TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

The Hon. Edmund Burke of New Hampshire, former Editor of the Union, Commissioner of Patents and Chairman of the recent Democratic State Convention, introduced this resolution to the Convention over which he presided:

Resolved, That we encourage ourselves with the belief that our distinguished fellow citizen, now at the head of the government of the United States, will not in his *future* appointments overlook the old guard of the democratic party, upon whom he must rely for successful support in all the emergencies which may arise in the progress of his administration, nor confer too many favors on those who support the platform for one purpose, and spit upon it for the great democratic party or its principles.

As a matter of course this brought from Pierce's home organ, the N. H. Patriot, a reprimand for the attempt to make it appear that he had encouraged sectional parties. Mr. Burke then comes out with a letter in which he deals some severe home-thrusts against (to use his own words,) "*the contemptible little cabal at the Capital.*" As a matter of *news* to the Democracy we give a few extracts from the Letter:

"In drafting the whole series of resolutions, the preceding one included, my object was to show to the world that, at this crisis, when there was apparently a disposition manifested on the part of some to abandon the proud position on which the Democracy of New Hampshire had long stood, and which won for them from the Democracy of the Union, the high compliment of having one of their number nominated and chosen to the Presidency of the United States, we stood firm and unchanged. It was with this view that I penned the whole series of resolutions.

* * * * * *

"I candidly acknowledge that I did wish to have the Democracy of New Hampshire present a clean and straight forward record to the world—to stand on the national platform, as the third resolution asserts, unchanged,—and that, if the true Democracy had been overlooked, and free soilers, coalitionists and disunionists, had been taken too much into favor, the Democracy of New Hampshire were not responsible for it.

*

"Treating the mandate of the N. H. Patriot with the scorn it deserves, I frankly say to the world that I do not approve of the appointment to office of free-soilers, coalitionists, or whigs, until they have brought themselves within the purview of the 4th resolution, adopted by the late Convention. If the President has appointed a man to his cabinet who was but a short time since a federalist, I say frankly that I do not approve of it. And I have not seen the first sound Democrat that does approve of it. If he has appointed a leading disunionist to the Cabinet, I do not approve of it. If he has appointed leading free-soilers, or coalitionists, I do not approve of it. I would say this to him personally, as I now say it publicly to the people of New Hampshire, not in any spirit of unfriendliness or hostility, but with a sincere desire that his administration should be conducted successfully and glorious for himself and his country. And thousands upon thousands of the true Democracy of the Union, to whom he owes his triumphant election, I know, entertain precisely the same sentiments, and the men who have the courage and honesty to utter them. But under the dictation of such an individual as William M. Butterfield, are we to have no freedom of thought and speech?

"And can we not express our own understanding of our principles and sentiments, except upon the pain of being denounced as factionists and ordered to shut up our mouths? Such seems to be the order of the day; but for one, I will submit to no such dictation from such base masters. *I expect to live and die a Democrat, but I will not live and die a slave to such masters.*

"It would be well for the editor of the Patriot and his backers, before they go too far, to ponder well the state of things in New Hampshire at this time. They cannot but be aware that there exists many elements of discontent, which may burst into a flame which they cannot control. They should bear in mind that there is increasing discontent at the attempt of a few paltry politicians at the capital, perpetually to control all the movements of the democratic party. They should bear in mind that many old and well-tried veterans have been obliged to give way for the young man—a man of excellent qualities and sound principles, as I believe—who has been nominated for Governor. That those who have been disappointed will sustain the nomination, and that he will be triumphantly elected, I do no doubt. But that there is some feeling of dissatisfaction and chagrin left behind I am equally sure. The individuals to whom I allude should ponder these things, and beware how they fan the embers of strife. *In my opinion there is more peril hanging over the democratic party of this State of the Union at this moment, than there has been for years before. It requires prudence, caution and forbearance, to preserve its integrity and its ascendancy.*"

In conclus on Mr. Burke remarks that he "shall make no war upon the Democratic party, its principles, usages, or candidates, but shall make war upon the contemptible little cabal at the capital who, sheltering themselves under the shield of the Democratic party, are willing to hazard its unity and success to gratify a personal dislike to one or more members of the party."

WHERE ARE THEY?

In the 4th Congressional district of North Carolina, Mr. Venable, the regular democratic candidate, is in favor of a distribution of the public lands, and of Bennett's Land Bill, while Mr. Augustus M. Lewies, the independent democratic candidate, is opposed to both. In the 3d district, Mr. Ashe the regular democratic candidate, occupies the same position on those questions that Mr. Lewis does in the 4th district, while Mr. Leake the independent democratic candidate in the 3d, occupies the same ground with Mr. Venable the regular candidate in the 4th district. We should like to know where the Democratic party of North Carolina are on this question, as the Democratic papers go for supporting regular nominees, and it is impossible to learn from them. They prate a good deal about the "Baltimore platform," but it is well known that that elastic concern accommodated both Stephen A. Douglas and John S. Millson—"land stealer" and anti-"land stealer."—Where do they stand?

By the way, where do the Democracy of the "Old North State" stand in relation to Improvements of Rivers and Harbors? Dr. Shaw, the democratic candidate for Congress in the 1st district, has been stealing whig thunder, and advocates the opening of Nag's Head Inlet, by the General Government, while the Baltimore platform asserts that such works are repugnant to the Constitution!! Where are they? Our whig contemporaries in that State must feel rather bad in having to oppose and fight a party of so much PRINCIPLE.—*Nor. Dea.*

MR. BELMONT.

The appointment of Augustus Belmont, as Charge d'Affaires to the Netherlands, by the present administration has excited much animadversion and provoked unqualified censure. The objections taken to this nomination appear to us well founded. It looks like a sinecure office for pecuniary services rendered during the late Presidential canvass by a foreign millionaire. Mr. Belmont is an Austrian by birth—a representative of that execrable dynasty from which Gen. Cass proposed not long since that we should formally cut loose. He filled the office of Austrian Consul in New York for some years. When the notorious Chevalier Hulsemann, humiliated and crushed by the scathing irony of Daniel Webster, abandoned his post, and withdrew beneath the genial shadow of Austrian despotism, he could find no worthier substitute than Mr. Belmont, and to that gentleman he confided during his absence, the responsible duties of Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Vienna. These are not such recommendations as should procure diplomatic honors from a Democratic President.

Put perhaps Mr. Belmont, during his residence in the United States, has proved eminently worthy of official distinction by his patriotism, zeal and public services. If he has done aught to merit the appointment bestowed on him, we should like to know it. Let us learn what possible claim this agent of the Rothschilds, and late Austrian Consul in New York, has to the special favor of a Democratic administration; and why he should have been elevated over the heads of half-a-dozen competitors, whose Democracy is of longer date and better material than his own.

The upshot of this affair is, as every body knows, that Mr. Belmont, for reasons best known to himself, and to those whose interests he is bound to subserve, took a very active part in the presidential election of 1852. The Locofocos had plenty of enthusiasm, but their purses were rather shallow. Mr. Belmont brought them material aid and succor in the very nick of time. What the exact figure subscribed by the agent of Rothschild & Co., was, we cannot say; but it is conceded to have been very handsome and large. He helped by this seasonable contribution to gain a signal triumph for Democracy; and it is nothing more than an acknowledgment of services rendered, to convert a Austrian Consul into an American Minister.

We perceive, says the Washington *Republic* in an article on this subject, that some of the Democratic papers commend the appointment of Mr. Belmont. They illustrate by stating that the same objections could have been raised against Talleyrand or Rochambeau, either of whom, had happened to become a citizen of the United States, as can be raised against the agent of the Rothschilds. This is jolly logic. We know that Mr. Belmont has much gunpowder, but if he has lost blood, it has not been in the wars of his adopted country. Do these journals intend to place Mr. Belmont, because he is an Austrian, in the same ranks with those great European champions of universal liberty, as a benefactor of the American people?

We do not suppose that President Pierce could bear up against the outside pressure which Mr. Belmont was no doubt able to command by means of his money and the influence which money creates. We do not know what effect such a transaction as is involved in this appointment may have upon a Democratic administration. We surmise, however, that if it could have been charged upon a Whig President, the Democratic party would never let us hear the last of it. This is the first time in our history, we believe, that a diplomatic station has been bought by a foreign banking house or by an Austrian consul.

N. O. Bee.

JAPANESE MANUFACTURES.

The King of Holland has sent to the Dublin Exhibition a number of specimens of Japan manufacture:

Among other things, specimens of silk and velvets, said to be equal to any of European manufacture; silken cords of various thickness, painted wax candles, cabinets and parasols, of the latter articles, the part that is made of silk with us, is of paper, creased into many folds; the ribs are of thin split bamboo, they open and close with great ease, and are a much better defence from the sun than shades of semi-translucent silk. Specimens of coins, of gold and silver, are found in the collection; the largest gold coin is worth £90, of an oblong shape, with rounded corners. But more interesting than these are the printing types, which are of wood, the body of the type being cylindrical with the letter at one end. The warlike instruments are not very formidable; the fire arms are long and heavy; the swords are short with daggers attached, the whole enclosed in clumsy, cylindrical sheaths; the armor is a woven fabric, sufficiently thick to resist the thrust of an arrow or spear; there is a highly finished Japaned shield, which projects in the centre, from which an arrow or any hard missile would glance aside. The Japan ware is more hardly finished than that which we ever find in commerce; in the collection is a tea-set of this ware, and other articles to be used in contact with hot water; from the uses to which many of these articles are applied, it is evident their varnish must be a superior quality and unaffected by liquids.

THE FRESNEL LIGHT.

Mr. Bryant, editor of the New York Evening Post, writes to that journal, from Paris, that Lieutenant Bartlett, of the United States Navy, is now in Paris, superintending the purchase of two or three of the celebrated Fresnel lights, for which appropriations have fortunately been obtained from Congress. One of them is shortly to be sent out to America, and will, it is expected, be exhibited at the Crystal Palace. The principle of these lights is thus stated—

"Light you know radiates in all directions. Place a lamp in a tower on a sea coast, and part of its rays are wasted in the clouds above it, part on the earth below, and part stream to the right or left where they are not wanted. By a most ingenious arrangement of prisms, Fresnel collected these useless rays and sent them forward in a horizontal direction parallel with the surface of the ocean, where they must meet the eye of the mariner. An intense light, by this concentration of its beams, is obtained from a single lamp. I desired to see an example of the effect produced, and a lamp was placed within one of Fresnel's circles of prisms, while I stood at the distance of twenty feet or more. It blazed into my eyes like the rising sun, and I could not bear to look at it."

Fresnel lights have before been introduced into this country, but they were of the original pattern, before the invention was perfected. In the new Fresnel lights the mirrors are laid aside as no longer necessary; the prisms have taken a curved shape; they are larger and less numerous, and the sphere of glass which they form, enclosing the lamp, is of a far simpler and more solid construction, and a more perfect transparency. These lights are said to possess the power of piercing fogs. They have been adopted by the English Government, and we hope will be thoroughly tested in this country.—*Boston Tra.*

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

We are sorry to see that the practical results intended to be effected by the Memphis Convention are likely to meet with opposition, arising from a conflicting of *party* opinions. The objects of that Convention were distinctly stated before it assembled, and among those objects, if we mistake not, were enumerated the promotion of home manufactures and the opening out of channels of communication between the different sections of our country. Without distinction of party, many prominent men united in furthering the objects of this Convention, and for that purpose assembled in Convention at Memphis, a few weeks ago, and passed a resolution, "That a Railroad from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean is demanded not by commercial and individual interests, but by our national necessities;" and in reference to the means of accomplishing that great object they resolved, "That as soon as the surveys recently ordered by Congress are completed, the general government should adopt such steps as will insure the completion of the main trank of said road at the earliest possible period."

And further, "That, in the opinion of the convention, it is right, expedient, and proper that the general government should make large donations of public lands to the different States bordering on either side of the Mississippi to enable all sections of the Union, however remote, to connect themselves with the main trunk."

On the subject of establishing home manufactures, they resolved: "That the president of this convention appoint a committee of five members, who shall be requested to prepare for publication and distribution, particularly in the manufacturing districts of Europe, a full report of the peculiar facilities offered by the southern and western States for the manufacture of cotton, and that this report be published as a part of the proceedings of this convention."

It will be seen then that the convention endorsed appropriations by the General Government to objects of Internal Improvement; and the policy of establishing factories at home for working up our cotton. These practical objects happen to come in contact with the Democratic doctrines of anti-protection and anti-Internal Improvement by the General Government, and though sanctioned by a convention composed of a large number of the members of that party, the indications are already rife that opposition will be made on that grounds, to carrying them out. If that is to be the case, the purposes intended to be effected by the convention are rendered hopeless, and the predictions of the Northern presses will be verified fully, that the South is too much given to *abstractions* ever to carry out any *practical* objects. How do those who united in getting up the Memphis Convention propose to carry out the objects contemplated, if not in accordance with the suggestions of the resolutions? They must either abandon its great scheme of promoting the interests of the South, give up their abstractions, or propose some other practical means—if they can. Which will they do?

Richmond Whig.

WILMINGTON.

The city of Wilmington, North Carolina, is now, for its size, the cheapest lighted City in the United States. The whole appurtenances including mains, gasometer, &c., cost but $18,000. This includes their transportation from Philadelphia, with also, the passage and pay of workmen. By reference to Fee's Chemical Dictionary, a standard work, it will be found a ton of coal or thereabouts yields about 10,000 feet of gas. This is after eight hours' distillation from the best selected coal. Recent experiments it has been found that a cord of wood will produce 98,000 cubical feet of gas. It will be perceived at once this renders wood gas much cheaper. Besides, it is a well ascertained fact, that wood-oils in the production of light are as 7 to 8 in favor of ligneous oils over coal. One reason that they have been so little used is, that they require to be distilled from wood previous to use; but this difficulty, it is said, has been obviated by simple and cheap apparatus, invented and patented by Dr. McConnell. This invention places the use of gas within the reach of all rural villages, and will render every one, who chooses to be so, *independent of the gas companies*, for by its means they can manufacture their own gas, at a much cheaper rate than it can now be suplied by any company chartered within the United States. This gas has not the offensive smell of that produced by coal, and can be passed directly from the retort though the washer or condenser to the gasometer without further purification.

This discovery promises to open a new field of commerce; the vast amount of pine wood in Lower Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, now considered of no value, will be brought into market for the purpose of manufacturing gas, and the charcoal left after destructive distillation, will pay the whole expense for manufacturing. Wood can be purchased in North Carolina, and delivered at Wilmington, or in Pamlico Sound, for one dollar per cord: the transportation, &c., would not bring the cost up beyond four dollars.—Wood, at five dollars per cord, yields 93,000 cubic feet of gas; coal, at six dollars per ton, only 10,000 cubic feet. An apparatus for manufacturing wood gas could be put up for one-seventh the cost of that for manufacturing coal gas. It is estimated that the city of New York might be lighted for one dollar a thousand feet, and yield a handsome profit to the manufacturers; whereas the city now pays three dollars per foot.

MORE ABOUT "THE POLICY."

"This is coming up to the mark. The President does not look so much to the antecedents of the applicants for office, as to their present views and opinions on this vital question. We rejoice that it is so. The policy of the President will preserve a healthy organization of the party, and prevent future divisions on this question.

"This last remark is full of deep and important meaning. A "healthy organization," implies perfect unity of principle on all great and exciting popular questions; and we have the fullest faith that the steady Jacksonian firmness of the President, on the great national principles of the platform, will soon sift the party of whatever free soil and fanatical chaff may be in it. Unity of principle is the only thing that can make a strong and unconquerable party.—*R. Enquirer.*

"This is coming up to the mark" with a vengeance! "The President does not look so much to the *antecedents* of the applicants for office, as to their present views and opinions on this vital question." (the Fugitive Slave Bill.) "Antecedents," quoth! Well, we should like to know what a man's character is made up of except his "antecedents!"—According to this rule of selection, the rankest abolitionist would be perfectly unexceptionable, if he chose, for the sake of lucre, to throw up his cap for the Compromise. By not considering "antecedents," the veriest rogue, notorious for a thousand thefts, might put in his claim for an honest trust.

Pat. Intel.

The man who is always behind hand has recently purchased several bottles of ketch-up.

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

The body has now been in session between seven and eight weeks. The points which it has settled are thus stated by the Tribune:

The Governor is to be chosen (as hitherto) by an absolute majority (not a mere plurality, as in this and most other States) of the popular vote; but, in case no one receives such majority, he is to be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot. (Hitherto, the House has sent up to the Senate the names of two of the four highest candidates on the popular vote; and from these two the Senate has chosen the Governor.) The requisitions that he be thirty years of age and property holder to a certain amount, are very properly stricken out—it being found by experience that a poor man stands precious little chance for such an office any how, so that the requisition is superfluous. We believe a requirement that the Governor must be a native of America is retained.

Lieut. Governor is to be chosen as the Governor, and is not to preside over the Senate. He is no longer to be styled "His Honor."

The Senate is to consist of forty members, as hitherto, but each to be chosen by a single district, not as now, by counties electing them, one to six each according to population. The districts are to be equal in population as nearly as may be. Each Senator must reside in the district he represents, and have been five years a resident. The Council (hitherto elected by the Legislature) is to be chosen by the people from eight districts, and to elect one Councillor. No Councillor can be appointed to any office of profit during the term for which he was elected:

The Secret Ballot is to be engrafted on the Constitution. All votes must be proffered in a sealed envelope, or the officers holding the election shall reject them. This provision is not to apply to the election of town officers.

The Day of Election (State) is changed from the second Monday in November to "the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday," which is that first adopted by New York, and since by several other States. It is also the day on which Presidential Electors are chosen throughout the Union, so that Massachusetts will no longer be required to hold two Elections every Presidential year, as she has recently done.

The Qualifications of Voters have been diminished by striking out the requirement that each voter shall have been rated and paid a tax within the year preceding.

The Regular Sessions of the Legislature are henceforth to be limited by law to ninety days and no Legislature, except in case of invasion or insurrection, shall sit more than one hundred the year for which it is chosen.—The Legislature is to fix its own daily stipend.

The Officers to be chosen by the People, in addition to the above, are a Secretary of State, a Treasurer, an Auditor and an Attorney General annually, with Sheriffs, Judges and Registers of Probate, Clerks of Courts, Commissioners of Insolvency, District Attorneys, Registers of Deeds, County Treasurers and County Commissioners triennially. It is possible that the Terms of Probate Judges will yet be extended to six years.

The Rules of Representation [House] is still unsettled.

PACIFIC AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

We are indebted to our old friend, F. T. Calanese, of California, for a copy of a "Memorial" which was prepared by a Committee of the citizens of San Francisco, appointed in November, 1851, "to memorialize Congress upon the subject of constructing a Railway from the Pacific to the Valley of the Mississippi." This paper forms one of the documents of the last California Legislature and is so marked. It is a very able exposition of the character, advantages and policy of the proposed work, and contains a mass of interesting details of Californian progress and enterprise during the brief period which has elapsed since she became a member of the great Confederacy. We think that the representations, arguments and appeals of the memorial are highly creditable to the talents of its framers, and are entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress to which body it is addressed. We hope that our national legislators will take the matter in hand and push on the great enterprise to as speedy a completion as the nature of things will permit. To the construction of a Road so long, and penetrating such an immense tract of country, diversified with plains and mountains, rivers and deserts, there must of course, be many difficulties, and obstacles—involving a tremendous cost to overcome. But all these sink into utter insignificance in comparison with the prodigious benefits and blessings which it would assuredly dispense to the Union and to the world.—The Mexican war cost a hundred millions of dollars, and California was the main equivalent which the United States received for that heavy outlay of treasure. To render this rich addition to our territory properly available, it is absolutely necessary that we should open up a channel of intercommunication which will not be liable to any of the formidable interruptions which may at any time result from our permissive use of the Isthmus, of Central American or of Mexican routes. We must have independent access to our Pacific possessions upon our own soil, and thus be relieved of the uncertainties and embarrassments which may arise from a subjection to foreign States for a right of way, such as we now enjoy. "If," as the memorial of which we are speaking very pertinently observes, "If, then, California be designed to form an intergral part of the Great North American Empire, and to occupy her proper position as such, in no way can it be effected so certainly and so efficiently as by the construction of this important Road." There is a force and a truth embodied in this brief sentence which cannot but strike every reflective mind with conviction.

Without going into any regular examination and refutation of the statements and tables of the memorial we will merely notice here the following comparative exhibit which it makes of the present routes and distances between New York and San Francisco, with the estimate of the contemplated Railroad, also, thrown in:

"Panama route, dis. estim'd at	6,000 mls.	30 days [by steam.
"Nicaragua route,	5,000 "	20 "
"Tehuantepec route,	5,000 "	30 "
"Railroad,	3,000 "	4 "

"Showing a saving in distance over the present route of 3,000 miles, and in time of twenty six-days."

We are aware that Congress made an appropriation at its last session for a survey of two or three routes from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and that these surveys are now in course of execution. So far this is well enough. Until Reports are made of these initiatory explorations nothing further can be done in Washington. We have very little doubt, however, that when the Reports shall come in, Congress will be able to adjust a suitable plan for accomplishing this magnificent work and will adopt measures accordingly.—*Pat. Int.*

STARCHING LINEN.—To those who desire to impart to shirt bosoms, collars, and other fabrics that fine and beautiful gloss observable on new linens, the following recipe for making gum arabic starching will be most acceptable, and should have a place in the domestic secret book of every woman who prides herself upon her capacity as a housewife and the neatness of her own, her husband's, and family's dress: and if she does not take pride in these things her husband is an unfortunate man:

"Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then, having covered it, let it set all night.—In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner will give the lawns (either white, black or printed) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for thin white muslin and bobinet.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

The season of hydrophobia is at hand.—Half a dozen specifics for its cure have been given to the public from time to time, yet we do not know of any cases of confirmed *rabies* having been cured. Still, it becomes men to "prove all things," and we therefore give what a correspondent of the National Era writes from Millbury, Massachusetts, as follows:

"I am now in my eightieth year, and have obtained what information I could, both from observation and critical study. It has lately been discovered that a strong decoction made of the bark of the white ash, when drank as a medicine will cure the bite of a mad dog.—This undoubtedly is owing the fact that rattlesnakes can be made more easily to crawl over live fire coals than white ash leaves; and they are never found in the forests where white ash grows. Would it not be advisable for druggists in our large towns and cities to keep constantly on hand a medicine prepared from the roots of the white ash. It might be the means of saving some valuable lives from a sudden and painful death."

CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT.

We are indebted to a friend for the following receipe for making blackberry syrup.—This syrup is said to be almost a specific for the Summer Complaint. In 1832 it was successful in more than one case of Cholera.—The fruit is now in market, and the present is the proper time to make it.

To 2 quarts of juice of blackberries, add
1 pound loaf sugar,
½ oz. nutmeg, ½ oz. cinnamon, pulverized,
½ oz. cloves, ½ oz. allspice, pulverized.

Boil together for a short time, and when cold add a pint of fourth proof brandy.

You will save many bitter tears by publishing your valuable paper. From a teaspoonful to a wine-glass, according to the age of the patient, till relieved, is the dose given. It may spoil practice; but it will save life.

New York Evening Post.

Movements at the Crystal Palace—General Arrangement and Regulations.—The interior of the Crystal Palace exhibits a very favorable state of progress, and gives assurance that the Executive Committee are determined to carry out their announcement to the public that the Exhibition will open on the 15th of July.

The Committee, in whose hands are vested the sole power of direction, consists of the President, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Dunham, Mr. Mortimer Livingston, and Mr. Stone. They meet every morning at 9½ o'clock at the Crystal Palace. The Superintendent, Mr. S. F. Du Pont, has the general regulation and management of the interior arrangements, and his Assistant, Mr. Sam'l Webster, the superintendency of the classification of space, &c. A list has been furnished us containing the general heads or classes into which the articles intended for exhibition are divided. The classification, embracing thirty-one heads, is taken, with some slight modifications, from that adopted at the London Exhibition.

The particular locations, in and about the building that are assigned for the various articles to be exhibited, seem to have been carefully and judiciously made, and the general style of decoration adopted, though of great simplicity, looks neat and appropriate. Every available portion of room in and about the Palace will be brought into requisition for the purpose of exhibition, leaving, however, sufficient space for the passage in the naves, courts, &c. Thus the alternate columns along the naves will be hung with shawls and other brilliant textile fabrics, and so also the columns in the centre of the cruciform table. From the gallery railing, which is to be lined with Turkey red cotton cloth, will be suspended light and showy articles, such as tapestry, rugs, manufactures of furs, &c. Heavy fabrics, such as carpets, will be hung from the girders in the galleries.

The walls will be ornamented with mirrors, paper hangings, and other specimens of decorative furniture; and manufactures in marble, slate and ornamental stones, for construction and decoration, will be placed along the walls; minerals, consisting of heavy masses, being deposited outside the building; machines including steam, hydraulic and pneumatic engines and machinery in motion, are to be placed, we believe, in the separate building between the main building and the reservoir. This, to many will be the most interesting, as well as the most instructive feature of the exhibition. In this connection we must not omit to mention that the printing press, and also the electric telegraph, will be in practical operation within the building. A Post will be established for the convenience of officers and exhibitors.—*N. York Tribune.*

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

Mr. Boyd a Democratic candidate for Congress, in one of the upper Districts, is reported by the "People's Press," an excellent paper by the way, as saying at Salem, "if he was *satisfied* the public lands were to be wasted, he might go for a distribution. He was however, in favor of the proceeds remaining in the Treasury; and if elected to Congress he would oppose a distribution thereof among the States. And the lands themselves, he remarked would be of no avail to North Carolina, as they would probably be more than 1,000 miles distant, and the States in which they lie would tax them, and finally sell them for the taxes." Good gracious! But Mr. Boyd, don't let your constituents discover, that you forgot that there is such a thing as a land warrant, and that European Capitalists eagerly purchase them. Should we succeed in obtaining our equitable share, before the west gets all, we can readily sell the warrants, we will receive, in convenient form, in the European market, to the thousands of emigrants, who will just as soon take a certificate of right to locate a 160 acre farm at $175 or $200 in their pockets, as that amount in money. Don't you think so. Oh, Mr. Boyd. You are evidently in a quandary. We believe that this distribution to North Carolina far from hurting the West, would benefit her at the same time. It would increase the facilities for emigration by enabling every serf, in Europe, by economy to have *the title deed of an American farm in his pocket, even before he had left his native shores.* Multiply these quarter sections by the sum total of emigration, which is so constantly increasing the result will be the number we can sell. In this view of the subject, too what becomes of Mr. Ashe's frightful competition. All Europe, her millions of starving peasantry, her broken aristocracy, would be our customers. And surely we need not fear that 100,000,000 acres will glut that market.—*Dem. Free Press.*

Who is Dr. Shaw?—*Weldon Patriot.*

Who is Frank Pierce? Does the Patriot know him yet?—*Pioneer.*

No, we do not. We presume, however, that the editor of the Democratic Pioneer does, as he has received at the hands of "Frank," quite a snug little office. But will Brother Starke please inform us whether the disaffected and disappointed about Elizabeth City know "him" as well as they thought they did?

A certain gentleman in Ohio, of Abolition memory—the editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, it is said, knows "Frank Pierce" like a book. And he ought to, too; 'ought'nt he!"—*Weldon Patriot.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred at Morrisville, in Wake county on Friday last, by which Mr. Samuel C. Tinnin, son of Mr. C. C. Tinnin, of this county, lost his life. He and two other young men were out on a squirrel hunt. Stopping to rest, they placed their guns against a tree. While resting Mr. Tinnin saw a squirrel; rising in haste and seizing his own gun to shoot it, he stumbled and knocked down the gun of one of his companions, which was discharged by the jar, and its contents entered his side, killing him almost instantly.

Mr. Tinnin was about 19 years of age, was a young man of merit, and was engaged in the mercantile business. He was an only son; and a large circle of friends will deeply sympathize with the parents in their sad bereavement.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

WE are receiving our new supply of Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.
May 24, 1853. 22

JUST opened some very handsome Bracelets, Full Setts of Ear Rings and Breast Pins, new style. PALMER & RAMSEY.
May 24, 1853. 22

BY Parisen & Rings' Express, a fine lot of Silver Spoons and Plated Ware. PALMER & RAMSEY.
May 24, 1853. 22

DOCTOR Jayne's Family Medicines. A fresh supply just to hand, WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TRANSPARENT Soap in Bars. For all that is in quality excellent, and in use effective as a pleasurable Toilet appendage, and as a Soap for Washing Lace, Cambrics, Flannels, &c., it has no superior. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GUM Drops, of Lemon, Strawberry, and Vanilla flavor. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SEIDLITZ and Soda Powders. Maynard & Noyes', warranted of superior quality. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
June 7, 1853. 24—

A PERFECT LUXURY.—That "Sal is Ward" brand of Chewing Tobacco, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

For the Hair.

LYON'S Kathairon, Barry's Trichopherous and Dolland's Hair Lotion Extract for removing dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigour. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May, 27, 1853. 23 o

TABLE SALT.—Very fine and white in small bags in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A fresh supply just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—For removing superfluous hair: for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH stands unrivalled for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums, for sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING imparts the most brilliant polish to Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—For giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer complaints, this article needs no comments. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.—Of superior quality in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FOUNTS FOR BIRD CAGES.—Also, Rape, Millet and Canary Seed. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW & PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8×10 to 24×36. Just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 20, 1853. 47—

SARATOGA WATER.—Just received and will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A fresh supply of Rushton, Clark & Co., just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DURKEE'S BAKING POWDERS.—Also, Preston and Merrill's and Westerfield's just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MUSTARD.—French, prepared in pots; also English and American in black cans and bottles, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SODA WATER.—Our Fount is now open for the season with all the choice syrups. Drop in and refresh yourself at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

TEA! TEA!!—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Tea, very fine, at low price, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
21—

Notice.

THE firm of J. & T. LINDLEY, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the North Carolina Pomological Garden and Nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham County, is now conducted solely by the subscriber, who intends to enlarge the establishment in all its branches, of fruit and ornamental trees, and hopes by his long experience and diligent attention to the business to merit and receive public patronage.
THOMAS LINDLEY.
Cane Creek, Chatham Co., }
May 7, 1853. } 20—7m

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
PHILADELPHIA.
Capt. Charles H. Miller.

HAVING leased this well known establishment and refurnished it in modern style, would inform the public, that they will find the accommodations of a very superior character in every respect.
Capt. Miller's reputation as a host is well known everywhere, and he is determined it shall lose nothing by his future efforts. The highest degree of satisfaction guaranteed to all who may favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, May 2, 1853. 21—3t.

COUNTY COURT CLERKSHIP.

WE are requested to announce THOMAS G. WHITAKER, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Wake at the ensuing election.
March 22, 1853.

Travellers Going North

BY the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, accommodation train (which leaves Raleigh at 3 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) are informed that they will find an accommodation train to convey them to Petersburg, by the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad, in ample time to connect with the Express mail line to Baltimore.
Travellers will find this the most certain route, as there are two daily mail lines from Petersburg, North, besides one daily steamboat line to Baltimore, and two twice a week to Philadelphia and New York, direct by steamships.
For tickets and other information, apply to the subscriber at Gaston.
JAS. B. TILLOTSMAN,
Agent G. & R. R. R. Co.
Office Greenville R. R., N. C., }
Gaston, May 17, 1853. } 22 1m

RALEIGH
FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE present Session will close on Thursday the 2nd of June next. The next Session will begin on Tuesday the 5th July.
As the number of pupils boarding in the Institute is limited, early application may be necessary to secure admittance.
BENNET T. BLAKE,
Principal.
April 30th, 1853 19—3t
Standard, Spirit of the Age will copy 3 weeks.

Music! Music!! Music!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos with 6, 6½ 6¾ & 7 Octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years: they are of superior tone having the Iron Frame which will last longer than those made with wooden Frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1852. 43—tf

A Large lot of musical instruments by the retail or wholesale. Guitars from three to forty dollars, Violins from twenty five cents to fifty dollars, Banjos of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to 8 Keys, Octave flutes, Fifes Accordeons French and German. A very fine lot of new and fashionable music. Music Books bound with the music selected by myself to suit all kind of Performers.
Paints for Oil and water colors of every description put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass or Stretchers of all sizes or by the single yard. In short everything that belongs to the fine Arts.
Perfumeries and Fancy articles of all kinds too numerous to mention.
Two second hand Pianos to sell or rent.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1852. 43—tf.

CAPE MAY
SEA BATHING.
Congress Hall is Now Open.

THE location of this House on high and beautiful grounds, with large Lawns in front, renders it the most desirable of any on the Island.
Gas has been introduced and many other improvements made since last season.
The proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore received.
W. B. MILLER, Proprietor.
June 10. 23—9t.

THE HALCYON
AND NORTH CAROLINA INTELLIGENCER,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED AT THE
TOWN OF BEAUFORT.

UNDER the above title, the Subscriber designs, so soon as practicable, to establish a paper in the Town of Beaufort.
The Intelligencer will be emphatically a NORTH CAROLINA journal, exerting all its influence for the advancement of HER interests, and yielding an ardent support to EVERY measure of Internal Improvement calculated to render AVAILABLE, and profitable, those immense internal resources, of which nearly every day presents some new development.
In politics, the Intelligencer will be decidedly whig, but by no means a mere partisan. Political discussion will find its own proper time and place; but there are interests at the present time, whose claims upon the energies of our citizens are far superior to those which any mere NATIONAL PARTY can possibly present. Party has had its day; everything has been sacrificed to it. Thought was proudly as a badge of distinction, it has served a collar and a chain, TITHING down the strength of the State, and checking her advancement. The effort, then, should be on the part of all, to change, if possible, this PARTISAN ZEAL, into anxiety for State aggrandisement. This will be emphatically the aim of the Intelligencer, and upon this avowed policy, (if presenting no other claim,) it would frankly request the patronage of every North Carolinian.
While practical utility will be held mainly in view, no pains will be spared, to render its columns an agreeable resource to every reader, and the subscriber has the assurance of the most EFFICIENT aid in attaining that object.
The intelligencer will be published weekly, at $2.50, in advance; $3.00 if payment be delayed, with a liberal deduction to clubs of 5 or more.
If the Subscriber has not promised enough, he will at least assure the public, that he will not feel bound to the letter of his prospectus, but if any thing more can be achieved, they shall certainly have the benefit of it.
Respectfully,
J. CAMERON.
N. B.—All communications until further notice, will be directed to the Subscriber at Newbern, North Carolina.
June 14, 1853. 26—2t.

PERFUMERY.—A large and varied assortment of Soaps, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Hair, Teeth, and Nail Brushes Toilet Bottles, Powder Puffs and Boxes, in store and for s