REMEMBER, BEFORE YOU VOTE,

That Mr. Venable does not consider the acquisition of Cuba desirable under any circumstances, and that in this he is opposed to General Pierce, to the New Hampshire Democracy, and to nine-tenths of the Democracy of the country.

That Mr. Venable voted for Bennett's land bill, which was unjust in itself, and in opposition to both the Baltimore and State Resolutions.

That Mr. Venable speaks contemptuously of Conventions, and utterly refuses to agree to plans proposed by Mr. Lewis to settle the existing difficulty.

That Mr. Venable told a Johnston Whig that he did not expect to be elected, but was determined to beat Lewis, and that he knew Rogers would be elected; that Mr. Venable, though he knows our columns are open to him, *does not deny this statement over his own name*, but gets Mr. Burch to do it for him.

That Mr. Venable told R. F. Morris, a Whig, that he was with the Whigs on two important questions, while Mr. Lewis was against them in every thing; and that if the Whigs were sincere they were bound to vote for him.

That Mr. Venable pronounced Gen. Jackson a "*quibbler,*" at Gardner's, and refused to withdraw the expression or even qualify it.

That every vote for Mr. Venable is a vote against Craige, and Ruffin, and Ashe, and Shaw, and Boyd —against the opinions of Gen. Jackson on the land question, and in opposition to the platforms both State and national.

That no one Democrat has a right to come forward and tell the party that it shall change its position on any question; that positions once laid down, must be adhered to, until the party in Convention assembled, shall declare to the contrary; and that Mr. Venable, in thus assuming to dictate to his party, has displayed an arrogance and vanity which ought to be rebuked.

That Mr. Venable, if elected, will in all probability cleave to his errors and repeat them. To elect him is, therefore, to arm him for larger and more lasting mischief.

Remember these things before you vote; and bear in mind also, that Mr. Lewis is sound upon all the issues, and that the contest is between him and Mr. Rogers. Every vote for Mr. Venable will be a vote thrown away, for the plain reason that he cannot be elected; and every vote for Mr. Lewis will be a vote against Mr. Rogers and also a vote to endorse Democratic principles, organization, and the administration of Gen. Pierce.

NATHANIEL MACON.

We publish to-day a chapter from Col. Benton's forthcoming History, in which he has sketched, in a masterly and most interesting manner, the character of **Nathaniel Macon**, of North Carolina. As the National Intelligencer truly remarks, "Mr. Macon was a very remarkable man, and he was a type of the simplicity, honesty and virtue of the Republican State of which he was a native." We fear we shall never look upon his like again.

Col. Benton's History is looked for with much interest. It will no doubt be one of the most readable books of the day.

We copy from the Intelligencer the following notice of the chapter on Mr. Macon referred to:

"**The Last of the Romans.**" Our readers are indebted to-day to the New York Post for another chapter from Col. Benton's forthcoming History. This chapter comprises a sketch of the life and character of Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, a man who filled a large and important space in the public councils from a very early period in our Government down to a comparatively recent one. Mr. Macon was a very remarkable man, and he was a type of the simplicity, honesty, and virtue of the Republican State of which he was a native. Scarcely ever did any one of our earlier legislative statesmen exert so decided an influence in shaping the course of the Government in its foreign relations as he; and during the critical and important years preceding the war of 1812, and through all the trying exigencies in which this country was placed by the wars of Europe, his opinions, ever frankly expressed, were always looked for in England with peculiar solicitude, as affording a reliable clue to the policy and intentions of Congress. Mr. Macon was a model republican, and his character is eminently valuable in a republican State, as an example for all who would serve their country honorably, and give dignity, purity, and perpetuity to our republican institutions. Col. Benton has drawn this portrait admirably, for his heart was in it; and every reader will be struck with the simplicity, clearness, force, and beauty of the delineation. We have read nothing for a long time with more pleasure or deeper interest; and as we know of hardly any thing in American biography so worthy of the study of American youth, we could wish to see it inserted in every school book in the country."

☞ Gov. Swain was in Asheville last week, and addressed the people on the subject of internal improvements. The Spectator says: "The Governor dwelt in glowing terms upon what internal improvements had done, and were destined to do for the State. He believed that the Central Road would be extended from East to West—that it would be done by North Carolina capital and North Carolina men."

Farmer's Journal. Dr. J. F. Tompkins, the Editor of this useful work, is now travelling the State and delivering addresses on the subject of agricultural improvement. He will visit the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, Catawba, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Buncombe, and Henderson during the month of August. The Journal will hereafter be published in this City, for the Editor, by W. D. Cooke, Esq.

The Reported Ordination of Rev. Dr. Ives. The Boston Pilot, a Catholic print, states the following reasons which will prevent Bishop Ives from receiving ordination as a Priest of the Catholic Church. It says:

"He cannot be ordained priest without the consent of his wife. To make her consent worth anything she must be a Catholic. Even then, it will be worth nothing, unless she retire voluntarily to a convent. Even so, there will be some difficulty in obtaining permission for him to be a priest."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Northern Light has arrived with $389,000 in gold, and 500 passengers. The steamer Oregon is on the way with $1,650,000 in gold.

Shasta City has been entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $500,000.

The Democratic State Convention had nominated Gov. Bigler for re-election.

The news from Oregon, by way of California, is that Gen. Lane had been re-elected delegate to Congress from that Territory.

Washington National Monument. The Governor and Legislature of Massachusetts have unanimously given one day's pay, amounting to nearly $500, towards the completion of the Washington Monument.

Singular Editorial Achievement. On Monday, last, the Leander-like achievement of swimming the Niagara and again re-crossing, a short distance below the cataract, was performed by J. V. Thomas, Esq., the late editor of the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser.

Resolve to be tranquil, even, methodical, prudent, and industrious. Resolve, and you can accomplish.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Venable, we hear, labors in his speeches to produce the impression that Judge Douglas is in favor of a division of the public lands. The following from the Wilmington Journal will put the matter at rest. Judge Douglas, it will be seen by the extract from his speech of 22d January, 1852, is decidedly opposed to a distribution of the public lands, "either by a partial or general system." The Journal says:

"**Be Not Deceived.** That the question of a distribution of the public lands, or of their proceeds, has been a mooted point between the two great parties of the country, we are ready to admit, and even go farther, and also to admit, that the distribution policy has numbered among its advocates some of the ablest and most distinguished men which the country has produced—*of the Whig party.* But spite of all the attempts that have been made by the newly awakened champions of distribution among those who formerly acted with Democratic party, it is a flat impossibility to show any respectable Democratic authority in favor of distribution. We use the word *respectable* purely in a party sense as implying distinguished ability, or extensive recognized party influence. It is a flat impossibility from the fact that no such authorities exist in its favor—they are all the other way, and all those which have been quoted in its favor, have a direct tendency to make against it when fairly and *fully* given. Let us take, for instance, Mr. Douglas, who is quoted as expressing himself in favor of distribution, because he expressed himself in favor of a grant of land for the construction of a canal round the Falls of Sault St. Marie, claimed as necessary in a military point of view for the defence of the country, and as tending to enhance the remaining property of the United States to more than the value of the lands given. The position of Mr. Douglas is fully given in all its bearings in the following rather lengthy extract from his speech on the Iowa Land Bill, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the 22d January, 1852.—*Cong. Globe, p.* 350:

"With regard to the bill granting lands to the State of Illinois at the last session, I have also a word to say. That bill involved the same principle as the one now under consideration. Hence it was perfectly fair to refer to that bill in illustration of this. But I deny that what has been said in regard to donations, special favors, and partial distribution of the lands to the new States, has the slightest foundation in the bill before us, or the act of the last session, granting lands to Illinois. Sir, it is not a question of the distribution of the public lands among the States; it is not a question of donation. *If it were either, I should be opposed to it. I am opposed to the distribution of the public lands, either by a partial system or a general system. I am opposed to aiding a State by giving lands as a donation.* The friends of this bill do not rest it upon any such grounds. We ask the opponents of the bill to meet us in argument upon the grounds which we assume, to answer our arguments in favor of it, and not to answer imaginary objections of their own. The ground upon which we place it is this: The Government of the United States is a great land owner; she has vast bodies of land which she has had in market for thirty or forty years; and experience proves that she cannot sell them. Shall she keep them thirty or forty years longer, and then not be able to sell them? What advantage will they be to the Government while they are thus held? The difficulty in the way of the sale does not arise from the fact that the lands are not fertile and susceptible of cultivation, but that they are distant from market, and in many cases destitute of timber. No matter how fertile and productive they may be, still they are valueless, unless the produce will bear the expense of the transportation to market. It is on account of the distance from market and absence of timber you cannot sell the lands, and cannot have them brought under cultivation.

The question, then, is, "What are you to do to remedy the evil and enable you to sell your lands and get the money for them into the Treasury, and also to bring the country into a state of civilization?" Let me ask each Senator what he would do if the case were his own? What would you do if you were the land-owners yourselves? Suppose you owned three hundred miles square of land which you could not sell, and that you found, as is often the case, that the more land you owned, the poorer you were in consequence of the payment of taxes on these lands; and suppose that I would say to you, "Give me alternate sections of six miles through those lands, on condition that I will make a railroad through them, and enable you to sell the remaining lands for double the price which experience had proven you could not get for the whole;" would you not gladly adopt the proposition, as being a good arrangement for your personal interests? Would not the half of the lands thus remaining to you be worth more after the road was made than the whole would be before it was constructed? That is the simple question; and viewing it as such, I am satisfied that there is not a single Senator on this floor who would not gladly make the arrangement if he were the individual land-owner. And if this would be a good arrangement for any Senator here, why would it not be a good policy for the country, and for the government of the United States, to adopt as land-owners? Mr. President, we insist that these grants in aid of the construction of railroads, enhance the value of the land fund. Instead of diminishing the revenue that will be derivable from the public lands, we contend that it will increase it; instead of diminishing your fund by this course we increase its value; instead of depriving you of anything which is really valuable to you, we show you a way whereby you can make that valuable, which under your present policy is entirely valueless. This is the ground on which we defend this policy; and if it is not defendable on this ground, there can be no justification of the grant."

This is precisely the same policy with that sanctioned by Gen. Cass, Mr. Calhoun and others. It is the only policy under which lands have been granted, and, as set forth by Mr. Douglas, is in perfect accordance with Democratic principles, although objectionable, we think in practice from the avenues which it opens for abuse. Just look at the extract we have made and observe the part we have italicized and you will notice that Mr. Douglas expressly and positively expresses his disapproval of and opposition either to the general or partial distribution. Do not be deceived; no respectable party authority can be brought forward for this distribution hobby. A few *men* may have changed. The *party* has not moved the tenth part of an inch."

The Railroad Convention, which met at Clarksville, Va., on the 13th instant, appointed a committee to employ an engineer to survey the route for the proposed extension of the Roanoke Valley Railroad to Milton, N. C., and from thence to Leaksville. A committee was also appointed to use every effort to procure from the legislatures of North Carolina and Virginia a charter for the same. The following resolution was adopted by the convention:

"*Resolved*, That we deem it of great importance to the interests of Clarksville, Milton, Norfolk, Baltimore, Petersburg and Wilmington, and of the up country generally, that the Roanoke Valley Railroad be extended to Milton, N. C., and from thence to Leaksville."

A Warsaw journal contains the following statement of the force of the Russian army:—It consists of 72 regiments of infantry, divided into 32 battalions, and 24 regiments of cavalry of 192 squadrons; the artillery consists of six corps and 600 guns. The total number of the active army is 290,000, without counting the reserve. The reserve is composed of six divisions of infantry and six brigades of cavalry, and forms a force of 80,000 men, without counting the pulks of Cossacks.

Owing to the unfavorable news from Spain regarding the injury of the grape vines, raisins are held at better prices, and a cargo of 7,000 to 8,000 boxes was sold on Saturday, at New York, to arrive, at $2,70.

Rev. James McDaniel, President of the Baptist State Convention of this State, gives notice that the next session of that body will commence in Newbern, on the 13th of October, 1853. *Spirit of the Age.*

Somewhat Singular. It is said there are not many of "the old folks at home." The greater portion of them have gone to Old Point and Hampton, Jones', Shocco, and other watering places.

A truly great man borrows no lustre from splendid ancestry.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

For the Standard.

Mr. Holden: In the discussion at Warrenton, on the 11th inst., between Messrs. Venable and Lewis, Mr. Venable, at the conclusion of his address, remarked that he "meant to raise the issue of distribution in this State; and that the inhabitants of every hamlet in the State should either hear his voice or read his productions in advocacy of the same, and woe! woe! woe! unto that man who dared to oppose him!"

What, my dear sir, will the Democrats, not only of the Fourth Congressional District, but of the State think of such declarations as these? Has he become as one of the insane prophets of old, who prophesied the downfall of Jerusalem? It seems *verily* that he has taken upon himself this mission of prophecy; and has done and is still doing all he can to bring about the downfall of Democracy and its cherished principles. Will the Democrats of this District and the State give "aid and comfort" to one engaged in a mission of this kind? One who has already done more to distract and divide the Democratic party than any other man belonging to it; and says, in so many words, that he intends to do so until they yield their opinions to his. What vanity and presumption! He is assisting by this course and conduct of his to bring discomfiture upon the party in the District, and eventually upon it in the State—if any effort of his can do it. But thank Heaven, Mr. Venable is not the State, neither does it belong to him. It, however, becomes the duty of every Democrat having any regard either for his own principles or those of his party, at once to condemn such pretenders to Democracy, and give them to understand that such apostacy from the ancient and true faith of the party and principles of the *immortal* and *great* Jackson *cannot* and WILL NOT *be tolerated* for one moment by them. If the party is sound, as it *should be*, I shall have no fears that they will not teach such disorganizers a lesson they will not forget for many a long day to come. For one, I should much prefer that such men go over to the Whig party at once—where, in heart, they rightfully belong. Their professions of Democracy in contradiction to their acts amount to nothing, and should be so viewed by all Democrats. Out upon such selfish and "fishy" Democrats. The party would be much better off without, than with them, and in order to the maintenance of the integrity of the party, *they must be thrown overboard*, or they will sink it in irretrievable ruin and disgrace. Should either of the disorganizers Venable, Leake, Loftin, or any such *ever* be sent to Congress, instead of their supporting the President and his able Cabinet in their Foreign and Domestic policy, they will oppose them, especially on the Cuban and Land policy of the Administration. And should "Bennett's bill," for which Mr. Venable voted, and says he will vote for again, or any similar land bill be passed by Congress, the President, in obedience to his own cherished principles and the constitution of his country, will be *bound* to veto it. And in consequence thereof, it may be that the Democratic party in the United States will be broken up, or so divided that for years to come, if not forever, it will be in the minority. Should not this view of the subject induce every member of the Democratic party to ponder and weigh *well* the consequences likely to result to his party from any false step he may *now* take in regard to the Congressional election pending not only in this District, but in others of the State and Union? It seems to me that this alone, to say nothing of the unconstitutionality of distribution, would be sufficient cause for every Democrat to cast his vote in opposition to Mr. Venable. Least of all should my friend Stone from Granville give his vote for Venable, after having declared by *his* vote in the last State Convention that he was opposed to distribution. I am determined not to do so, and thereby maintain my consistency, not only as a member of *that* Convention, but as an original JACKSON ANTI-DISTRIBUTIONIST,

From Warren.

Never Despair. Fifty-three years ago, on the 4th of July, 1800, Daniel Webster, then in his senior year at college, delivered an oration at Hanover, N. H., which is still preserved, and has been republished within the past year. Mr. Mattoon, of Summerville, Ohio, who was in college with Mr. Webster, gives the following anecdote, described in the Congregational Journal:

"I was in his room, said Mr. M., when a deputation called upon Mr. W. to ask him to accept the invitation; but there seemed to be an insurmountable objection in the way. He had no clothes suitable to the dignity of the occasion. Here was a dilemma, but this was removed by a proposition made by one of the deputation present, a merchant of the village. 'You deliver the oration, Mr. Webster,' said he, 'and I will trust you for a suit of clothes from the best cloth in my store. Afterwards, we will have the oration printed, and I will depend upon the proceeds of the sales for my pay.' Mr. W. turned to me—'Jack,' he said, 'what shall we do?'—'Prepare the oration,' I said. The oration was prepared and delivered; and so much were the citizens gratified, that a copy was urgently requested for publication. From the sales, the debt due the liberal merchant was paid, and a considerable surplus left for Mr. Webster's own use."

Colonel Wheeler. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, and Enquirer says Colonel John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, has been appointed charge to Sardinia, the place which R. K. Meade, of Virginia, declined. We trust this may prove true. Colonel Wheeler is a consistent and working democrat, and deserves this mark of confidence on the part of the administration.

Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

The information on which our friend of the Standard makes the foregoing announcement is erroneous. Col. Wheeler has been appointed by the President his assistant secretary, a position of much confidence and responsibility, and has entered upon his duties. Such a mark of confidence was well deserved by Col. Wheeler, who has attained to a high reputation as the historian of his native State, and by his ability as a sound democratic statesman.

Washington Union.

The late Samuel Appleton, of Boston, whose death we have before noticed, began life a poor boy, without scholastic education. He was once a country pedagogue, and was *put up at auction*, according to law, to ascertain which of the inhabitants of the School District would board him cheapest! He left an estate of $1,000,000, of which $200,000 are to be applied at the discretion of his executors, for "scientific, literary, religious or charitable purposes." He leaves $5,000 to his old friend and pastor, Rev. Ephraim Peabody, and a like sum to be divided among his servants. The balance of the estate is divided among his relations.

We learn that there has been found rich copper ore some five miles east of Germanton, in the county of Stokes, and in consequence of this discovery the Germantonians have taken the Copper fever strong. We would suggest to them the propriety of not neglecting their excellent school or abandoning their luxuriant corn fields. The toper said that "water was good in its place; but for steady drink he preferred brandy." A copper mine is good in its place; but it will not answer for physical or mental aliment.

Greensborough Patriot.

We noticed the reception of some specimens of copper ore from Chatham county a few weeks since. We learn that other mines have been discovered. We saw this week fine copper ore from another tract in Chatham, on which we learn Dr. Kirkman & Co. have a lease for 99 years. If it shall be ascertained that Chatham is blessed with a bountiful supply of copper as well as coal, her "fortune will be made."

Greensborough Patriot.

It is proposed to establish in this city, (so the Solons say) an institution in which the science of spinology, weaveology, and cookology, may be taught to young ladies, and where, after obtaining these accomplishments, they may receive a regular diploma, with the honorary degree of "F. W."—Fit for Wives.

Boston Mail.

"I met Lord Ellesmere and his party at Niagara the other day," writes a corsespondent of the *Home Journal*. "I knew the ladies were persons of distinction the moment I saw them, because they wore no jewelry, or any other ornament whatever!"

Efforts are being made in New York, to introduce foreign and rare birds into Greenwood Cemetery. Cages of some of the finest songsters, and birds of the richest plumage, have already been taken there, in the hope that they will pair and domesticate themselves.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1853.

To the Editor of the Standard:

The wire Telegraph may be, and undoubtedly is, of great service to the community generally, but to that merritorious class, the unappreciated and much abused letter writers, it is an insufferable bore. I frequently draw up a long and circumstantial item of news, and just as I am about to despatch it to your address, I receive a copy of your paper and find myself anticipated. The upshot of all is, that I have either to travel on the "under-ground," in search of novelties, or I have to become, as I have no doubt your readers have discovered, decidedly prosy. But write I must, for habit in this, as in most other respects, is steam, and nothing can curb it.

There is one thing of which the Democratic party is ignorant, or to which it is culpably indifferent. When a newly elected President takes his post, makes his principal appointments, and, generally, shadows forth the policy of his administration, there is nothing for which he looks with more concern, than the result of the next succeeding State elections. If that result is favorable to the party that elected him, he cannot but look upon it as commendatory of his acts; if it is not, he is equally liable to a painful disappointment. Notwithstanding all this, nothing is more common than for the party to go to sleep for at least one year after the Presidential race. Is not this altogether censurable? If the party should not go to sleep, it will certainly do some other suicidal thing, partaking of about the same indifference to the effect which may be produced. I say this is worse than culpable; the Administration with which we are all pleased, and of which we are all proud, should be zealously supported. You agree with me of course, and so do the political leaders of New York, but how are you all acting? I mean your coadjutors in the party? Unwisely, to say the least of it, unwisely to yourselves and unjustly towards your President. I know you, yourself, will plead not guilty, and in one view, I will not traverse, but your influence is acknowledged—why do you not call things by their right names? I have entered your leader in Wednesday's issue, to your credit. I see that Venable has "o'er stepped the modesty of nature," and in other respects, looked sideways at the party which has striven to do him honor. He will have to go; the Democratic party requires servants not masters. I thought well of him, and my light was never hid under a bushel; but he has backed water, and so must I.

It is plain to be seen that your district will elect a Whig; every body thinks so here. Is all hope of a reconciliation at an end? Talk plain a little, and see how that will work.

The Abolitionists here have at last succeeded in bringing about an issue between the Federal and State Courts. At this present moment the United States Marshal for this District, is in jail for an alleged contempt in not surrendering to the State Courts, a negro man who had been placed in his custody for the use of his master, by the U. S. Commissioner. The collision was brought about in something like this way.

The Abolitionists, who care more for a broil than for the liberty of a negro, find a runaway, they know them all, and contrive to betray him into the perpetration of some small offence, an assault and battery for instance. They then have him arrested and held to bail. The next thing is to betray him to his owner; we then have an issue, the State holds the mere offender, and the Federal Court demands the slave. Both are right, and both could be accommodated, but that is not the object; the object is to give trouble—to embarrass the owner, and finally, to bring the Fugitive Slave Law into ridicule.

The Marshall in the case stated above, has no doubt acted under a firm belief that the whole difficulty was the result of a stratagem something like the plan I have hinted at. To-morrow, however, will develope a little more. The Abolitionists in the meantime, are in ecstacies. If they beat you here, beat them when you catch them. Go the grape vine, as I have before told you. They are death against death. Show them red, and the physic will work.

The Chrystal Palace is attracting some attention at last. Better late than never. You should come on about September. It will then be full.

S. H.

Authorship of the Bible. There is in all sixty-six books which will comprise the volume of Holy Writ, which are attributed to more than thirty different authors or writers of the whole. Half of the the New Testament was composed by St. Paul, and the next largest writer is the gentle and beloved St. John. With the single exception of Paul, neither history or tradition has testified that those powerful thinkers and writers ever enjoyed the benefits of education, or that they were trained to scholarship and learning; yet how ably have they written, what eminent characters have been chronicled by them, and what great events recorded, both for time and eternity.

Jeremiah is sorrowful; Isaiah sublime; David poetical; Daniel sagaciouk; Habakkuk and Haggai terrible and denunciatory; but they all seemed to have exercised their natural gifts under the influence of Divine direction and inspiration. Moses, with his vast knowledge, and profound intelligence—the legislator, the reformer, 'the deliverer, commenced the work; and John, with his depth of feeling and exquisite tenderness and simplicity, completed it.

And, what do we know of the lives of all those, or even of the two last mentioned? Nothing that human vanity might exult in. Moses was rescued from the oozy rushes of the Nile; and John died in his old age a lonely exile on the small Island of Patmos.

County Affairs. July Term of the County Court brought a large number of persons to town last week. A considerable amount of business was transacted; and a score or two of lawyers were in attendance.

The Court refused several applications for license to retail spirituous liquors.

An order was passed directing the Sheriff to have the Stocks and Pillory repaired! We apprehend their Worships anticipate brisk times in the future! It is well perhaps to be ready for emergencies.

A committee was appointed by the Court to contract with James M. Smith, Esq., for the purchase of his Bridge across French Broad, and its transfer to the State, being on the line of the Western Turnpike Road. The committee consisted of E. Clayton, John Reynolds, and Thos. T. Patton, Esq'rs. who reported that they had effected a contract with Mr. Smith, whereby the Bridge had been secured to the State for the sum of five thousand dollars—the Bridge to be transferred when the amount is properly secured.

Ashville News.

At a regular meeting of "the Raleigh Baptist church," held on the 2d day of July, 1853, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The resignation of the Rev. Thos. W. Tobey, Pastor of this Church, has been tendered and accepted.

Resolved, 1st, That we part with him with emotions of deep regret, and that in him we have ever found a kind Pastor and a pious brother.

Resolved, 2d, That as a Church we regret that circumstances, over which he had no control, should have induced our beloved Pastor and Brother to take this step, and that we cordially recommend him to the Christian love and friendship of our brethren, in whose midst his lot may be cast.

A Newly Discovered Lead Mine. There has recently been discovered in the county of Davidson, some 10 miles south-east of Lexington, on a tract of land belonging to William Boss, a mine which has the appearance of containing a rich deposit of silver and lead. A specimen of the ore has been left in our office, which has been examined by practical miners, and pronounced very fine lead ore, intermixed with silver. The specimen we saw was taken at a depth of some 12 to 18 inches. An energetic and enterprising gentleman of Randolph, Alex. S. Horney, Esq., we understand, has bargained for the land, and will commence working the mine as soon as practicable. *Greensborough Patriot.*

Fanny Fern, it is said, is about to commence a paper in New York. Don't you do it, Fanny. Stick to your sparkling paragraphs, your delightful sketches; and don't blunt your pen with the drudgery, and break yourself down with the responsibility, of a paper of your own. *Providence Journal.*

Ridicule is a weak weapon, when levelled at a strong mind. But common men are cowards, and dread an empty laugh.

We know not to whom credit should be given for the following hymn, which for sublimity of thought and beauty of expression, we do not recollect to have seen equalled. It has been written many years.—*Pittsburg Visitor.*

HYMN TO THE STARS.

Aye! there ye shine, and there have shone,
  In one eternal "hour of prime,"
Each rolling, burningly, alone,
  Through boundless space and countless time.
Aye! there ye shine, the golden dews
  That pave the realms by seraphs trod:
There, through yon echoing vault diffuse
  The song of choral worlds to God.

Ye visible spirits! bright as erst
  Young Eden's birthnight saw ye shine
On all her flowers and founts when first
  Ye sparkled from the hand divine.
Yes! bright as then, ye smiled to catch
  The music of a sphere so fair,
To hold your high immortal watch,
  And gird your God's pavilion there.

Gold frets to dust; yet there ye are;
  Time rots the diamond; there ye roll
In primal light as if each star
  Enshrined an everlasting soul.
And do they not? since yon bright throng,
  One all enlightening spirit own;
Praised there by pure siderial tongues,
  Eternal, glorious, blest, alone.

Could man but see what ye have seen,
  Unfold awhile the shrouded past,
From all that is, to what has been,
  The glance how rich, the range how vast?
The birth of time, the rise, the fall
  Of Empires, myriads, ages flown:
Thrones, cities, tongues, arts, worships; all
  The things whose echoes are not gone.

Ye saw red Zoroaster send
  His soul into your mystic reign;
Ye saw the adoring Sabian band,
  The living hills his mighty fane.
Beneath his blue and beaming sky,
  He worshipped at your lofty shrine,
And deemed he saw, with gifted eye,
  The godhead, in his works divine.

And there ye shine, as if to mock
  The children of an earthly sire;
The storm, the bolt, the earthquake's shock,
  The red volcano's cat'ract fire.
Drought, famine, plague and blood, and flame,
  All nature's ills, and life's worst woes,
Are nought to you; ye smile the same,
  And scorn alike their dawn and close.

Aye! there ye roll, emblems sublime
  Of Him whose spirit o'er us moves,
Beyond the clouds of grief and crime,
  Still shining on the world He loves.
Nor is one scene to mortals given,
  That more divides the soul and sod,
That yon proud heraldry of Heaven,
  Yon burning blazonry of God.

INDIGNANT. Some one having called brother Moore of the Warrenton News, "Doctor," he replies as follows: "We have ploughed, and mauled rails; hoed corn, and dug potatoes; but no individual can rise up in the dim land of shadows and say, 'Dr. Moore sent me here" It is true we sometimes prescribe a little cumfrey and sugar for a cut finger, or opodeldoc for a bruised shin, but we learned these remedies practically, and not from books. Our forte, however, lies in 'ministering to a mind diseased,' by painting scenes of peace and loveliness, by calling up memories of the joyous past, and pointing out vistas of the hopeful future—all which is entirely disconected with blue and black bottles, pill boxes, lancets and leaches. So, no more of the *doctor*, an thou lovest me."

SAD ACCIDENT. A correspondent of the Norfolk Herald, writing from Plymouth, gives the following account of a melancholy accident which occurred at Williamston on the 9th instant:

"A young man by the name of Bragg, employed in the steam-mill at that place, accidentally tripped and fell, and in falling his arm struck the Circular Saw and was instantly cut off, as if it had been cut off by a sickle. The jerk produced by the collision threw him over and brought his neck in immediate contact with the saw, when in a twinkling his head was severed from his body and thrown some four feet from the instrument! Alas! how true the warning, "In the midst of life we are in death."

MARINER'S HOME AT WILMINGTON, N. C. The citizens of Wilmington, N. C., are engaged in efforts to establish, at that place, a "Home for Mariners." Buildings have already been purchased at a cost of $75,000. Four of the trustees of the Society have contributed $25,000. There has been raised in Wilmington $51,000, and it is believed the contributions there will reach $3,000 more. In addition to this, they need $20,000. It is estimated that from 8,000 to 11,000 seamen annually arrive at Wilmington, and that from 3,000 to 5,000 are always in port, and yet they have no Marine Hospital, no Mariner's Home, or Bethel.

PRAYER IN THE WHITE HOUSE. The Christian public generally will be gratified to know that the President's house at Washington, is to some extent at least a house of prayer. One of our contemporaries states that the President regularly keeps up family worship in his household. When our rulers are men who fear God and the Divine blessing is daily sought in the family of the chief Magistrate of the nation, we have reason to hope for good things for the country.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD. It is more than gratifying to us to witness the large increase of travel and freight on this excellent and ably managed Road within a few weeks. The stages westward are insufficient to meet the rapidly increasing wants of the traveling public in that direction, although their enterprising proprietors are doing all they can to supply them. This fact should spur the friends of the Central Road to increased effort, to insure the completion of that Road as soon as possible.

Raleigh Star.

STATISTICS OF MONEY. The amount of money in active circulation in the United States is estimated in the Merchants' Magazine at $295,477,257, which, reckoning the population at 25,000,000 would make $12 per head. It was 11 in 1816 and 1836, when there was an enormous paper currency afloat, and but $2 50 in 1830. One-third of the present currency is gold.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS. *New York, July* 25th, 1853. Flour—Sales of 10,500 bbls. at $5 for State, $5 @ $5 12½ for Western and $5 37½ @ $5 62½ for Southern. The steamer's news has depressed the market. Wheat—Sales of 18,000 bushels at $1 33 for Genesee white and $1 27 for Southern. Corn—sales of 30,000 bushels at 70 cents for mixed and 73 cents for yellow. Whisky—Sales of 550 bbls. at 24 cents. Pork—Sales of 1,500 bbls. at $15 87½ for mess and $13 for Prime. Beef—Sales of 150 barrels mess at $12 75. Lard—Sales of 450 bbls. at 11⅛ cents. Cotton quiet. Coffee—Sales of 550 bags at 11½ for Java and 10 cents for Rio. Sugar—Sales of 300 hhds. Cuba at 4¼ @ 4½ cents. Molasses—Sales of 300 bbls. Orleans at 28½ cents. Rice—Sales of 100 tierces at $4 44.

MARRIED,

By Rev. W. C. Patterson, on the 24th May last, Mr. James Houston and Miss Martha E. Walkup. Also, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. A. J. Clark and Miss Sarah Wolffe—all of Union county, N. C.

In Asheville, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Morrison, Mr. D. F. Summey of Aberdeen, Mississippi, to Miss J. A. Morrison, of Asheville.

On Monday, July 11, at 6 A. M., in St. Matthew's Church, Wheeling, V., Francis E. Shober and Josephine May Wheate, by the Rev. Dr. Wheate, all of North Carolina.

In Camden county, on Wednesday the 20th July, Mr. Edwin Pool, of Nixonton, Pasquotank county, to Mrs. Bathenia Long, of Raleigh, North Carolina.

In Greene county, on Thursday evening the 14th instant, by Joshua Rouse, Esq., Col. Dempsey Edwards to Miss Elizabeth A. Shepard, all of Greene.

DIED,

On the 25th of June, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. Strickland, near Milton, Miss., Mrs. Marian W. Strickland, aged 22, only daughter of John and Sophia Lewis, formerly of Chapel Hill, N. C. Though a few months only had elapsed since she stood at the marriage altar, yet when the summons came she was by a lively faith in her Redeemer willing to part with husband, parents and brothers. When informed by her almost heart-broken mother that she could not survive, she embraced all present, separately, and begged them to prepare to meet her in Heaven Dry up your tears, bereaved ones, you have the gratifying assurance that your loss is her gain. [COM.

In this City, on Saturday the 23rd instant, Jere. Nichols, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Nixon, aged 2 years, 9 months and 19 days.

"Gone from the hearts that loved him,
  Gone from his home away—
Gone in his childish beauty,
  Like flowers in May.

Gone like the moonlight's glimmer
  From off the rippling stream;
Gone like the joyous pictures
  Of childhood's glowing dream.

He dwelleth now and kneeleth
  Beside the throne of God,
In praise to Him who raiseth
  The spirit from the sod." [COM.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 8½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.—Miss MARINDA BRANSON, *Principal*; Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, *Assistant*.—The healthy localities, ample grounds and moral neighborhood of this School give it claims to the consideration of those who must educate their children at a distance. It is six miles west of Normal College, with whose sessions those of Glen Anna are made to correspond, so that parents having both sons and daughters can send them to good Schools in the same neighborhood. Glen Anna has been for some years under the patronage of the Trustees of *Greensborough Female College*, who adopted it as preparatory to that Institution. The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. Deems, visits the School sufficiently often to see that the studies and discipline are so conducted that the pupils shall be thoroughly prepared for the higher course in College. Parents, therefore, may be sure of the safety of their daughters at Glen Anna. Its real location puts the pupils beyond circumstances of temptation to extravagance.

The next Fall session will commence on the 15th of September and extend to the third Thursday in February, at which time the Spring Session will commence.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition per Session, $40; the only extra charges being $18 a session for those who take music, and $5 for French. Letters may be addressed to the Principal at Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.

July 28th, 1853. 73—6t.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 6th of August, the Rose of Sharon Meeting House, with the lot of Land on which it is situated, said lot containing two and a half acres, lying on both sides of the Central Railroad, and within a few paces of the Depot located at Dr. B. L. Durhams's. It is a desirable situation for any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business. Terms—six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

J. C. LEWIS,
BENJ. MARCOM,
J. W. CHEEK,
CHAS. STRAYHORN, } *Trustees.*

July 9th, 1853. 72—2t.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road Company,
JULY 19TH, 1853.

NOTICE.—AT THE LAST MEETING of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Stockholders, requiring the Directors so to do, the Treasurer be instructed, by public advertisement, to notify all delinquents, that interest from the date upon which the same was due will be demanded upon all monies unpaid upon and after the 1st day of October next.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Secretary and Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.

July 29th, 1853. 983—w6w.

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT,
No. 24, High Street,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.

DAVID S. REID, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. SAUNDERS, Raleigh, "
S. H. ROGERS, " "
Maj. C. L. HINTON, " "
PERRIN BUSBEE, " "
RICH'D I. WYNNE, Hyde county, "
YARBOROUGH & STROTHER, Louisburg, "
R. M. HYMAN, Warrenton, "
R. NICHOLS, Hillsborough, "
BLAND & DUNN, Greensborough, "
Col. ANDREW JOYNER, Halifax, "
J. F. SIMMONS, Weldon, "
ALEX. McCRAE, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
JNO. W. PUGH, Gaston, N. C.
DAVID McDANIEL, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. WESTON, " " "
HENRY MORDECAI, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. WHITAKER & SON, Enfield, "
A. W. VENABLE, Granville, "
D. E. YOUNG, Henderson, "
W. H. WESTON, Gaston, "

July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

A. M. McPHEETERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office at No. 10, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

All packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
H. D. TURNER,
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
J. BROWN
J. M. TOWLES, and
JOHN PRIMROSE, } Merchants, Raleigh.

May 9th, 1853. 50—1y.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
PORSTMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh.
" KING, THOMAS & BARROW, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. HERNDON, Oxford.
Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Warren County.
Col. S. S. ROYSTER, Granville.
Messrs. JNO. WHITE & Co., Warrenton.
" MONTGOMERY & PLUMMER, Warrenton.
Col. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.

Maj. CHAS. L. HINTON, Raleigh.
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. ROULHAC, Esq., Raleigh.
WILLIAM PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton.

April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.,

Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Attorney at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—w1y.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake.

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.