds of the company to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, and the company is to execute a mortgage of its property to cover this amount. The company is also authorized to create a preferred stock for the purpose of paying off, fund ng or otherwise obtaining relief from the presof tried honesty; and are required to furnish of the preferred Stock, the assent of the stock holders is necessary. After Mr. Haughton, on behalf, we presume, of the Board of Directors, had read Mr. Douglas' Report and given other tice, and call a new election. But if they be explanations, Mr. Rencher called the attention found faithful to their duties, they are eligible to of the Stockholde s to the fact that this meeting could perform no act which could bind either the company or the State, the notice required work in the mines for their own profit, nor have by the charter not having been given, as well they ever purchased any slaves or used them as on account of the informalities. It was, however, admitted that this meeting could fully as certain the will of the company, and its doings could easily be ratified by a future meeting called after the full notice, etc.

A Committee of Ways and Means was appointed to take into consideration the present financial position of the Company, and to pro pose some means for the liquidation or funding of its debt. An examining committee of three was also appointed, or authorized to be appointed, to exame into all the affairs of the Company from the first-its receipts and expenditures. with such other things as usually devolve upon examining committees. Each member of this committee to receive a compensation of five dollars per day while actually engaged in such examination. This committee had not been announced when the meeting adjourned yesterday afternoon, to meet again this morning, at 10

The company met again this morning, when, after the reading of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Committee of Ways and Means presented its report, stating the existing debt of the company at near about one hundred thousand dollars, of which \$12,-500 must be raised immediately, and the same tion of the committee is that one thousand shares of preferred stock be issued, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable from the time the purto be in instalments of one-eighth, payable at intervals of six months, one of the instalments immediately payable in cash .- Wil. Journal.

FENALE BRAVERY .- A family named Lamont, residing in the vicnity of Rhinebeck, during the past winter employed an Irishman, who came to the house one day for assistance, to attend to the general out door business of the house. The family thought he was an honest and industrious Total 48 949 8,929 1,333 38,687
Gov. Bigler has always been very hard in his messages upon the Celestials. They are not dismensed by the color of th both the old parties are without complete or ganization, and that out of them new parties are arising or will arise. At least, one of these "Exchange." To the Governor's remark that The next morning, when Mr. Lamont got up to a view to establish such a new party, a few men of noble motives some time since banded to-

effects not only on the political but also upon the have come - nor are they all. And further, there tice, confessed his guilt and was sent to prison moral cast of our society; one which will have been several injunctions warning the peofor twenty days. In his room were found the

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL bill, but a 1

so mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, from service.

aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child, or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now. iving. Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impart the right of any such widow to such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making the application: And provided further. That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take ef-

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the reasonable request for a definite enactment as party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of said service.
| Sec. 4. And be it further enacted That

said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantees, their assignees, or their heirs at law, according T for the Train some two hours behind, to the provisins of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty land warrants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That the registers and receivers of the several land of fices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warants under the provisions of this sure of the floating debt now due. For the exe- same compensation or per centage to which cution of the mortgage, as well as the creation | they are enritled by law for sales for the public lands for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, the said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted. That the officers and soldiers of the Royolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted. That the

benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace these who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen, also at the battle of Kings Mountain, in the Revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickojack against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted. That the provision of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the

tack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve,

CHILDHOOD. "We talk of Adam and Eve as having been, amount within six months. The recommenda- ed-they were never children! Adam never ed—they were never children! Adam never number of taxable polls is three thousand five hun-played marbles. He never played 'hookey.' He dred and eighty-two. never drove a tandem of boys with a string .-He never skated on a pond, or played 'ball,' or rode down hill on a hand-sled. And Eve—she never made a play house; she never took tea with another little girl, from the ten table set out with tea things. She never rolled a hoop, or jumped the rope, or pieced a baby-quilt, or dressed a doll. They never played 'blind-man's buff,' or 'pussy wants a corner,' or 'hurly burly," or any of the games with which child-

hood disports itself." Adam and Eve are not the only individuals of the human race, who have known no child-hood. How many children of the vicious and the poor pass through the charming season of youth, without tasting any of its sweets. How harshness and want, and their features become | Merino; Also, ninehed and care-worn! Such a one is the little boy who comes to our office, speking to earn a penny by doing errands. His face is sad to look upon. It has none of the husyancy of youth—it is care-worn, anxious and hellow eyed; he speaks low and humbly—he has none of the spirit of Young America. It has been crushed out of him by want and cruelty. He does not look as if he ever played in his life, or knew what play is. His smile is wan and geastly, and his step slow and dragging. His father, he says, is in jail, for getting drunk and fighting-his mother sends him out to earn money for her support. Young as he is, he has be paid by the 2nd April next, he will place the the care of a family on his slender shoulders,- | whole in the hands of an officer for judgment and he knows no childhood .- Portland Transcript.

FLOGGING AN ENGLISH SOLDIER .- A private

Byriah happenen, and dereasted the storme of the correction of other abuses and the further than correction of other abuses and the further than the contract of the correction of other measures than the contract of the correction of other measures than the contract of the correction of other measures than the contract of the correction of other measures than the contract of the correction of other measures than the contract of the correction of other measures than the contract of the correction of other measures than the contract of the correction of other measures than the contract of the correction of other measures than the contract of the correction of other measures than the contract of the correction of the correction of the correction of other measures than the contract of the correction of the correctio

SLAVERY AND COMMERCE. rom the Richmond (Va.) D em and remarks.

duct of slave labor. It is a settled fact that free labor cannot produce them in sufficient seaman, or ordinary seaman, marine, clerk and quantity to supply the demands of mankind. landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in It has been said that one free laborer is equal which this country has been engaged since to five slaves. If this be so, why has not free wealth of the State, carry it away and leave 1790, and each of the survivors of the militia. labor been employed in the production of the up in the neatest manner, both in town and nothing in its place, they respond indignately: or volunteers, or State troops of any state or above staples? It has been attempted, and in try. military service, and regularly mustered there- every onse in which it has been introduced, has in, and whose services have been paid for by the failed. The world follows its interests, and i U. States, shall be entitled to receive a certifi- free labor was more valuable than slave, it cate or warrant from the Department of the would be employed at this moment in the Uni-Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of ted States, Cubs, and Brazil, which are all land; and where any of those who have been open to free labor. And herein note the greater liberality and self-reliant strength of the slave over the free States. The former freely permit the Northern capitalist to come in with his free labor and compete with slave labor. with what he may have heretofore received. The latter pass laws prohibiting the Southern one hundred and sixty acres to each such per- capitalist from coming in with his slaves to son having served as aforesaid. Provided, the compete with Northern labor. Their prohibiperson so having been in service shall not re-ceive said land warrant if it shall appear by of slave competition; whereas the South, in the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that the face of the pretense which has been handed he deserted or was dishonorably discharged down from Wilberforce to these times, that one om service.

Provided further, That the benefits of this door wide open and invites the free laborer to section shall be held to extend to wagon mas- walk in and try his hand, and it dare not come. ters and teamsters who may have been employ- What would become of England, the arch-agied, under the direction of competent authority tator of abolitionism, but for cotton, by the in time of war, in the transportation of military manufacture of which she has waxed fat and stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as suffered as much from slavery in Brazil as to call and examine, as we are determined to sell strong, while she curses the system by which slavery in the United States?

> [From the Washington Globe.] THE A, B, C OF RAILRO AD MANAGE MENT.

stands for Accidents, frequent alas? for the Bungling that brings them to pass is the Cheapness, the sole end and aim, D of Directors, who're "free from all blame :" E for Expenses, diminished by half, F the Few servants kept on the staff; G a slow Goods train, with one man to mind H a High pressure express close behind it;

I an Incline, where to stop takes so long. J is the Junction, with "points" all turned wrong ; K is the Knowledge of danger ahead, by the Lights turned (too late) unto red; is the Mystery how it took place,

N the "Nobody to blame in the case :" O stands for Officers, sleepy or drunk, for the Permanent way which had sunk ; Q is the Quag mire, o'er it which it had passed for the Rails, which were wearing out fast for the Signal that drivers don't mind, is a Uniform rate of speed,

V a Velocity frightful indeed; W is the Wisdom (?) by which is directed an 'Xcursion train, quite unexpected; Y is Yourself; if you travel our measures, a new Zest will impart to your pleasures.

> Look out for fresh Fish ! NOW THEY COME.

UN ! to W. H. PUTNEY'S Fish and Provisurda y evenings, on the arrival of the cars and I call them corn-fed, because they are so very fat, and I receive them almost flattering, as they are brought through by Adams & Co's Express in a few hours.

Don't forget it, that all persons without exception, must pay the cash, on delivery of the fish, and other articles purchased of me. W. H. PUTNEY. March 5, 1855.

* . * Standard and Spirit of the Age copy. TOROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUN-TY OF CRAVEN .- In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the County of Craven has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company one hundred and fifty

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate aloan or loans, to be secured by the bonds

of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the helder, These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of provisions of this set be applied to flotilla men July, one thousand eight hundred and seventyand to those who served as volunteers at the at. four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with Coupons attached, which will render the collection of the in-

terest simple and easy, The security upon which the said bonds will be based will be the real estate and taxable pells of the County of Craven. The present aspess ed cash value of the real satate of the County, is before the fall, in a very happy condition," says one million one hundred and nine thousand, the Albany Register, "but one thing they miss- eight hundred and twenty two dollars, and the

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern. GEORGE GREEN.

GEO. S. STEVENSON, Craven County Newbern, Oct. 18, 1854. THE WINTER IS GONE AND

SPRING HAS COME!

THE undersigned has for sale, on reasonable their little hearts, and all their budding joys likely and well broke; a few fine young Bulls, and affections, are withered by the breath of best breed; 15 Sheep, half South Down and half

30 Barrels Best Old Apple Brandy. and a good Four-Horse Wagon and Gear N. B. I have certificates to prove the blood of

the above Stock. POMORA, Wake county, N. C. March 9th, 1855. Star copy 8 times, Weekly,

Take Notice.

THE ASSIGNER of F. MAHLER & Co. give notice that unless the accounts due the same execution, without regard to persons E. CANTWELL.

Standard 8 times.

TO PLANTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for the sale of "Kettlewell's Chemical Salts," or "Renovator of the Soil," acknowledged by these who have given it a fair trial to be one of the best Renovators of the soil, and fertilizers in the pro-

Gales Leitoh. ENEX AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, LUMBERTON, ROSESON Co., N. C. ATTORNET Jan. 6, 1856 Watson & Booth. UPHOLSTERERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

TAVING established themselves in the City of Raleigh, will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assertment of goods in their line, consisting of Gilt, Velvet, Satin, and Common papers,

FATETTEVILLE ST.

and borders to match, -all of which they will put Window Curtains, Cornices, Shades, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, &c., Hair and Shuck Mattresses and Lounges, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c., all of which will be disposed of

at the lowest prices. WM. WATSON Dec. 12, 1864. 8mos 100

SPRING, 1888, Kerr and Marbury. Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, &c. Nos. 74 and 76 Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, VA.,

**AKE pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that they have returned to their old stand, and from extensive Importations this Spring, per Ships "Centurion, "Constantine," and "City of Brooklyn," together with heavy purchases of Domestic Goods at the Factories, are enabled to offer the largest stock and finest assortment of China, Glass, Earthern and Stone Ware, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware,

Feb. 26, 1865. A RARE CHANCE FOR PROFIT. The Ocean View Company.

at the lowest rates.

INVITE PROPOSALS FOR THE LEASE of that portion of their Grounds, (about ten acres,) which has been set apart for Hotel purpo-Ocean View is celebrated far and wide for the

beauty of its position on Lynhaven Beach at the outlet of Chesapeake Bay—its noble reach of shore, its delightful surf-bathing—its refreshing seabreezes—and its grand and impressive view of Bay and Ocean. This beautiful watering site has recently been

purchased by a company of wealthy gentlemen of Virginia, Carolina and Maryland, who have had the same laid off in beautiful Lawns, Streets, Parks &c., -have selected lots for private Cottages, and reserved the choicest portion for Hotel purposes.
They desire to lease the Hotel tract to some reliable persons or company to erect a suitable house for the accommodation of visitors and those ownfor the accommodation of visitors and those own-ing cottages who may prefer to board at the Hotel. The climate is delightful, and as healthy as any portion of the habitable globe. Norfolk, (distant an hour's drive) and its vicinity (having a popula-tion of 40,000,) will furnish sufficient patronage to maintain an establishment of the first class. The various railroad and steamboat lines which centre at Norfolk, from near and distant States, will fur-nish access for the whole salt-air seeking public. The wood land on the estate will furnish all the

lumber needful for erecting the Hotel, bathing houses, &c., and a steam saw mill will be at work on the ground in a few days.

The Company will extend liberal terms to a man of enterprise, or an energetic association, as they consider the public claim for an establishment of the sort to be imperative. Address VIEW COMPANY, Norfolk, Va." March 5, 1865.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

WILL sell at the Court House door, in Wilkesboro', on the 3d Monday in March next, the following lands for the taxes due thereon : James Yokley, Micajah Privett, 88 100 Harrison Chapel, 100 225 100 100 William Hall, Bryant Bougess, James Johnson Esq. Gilbert Gentry, Lindsey Brown, 125 Erasmus Walker, 870 Ham iab Webb. Neil i ancey. William N. Pierce. Wesley , lamiey, Thos. Parson, L. J. Adkins, 170 David Campbell,

Z. T. Sprice, Stephen Combs,

The heirs of Jons. Vickson, ESLEY STALEY, Sheriff. Administrator's Notice.

0 10

THE undersigned having, at February Term of Wake County Court, 1853, qualified as Administrator of the Estate of the late Allen Sturdevant, Dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment; and to all persons, having claims against the Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. G. W. CROCKETT, Adm'r. www 14

Oxford Female College. THE next session will commence on the first Monday in January 1855, and close on the last Thursday in May. RATES TUITION (PATABLE ONE MALF IN ADVANCE. For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar, and Geography, \$10,00 English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, 12,50 For any thing higher, For the College Classes, (without any extra

charge for the Languages,) Use of Instrument, The same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting. Oil Painting, Needle Work Board per month, Washing per month, Musical Soirces will be given during each term. T. T. GRANDY, Sec. of the Board of Trustees.

HE Subscriber, having qualified as administra-tor of the late Seymour W. Whiting, notifies all persons having claims against the estate to pre-sent, them for payment, within the time prescri-bed by law, and those indebted are requested to make payment immediately.
WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of S. W Whiting, dec., on Friday, the 6th day of April next, all his Household and Kitchen furniture, two valuable Milch Cows, two Negrois and several other articles.

Five Dollars. Bond with approved security required. GEO. W. MORDECAL, Adm'r. Feb. 23, 1865. wtd 16 JAMES E. METTS. Forwarding Merchant,

Terms Six months credit for all sums over

Windspron, S. C., Jun. 30, 35.

Rainigh, Musch ! | 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 24, 1854.