RALEIGH REGISTER.

"... are the blessings of peace, delightful peace ... party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

[illegible] MAY 2, 1857.

[illegible]

[illegible] agreeable just about this [illegible] season tempts to gardening [illegible] to have some one to [illegible] work, such as writing one's [illegible] &c. Not is this pleasure in the [illegible] marred by the fact, that [illegible] comes from one's enemy, (*politically speaking*,) for it is a wholesome, as well [illegible] maxim, to "forage on the enemy." Our feuder to-day is from the chaste [illegible] pen of our almost *vis a vis* neighbor [illegible], who though now *politically* [illegible] as well as *locally*, *vis a vis* to us, we [illegible] to see "across over" and get once [illegible] on the right side of the Land question. [illegible] in 1853 in favor of distribution [illegible] a hundred fold more applicable to [illegible] now, than they were then, and [illegible] shout out now with corresponding [illegible] volume of voice, "*we want to* [illegible] *to eat with the same* [illegible] *we must speak loudly and quickly or it will be too late.*" Things have gone [illegible] since "1853."—[illegible] Fusionists, Freesoilers, and Abolitionists, [illegible] after the "*spoon wettles*" of the [illegible] with an infinitely larger ladle than [illegible] dipped with then, but they are a thousand times more determined to prevent Coffee [illegible] a little broth for us at home, [illegible] South. Such being the state of [illegible] we desire to know what revelation [illegible] other world has induced our [illegible] Cantwell to abandon the position [illegible] so fearlessly and ably maintained, [illegible] one precisely opposite to it, [illegible] resolutions, and make speeches, [illegible] that the Democracy was always [illegible] Distribution because the measure [illegible] unconstitutional. But we won't [illegible] quarrel with Mr. Cantwell. We [illegible] him as our Associate Editor [illegible], and we'll get along together [illegible] as a bug in a rug. So [illegible] and grumpers," we have the honor [illegible] with no small quantity [illegible] to introduce to you Mr. "Ephraim" [illegible] L. B.," 2nd member of [illegible] Democratic State Committee," in 1853 [illegible] case, or if not in Fifty-[illegible] be sustained *then*, by facts, [illegible] arguments that we defy him to [illegible]

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

No. 1.

[illegible] Hon. W. S. Ashe, [illegible] Raleigh, 7th, 25th, A[illegible]

[illegible] great sense of the [illegible] remarks upon [illegible] in a way [illegible] and opposed by [illegible] the Special documents [illegible] perfect understanding [illegible] paper, would [illegible] Congress for [illegible] upon the Land [illegible] upon it conceded [illegible] with that of Mr. Ashe [illegible] being Democratic [illegible] presence against the latter [illegible] Democrats. It is true [illegible] between them [illegible] Land is not only in [illegible] attention all over [illegible] expected to take a [illegible] those who are for the distribution to N. Carolina, as well as [illegible] Michigan, to Louisiana, to [illegible] Florida, to Mississippi. We [illegible] land, Income Appropriations [illegible] Homes and schools [illegible] as well as they, say it is [illegible] and in the best and dearest [illegible] were made the property of [illegible] to benefit from them? [illegible] forever and see them graduate [illegible] the States who have only [illegible] that is the question. Notwithstanding [illegible] which have been [illegible] yet remain (1400 000,) [illegible] of acres at the present [illegible] three millions [illegible] They can well be [illegible] for certificates [illegible] be given [illegible] States and they will [illegible] even [illegible] government price may, in time, [illegible] complete a conquest [illegible] the people of N. Carolina [illegible] purposes. [illegible] this matter [illegible] Are we to drive [illegible] demand [illegible] constitutional [illegible] patriotic? What [illegible] they [illegible] to prove the [illegible] Will nothing free have they, [illegible] Bounties or of our equal [illegible] for Bounty Bill or [illegible] We approve the Legislation, [illegible] had upon this subject. We find [illegible] Mr. Caw or Mr. Douglass, who [illegible] through similar measures [illegible] Illinois. We want Mr. Ashe [illegible] the future Senators of North [illegible] same for us as he is looking [illegible] for their States. [illegible] Rule of equity [illegible] have been hour with [illegible] the motives and spirit of [illegible] What is there in the position [illegible] Democrat which prohibits [illegible] fellow patriot [illegible] taxes have been [illegible] exploded five millions [illegible] have been for years paying [illegible] 000 per annum taxes for [illegible] alone, in consequence of [illegible] Legislation, Missouri and [illegible] Rail Roads and River [illegible] Democrats, who [illegible] candidates even [illegible] this for short platforms [illegible] Douglass, [illegible] of their states are [illegible] we believe agreed on one point [illegible] fact, but that we [illegible] of a source of [illegible] fed, for that delicious [illegible] the land information [illegible] offered in market at the [illegible] of North Carolina would be [illegible] however, that gallant [illegible] Old not give North [illegible] such a share as [illegible] the Internal Improvement [illegible] with that of other States [illegible] is plain and intelligible, the people are tired of platform and abstractions of all kinds. We [illegible] think every body may get a full share of the common feast, and then each are helping themselves. We want to share in the same dish, to eat with the same spoon, and we must speak loudly and quickly or it will be too late.

We have for the sake of the argument admitted that, as is contended, the platform of our party is against any land distribution. But half a glance will prove that the Baltimore Resolution refers to the proceeds altogether, and why? simply because the revenue from the lands already accrued has not been retained apart, but has been, and is disbursed like the revenue from the imports and has not been distinguished from any other money in the Treasury. We advocate no measure involving a departure from the platform, or from any recognized principle. We promote no favor, an opposite policy. We want not the proceeds of the lands already sold, but a reasonable share with the other States, in the lands which remain to be sold for the common benefit. Now, we deny that these lands are unsaleable. Look at the records for the last few years. In 1848, the cash sales were 1,857,568 acres, in 1849, 1,829,992, in 1850, 1,405,838, in 1851, 1,846,848 acres. During the first quarter of the fiscal year commencing 1 July 1851 the sales were 478,140 acres for which was received $601,691,01. In the corresponding quarter of 1850 the sales were only 266 879 acres, and the receipts but $246,875,06. The land Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior, add to the above report the following remarks, "the sales thus appear to be largely on the increase; as population increases the sales increase." But the Ashe paper here says, give North Carolina the millions to which she is entitled and you create for her a burthen instead of a source of riches for these lands are worthless and unsaleable. The Secretary and Commissioner and the Journals are at points. They differ toto cœlo. Which is right, the servants officers of government, or the "Old Fogies?" Let it be remembered too that these immense sales took place, in spite of the fact that in these very years nearly nine and a half millions were absorbed by Mexican war warrants, which brought nothing into the Treasury, besides other sales of the same lands for the benefit of particular States, which were equally unproductive to the United States.

That we do not miscalculate, or color too highly the immense profit North Carolina would reap from an equal share of these benefits, let us for a moment compare her dilapidated condition with that of one or two other States, selected at random, from those who have for so long been starved to our exclusion at the pips of the Federal Government.

In 1800 when Mr. Thomas Jefferson, first experienced these directions, the population of this State was, 478 103, in 1810 it was 555 500, having increased during the decade at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum. In 1820, it was 737,989; in 1840 when our Internal Improvements commenced it was but 753 419, the ratio having fallen from 16 to 2 per cent. per annum! Then it was that, pressed by the dire sting of necessity, our energies awoke. In the ten years which followed, we took the bull by the horns, abolished the taxes and appropriated $5,000,000 of State funds to Internal Improvements with such effect, that by 1850 the balance was reversed, the downward tendency arrested, and we actually got back to that year, to where we were in 1820 and regained our ratio of increase 15 per cent per annum, where we yet stand.

Let us see, what the effects cost the people of North Carolina. Let us see that while other States—the pets of the General Government—have absolutely increased with an amazing rapidity and without expense, we left to our unassisted energies have only held, or recovered, at cost by the most severe sacrifices, and a tripled taxation.

In 1849 the Treasurer Mr. Hinton reports the receipts from all sources of revenue, to be $264,297 86 for the two years ending 1st November 1849, disbursements during the same period were $231 566 61 of which more than $100,000 went to re-build the Capitol. In 1850, owing to the immensely increased taxation, the receipts had gone up to $302 527 43, for the two years ending Nov. 1850, while the expenditures had reached the immense sum of $301 691,20 in excess of expenditures over receipts of not less than $9,167,76! Of this 289,647 86 or an amount greater by several thousands than the entire cost of government in 1840 went for Internal Improvements or works connected therewith. Between 1850 and '52 these items show the startling figures $321 789 10 while the gross expenditures had increased to 615 597 21 nearly three times more than they were in 1840, so! you will see immense outlay and taxation in 1850 barely enabling us to save the decreased population we had in 1829, thirty years before and prevent the threatened depopulation of the State. The general average ratio of the population increase in the rest of the Union, being then, as now, about 30 per cent per annum.

We will now look at Ohio. When in 1802 Thomas Jefferson approved the law giving that State the one-twentieth part of all the public land in her limits for Internal Improvement, her population was but 45 365. Eight years after, in 1810, it was 230 750, having increased in the mean while, at the almost incredible rate of 608 per cent per annum. In 1820 it was 581 434 in 1830 937,902, in 1840, 1 519 467, in 1850 1,980 408—In 1790, she had neither name nor a representative in the Halls of Congress, to-day the numbers twenty-one, and if she goes on at the same rate, in a few years it will be 30! At the adoption of the constitution, before Ohio was born, our State had five members, she now has none, unless one has been taken away, which is indeed the case, when she has exactly, or less than that, to which for several decades she has been entitled.

We have presented a practical view, which any man in North Carolina, with sense enough to keep his fingers out of fire, can readily see—look at it. We are on the wrong side of the log. They go up, we go down; and are daily sinking.

What has caused this difference in the progress of the States, inhabited by the same people, governed by similar laws, and paralleled in soil and climate? What has caused it, if it be not, that while we of the older States, bowing to the insolent dictates of wire-pullers and cliques, have been sending mountebanks and clowns to our Legislatures and Congress, the people of Ohio, and the great West, alive to their true interests, have demanded with boldness and received with alacrity at the hands of her sturdy yeomen, from the government administered by such democrats as Jefferson, Jackson, Monroe, and Polk, nearly one hundred million acres of the public domain! There she has advantageously located and sold—she has applied them to great purposes—she has built with them Rail Roads that arch her wide vales from mountains to mountain—Canals joining her inland seas with the sea, walls of rock that shoulder back the billows from her shores, and internal nation, imitate the power and rapidity of the science of nature. And all this has been done without expense to the stockholders of the State but with the funds of the Union pouring into her coffers from the proceeds of these donations. Her public works already warrant a constantly decreased taxation, and year after year, as taxes increase, our population leave our rapidly decreasing ranks disappearing, there rises in constant succession and being combined a mass of wealth as a monument which presents to the world a picture of progress of development and success in better times or better days.

Look at Illinois that North Carolina forty years old recognized as a sister frontier with but 12,000 inhabitants. Two days she numbers nearly a million. And her Senator, little you, she votes to more than a hundred and five millions and a half acres, and $2 617,000 in money has always been granted her urgent demands, by such republicans as Madison, Jackson, and Monroe—all the while, here is your poor old mother, North Carolina bowed down with taxation—with her only harbor stopped up—with the most dangerous coast in the country—given a paltry thirty-nine thousand four hundred dollars, by the bill of '52, for light-houses, and the Cape Fear!—*not allowed even a Revenue Cutter* although they are stationed every where else, both North and South; no Steamboat inspector, though her thirsty coasters plough her waters, no one to care for Charleston, the city of the South, the birthplace of Poinsett, Gadsden, and Marshall, Hospital, though thousands of sick sailors—the ship-wrecks of the Republic—early plead for pity on the wharves of Wilmington—lost stripped, bamboozled, and forgotten; still hugs, or is asked to hug to her withered breast, a ridiculous abstraction, and ignobly to suffer a golden opportunity to pass away forever!

But the Ashe paper says, that the distribution will cause an increase of the Tariff, in the same breath telling us what is true, that the lands are no source of revenue, but a positive expense to government. To our poor apprehension, this argument at least, is *felo de se*. It both answers and it destroys itself, for not only then, will the loss of the lands, furnish no excuse for an increased taxation, already more than enough, as the *twenty millions of a surplus show*, but so far does it fail to justify a refusal to distribute on the part of the government, that it takes away the only plausible reason why they should be detained, for if they have never been, are not now, and cannot hereafter be made a source of revenue, why are the taxes of the people still to be squandered in a vain and useless and as is said ruinous effort to retain and administer them?

Now, nobody we hear of, certainly no one who belonging to the North Carolina democracy maintains this claim, has at any time proposed or desired that this State shall hold or keep these lands. No! when our warrants come, as come they shall, we will sell them for the most they will bring, and if there is more of them than we want, the rest, we mean to give away, to the poor and the landless.

We will never consent that the proceeds shall be invested in either Land departments or any other offices, for these would infallibly be pounced upon by a new breed of old fogies, more inveterate probably than those we have now to encounter.

MR. BRANCH'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The last issue of the *Standard* contains Mr. Branch's letter accepting his nomination. The letter is manifestly intended as an elaborate defence of himself from the apprehended censure of his party, upon his vote on the Deposit Bill. In other words, Mr B. puts himself in the attitude of a seeker of pardon, for doing right. There is a good deal of the letter which contain matters of fact not only justifying, but in truth demanding imperatively, distribution of the surplus revenue.—The overgrown wealth of the Federal Government, the notorious corruption in Congress, &c., &c., all point to the necessity of distribution, or if you chose to call it by a name which falls more gingerly on Democratic ears, "*Deposit*," and every argument going to show the necessity of distributing or "depositing" the surplus revenue, is an argument to prove more unanswerably the necessity of distributing the Public Lands, for President Buchanan says, and truly, that *they* are the source of more corruption than all other things combined. Customs, Post Offices, and the power of appointment and removal, all sink, as sources of corruption, into insignificance, when compared with the Public Lands.

HIGH FALLUTIN

We like our friend Mr. Branch very much indeed, but as we never flatter mortal man—we say nothing in relation to mortal woman—we hope that neither he or the public will suppose that we are "greasing" him, when we refer to the concluding paragraph of his late letter, which is an epis olary gem of the first water, a veritable Kohinoor of composition. Shade your eyes and we'll let you see it. Here it is.

"I hope my constituents will find in these reasons, sufficient vindication of my vote. The act of 1836 gave the first stimulus to great and expensive works of improvement by the States. The works undertaken in consequence of funds placed by it at the disposal of the States, have involved them in debt and the people in taxation. I am the last person who would direct their eyes to the Federal Treasury for relief or aid.—But when I found a fund that had been wrongfully and unnecessarily extorted from the people, I chose rather to apply it to the relief of the States and people, than to feed hungry cormorants or strengthen the hands of power.

"If perchance, the icy barriers of Spanish pride should dissolve under the melting rays of so much gold, I may yet have it in my power to announce that it has been invested in the Caribbean sea and that the "Gem of Antilles" shines in the rich casket of American jewels. In its onward march the great race has already reached it, and beats upon its shores. The rushing waters should not cover it unbidden. But gold may throw down the barriers. Gold moves armies and is a play thing for children. It steels the robber to crime and is charity's choicest gift. It unlocks the prison gates and opens wide the doors of palaces. Neither princes nor apostles are proof against its temptations, and it leads to empire as it betrayed our Saviour. Gold—all powerful gold—may acquire for us the key to the Gulf.

"Such a solution of the problem of the surplus, would fill me with joy and the whole nation with gladness."

That there is a beauty, unity, compactness, and illustrativeness of topics and figures in the quoted paragraph, rarely to be met with in the same number of lines, cannot be denied by any one familiar with Blair's Rhetoric.

But one thing is wanting to make it perfect, and that want, Mr. Branch owes it to his literary reputation to supply. Mr. B. must tell us *what* "great race has already reached" the Queen of the Antilles, "and beats upon its shores." You don't mean, we know, "a race" of *gold*, the thing you were talking of, and you certainly don't mean the Anglo-Saxon "*race*," unless you mean to pun on the Cuban expeditions that were so badly *beat* "on the shores" of "the Queen of the Antilles." So oblige us with the "key" to this, Mr. Branch. We would *rather* prefer one of "*gold*," but will use a key of any description you choose to furnish.

There are one or two more "gems of purest ray serene" in this Democratic "casket." Take this for example—"This specious *argument* (the italics are ours) misled many honest men, and it was the *saturnalia* of Rogues." What was the *saturnalia* of Rogues? "This specious *argument*," and nothing else. Q. E. D.

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE SOUTH!!!

Our neighbor of the Standard in his last number copies with approbation a Resolution of the Democracy of Tennessee. He says that "*a series of excellent resolutions* were adopted, and *among them* one highly complimentary to Gov. Andrew Johnson, *and* the following on the subject of the public lands." This resolution is rather long, but closes thus—"we see in it an admission of the wisdom of the policy proposed and advocated by our wisest Democratic statesmen, of setting apart and reserving the public domain for the future homes of ourselves and children. It is indeed time, in the language of President Jackson, that the public lands should cease to be looked to as a *source of revenue*, or an object of plunder, and dedicated to the encouragement of a *hardy population*, and the *benefit of the actual settler*."

If this is to be the true policy—if *this* is the justice due to the old Thirteen, what is to become of that other vaunted scheme, about which the Standard has been eternally prating, "that the land proceeds should continue to go into the Federal Treasury where they properly belong?" How then can it be "like property acquired by a firm or a partnership, to be managed by the agents or directors of the partnership for *the benefit of all?*" If it be an "*excellent resolution*," that these "lands should be dedicated to the encouragement of a hardy population and the *benefit of the actual settler*," how can they enure to the "*benefit of all" the partners?*" Are the "*actual settlers*" ALL? But who are the "actual settlers?" The Standard itself shall answer:

"Besides, the *Northern people* outstrip us in colonizing and making States, and they have the advantage of nine-tenths *of the foreign emigration*. They would pour their thousands into the territories where the South sent hundreds; and out of the strife engendered, and the blood shed, and the bitter hates made still more bitter, would rise *State after State of Yankee growth*, to take their places in the Senate—to vote us down upon every question affecting our vital interests, and finally to control the government absolutely and reduce us either to subjection or force us into the horrors of general civil war."

A pretty "*hard population*" truly! "State after State of Yankee growth," having "the advantage of nine-tenths of the foreign population," and this is to be the glorious consummation of our princely domain! This is to be the grand result of the splendid "partnership!" And this is wholesome *Southern doctrine!* So nourishing to our Democratic babes! Do the high officers of the grand Democratic army suppose that their "rank and file" are the most egregious simpletons living? Do they look on them as beasts of burden—wearing ears half a yard long, with no patriotism, and not brains enough to find the way to mill? Verily, it would seem so.

"DEPOSIT"—WHEN DOCTORS DIFFER WHO SHALL DECIDE.

The Wilmington Journal is not alone in its notions about the Deposit Bill, voted for by Messrs. *Clingman, Craig, Branch, Winslow*, and *Ruffin*, Democratic members from this State in the last Congress. The Richmond Examiner, one of the leading Democratic journals in Virginia, denounces "Deposit" with "bell, book and candle." It says:

"But those who advocate any Deposit Act now, advocate what has shown itself in practice to be a *monstrous fraud*, a fraud put upon the masses of the Union, *and upon the plunders of the South for the benefit of Northern and Western State Treasuries in chief part*, and Southern State treasuries in small and stinted part; *advocate a fraud, knowing it to be a fraud, a cheat and a swindle, or else close their eyes to facts that the blindest horse could see or ass understand*"—it says further: "*The very title of* 'DEPOSIT ACT' *is a lie; and an act commencing with a falsehood must be an imposition and swindle throughout. 'Distribution is itself a swindle!' but 'Deposit' out-Herods Herod, and is the sneaking disguise of a swindle.*"

We by no means endorse the Examiner's opinion, but publish the extract to show what precious little unity of opinion, there is in the Democratic party, with all its machinery of platforms, gull traps, &c. In connection with the Examiner's opinion, we crave to know what doctrine on "Deposit" our neighbor of the Standard holds. If we mistake not, he hasn't *developed* on this question, and we much desire to have him out upon it. By the way, neighbor, you have never yet replied to our proposition for a discussion of the Distribution Question, and a re-publication of each others articles in our respective papers. When will you begin the discussion on the simple merits or demerits, separate and apart from any other issue? On the first Thursday in August? Eh, neighbor?

HARPER FOR MAY.

Our kind friend, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, has laid on our table the May number of Harper's Magazine. This number is one of the most interesting that has ever been issued, and especially so to North Carolinians, as the article, "North Carolina Illustrated," is a capital one, and cannot fail to be read with interest as well as merriment by every son of the Old North State. We append the list of contents of the May No., and advise everybody to send to Pomeroy's and get a copy:

Pictures in Switzerland; North Carolina Illustrated—Part II; Little Sticks and their Kindred; The Amateur of Society; By the Passaic; Jacques Dupont; in France; A Reminiscence; John Bunyan; The Broken Shilling; The Mormons and their Leader; Patrick Henry; Little Tim, Sold; A Reminiscence of Samuel Rogers; Religion, Love, and Marriage, in Italy; Little Dorrit; Only a Rut; Monthly Record of Current Events; Literary Notices; Editor's Table; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer; Original Conundrums; Fashions for May.

☞ Our thanks are hereby tendered to the Hon. L. O'B. Branch for the Messages and Documents of the last Congress.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.—The election for members of Congress and some of the State officers of Virginia will take place on May 28. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas, and Missouri elect Congressmen in August.

Beef is selling in the Wilmington, N. C., market at 20 cts. per pound!

COOKE'S NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In a late issue, we very briefly returned our thanks to Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, the compiler, for a copy of this important publication. We were compelled, however, to defer a descriptive notice of the work itself until we should have leisure to do it justice.

An accurate and minute map of our State has long been needed, and the want was deeply felt. When Mr. C., several years ago, undertook the task of constructing one of the character demanded, he wisely determined to do his work slowly, and to resort to every possible source of information. In addition to various documents, maps, and surveys promptly furnished him from the government officers, State and Federal, he instituted an extensive correspondence, reaching to the remotest borders, and penetrating the darkest recesses of the State. The facts thus gathered, formed an immense incongruous mass, which it required much time and severe labor to explore, to separate and compare. The publication was subsequently delayed by repeated corrections of the proof-sheets, but is at last before the public in its completed state, and in a form which cannot fail to recommend it to the liberal patronage of our citizens.

The Map is constructed on a scale of eight miles to the inch, six feet by four. It is handsomely bordered, embellished with a daguerreotype view of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, of which Mr. Cooke is the Principal, and by sectional and comparative representations of the physical portions of the State. The body of the work embraces large portions of the adjoining States of Virginia, South Carolina, and Tennessee. It exhibits the political divisions, towns, rivers, mountains, sounds, and shores, rail-roads, plank-roads, and canals, distinctly marked, plainly lettered, and beautifully colored and shaded. The lines of proposed improvements are also indicated, as far as the probability of construction would seem to warrant. The whole work is brought down to the most recent date, and with remarkable fidelity represents North Carolina as she really is.

We regard this Map as one of the most important contributions yet made to the wealth and prosperity of the State, and trust that the compiler will be amply rewarded for his labor and zeal so well laid out in constructing it.

It is but justice to add that the merit of the engraving of this Map is due to Messrs. J. H Colton & Co., of New York, who have been long favorably known to the public as publishers and artists.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR—ONE OF OUR MOST WORTHY CITIZENS FATALLY WOUNDED.

On Thursday night last, Messrs. Albert Hinton, James Penny, and —— Keith, three citizens of this County, who were acting as a patrol under the appointment of our Court, in the discharge of their duties, visited the plantation of Mr. B. K. S. Jones, about 10 miles from this city, where a negro wedding was in progress. On going into the kitchen where the negroes were assembled, Wm. Robertson, a free negro, who was sold out of the jail in this City some time last year for debt, assaulted Mr. Hinton with an axe, splitting his head open, and inflicting a wound upon him which it is feared will prove fatal. The same negro struck Mr. James Penny with a shovel and knocked him senseless to the ground. Mr. Keith was also knocked down, but by whom it is not known. Messrs. Penny and Keith soon after recovered, but we are pained to learn that there is but little hope for Mr Hinton. Mr. H. resides about 4 miles from this city, and is one of the most estimable men in the county. Our citizens are greatly incensed against the perpetrator of this outrage, and a large number of them joined Sheriff High yesterday morning, and went out in search of the diabolical fiend. The negro, Wm. Robertson, is described as very black, and about 6 feet in height.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that it is reported that Mr. Hinton died yesterday morning from his injuries.

THOMAS F. JONES, ESQ.—We regret to learn the death of this estimable gentleman and able lawyer. He died suddenly, at Hertford, Perquimans, on his way to Chowan Court. Notwithstanding the loss of his eyesight and general health, several years ago, he prosecuted his profession with signal ability and success, till nature, worn out, exhausted and broken down, could sustain no more, and he quietly passed away on the 7th of April. He was a native of Perquimans county, N. C.

INSANE ASYLUM.—The time for the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, has been postponed from the 5th of June, as heretofore published, to Friday the 12th of June. The 5th is commencement week at Chapel Hill, and the time has been changed on that account.

THE REPORTED INDIAN MASSACRES IN MINNESOTA UNTRUE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—A letter from General Shields dated Fairbault, April 15th, positively contradicts the reported numerous Indian murders on the Mankato River, Minnesota. Reliable information from Big Kettle contradicts that there is not the slightest foundation for the absurd reports. His letter concludes by saying that there is neither hostility nor signs of hostility amongst the Indians. Governor Ramsey of Minnesota. The Minnesotean of the 10th confirms the above.

☞ The Wilmington Light Infantry, probably forty men in all, exclusive of the band, left yesterday afternoon on their pleasure excursion to Fayetteville and Raleigh.—*Wil. Herald of Thursday.*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—The officers of the Norfolk (Va.) Howard Association will leave for Baltimore on Saturday (to-day,) for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies to take place on the occasion of the erection of the beautiful monument to the memory of the late Wm. B. Ferguson.

CONSCIENCE.—We are informed that within a short time the sum of $240 has been returned to different merchants and business men of this city by the Rev. Thomas Foley, which amount had been received through the confessional.—One firm, that of Messrs. Haig & Brother, received $60 which had been received by this means.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NEW GRANADA—WAR APPREHENDED.

NEW YORK, April 29—P. M.—The following are the demands of the United States upon New Granada, in view of the late difficulties and murder of American citizens upon the isthmus:

First. To constitute the cities of Panama and Aspinwall two independent municipalities and invest them with the powers of self-government, extending over the territory ten miles wide on each side of the railroad, perfect freedom to the transit route, its neutrality and liberty guaranteed; the sovereignty not to be changed, and other nations to be invited to join in the guaranty.

Second. To cede to the United States the full sovereignty of two small groups of islands in the bay of Panama for a naval station, and all rights and privileges reserved in the railroad contract, for ample considerations.

Third. To pay for the damages occasioned by the outbreak of the 15th of April.

Fourth. The sum to be paid by the United States.

All these demands Granada absolutely rejects, and claims one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the United States for damages done at Panama to New Granadian citizens by Americans on the 15th of April, and that the United States owes reparation to New Granada for the rude protest of Col. Ward, dated April 21st, and for the disrespectful letters of Commodore Morgan and Captain Bailey. The notes of Louis Pombo and Gonzales are long, and full of false assertions and incorrect deductions.

In the House of Representatives it had been proposed to raise a loan of five hundred thousand dollars in case New Granda should be invaded by the United States.

A letter from Aspinwall, dated the 20th, says: "The alarming aspect of our relations with New Granada is creating great excitement. Immediate war with the United States is apprehended. The property holders of Panama had begun already to calculate the chances of loss during the scenes which may yet transpire before the settlement of the difficulty. For some weeks they have openly declared that no negotiations could settle the matter—that there certainly would be a rupture, and the result would be the temporary posting of the United States troops on the Isthmus."

A SCENE IN A WHEELING THEATRE.—Lola Montez has been eclipsed—thrown into the shade. At Wheeling, Va., on Monday night, at the theatre, Miss Dora Shaw, in the middle of the first scene, (the Gazette states,) left Armand Duval standing in the middle of the stage, where the two had been talking very lovingly together, walked furiously and majestically up to the foot-light, and declared that, as she was not properly supported, she would not play; she gathered up the folds of her costly dress, scowled upon Armand, and strode loftily from the stage. The audience was astounded—completely dumbfounded at this extraordinary conduct on the part of Miss Dora Shaw. Armand (Mr. Hanchett) stood quietly looking on during the enactment of this scene, and when it had concluded, he stepped forward and in a quiet unruffled manner, proceeded to say that the lady had evidently endeavored to render herself disagreeable to him and all the members of the company, and appealed to those present to decide as to the truth of the accusation made by the lady. Mr. Hanchett wound up with the remark that Miss Dora Shaw would never have the honor of appearing before those to whom he was speaking while the theatre remained under his management. His remarks were followed by vociferous demonstrations of applause, which indicated for once in the world that the sympathy was in the man's instead of the woman's favor. Another piece was then substituted, and the performance proceeded, despite the absence of Miss Shaw.

☞ TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A Retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fultons treet, Brooklyn, N. Y.

fe 21 3m—$c

☞ 500 BOTTLES SOLD IN THREE MONTHS!—This is sufficient evidence of the high appreciation by the community of the "Cockade City," of the merits of "ROSSER'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF BAY LEAVES" for the Hair. Five hundred bottles have been sold in that city in the short space of three months, and still the demand is daily increasing.

It is warranted to remove Dandruff.

It is warranted to prevent the falling of the hair.

It is warranted to relieve that distressing itching which so frequently precedes the decay of the hair.

It is warranted not to have its superior as a hair beautifyer.

For Ladies—It is the very article for the Toilet.

For Gentlemen—It is unequaled for the Whisker and Mustache.

For Children—It preserves their hair and causes it to flow in glossy ringlets.

For Merchants—It gives a fine profit, with ready sale. Procure your supply of Messrs. PERCUD & GATLIN, Druggists of this city.

mar 18—tf.

☞ PROF. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—*THE NEW PRACTICE*—ELECTRIC CURES.—Pain is the premonitor of Death. Relieve the pain, and you check the disease.

Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil is the marvel of this age for the following, (not every thing:)

Cures Rheumatism often in a day.
Cures Neuralgia Toothache, two minutes.
Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes.
Cures Burns, Bruises, Wounds, one to three days.
Cures Pains in Back, Breast, one day.
Cures Headache, fifteen minutes.
Cures Earache, Stiff Neck, Ague, one night.
Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days.
Cures Felons, Broken Breast, Salt Rheum, three, to six days.
Cures Quinsy, Palpitation, Pleurisy, one to ten days.
Cures Asthma, Palsy, Gout, Erysipelas, five to twenty days.
Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six to ten days.
Cures Frosted Feet and Chilblains, one to three days.

AFFLICTED 13 YEARS AND CURED IN ONE WEEK.

Great letter from Rev. James Temple:

PHILADELPHIA, June 9th, 1856.

PROF. DE GRATH.—I have been afflicted thirteen years with Neuralgia and other painful complaints, and I have been unable to sleep soundly or walk any distance for many years past. Last week I got a bottle of your "Electric Oil."—The first night I slept soundly and well, and today I am like a new man. My wife could not believe her eyes. Your Electric Oil has done in one week what the physicians of Philadelphia failed to do in thirteen years.

Gratefully, yours, REV. JAMES TEMPLE,
810 South street.

DEAFNESS CURED.—*New Haven*, May 19th, 1856.
Prof. De Grath:—My brother has been deaf three years. After trying many things he used your Oil a few times and it cured him entirely.
CLIFFORD R. SCRANTON.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOHN N. BUNTING as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Wake County, subject to the action of any Convention of the Democratic Party which may be held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for that post. ap 29—tf.

THE WAGON ROAD.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The War Department has completed the arrangements for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Major river. Edward F. Beale is the superintendent; S. H. Reef, assistant, and James P. Bambleton, physician. Lieut. Chas. E. Hazzun has been detached from the navy to accompany the expedition for the purpose of making geological surveys. Thirty-five camels and dromedaries are to be employed in the work, one object being to test their endurance and adaptability to the climate.

The party will consist of about 50 picked men, with the necessary implements to break the road through, and will rendezvous at New Orleans on the 20th of May. All the parties for the different sections of the road are now organized with instructions to commence operations at the earliest practicable period. It is thought that the work will be finished by next December.

THE WESTERN PLANK ROAD.—The Charlotte *Whig* learns that the above road, with the saw mill, &c., was sold in that town on the 24th instant, and brought about $12,000. There was a mortgage on the road to the amount $20,000.

UNIVERSITY

THE Examining [illegible]

The [illegible]

His Excellency [illegible] the State and President ex officio.

Rev. D. L. Swain, L. L. D., President of the College.

Thomas S. Ashe,
William W. Avery,
Daniel M. Barringer,
William A. Blount,
Charles Chalmers,
George F. Davidson,
Richard Dillard,
William Eaton, Jr.,
Burgess S. Gaither,
Solomon Graves,
James F. E. Hardy,
Frederick J. Hill,
William W. Holden,
James Mebane,
Rat. F. Moore,
Frederick Nash,
David S. Reid,
Thomas Settle,
William H. Washington,
Nicholas L. Williams,
John C. Williams.

CHARLES MANLY,
Raleigh, May 2, 1857. Secretary.

Glen Anna Female Seminary.

THIS INSTITUTION IS LOCATED AT Thomasville, Davidson co. N. C., immediately on the North Carolina Rail Road, and in salubrity of climate and morals of the community, possesses superior advantages. The course of study will be the same as that in Greensboro' Female College.

Board can be obtained in the Institution at $8 per month.

PRICES OF TUITION ARE AS FOLLOWS.

English Branches 6 to 12 dollars per session of five months. French $3 per do. Music including the use of Pianos $30 per do. Other ornamentals at the usual prices.

The incidental expenses of each pupil will be about one dollar per session.

For board and tuition one half must be paid in advance, and the other half at the end of the session.

The present session commenced the 1st of March last, but pupils who enter hereafter, will be charged only from the time of admission.

Mr. and Mrs. Spelly will superintend the domestic Department.

J. W. THOMAS President of the Board of Trustees. May 2—3t.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD CO., Wilmington, N. C., April 27th, 1857.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 15th May next.

The transfer book will be closed from 1st to 15th May. JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary.

May 2—415M.

SPRING TRADE, 1857.

R. B. HOPKINS, WM. H. RYAN,
ROBERT HULL, THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
No. 258 [illegible]
OPPOSITE HA[illegible]

WE beg to call the attention of North Carolina Merchants to our Spring Stock, which comprises a most attractive assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

In each department we shall exhibit a large assortment. Many of our goods we received directly from the manufacturers, and our facilities enable us to supply our customers with goods as low as they can purchase them in any of the Eastern Cities. We would further state, that by the recent completion of many of the Western and Southern Railroads tending towards Baltimore, we have increased facilities for forwarding goods with dispatch. We solicit a call from prompt buyers, and shall endeavor to make it to their interest to deal with us.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

☞ *Orders Promptly Attended to.*

Baltimore, Feb. 16, '57. fe 21—3mo in.

LANIER BROTHERS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 256 Baltimore St., (opposite Hanover,)
BALTIMORE, MD.,

HAVE now in store a large and magnificent stock, embracing all kinds of DRY GOODS usually KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS JOBBING HOUSE, to an examination of which, we cordially invite our friends and the trade generally.

[illegible]

[illegible] TWO POWDER. [illegible] sporting and Blasting Powder, F to FF, now in Magazine. The trade can be supplied at short notice, in quantities to suit, on application to

ma 2 DONNANS & JOHNSTON
Petersburg, Va.

GRIND STONES.—6 tons best Nova Scotia Grit comprising a general assortment from 60 lbs. to 800 lbs., in store and for sale by

ma 2 DONNANS & JOHNSTON
Petersburg, Va.

TOBACCO.—M. Langhorne & Sons and James Thomas, Jr.'s, Tobacco of various grades in store and for sale, on reasonable terms by

ma 2 DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Petersburg, Va.

CANDLES.—480 boxes and half boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, all of approved brands and warranted by us, and for sale by

ma 2 DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Petersburg, Va.

40 HHDS. Sides, and 20 Hhds. Shoulders on cons