

ours are the plans of fair delightful peace nwarp'd by party rage to live like brother

## RALEIGH. N. C.

Saturday, June 7, 1851.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street cinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for Western States, assisted by J. R. Switth, J. T. ENT. JASON TAYLOR, J. W. ARMSTRONG. PERRIN LOCKE, W. RAMSAY, Da. JOSHUA WADSWORTH, ALEX'R. R. LAWS, and A. J.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery is our General Travelling Agent for the States o

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by WM. H. WELD, JOHN COL-LINS, JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WELLING TON, R A. EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, P. LOCKE, JOS. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and

## RURTHENS VS. BENEFITS.

the subject. We have seen no authority, however. that we are aware of, and, indeed, from the nature of the case, any such statement would be illusory and close meonclusive. But so far as it is practicable thus to apportion the distribution of the Public Revenue there is ample proof that the statements of the orators above adverted to are unfounded, and that their assertions, intended to awaken disaffection

Free States, that they must be the greatest consumers fessions, we would askof Foreign Goods. There is, we are aware, in some | 1. Why it continues to den portions of the South, a class of persons who are ambitious of being thought expensive in their style of living; but both in numbers and in means they are utterly incapable of coping with the millionaires of the Commercial and Manufactoring Cities of the North. The vanity to which we allude, is included in, perhaps, by no portion of the South, in equal degree as by the people of South Carolina; and we remember the signal rebuke it received, a few years since. from Mr Clay. One of the Senators from that State, in speaking of the injurious effects of the Tariff policy, alluded to the duty on Wines, as bearing with pecudrank in the Aster House, than in the whole State of South Carolina. The Chivalry were not flattered by the comparison but they did not gainsay it. For ourselves, we think the fact would do gredit to the State of South Carolina, if they were not ashamed to confess it. That city and town people ive in a more expensive style than those of the country, is proverbial. They wear more fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks and Satins-they drink more wine and other liquors, particularly the more costly kinds-they smoke more Hayanas, twirl more gold headed rattans, and wear more watches and jewelry of Foreign Manufacturethey drink more tea, and consume more sugar of foreign growth, as well as all articles of West India growth, than the people of the South. Importing more, and consuming more than the people of the South, they necessarily bear as large (or larger) share

of the public burthens. The disbursements of the Government are for the maintainance of the Army and Navy, and for the support of civil Government. The seat of Government is within the limits of the Southern States -is about a hundred miles this side of Mason & Dixon's line, and pours out upon Southern soil a perennial stream of gold, at the rate of about two millions per annum.-The other expenses of civil administration are incapable of apportionment according to population, but must be disbursed, in the nature of things, in the locality where they are required. For instance, the course of trade is such that some four-fifths of the public Revenue is necessarily collected in the Northern Cities. It is therefore indispensable that the Government should expend some four times as much in the Free States in the building of Custom Houses, and the payment of Custom House Officers, as in the slave States. No sane person can make this a ground

The expenses of the Judiciary are perhaps greater at the South than at the North: for the South has and always has had, one more Supreme Court Judge, than the North.

Now as to the Army and Navy. It is to be supof the public service. Any other disposition of them would be the quintescence of absurdity; and hence if the North should have enjoyed a larger share of the public disbursements, owing to this only rational arrangement, it would not constitute the slightest ground of complaint on the part of the South. But a succession of events has for many years kept the greater part of the Army on the frontiers of the South and South-west. The chief seat of the Indian wars has been in the South for the last thirty years. The wars with the Creeks and Seminoles, and their removal beyond the Mississippi, have cost the Government countless millions-certainly not less than seventy-

We come more to speak of the Post Office Department. Few of our Southern friends have cons the advantages which a sparsely settled people, en-gaged in agriculture or planting, derive from their connexion with a dense commercial and manufactu-ring population in this single particular. It is a remarkable fact that not one of the Southern States. with the exception of Louisiana, Missouri and Dela ware, pays as much Post Office Revenue as its mail services cost the Department. Louisiana and Missours form exceptions in consequence of the commerce at New Orleans, and St. Louis; and Delaware partakes more of the character of New England than of the South. The following statement exhibits the Revenue and Expenditures of the Post Office Department in the Northern and Southern States, during the last fiscal year:

Revenue. Expenditure. North, \$2,064,257 \$1,028,099 1,234,253

It appears from the above, that the Northern States pay into the Treasury more than twice as much Post Office Revenue as they receive back, and that the South draws out one third more than it pays. It may be thought singular that the expenses of the Department should be so much greater in the South while the Revenue is less than in the North. But the reason is clear upon a moment's reflection. In populous portions of the country, contractors can afford to carry the mails for a very small compensation, because they expect to derive their profits mainly from the transportation of passengers; but in a country like ours, the number of travellers is too inconsiderable to justify the establishment of a line of coaches. unless the contractor receives a large sum for the convevance of the mails . In North Carolina, the expenses of the Department are \$150,7\*8, while the Revenue is only \$89,452. Hence, if North Carolina had to support her ewn Post Office establishment, she It is frequently asserted by those who undertake would be compelled to tax herself \$111,000 !-or. to calculate the value of the Union," that the South | what would be the more probable result. she would pays the largest share of the public revenue into the reduce her mail facilities to one third their present reasury, and receives back nothing in the shape of extent! So much for the advantages of a dissolupublic disbursements. This idea has gained some tion of the Union! Even this single consideration of currency with those who have neglected to examine a postal establishment will be sufficient to awaken the konest people of the country from any dream of no evidence, of the truth of this statement, beyond Disunion as a cure for the inconveniences or irritations the bare assertion of certain public orators, more of the present state of things. We might go on to famed for the u'tra, uncompromising tone of their enlarge upon the necessity of vastly increased taxes speeches, than for the accuracy of their information, to support the Army and Navy of the new Southern The financial reports from the Treasury Department Republic, which is to spring Phoenix-like from the antain no statement showing the proportion of the ashes of the glorious old Union founded by Washingmiblic expenditures allotted to the States separately, ton-but we have already trespassed upon the patience of our readers, and we therefore draw to a

THREE PLAIN QUESTIONS .- The "Standard." seeing the reception which its favorite doctrine of Secessian has experienced and is likely still to hundred and twenty-four persons, of which three meet with at the hands of the People, has evidentto the Union among our Southern people, are untrue. ly been endeavoring, for some time back, to cross-First, as to the collection of the Revenue. The fish from the extreme positions which it has hitherfact is well known, that about two thirds of it is an- to assumed. That double-tongued print is now smally collected at New York, alone. It is also willing to acquiesce in the Compromise, and hopes equally certain, from the fact that five sixths of the that moderate counsels will prevail in South Cartown and city population of the Union resides in the olima! If the "Standard" be sincere in these pro-

FILLMORE as an "Abolitionist," and an enemy to souri 7, New Hampshire 3, New York 33, New the United States by a merely temporary settlement of the vexed questions which they em-braced? We put it to the common sense and Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Massa, in their belief that the Southern Methodists are common honesty of all liberal minded men, if, so chusetts, Maryland, Missouri, New-York, Pennlong as FILLMORE remains President, we shall not have sure bond for a sustained compromise and vindicated laws? Why, even the Washington har heaviness upon South Carolina. Mr. Clay re Union said of his warning to Congress, that he plied in his peculiar vein of good humored though should teel it his duty to vero any violation of none the less cutting satire, that more wine was the Compromise, that every line and letter of it should be written in gold.

2 Is that paper still an advocate of Constitu tional Secession-that monstrous and dangerous doctrine which is, and is intended by its present zealous advocates, to bear us irresistibly to the verge of that whirlpool in which South Carolina is threatening to plunge herself, and all others, who are mad enough to pin themselves to her

cussion of the doctrine and the effects of its exer- after." cise. We pause, &c.

No, no-the facts of the case are too palpable. The "Standard" vainly hopes by covering its head to conceal the rest of its body, and evade the. Southampton, bringing London dates to the 21st detection and exposure, which are the sure rewards ult., being three days later of treason. That paper may continue its efforts to on or Disunion, but its awkward attempts can excite but the commiseration even of its friends -Judging from the inconsistencies that mark its new professions-its policy better than honesty-profesnions-it is still the organ of the Secessionists and Disumonists of North Carolina-still the fomenter of anarchy and civil war-still an enemy to our glorious Union, and still, as such, deserving of the indignation of all good men. And, as such, we intend to hold it up.

Again we commend to the consideration of the Standard" the three plain enquiries propounded

## EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

This Ecclesiastical body met in St. John's Church, in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 28th posed that the Regiments of the Army, and the ships | ult. The Bishop of the Diocese and 28 Clergyof war are distributed over the different portions of men, with 45 Lay Delegates, representing 24 the country and its waters according to the demands Parishes, were present. This attendance was much more full than has ever before been known in the Diocese.

This was caused by the troubles which have occurred within the last three years in regard to an alleged Romish tendency in the teachings and practices of the Bishop and some of the Clergychiefly or altogether those brought here from other States. We learn from the "Observer." that the Bishop made to the Convention a full and most emphatic retraction of all those offensive doctrines and practices, which he attributes main. ly to violent diseases, which prostrated his mental papers of that town and of Raleigh : and physical system.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.
This Court adjourned on the 3rd inst., after session of two days the Hop. Harry Porgan

The only case tried of any peculiar interest, we n indictment against Thomas H. Harvey, for embezzling a letter from the Post Office at Newberne. The Defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a fine of \$300, and to six months imprison. ment. The Judge, in sentencing the prisoner, spoke of his highly respectable connexions and the agony inflicted on them. in a tone of deep feeling and sympathy The unhappy young man himself, we learn, was overwhelmed with grief and shame. Counsel for the Government, H. W. HUSTED, Esq:, U. S. Attorney : for the Defendant W. H. HAYWOOD, jr., Eeq.

Signs .- The Roleigh Registr, N. C., nomi-

Millard Fillmore, of New York, Presider Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, Vice

We clip the above from that excellent Whig Journal, the New Orleans Bulletin, in which paper, we charitably infer, it crept in inadvertently. Now, we would should like to know what there is so "curious" about such a ticket. The Bulletin gives President FILLMORE a hearty and earnest support, and the "curious" part, therefore, must be, that North Carolina should so far depart from her wonted diffidence, as to prefer the claims of one of her most distinguished sons to the second office within the gift of the people! Is it thus, friend Bullet in ?

ny "Governor" Thomas W. Dorr, is now the principal "Editor" of the Providence Herald. And a certain "Editor" is now "Governor." de facto, of a certain State. So we go!

THE SEVENTH CENSUS

We publish to day from the Washington Re public, the complete returns of the seventh census of the United States, published at the Oen sus Bureau. From it, it will be perceived that he total population of the free States is thirteen million five hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight, while that of the slave States is only six million three hundred and ninety-three thousand seven handred and fiftyeight of waom three million one hundred and seventy-five thousand seven hundred and eighty tive articles. three are slaves. In the districts and territories there are one hundred and sixty thousand eight thousand and eighty seven are slaves; making total representation of twenty-one million eight hundred and thirty atwo thousand six hundred and seventy-five, represented by two hundred and thirty three individuals as follows :- Alabama 7 Arkansas 2. California 2. Connecticut 3. Dela. ware 1. Florida 1, Georgia 8, Indiana 11, Iowa 2, Illinois 9, Kentucky 10, Massachusetts 11, sylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Texas have each gained a representative.

The currectness of the returns are fully wouch

An ERROR IN THE REPORT OF MR. WEBSTER'S BUFFALO SPEECH .- The New York Herald corrects an error in the speech of Mr. Webster as reported by telegraph. He is reported to have said, towards the conclusion of his speech : "Gen. tlemen, I regret exceedingly that slavery exists in the southern States, and that Congress has no power over it." What Mr. Websterdid say was: Getlemen, I regret exceedingly that slavery exists in the southern States; but Congress has no pow-3 If it is still a believer in this exploded fancy, er to act upon it. It may be, however, that, in why has it swallowed its own defiance, made with the dispensation of Providence, some remedy for characteristic pomposity, to meet us in a fair dis- this evil may occur, or may be hoped for here-

> LATE FROM EUROPE.-The Steamship Wash INGTON arrived at New York on the 2nd inst., from

A favorable change had taken place in the Cotback out from the stand it took here last winter, ton market. An improved feeling exists and is connection with its friends, Messrs, CALDWELL, prices are a shade better. On the 19th ult., the AVERY, &c., and to appear patriotic and some, and sales were 7,000 bales, and on the 20th, 5000 bales. reliable upon this great and vital question of Ust Advices from the manufacturing districts were

> FROM CALIFORNIA .- Two arrivals at the port of New York, the present week—the EMPIRE CITY and the North America. The two bring upwards of \$2,600,000 in coin and in dust.

Gov. Reid has notified the Counsellors of State to meet in Raleigh, on Thursday the 12th day of June, instant, to act upon the appointment of Attorney General.

STEPHEN D. Pool, Esq., proposes to publish, in the town of Elizabeth City, a weekly paper to be devoted exclusively to Temperance and Education purposes. Terms-\$1.50 per annum. in advance: the first number to be issued the first Wednesday in August, or sooner.

33- We are indebted to Mr. LEMAY, the Publisher, for a copy of the " Laws of North Cambina passed by the General Assembly, at the session of 1850-'51." The Laws make a volume of some nine hundred pages and are quite neatly printed. The Publisher has extra copies for sale at the low

At a meeting of the Bishops and other Clergymen, present at the recent Episcopal Convention, Fayetteville, the following resolutions were adopted, with a request for publication in the

case and give it the proper examination previous to a decision. Our business is pressing upon us, and so far as I myself am concerned, I shall be compelled to go into another circuit and attend to a case which will occupy ti I midsummer. My associate will be

equally pressed, and some time will elapse, con-sequently, before we can go into an examination of the case. We cannot entertain a doubt, after a full hearing of the controversy, whatever might be our final decision on one side of the other, that a friendly adjustment of the convaversy would be the most satisfactory to all the parties interested; and that the future good of the different sections of the Church will be better obtained by an amicable ad-

justment of the case than by any disposition of it We may also add, as regards the power to make a final disposition of the subject, there can be no doubt that an amicable and honorable adjustment, by the Court. made by the representatives of the various branches in the controversy, aided by counsel, and associoned by the Court, would as binding on the par-

We have deemed it our duty to make these ob servations, not only because delay must occur, but in sympathy with the sentiments expressed by counsel on both sides of the argument.

We add a few of the principal points touched upon in the closing argument of the Hon. Reves dy Johnson-by which those of our readers who are not informed on the subject will see the pusition of each party in the case.

He said that if he had been successful in his reasoning yesterday, he must have satisfied the coun that the General Conference of the M. E. Church was invested with sovereign power, and clothed with all the authority of a constituent

The proceedings of the Conference of 1844 rere a quasi trial of Bishop Andrew, on a supposed offence. They exercised the power of a eneral control over the public and private conuct of their members. It was said by the Southern gentlemen that it was the law of church that preachers and bishops might hold slaves, not only n those States where slavery was tolerated, but where emancipation was actually prohibited. But the maj rity, who were determined upon Bishop Andrew's degracation, maintained the sovereign authority of the conference to be absolute over everything not protected by one of the six restric-

Among all the leading men in that conference nen of eminent learning and ability, from the North and South, men to whom the constitution of that conference was as familiar as the Bible of their God, not even a doubt was whispered of the ower of the General Conference to authorise a vision of the Church into two organizations.

The Counsel for the defendants had confounded the idea or unity of government with unity of the Church. The Methodists all the world over are one Church, but their form of government is made onformable to times, and circumstances and coun-

He took up the assertion of Mr. Choate that the the rights of the South, when that patriotic and Jersey 5, Nor h Carolina 8, Ohio 12, Pennsyl-dian Methodists did in fact continue a constituent able functionary has pledged himself to stand by vania 25, Rhode Island 2, South-Carolina 5, Ten, portion, of the M. E. Church of the United States, those same measures of Compromise, which the nessee 10, Texas 2, Vermont 3, Virginia 13 just as much as any one of the States forms an in"Standard" acquiesces in, as a "final and complete Wisconsin 3. From which it will be seen that

eccessionists and schismatics, why do they conten themselves with keeping back the money which happens to be in their possession—the miserable pittance which they formerly doled out to the poor, worn out, superannusted preachets and their wives and children I. Why do they not go into the Courts of the United States and claim ail the meeting houses, and cemeteries and other Methodist church property of vast value in the South? If they are right in their views these properties all selong to them. But they do not do it, because they are impressed with the conviction that every legal tribunal in the country would decide against them. The attempt was made by Mr. Armstrong and his associates in the Maysville case, but the Kentucky Court of Appeals, than which there is no Court more respectable for learning and ability;

decided against them. He quoted the 18th and 19th verses of the 20th chapter of Mathew, and said that the language of God himself, speaking through the inspired periman, commanded them to preach the Gospel to all nations." It was their duty to conform to the law of the land, and not war with the domestic insti tutions of the country in which they were located. Tha Gospel should be preached to the master and the slave as well as to freemen.

The agitation of slavery in the quarterly, the annual and the general conferences, the judgments in the case of Mr. Harding and in the case of Bishop Andrew, led to a general conviction in each of the Southern conferences, that a separation was absolutely necessary to the existence of the Church in their section of the country. They felt that it was necessary to divide in order to save.

These agitations had riveted the chains of the

slave. The convention which had recently revisto the necessity of making it a part of the constiperpetual. Emancipation is forever prohibited And he mentioned as an extraordinary fact that the Rev. Mr. Griffin, who had taken such a conspicuous part in the Conference of 1844 in the agi tation of slavery, had ministered as chaplain to this body of slaveholders during the whole of their

We add, in conclusion, that it is believed the Judge will decide in favor of the Southern claimants, if the case is not compromised. We do not see how he can possibly decide otherwise.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.

We find in the last Abingdon Virginian the following account of one of the most remarkable escapes probably on record. It was almost mi-

The children of Mr. George Hickan, a citisen of Scott county, were playing together in a field, and near the mouth of a fathomiess sink hole. In their gambols, one of them, a boy about eight or ten years of age, pushed his little brother, about four years old, head long over the edge and down into the deep dark pit below. It was some time after the shild was missed, before any certain information could be deavn from the others as to what had become of him; and it was only threats of severe punishment, that finally over came their fear and extorted from the boy who did the deed, a confession of what had happened. An effort was made immediately to ascertain the situation of the little fellow, and afford him relief if he was not beyond its power. Ropes were tied together with a stone attached to one end and an attempt was made to futhom the depth bengath, but more than sixty feet of rope were employed the frontier, if not its extension, and has cost the country about extension, and has cost the contracts of the Army and Navy, and for purposes of ship building, we believe the plan is to make contracts with individuals for that purpose, after public advertisement in the Newspapers, so that the people of the whole Union, without distinction as to partie of the time building of the purposes of all diffigulties, and the country or section, may have an equal chance to compete for the undertaking.

In addition to the striking facts going to show that the south has not borne all the burdens, without rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the Union, it is to be rewing any of the benefits of the union of Louisian first of the Union of Louisian WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in his but more than sixty feet of rope were employed wise Providence, by a sudden death to deprive this in vain; no bottom could be reached. A lighted

The speeches of the counsel in this case, it is said, will be promptly published in full—ample notes of them having been taken by Mr. Sutton, the well known reporter of the National Intel igencates. Congressional reports. At the conclusion of the arguments—

Judge Nelson and that some time must elapse before the Court would be enabled to take up the large in his bands, the signal was given to draw up. He was swung off and slowly lowered, until having gone to the depth of about fifty feet, he looked below him, and there ahone through the take the looked below him, and there ahone through the take the simil or another moment he was standing on a shalf or angle in the shaft with the child clasped to his bosom. He fastened the little fellow securely to his own body, and bidding him take the rope firmly in his bands, the signal was given to draw up. The child hung convulsionly to the draw up. The child hung convulsionly rope, and in a few minutes, they arose with of the hundred anxious spectators, who had assembled to witness the result; and when the first glimpse of the little fellow alive daught their eager gaze, screams and shouts of joy from the excited multitude filled the air, and big tears of sympathy started from the eyes of every beholder. After the first paroxysus of delight had subsided, the child was examined to see if it had sustained any injury and extend to see if it had sustained any injury, and extraordinary to tell, with the excep-tion of a little bruise on the back of its head, it was perfectly sound and unhurt. The only com-plaint it made was that it was hungry, being nearly 27 hours under the ground. Tu ine made of it, it replied that it saw a light, and heard it thunder. From the nature of the pit, it appeared that the little fellow had fallen a perpendicular distance of 40 feet, upon a slope or bend in the shaft, and from that place had slided down 20 feet farther to the spot where he was found, leaning against a sort of pillar or wall, and gazing

evend all account.

spward. How he escaped instant destructi

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated BERTIE Co., May 30th. " I must be allowed to commend most cordially your articles in the Register, upon the position of the great Whig party in this State. I say the great Whig party, for it is very well known, that a large majority of the people of that State are Whigs in principle, and, without a doubt, are ready to vote for "FILLMORE and GARHAM" to morrow. extremity, which our western Whig friends seem to be resolved on doing, must result in consequ most disastrous to the Whig party, if not in total disruption and overthrow. Should our western friends persevere in subjecting every candidate for State office in this State to the tests which they seem to wish to adopt, viz: an unlimited competion, with the view of making such amendments to the Constitution, as it may decide upon ection of the State, the calamity will fall in the end, with overwhelming destruction, upon that great national party, which I believe has more of atriotism and honesty of purpose, than any potical party which ever existed.

I hope therefore you will continue your patriotic efforts in endeavouring to convince our western riends, that they are 100 ardent in pushing their favorite measure of constitutional reform; and that the course they are pursuing must mevitably drive from them many of their eastern friends, scho desply sympathize with them, but who are com-pelled to look well before they take any step, par icularly any false step, in connection with this

En passant, I would merely say, that disusion and secession have no advocates being Colonel. OUTLAW has no opposition for Congress. The opposition made several abortive efforts to get a unfortunate. Not a day passes, in this city, withcandidate, and finally put up the nomination to the lowest dadartaker. In this, the county of Col. lowest datartaker. In this collection of Col. lowest datartaker. in the public service, to a degree that any man might envy. The people as a mass are utterly opposed to secession and cordially commend Outlaw's course on the compromise bills.

[From the Sun.]

GREETING. ARESPONSE. BY BRAINERD WILLIAMSON.

THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH SENDS

Southern Brethren—why this clamor From your fair and sumy land? Tis not sound of loom or bammer, Or of work's industrial band : Nor the voice of Love's devotion Nor of Friendship's holy word, But of turbulent commotion, Threatening war with flashing sword.

Know ve not our hearts will never Traitors to our Unson turn? Think ye that our Love shall ever For our country cease to burn? Or that now, no blood paternal Swells its tides through Northern veins, Blood of Sires! embalmed, eternal. On our mountains, bills and plains?

Think ye, that our hearts are craven-That they fear war's sterner test-That no Past's high deeds are graven On each Northern's fearless breast? Think ye, that the trumpet's calling, Now shall fright the sons of those Who 'mid battle's storms appalling, Conquer'd Freedom's fiercest foes

Or that by your angry quarrels ... With your Northern brethern here, Ve shall gather greener laurels, Than your brows already wear? When ye know, that Abolition, & Faithful North men hate and spurn, Frawning on that med ambition, Which this Union would o'ertuen?

Southern Brethren! is it kindly In your hearts to curse us all,
If perchance, fanatics blindly,
Serpent-like, among us crawl—
Hissing only—hurting never—
Vainly seeking who te strike, Till their fangs in foil'd endeavor, Fiercely fasten on their like!

And for this, shall ye e'er tender, Naught but scornings, bitter threats, And those tsunts that must engender Ill borne feelings and regrets? Better far, to love and strengthen
All our Umon's hallowed ties,
That its joya may live and lengthen
Brightly thro' its destinies!

Then, O! listen to our greating!

Heed no madman's angry cry—
Round our Country's alters meeting. Let us swear it shall not die—
Living—Loving—Law and Order
Reigning through our smiling land—
Village, city, town and border,
Bound in one fraternal hand.

Else, Oh! Southern Brethren, ponder! Else, we part these sacred ties, And our ruin proves a wonder To all Earth's astonished eyes; With each token ever cherished,
Dear to Freedom, dear to Fame.
Broken, bleeding, shatter'd, perish'd
Cursed in being—cursed in name!
Philadelphia, Pa., April, 18, 1851.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, June 2, 1851. There is nothing particularly new in politics. Beery thing is quiet, and will remain so, unto radical portion of the Democracy, at Tammany Hall. The object of this meeting is to engraft the doctrines of the Land Reformers into the po-litical creed of the Democrats—to hoist Land Resonain, is their man for the next Presidency. This makes me think of poor Tom Benton. I was quite sorry for Benton, when I first heard he was de-feated in Missouri. His private friends have been more kind to him, since his downfall, than his old political croules. Tom, they say, is very hard up;" having used up all his own means, and all he could borrow, to get re-elected. Hefore it became quite evident that he was to be defeated. Van Buren, and those of his old cronies that he been more provident than Tom, and had feathered their nests well, profiered him all sorts of assistance, and even supplied his friends with funds for electioneering purposes. Now, however, they all give him the cold shoulder. Of all the Colone's friends, only one has stepped forward to

one's friends, only one has stopped forward to help him, in his adversity, and this is a venerable man, who, having been, himself for your impoverished, swindled, and libelled, by an ungrateful boy, whom he had ever treated with more than usual parental affection, can sympathize with the Colonel, in his desertion by his friends. The old geutleman alluded to, was himself, taken by the hand by comparative strangers, and finalshed hand by comparative strangers, and fa large majority of the people of that State are Whige in principle, and, without a doubt, are ready to vote for "Fillmore and Garrant" to morrow. I have reference to those vexed sectional questions of constitutional reform, which, if pushed to the section of constitutional reform, which, if pushed to the section of constitutional reform, which our measure White friends seem to the United States Senate, on an occasion served in the United States Senate, on an occasion still fresh in the minds of your readers. The warm hearted Old Dortor, whom filial ingratitude has not, it appears, rendered insensible to the calls of friendship, addressed a letter to the Colonel, offering him, for a merely nominal sum, and on easy terms, (to satisfy the Colonel's honorable scruples,) a good interest in his Sarsaparilla business, the main success of which, the Doctor delicately asserted to Colonel Renderical Military cately ascribes to Colonel Benton's well-directed efforts in the U.S. Senate. The Colonel, it is you will very easily perceive that it will take no prophet to foretell, the State will be torn in twain by sectionalisms, and, I greatly fear, that in this by sectionalisms, and, I greatly fear, that in this and saying that he should take his offer into consideration; and that, as his son in-law's tracts of

land, in California, are reported to be much less auriferous than they were first thought to be, it was highly probable that he should accept it.—
One passage, in the Colonel's reply, is characteris tie: "Your generous conduct has done, Sir, what the combined strength of my pol tical and personal adversaries has never been able to accomplish.—
It has completely unstrung me, unmanned me even to tears!" A young Irishman, a stone cutter by trade, was

found drowned, yesterday morning, in the East River, opposite Thirtieth Street. The deceased, while bathing with two companions, was seized with the cramp, and, before assistance could be rendered, he sank beneath the surface, and was drowned. Our Irish fellow citizens are singularly man on the head; if a railroad car runs over a house gets on fire, through the earelessness of a servant, we are sure to hear, that she was born "convanient to Limerick."

It is reported, that the Queen of England has just given her sanction to the novel and pictures-que Turkish dress. The young Princess Royal que Turkish dress. The young Princess Royal latey appeared, at a grand entertainment given by the Duchess of Buccleugh, attired in a gorgeously ornamented Tunic of dark green silk, and white cambric unwhisperables. The old Duke of Wellington, who was present, seemed particularly charmed by the new costume, and exhibited such singular signs of excitement, that it was thought prudent to reconvey the Princess to the royal residence, at an early hour in the evening. There is, however, now, no doubt, that, since the royal patronage has been extended to the new fashion, the entire female portion of the English politics. the entire female portion of the English nobility will, without exception, adopt this attractive cos-

Truly Yours,

CASSVILLE, (Ga.) MAY 29-The Drouth.—The very dry weather which we have had for the last month, is likely to prove serious to the crops in this section. Corn is small and brokward, and oats will prove almost a to tal failure without a speedy fail of rain. The stands of Cotton are tolerably fair, though so backward, that fear is entertained that the early frosts of fall will out short the crop. The wheat crop has sustained less injury than any other, and without some very unusual calamity, a fair average crop may be regarded as certain .- Standard.

TALLAHASSEE, (Fig.) MAY 24. The Cotton Crop.—We hear great complaints of the ravages of the grass-hopper on many plantations in the vicinity of Tallahassee. Some fields have been nearly destroyed. Others are taking the sore-skin, a species of disease almost faking the sore-skin.—a species of disease aimost intal to the young plants. From all we can learn,
the prospects of the present crop have not been so
unfavorable for years past. As we stated last week
the crop is at least a month behind hand.

Floridian & Journal.

The Striped Pig in Illinois.—The Legislature

Horton, Mary miss
Harrise, James N
Hathoock, Marion
Hatch, Aupers Miss
Hardie, Martha Miss

of Illinois passed a law to prohibit the retailing of intoxicating drinks within that State. At Springfield some genius has bit upon a novel way of supplying his customers with the critter in defiance of the law. Thus

"The premises consist of a room divided by nertition into two apartments. Upon entering the partition into two apartments. Upon entering the first spartment, a square opening, and it is the only one, indiscovered several feet from the ground in the partition wall. Immediately before this opening, in the second apartment, a number of glasses, labeled 'rum' gin,' whisty' ke, are standing upon a table. Upon a picayune being dropped into one of these glasses, the table begins to turn upon its axis, and, by the time it has made a horizontal revolution, the glass is filled with the liquor indicated, and stands in its original position.

The mayor and marshal of the city have examined said "premises" closely, without being able to find any "man, woman, or child acting as salesman, or of discovering the means by which the "table" is turned. And up to the last accounts the thing was still in operation.

## SPD-SWICE. FEMALE SEMINARY RALEIGH A. C.

HE Full form of this institution will open I Tuboday, the let day of July next. Though pupils are required as all periods of the session, prompt attendance at the beginning is enterestly recognized as if tends much to facilitate the proper organization of classes and judicious arrangement of studies.

For Circulars containing particulars, address, Mrs.

J. J. Finob, Raleigh, N. C.

June 4th 1851.

Notice.

first rate workman may obtain a good situa-tion, by immediate application to OLIVER & PROGTER. Merchant Tailors, Releigh, N. G.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILD The old Bridge plan

at the ol

BEDDICK HUNTER, J. D. MEFFETTE. Commissioners

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH Reported expressly for the ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA-ANOTHER DEGLES AS COTTON !!

New York June 5th, 1651. The Steamer ASIA arrived at this port, on esterday, bringing Liverpool dates to the

Cotton had declined one-quarter of a pe y. Sales of the week, 41,000 bales. In France, the Legitimists openly arow their intention to restore the Mosterphy.

The French trappe have evacuated home.

The Dresden confederates have landedfeeting nothing.

Portlandu not yet quiet Saldanha. Had not succeeded in forming & new Ministry, and it was feared that he would be unable to control the revolutionary movement, which now desires the abdication of the Queen.

(Telegraphed for the Register.)

WASHINGTON, Jone 6th. 7 The People of Maryland decided, on year erday, to accept the new Constitution prepared by their late Convention. The opposition to it was very strong, and the majority can hardly exceed 8 or 4,000.

The Treasury Department has adverti its purpose to redeem the five per cent: stock issued under the act of August 10th, 1848. and to pay no more interest thereon, after the 9th of August next.

LIST OF LETTERS EMAINING in the Post Office, in Raleigh, the 1st of June, 1851, which, if not taken out by the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as DEAD letters:

Jones, Henry Jones, Adjutant General Jones, Emily Miss Jones, Jno H Dr Jones, & Lady, Juo Johnson, Rigdon, Johnson, J. C Bracket, Ed Boyd, Adam do Rev. Bradford, Jno R Jasper, Charles W Lewis, William W Lockert, Elizabeth Miss Beasly,8 Lanesby, W J Barnett, Sally A Miss Lasaters, John Low, Kenadey, Chaldwell, Mary Miss 8 Morgan, Joshua Maffitt, Jas H Marcum, J C Rev Mitchel, Henderson McCullers, Edwin McCullers, E 8 McCullers, Mary Mre McDowell, Jno Dr. McKnight, Mary Mrs. McKay, Neill

Nicholson, Mary E. Nikels, Wm Damel, CP Evans, Thos., heirs of Ogg, Jno 8 Ellis, John W Hon Oswald, Philip Parish, Mordios Franklin, Abby Fuller, Barth'w

Dudley, Pantebe L

Nelson, Mary Mre

Pleasant, Robs Pergurson, Was Pace, Jan Mr Forte, W R Flowers, Mary A Pryon, Wm Pope, Willie Ford, John heirs Patterson, You reson Poole, Rebetts Caft Poole, Hager Finby, Thomas " Perry, Came Perry, Sarah Mre-3 Perry, Willie Gregg, Joseph L Perry, Lemuel & Perry, Wm

Griffia, Margaret J Miss Griffice, William of Dr Rhodes, Nosh Lieut Rogers, Rebecca & Selly Graves, Francis Smith, Nancy Mass 2 Smith, Henderson Hall, James

Stewart, Jas Southerland, Mary A Southerland, Mary A M Shauck, Wm N Stephenson, Moose Stallings, Mariah Illes Sadler, Robert Tallingford, ar., R M Temecket, Robert Thompson, Robert Honoycut James Hunter, James P Hallyburton, Samuel Harrison, John Hall, Edward Howard. Joseph Wray, Pickney #

Johns, Mathaniel Wicker, Jao & Walters, Ma rietta Mys-Whittenton, Richard Williams, Dunking Any persons calling for any of the above lets

will please say they are advertised. WM, WESTE, P. M. Harper's new Mouthly.

just received and for sale by
W. L. POMERCY. Raleigh, June 4th, 1851,

> HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

BY the arrival of the Ship Ohio, we have no Potersburg Va., Tunp 26, 1861. 45 4w

WE have just opened a good secretment of Single and Double Barrel Guns; Shot Belts; Powds Placks and Perenssion Caps, direct from the manufac-turers, of our own importation, to which we ask the attention of those in want of such things, as we will sell them at unusually low prices.

DUNN 4 SPENCER

Petersburg Vo., Jame 8d, 1881. Wooding and Hilling Hoes. WE have now in store a large stock of Westling and Hilling Hose, all sizes and various qualities, of direct importation, per ship Ohio. For sale on the most liberal stress.

DUNN & SPENCER. Petersburg Va. June 3d, 1851. 45 4w BUSINESS COMTS DO MORE of those desirable Costs; just opening at the low price of \$6 50.

THE WIN'S SEE OF UN POSSICULAR MARKET D. TURNER.

Baleigh, May 29th, 1851.