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MR. POLLARD'S INTOXICATED MONKEY.

Jack, as he was called, seeing his master and some company drinking, with those inmates present for which his species is remarkable...

AN ANECDOTE OF CHILDS.—A little girl had a beautiful head of hair, which hung in "clustering curls" down on her neck.

Why, Mary! what have you been doing to your hair?

To which she responded, that she had cut it off and laid it away in her box, but that she intended to put it on again to-morrow, as Aunt Nancy did!

"Papa!" said the same little archer to me, when he was but three years old, and had just begun to catch the phrases of old children...

"Yes, my darling, if you wish it; but why not let your mamma give you your wish, as she does on other nights?"

"Oh, papa, I don't want to say those prayers: 'Our Father,' 'Now I lay me,' but pray yourself, make a prayer to God for me!"

"So I put up with all my heart, a serious petition to his Heavenly Father, for my little son."

He listened attentively, and as it seemed, most seriously; but just as I concluded, he exclaimed, with eyes sparkling with mirth...

HOW THE CONTINENTAL SPOON IN AWE.—To a man they were small children, coming down and fastening just below the knee, and long stockings, with cowhide shoes ornamented with large buckles...

They were large round-top and broad-brimmed hats. Their arms were as varicose as their countenances.

Here an old soldier carried a Queen Ann which had done service at the conquest of Canada twenty years previous, while by his side walked a stripling boy with a Spanish fusil not half its weight or caliber, which his grandfather may have taken at the Havana...

Gen. Jackson's Administration.

1820..... 472,500

1821..... 528,311

1822..... 1,235,093

1823..... 1,159,451

1824..... 1,441,621

1825..... 1,352,243

1826..... 1,827,520

1827..... 1,768,218

1828..... 1,582,978

1829..... 2,087,844

1830..... 59,200

1831..... 73,000

1832..... 2,223,544

1833..... 100,000

1834..... 250,000

1835..... 694,569

1836..... 38,800

1837..... 1,675,500

1838..... \$17,138,412

RECAPITULATION.

Maine..... \$276,754

North Carolina Star.

VOLUME XLV. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1854. NUMBER 7.

From the National Intelligencer.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Eight weeks of the Session of Congress having passed, and no bill reported for appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, solicitude is expressed in various quarters as to the probabilities of action during the present session, and some inquiries have been addressed to us on the subject which we should be glad to answer if we could.

The subject elicited some remarks in the Senate on Thursday last, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Bell whether the Committee on Commerce in that body meant to make a report without waiting the action of the House of Representatives?

Early in the session a motion was made in the House of Representatives to have a bill reported making appropriations for the completion of works authorized by the last Congress and now in process of construction; but that was deferred, and the whole subject is before the Committee on Commerce, said to be favorable to improvements of a national character.

The table given below will show the aggregate amount annually appropriated during a period of thirty-five years, the publication of which may be acceptable to our readers at this time.

In January, 1817, by a resolution of the Senate, a call was made upon the Secretary of War for a statement of all the appropriations made for the construction and repair of all roads, fortifications, and harbors, and for the improvement of rivers, in each and all of the States and Territories of the United States, showing the amount and period of each appropriation and expenditure.

In compliance with this call, a statement was prepared by Col. J. J. Abert, chief of the Topographical Corps of Engineers, exhibiting the aggregate appropriation in each year; also, a recapitulation, showing, as far as practicable, in what States the expenditures have been made.

A statement of the amounts since appropriated would be of interest to the public at this moment.

AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED IN EACH YEAR.

1806..... \$48,000

1807..... 200,000

1808..... 20,000

1809..... 20,000

1810..... 100,000

1811..... 10,000

1812..... 4,000

1813..... 234,000

1814..... 271,959

1815..... 32,928

1816..... 175,000

1817..... 176,712

1818..... 702,621

1819..... 284,253

1820..... 998,641

1821..... 1,629,159

1822..... 608,566

1823..... 2,511,474

1824..... 472,500

1825..... 928,311

1826..... 1,235,093

1827..... 1,159,451

1828..... 1,441,621

1829..... 1,352,243

1830..... 1,827,520

1831..... 1,768,218

1832..... 1,582,978

1833..... 2,087,844

1834..... 59,200

1835..... 73,000

1836..... 2,223,544

1837..... 100,000

1838..... 250,000

1839..... 694,569

1840..... 38,800

1841..... 1,675,500

1842..... \$17,138,412

RECAPITULATION.

Maine..... \$276,754

New Hampshire..... 16,900

Massachusetts..... 526,148

Vermont..... 291,600

Rhode Island..... 32,900

Connecticut..... 160,497

New York..... 1,632,316

New Jersey..... 29,843

Pennsylvania..... 207,941

Pennsylvania and Delaware..... 30,413

Delaware..... 2,639,236

Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia..... 1,901,277

Maryland..... 35,499

Virginia..... 25,908

North Carolina..... 379,800

Georgia..... 210,612

COINAGE OF THE U. S. MINT.

We learn from the annual report of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, transmitted to Congress yesterday, that the coinage, including gold bars, executed at that establishment during the year 1853, amounted (omitting fractions of dollars) to \$69,111,249, of which \$30,355,621 were in gold coins; \$15,836,998 were in refined gold bars; \$7,852,571 in silver coins, and \$67,059 in copper coins.

This coinage was comprised in 69,170,537 pieces, being more than twice the number of pieces ever before struck at the Mint in a single year.

The deposits received were \$53,315,632 in gold and \$8,267,339 in silver, including the purchase of silver made pursuant to the act of March 3d, 1853; making a total of \$61,582,971.

The coinage at the Branch Mint at New Orleans amounted to \$3,448,000, of which \$2,220,000 were in gold coins and \$1,228,000 in silver. The number of pieces struck was 6,922,000. The deposits were \$2,152,254 in gold and \$4,336,131 in silver, including purchases of silver. Total, \$6,488,385.

The coinage at the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, amounted to \$39,870 in gold, comprised in 77,086 pieces. The deposits were \$305,157 in gold.

The coinage at the Branch Mint at Dahlonega amounted to \$42,918 in gold, comprised in 99,439 pieces. The deposits were \$432,289 in gold.

The total coinage at the Mint and its Branches for the year 1853 was as follows: Gold, \$55,213,907; silver, \$9,077,571; copper, \$67,059. Total, \$64,358,537.

One million of dollars weigh in gold 3,685 2/3 pounds avoirdupois, and in silver 54,857 pounds. If 2,000 pounds be taken as the ton, it will be seen that the large operations during the last year reach about 102 tons of gold and 249 tons of silver.

The amount of gold of domestic production posited at the mint and branches during the last year was \$55,022,051, of which sum \$55,113,487 was from California and the balance from the Atlantic States, except a few deposits from Oregon of the value of \$14,575. These were the first deposits from that Territory, and are characterized by having an appreciable per cent. of platinum and sand.

The silver parted from the gold from California amounted to the sum of \$407,133, in addition to which there was received other silver of domestic production to the value of \$10,146.

At the principal Mint several deposits of Australia gold have been made during the year, amounting to \$105,000.

The entire coinage at the several mints from the time they commenced operations is as follows:

Mint at Philadelphia (established 1792)..... \$322,228,665

do New Orleans..... 1828..... 50,477,955

do Charlotte, N. C. do..... 3,790,648

do Dahlonega, G. C. do..... 1838..... 2,220,728

Total at all the Mints..... \$381,797,299

PRACTICAL JOKE.

At Long Wharf, Boston, the fishing snacks throw their fish into pits, with sides perfectly water-tight, and rising to the decks, while the bottom, which is also a part of the bottom of the vessel, is perforated with holes. A couple of Irishmen who wanted work, supposing those pits to be sunken vessels, asked the privilege of pumping them out.

The two men aboard, who were first class jokers, perceiving the mistake of the Irishmen, replied yes, and asked their price for pumping the smacks dry. A bargain was struck for a dollar and a half, a pump was procured, and at work the two men went, one pumping while the other bailed with a bucket.

As hour passed on and still they worked, occasionally wondering how deep the hole was, and how much water remained still in the vessel. The two sailors, in the meantime, had gone up the wharf, as they said, on business. The captain, who was absent at the time the bargain was made, came on board, and finding the men still hard at work with the perspiration pouring off of their faces, inquired what they were about.

"Pumping out the ship" was the reply. "Pumping out this ship?" said the captain. "Yes, sir, a mighty daps one she is infirmary," said one of the perishing Irishmen, as he panted away at the pump handle. "See here, I'm thinking it'll be night before we get her dry." "Night!" said the captain, beginning to roar with laughter as he discovered the joke that had been perpetrated during his absence. "Night, why you will not get through till you have pumped out Boston Harbor." He then explained the matter to the laborers, who resumed their coats, vowing vengeance upon the sailors who had "deceived" them.

GOING BAIL.

Lawyers frequently subject persons who offer themselves for bail to unnecessary lagging. A case of this kind occurred in Superior Court Chambers, New York, not long ago. Old Mr. Jacobs Abrams, a man worth a quarter of a million of money, offered himself bail for a Jew dealer, who had been arrested under the Stillwell act. The amount of bail required was \$4500.

Counsel: "What does your property consist of, Mr. Abrams?"

Abrams: "Sir, I'm willing to swear that I am worth more than \$4500, ore and above all. I think his honor, the Judge, will tell you that that is sufficient, without going into particulars."

Counsel: "No sir, it is not sufficient. We have a right to know what this property is."

Abrams: "Very well, sir, I've got your own bond and mortgage on the house you live in, for eight thousand dollars, and I consider it worth half the amount of the bail."

[Much laughter in which the Counsel joined.]

Counsel: "We do not wish to see any more questions, Mr. Abrams. [To the Judge.] We are satisfied with the bail, your honor."

This is a true incident. Mr. Abrams had just taken the bond and mortgage from an insurance company who wanted the cash for it.

We understand that William S. Gilmer & Co. have recently sold a copper mine for \$21,500, situated about seven miles west of Greensboro.

At Long Wharf, Boston, the fishing snacks throw their fish into pits, with sides perfectly water-tight, and rising to the decks, while the bottom, which is also a part of the bottom of the vessel, is perforated with holes.

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THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Rumors from Washington represent that the Cabinet does not stand as a unit for the Nebraska Bill, and that there is considerable trembling at the White House on account of the noise and confusion getting up over the question. It has been said that the President goes for the bill and that the influence of the Administration will be thrown in favor of its passage.

This is about the amount of all that is known in regard to its position. It would be a sad disappointment and an ugly piece of business with Southerners stand-by the Administration journals if their high hopes of the Brigadier should not be realized in this. They would have to keep as quiet hereafter on the subject as some of their contemporaries have had to do on the Pacific Railroad, or face about with the Administration.

It would be cruel in the Administration to deprive them of a little comfort now, and a chance once more to expatiate on Southern rights, in their favorite strain, after all the sacrifices they have made within the past twelve months, in defending the Administration, together with all the Free Soil sympathies. They stood by the Administration most zealously while it was conferring the power and patronage of the government upon their Free Soil allies—with a lavish hand. They here it all with a meekness and humility worthy of good christians. The men they had denounced heretofore as the rank enemies of the South they even consented to fraternize with in a most brotherly manner, over the division of the spoils. The men of their party, who had stood by the South when the black tide of Abolition raged highest, they readily sacrificed. It was the policy of the Administration. They swallowed it. And will not the Administration return the favor in this single instance, by standing by them long enough to permit of their indulging once again in blood and thunder tones for the maintenance of Southern institutions, if for no other reason than that of making a little political capital at the South.

We bespeak the indulgence of the Brigadier and his Cabinet councilors, in consideration of the subservience the free-sating Democratic press of the South have rendered thus far, to favor them with an opportunity, if only for a short time, on this occasion to let off a portion of their pent up Southern-patriotism. It has been accumulating in their hands for some time, and they will not only feel better by being relieved of it, but be better fitted for standing by the Administration in brave defence of all its Free Soil tendencies now and hereafter.

Our attention has been called to this subject by various rumors from Washington, that there was no little agitation and wavering among the powers that be in regard to the Nebraska Bill; and that, considering the powerful effects of old associations, sympathies, and so on, there was no telling what influence the demonstration now being made, might have upon the Administration. It might be well therefore for our Southern Democratic friends not to hallow too loud before they are out of the woods—Richardson Whig.

A FEMALE CAPTIVE RECOVERED FROM THE CANACHES.—Mrs. Wilson, who was recently recovered from the Canaches, gives the following account of her captivity.

About a year ago she was married to a young farmer in Texas, and in April they joined a party of fifty-two emigrants bound for California. They were attacked by Indians, and the party was compelled to return to Texas, but Mr. and Mrs. Wilson remained at El-Paso, where their horses being stolen, they were compelled also to give up the plan of going to California, and set out on their return to Texas in July. In August, Mr. Wilson and his father fell into the hands of Indians and were murdered. Mrs. W. returned to El Paso, and again in September started for Texas, with her three brothers-in-law and a small party. When within three days' journey of Phantom Hill, an American military post, they were attacked by Canaches, while some of their men were off in pursuit of some of their horses that had been stolen. A Mexican who was with Mrs. Wilson, was brutally murdered and scalped before her eyes, and she and her two brothers-in-law, sons of 12 and 10 years, were seized, bound and carried off, with the entire property of the party.

The Indians, with their captives, proceeded in a Northwest direction, each being appropriated as the property of one or other of the chiefs. They were stripped of nearly all their clothing, and otherwise brutally treated. Mrs. Wilson, although soon expected to become a mother, was subjected to every conceivable cruelty and indignity; beaten and bruised; exposed to fatigue of all kinds; her feet lacerated by lizards and whip, or by the loads of wood she was obliged to carry on her bare back; compelled to do the work of men, or punished for her inability by being stoned, knocked down and trampled on, almost entirely deprived of food—and all this lasted for twenty-five days. At this time she was sent in advance in the morning as usual, when she succeeded in accomplishing by secretly herself in some bushes north the Indians had passed.

For twelve days she wandered through this Indian country, subsisting upon berries, when she fortunately fell in with some New Mexican traders, who furnished her with some men's clothing and a blanket. In consequence of their meeting with some Canaches, they had to leave her behind, and she narrowly escaped a second capture. But by the subsequent aid of one of the traders, a Pueblo Indian, she was enabled, after hiding herself for eight days, to escape. After the expiration of this time, she was rescued by the traders, furnished with a horse and brought to the town of Pecos, New Mexico, where Major Carleton and others of the army, took care of her and enabled her to proceed to Santa Fe. Her two young brothers remain captives.

DEATH OF A VETERAN OFFICER.—CAPT. J. B. CORPUS, of the U. S. Navy, died at Haddonfield, N. J., on Sunday last, in the 93d year of his age. He has for many years been considered as responsible for his views of body and mind, and as late as Thursday last was engaged at work in his garden, when he took cold, which resulted in death. During the revolutionary war, he enlisted as a private, and was present at the taking of Stony Point, and the battles of Guilford, N. C., and Fort Mifflin, S. C.

AN ANECDOTE OF BRONX.—I heard an anecdote one evening of poet, which was very characteristic, and quite new to me. When at Pisa, his longship found it difficult to keep up his practice with pistol, on account of the objections of his neighbors, and the municipal regulations of the place. He, therefore, by the aid of a small quantity, obtained permission from a farmer in the vicinity to shoot at a mark in his paddock. On the occasion of his first visit to the premises the peasant's daughter, a very pretty contadina, accented the last of our present necessity, the country. She wore in her dress a freshly plucked rose, with two buds attached to the stem. Byron sprang up to give him the flower. She hesitated and blushed. He instantly turned his companion, and rebuked in English a very natural tale of lambs and virtuous love, indignity contrasting the apparent loyalty of this fair rustic with women in high life. Then, with perfect seriousness, he again asked her for the rose as a token of sympathy for an unbridled exile. His manner and words moved the girl to tears. She handed him the rose with a look of compassion, and silently withdrew. The incident aroused his latent superstition. He was in a reverie for a few minutes, and then inquired of his friend if he remembered that Rossini composed throwing staves at a tree, to test the power of the future prophesies. The flower was thrown at the stave, and Byron having attached to an adjacent pine, and Byron having withdrawn, declared his intention of severing one of the buds from the stalk at one time. He looked very carefully at his priming. "Very well," replied the peasant, "did you find me?"

That was a power! The captain had found him until now, although he had looked for him at every part and stopping place, on all the rivers he had traversed.

From the Chambers Post.

A PRIZE ESSAY.

The trustees of Normal College will give \$200 for the best essay on the organization, regulation and management of a Literary Institution, to be adapted to the wants and interests of North Carolina. The essay must determine the grade of the Institution, whether College, Academy, High School, &c.; the number, qualifications and duties of the teachers; the powers and duties of the trustees; the rules and regulations for teachers and students; the amount and method of instruction; expenses and building accommodations; whether students should study in private or class-rooms; whether they should board at private houses or at a steward's hall; whether the Institution should be denominational or otherwise; and all other things necessary to be known and determined in establishing and conducting an Institution.

Each competitor for the prize will direct his essay in a sealed envelope, postpaid, to B. Craven, Normal College, N. C., on or before the first day of September, 1854. The names of the competitors will be published at least one month previous, and judges to be men of unquestioned ability. The trustees will retain for their own use, all essays examined, and pay the prize for the one selected by the judges.

Jan. 27, 1854.

CORNERED.

We have taken occasion before this to notice the way certain Democratic Journals have put their foot into it on the amendment to the Nebraska bill, first proposed by Mr. Dixon a Whig United States Senator from Kentucky. The Washington Union, and sundry of its echo organs, in this State, are the only Journals which were rather fast, in denouncing Mr. Dixon's amendment.—The Louisville Times, pitched into it in a ferocious manner, and now finds itself completely cornered.

In a letter from Mr. Dixon to the Editor of the Times, on this subject, we find the following quotation from that paper of the 25th ult.:

It seems that the bill is to meet with some opposition in Congress, outside of the ranks of the free-traders and abolitionists. Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, has joined hands with Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, one of the most patient abolition agitators in the whole Union, in opposition to a Territorial bill embodying the spirit of the compromise, taking the discussion of slavery out of Congress; and having the question of slavery to be decided by the people of the Territory. Nothing better could be expected from Mr. Sumner, for he is an avowed agitator; but we can regard the position assumed by Mr. Dixon in this respect as a determination to disregard the known will of his constituents. Agitation will unquestionably blight the fruits of the compromise. For the unmanly purpose of outwearing the national administration, Mr. Dixon is willing again to raise that whirlwind of sectionalism which had well nigh swept away our institutions. Will this course satisfy the whig party of Kentucky? Will the Whig press of this State be silent spectators? The successor of Mr. Clay is assuming the noblest achievement of his life—is attempting to war the majority proportions of the proslavery movement of his greatest. Speak out, gentlemen editors, and lash Mr. Dixon into a proper respect for the sentiments of the party that elected him.

The above was written when Senator Douglas's bill proposed, only to repeal the slavery prohibition of the Compromise over Nebraska at the time it becomes a State. It so happens, as our readers are aware, that the very identical provision in substance proposed by Mr. Dixon, has been subsequently incorporated into the Douglas Nebraska Bill, and Southern Democratic Journals now pronounce that to be chief merit of the bill. What will