

RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY. ELECTION THE FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

We present our readers to-day with the veto Message of the President on the bill making a grant of public lands to the several States for the benefit of indigent insane persons. The document is marked by much case and force of language, while it is mild and respectful to the friends of the measure. It shows its author to be thoroughly acquainted with the subject discussed, and that he is devoted to the rights of the States. Its great merit, however, consists in the Roman firmness displayed in resisting a violation of the Constitution and of the rights of the States of the Union. The bill proposed to make the appropriation for the benefit of the "indigent insane," to give it more popularity among the people and disguise the encroachments it contained upon the rights of the States, by controlling their action upon municipal regulations, concerning which the Federal Government has no right whatever to interfere. The President has asserted a great constitutional principle and his veto will be triumphantly sustained by the American people.

The powerful arguments contained in the message reassert the doctrine laid down in the Annual Message of "prudent proprietorship," which, if carried out, must lead to the veto of the Homestead Bill, in the event that measure shall be passed by Congress. This is, in the main, the doctrine which has governed all the republican Administrations from the foundation of the Government to the present day; and if President Pierce shall continue to resist the attempted innovations upon this wise and long settled policr, as we believe he will, it will at once place him in the front rank of American statesmen, side by side with Jefferson and Jackson, in boldly defending the constitution and the rights of the States, and entitle him to the gratitude of the American people.

It will be seen that the bill proposed to donate the lands acquired by the treasure and blood of the people to the States, prescribing the object to which the proceeds should be applied, and that object being one upon which the Federal Government has no power to legislate. Is the Federal Government in this way to be permitted to usurp the powers of the States, and the latter to lose all their rights for the sake of s few thousand acres of land? We mistake the character of the people if they will permit the humane and charitable purpose, in the name of which this wrong was attempted, to influence their decision.

The President very truly states that the proceeds of the public lands are pledged for the payment of public debts which have not been paid; and that there may be need for them to be so pledged again. The bill proposed to make the donation according to the compound ratio of geographical area and representation in the House of Representatives, which is not the constitutional mode of estimating "the general charge and expenditure." The President, very correctly we think, takes the ground that he can see no distinction between an appropriation of lands and an appropriation of money, so far as constitutional power is concerned. This doctrine, we hope, will keep the Government on the good old republican tack, so far at least as appropriations of the public

We have seen no democrat who does not approve the doctrine laid down in the veto Message. Indeed the paper is spoken of in the very highest terms of commendation. We have not space to say more on the subject to-day. We bespeak for this able document the careful perusal of our readers.

BRAGG IN THE FIELD.

The Democratic candidate for Governor arrived in this City on Sunday evening's train en route to Fayetteville, where he expects to meet Gen. Dockery to-day. His numerous friends here desiring to hear him, upon a short notice collected a very respectable audience, who were addressed by Mr. Bragg for some hour and a half in a strain exceedingly felicitous and which carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind. We regret that our limits will not permit us to give our readers at this time a detailed account of this excellent speech. In our next we will, and will expose the misrepresentations of Gen. Dockery and the federal presses in regard to his position on the internal improvement resolution. Mr. Bragg is on the platform of the Democratic party, concealing nothing nor dodging any thing-and his reasons for being there are unanswerable.

Our Democratic friends who heard him are highly gratified, and are proud of their standard bearer, and more than one Whig who heard his speech will vote

HOT AND COLD.

Gen. Dockery says at one time that he gave the first long, big and heavy lick for Free Suffrage in the State Convention of 1835," and at another time he declares that Free Suffrage was manufactured for Political purposes at Washington City in 1848. Why does the General desire to disparage his early banting by speaking of it in such terms? The truth is e never was for Free Suffrage, and although for effect, he professes to be for it now the old leaven is sill apparent. His "licks" have all been against Pree Suffrage, and he is still against the only practicable mode of obtaining it.

TURPENTINE. The Register and other federal Whig papers are in the habit of speaking of certain democrais who have repudiated the Whig party in terms of reproach by alleging that the turpentine of the log Cabins of 1840 is still sticking to them. If this a subject of reproach to those who have forsaken shiggery, how much more is it so to those who have abjured the heresy? These papers must indeed be ad run when they undertake to reflect upon a few mocrats for an error of which the whole Whig Party was guilty! Who would have believed in 1840 hat in 1854 the Raleigh Register would look upon the turpentine of a log cabin as a term of reproach!

We learn that Hon. A. V. Brown, Ex-Gov. Tennessee, is to deliver the annual address before two Societies of the University, on Thursday of he coming commencement.

SELF-MADE MEN.

The people of all countries, in which any thing like freedom of thought or exertion exists, have always been disposed to set forward and honor those who have carved their way to consideration and respectability by their own hands. In this country especially has this disposition manifested itself from the days of Roger Sherman and Benjamin Franklin until now; and the "self-made men" of the Colonies and of the earlier days of the Republic are among the brightest and purest stars in the heaven of our history.

North Carolina may also boast her distinguished self-made men--such as John Stanly and Henry Seawell among the dead, and David S. Reid, Asa Biggs, Edwin G. Reade, William H. Thomas, N. W. Woodfin, John A. Gilmer, and others among the living. When we speak of self-made men we mean those who, without the aid of wealth or good means of education-such as are afforded by High Schools and Colleges-have risen to distinction as politicians or as men of letters, having educated themselves as they could find or make apportunities to do so. It does not follow, because a man who began life poor becomes rich through his own exertions, that he is a self-made man. He is only rich, and may be no man at all. Such men, it is true, are generally useful citizens and are always energetic and industrious; but no man can be truly said to be made who has neglected his mind to take care of his dollars. Nor does it follow that a man is self-made because he can harangue a crowd, or because, having gone into politics, he has attained notoriety, and been run perhaps for Congress or for Governor. A self-made man will not only write but speak his mother tongue correctly; and if he should aspire to high posts, and in seeking such posts should expose his ignorance, it will not do for him to plead early difficulties and early poverty as an excuse. He ought rather to admit that he is not yet made, step aside, cultivate his intellect awhile to the neglect of his dollars, and then try again. There are some, however, upon whom all the efforts of the best teachers would be thrown away-who are too dull to learn, and yet so immodest, so impudent as to claim whatever consideration is due to those who are scholars and statesmen.

Those to whom we have referred in this article, were and are self-made men. John Stanly was a finished and most impressive orator, and Judge Seawell was an able jurist and one of the first criminal lawyers of his day. Their early difficulties were great, but they bravely struggled with and evercame them. And so of the living whom we have named. They do not commit ridiculous mistakes, indulge in vulgar expressions, and murder the Queen's English generally, and then apologize by pleading the lack of early "edication." If men will aspire, let them at least be the equals, in some respect besides that of physical strength, of those with whom they are contending for distinction; an able-bodied man is well enough in his place, but a really self-made man is not to be found every day and run for Governor.

We are requested to state that the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company are desirous to borrow immediately, to carry on their works to a speedy completion, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The bonds will be made payable in the City of New York, five years after date, bearing seven per cent. interest, the interest payable in the same place semi-annually; and the bonds will be endorsed by eight gentlemen who are represented as being worth in the aggregate at least two hundred thousand dollars. The names of these gentlemen have been placed in eur possession; we know them to be nen of wealth and high integrity, and we have no doubt the investment would be entirely safe. Its advantage-and no inconsiderable one it is-is that the bonds can be obtained at par, will bear seven per cent, interest, and the interest will be payable semi-annually in New York.

We sincerely trust this effort on the part of the Company to raise the necessary means to complete this important work, will be successful.

We should be under many obligations if any one of our Whig cotemporaries would direct our attention to the particular page in the published proceedings of the Convention of 1835, upon which is recorded Gen. Dockery's vote, or advocacy in any other manner or form for Free Suffrage. He says he voted for and advocated the principle whilst he was a member of that body, and dates his support of it from that time. (Wonder if he voted for Gov. Manly in 1848, when the Governor opposed Free Suffrage on the stump!) Upon examination of the journal of the Convention of 1835, we have been unable to find any line, word or syllable that sustains the General in his declaration; and until the record is produced, we must in all conscience be permitted, relying on the written evidence before us in preference to the General's verbal declaration, to insist simply

We cheerfully comply with a request to publish the subjoined letter from Rev. Thomas G. Lowe, accepting the invitation of the graduating class at the University to deliver the Valedictory Sermon before them, at the approaching Commencement.

HALIFAX, (N. C.,) May 2d, 1854. GENTLEMEN: -Yours of the 30th ult. has been received. It is with unfeigned diffidence that I consent to serve you on the occasion and in the capacity expressed in your complimentary invitation. But having no valid excuse but a want of confidence in my ability to sustain the interests of the occasion, a sense of duty prompts me to respond affirmatively to your call.

With feelings of respect, I am yours, THOS. G. LOWE.

To Messrs. PHIPER. Committee. BADHAM.

The names of the delegates to the County Convention, appointed by the Chairman of the Democratic meeting, which was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday last, and also the proceedings, will be found in another column. As it is important that there should be a full representation of the Democracy present on that occasion, we hope that every Delegate will attend.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN. On the 26th instant, there will be an eclipse of the Sun visible throughout the whole of North America, the Northern part of South America and Northwestern part of Asia, which will be larger than any that has been seen in the United States for a number of years. At this place its duration will be 2h. 25 min., beginning 58 min. after 3 o'clock, P. M., and ending 28 minutes after 6.

Our accounts from all directions assure us that Mr. Bragg's nomination has been enthusiastically received by the people. The action of the Convention seems to have inspired full confidence in the success of the Democratic party at the ensuing election. Brother Democrats, let Union, harmony and vigilance pervade your ranks and a glorious victory awaits your exertions.

We invite attention to the interesting and well-written communication in our paper to-day, over the signature of "C. P."

MONEY MORE POWERFUL THAN JUSTICE.

The position before the country of the jury who recently acquitted Ward of the murder of Prof. Butler in Louisville, Kentucky, as also of those who by their talents, money and influence contributed to that acquittal, is anything but enviable. Our exchanges, in and out of the State of Kentucky, are filled with indignant denunciations against those who seem to be suspected of using every means of perverting the course of justice, and rendering judicial protection to the life of a citizen worse than a a farce. The citizens of Louisville, on the spot where the murder was committed, have expressed in the most decided and emphatic manner, their opinion of the trial, by burning the Wards in effigy, and by insulting and abusing those whom they consider to have been instrumental in their acquittal. And it seems to be the universal opinion at this time, much to the disgrace of Kentucky justice, that had the Wards been a poor and humble family without an extensive and wealthy connection, that Matthew Ward, the prisoner, would have stood no chance of escaping the punishment, so justly merited by the crime he committed. This opinion may be greatly changed 'tis true by the publication of all the facts connected with the trial, and for the sake of the reputation of American justice at home and abroad, it is to be wished that the jury had good grounds for their verdict, and did not wilfully and

corruptly violate their most solemn obligations. Since writing the above, the excitement in relation to the trial of the Wards, has continued to increase, until absolutely the whole country seems to be infected with it. The Ward family, one and all, have had to leave Louisville and have gone no one knows whither. Their jury, counsel, and some of their witnesses seem to share in the general odium. and it is with difficulty that the excited multitude are restrained from violence to their persons and property. Meetings have been held in various parts of the State, and Gov. Crittenden the volunteer defender of the Wards, denounced and requested to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States. Our readers will find in another part of our columns accounts taken from our exchanges of the progress and effect of this excitement.

CONGRESS-TUESDAY, MAY 2.

In the Senate the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, (the appropriation in relation to the California Indians) consumed most of the day. In the House, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, from the committee of conference in reference to the disagreeing votes on the Military Academy bill, presented a report recommending the Senate to recede from their disagreeing votes; which was adopted by the House. Mr. Richardson intimated that it was his intention early next week to move to consider, in Committee of the Whole, the Nebraska and Kansas oill. Mr. Wheeler made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to charter a vessel to search for the "City of Glasgow" steamer. The Minnesota road continuation bill and the Chippewa Indian civilization bill were passed. Mr. Richardson reported sundry additional bills from the Committee on Territories; which were referred. The House went into Committee on territorial business, and afterwards reported two bills. The correspondence in relation to the case of the Rev. James Cook Richmond was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, May 3. The Indian appropriation bill was under consideration, when the message of the President vetoing the Indigent Insane bill was received. The message having been read, a general discussion on the merits of the bill ensued, which lasted till the Senate adjourned. In the House, several memorials and resolutions

from some of the States were presented, when the House went into committee on the organized territorial bills, and afterwards reported the bill establishng the office of surveyor general in New Mexico. THURSDAY, May 4. In the Senate Mr. Sumner presented a memorial requesting the appointment of a scientific commission to investigate the subject of spiritual manifestations. The President's veto message was taken up and after some debate its further consideration was postponed until Monday last.

After some business of a local nature the House went into committee on territorial business. The principal question under debate was the striking out of the proviso excluding any man having more than one wife from the benefits of the surveyor-general bill for Utah, which provides for the donation of land to actual settlers. The question was not decided when the committee rose, and the House adjourned. FIDAY, May 5. The Senate consumed the day in

the consideration of bills of a private nature, and djourned over until Monday. In the House the question of polygamy was again ebated, and the bill which gave rise to it-the surveyor-general bill for Utah-was reported adversely by the committee. Other territorial bills were reported favorably, when the House adjourned.

THE VETO IN THE SENATE. From the best evidence within our reach we are inclined to believe that the vetoed bill, which passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, when again voted on-the question being on passing the measure over the President's veto-will hardly be able to muster more than a bare majority. There were fifteen absentees when the bill passed that body, a large majority of whom we understood to be its opponents. We have heard a Whig Senator and more than one Whig member of the House, all of whom voted for the bill, declare their approval of the President's action, most emphatically; on the ground that his reasons for refusing his signature have satisfied them that he is right and they were wrong upon it. These gentlemen come from north and south. Now, the existence of such opmions among the original supporters of the measure, will tell, of course, in both Houses whenever it may again

We consider this veto the death of each and every scheme for the use of the public domain, in any manner not designing to make the most of it for the Wash. Star. Treasury of the United States.

WAR PREPARATIONS AT HAVANA. The Governor General of Cuba is preparing to defend himself against the combined forces of the fillibusters and Creole insurrectionists. A letter from Havana,

"The artillery companies have been sent to Moro Castle, and guns have been mounted on the different fortifications around Havana, and the Governor has at last decided upon arming 4,000 blacks. These troops are to be officered by whites, and the serceants are to be whites also. By this I judge that e government cannot rely upon the Spanish white opulation for effectual support, or it may be a move o form a nucleus for a black army to convert Cuba into an African possession in case the government of Spain cannot be maintained. Three regiments are to come from Porto Rico, which, with the 4,000 black troops, will raise the forces here to 18,000." Raltimore Sun.

THE LATE BATTLE WITH INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO. The St. Louis Republican says the late battle in New Mexico, between Lt. J. W. Davidson and 60 U. S. lragoons, and 259 Indian Warriors, was a most sanguinary one, and adds:

"Thirty-five of the troops are reported to have been killed, and seventeen wounded. Only eight of the whole number escaped without being injured. Lieut. Davidson, in command, and Dr. Magruder. were slightly wounded; the first Sergeant was killed. The loss on the part of the indians is said to have been very great. Fifty horses belonging to the dragoons all the Colt revolvers and carbines, fell into the possession of the Indians. Baltimore Sun.

SLAVER CAPTURED. The brig Glamorgan, of New York, arrived at Boston, on the 26th, under command of Lt. Downes, U.S. N. Sho was seized on the coast of Africa by the United States brig Perry, on suspicion of being a slaver, and sent home for trial. Caspar Kehrmann, the captain of the Glamorgan, his mate, and two seamen, will be examined before the United States Commissioner| Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 6, 1854. First Vsto of President Pierce—Its reception and consequences—Disaffected silenced—Relations with Spain—Contracts for the Western portions of the Union with the Post Office Department decided—New First Assistant P. M. General, Mr. King—Secretary of the Nacy at Annapolis—Important move of Senator Studell, of Louisiana, as regards Cuba in the Senate—Value of Mr. Richardson in the House, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, to the Nabraska Bill—Debats on the Peculiar Domestic Institutions of Utah—Oregon added to the Union—General Lane. The week just closed has been a marked one in

the political world. As I anticipated in my last letter, the President sent to the Senate, (the House in which the bill originated,) on Wednesday last, his first veto, on the bill granting ten millions of the Public Lands to the States for the support of the Insane. This bill passed the Senate on the 8th of March last, when that body was very thin, by a maiority of thirteen votes-25 yeas to 12 nays. 23 members absent. The nays were Messrs, Adams, Atchison, Butler, Clay, Cass, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Mason, Pettit, Miller and Williams. The document is before the country and speaks for itself. It is an appeal from the heated elements of Congressional strife and combination to the sober sense of the nation. Every President from Washington to Pierce has found it necessary to use this conservative power. It is difficult to find any proper reply to the positions taken in this veto of General Pierce, for if the indigent insane are preper objects of the aid of the United States, so are the indigent sane, and thus the Federal Government becomes a great almoner in the charities of life. The most objectionable feature in the bill, to my mind, is that it directs "the States to make annual returns to the Secretary of the Interior of their action" in this behalf, and thus sacrificing all State-rights and sovereignty to the great concentrated Federal power of the general government. History proves how reluctant many States were to accepting the terms mposed on their rights by the Federal Constitution. North Carolina at first rejected this overshadowing power; for years kept out, and her final ratification was the subject of national congratulation by Gen. Washington in his annual address (in 1790) to Congress. Gen. Washington too found difficulty when takng the Executive authority to obtain the services of able men of sovereign States as they preferred remaining where their characters were well known and appreciated, and the chances for promotion were more certain. How changed is now the scene! The federal Government by its patronage overshadows the power of the States, and they have too truly been "dwarfed into provinces or departments and all sovereignty vested in an absolute consolidated central power, against which the spirit of liberty has so often and in so many countries struggled in vain." I truly believe, that, if in the organization of the Government, the Convention of the States met to ratify the Federal Constitution had anticipated the enormous powers of the federal authority as wielded in the present agt, that it could never have been agreed to, without more security to the States against the encroachments of power. But a better day dawns upon our Republic. A disciple of the Staterights Jeffersonian-Jackson school, now, by the suffrages of the people, holds the Executive rains of authority. His veto (like that of Jackson on the Maysville road bill in 1830, and on the U. S. Bank in 1832,) will be triumphantly sustained by the nation. It is true, that in a free government where every one thinks as he pleases and speaks as he thinks that many will complain, and some become disaffected. This is the case here. But when the discussion comes on, (as it will upon this bill,) it will be seen that the State-rights Democratic portion of the Senate will sustain its principles, and the bill will hardly receive a majority much less the two-thirds

vote required to pass it. The news from Spain received by telegraph this morning, per the Steamer Africa arrived on yesterday from Liverpool, from our Minister, Mr. Soule, is not so pacific. The report is that he has not been able to settle the Black Warrior seizure, nor is he likely to affect it. That he has demanded this, and also that the Governor-General of Cuba should be authorized to settle all future questions of difference without referring to the Cabinet at Madrid. In case of the refusal of these moderate requests he is to demand his passports and return home.

The recent speech of Senator Slidell in the Senate proposing the enquiry into the propriety of authorizing the President to repeal the neutrality laws, seems to shadow forth that this news is correct. The outrage done on the Black Warrior, and the wanton insult to our flag has properly roused the feeling of the whole nation. Had an English or French vessel, in the peaceful pursuits of lawful trade, been thus treated, before any remonstrance, a hundred ships of war would have surrounded Cuba, and satisfaction demanded at the cannon's mouth, which, if it be the ultimaratio of negotiation, is the only effectual and pursuasive one with a perfidious and in-

solent nation. This city has been crowded by the hosts of Mail Contractors from the Western portion of the Union, whose bids were decided on Monday and Tuesday. No one can hardly appreciate the heavy labor and responsibility of this duty, which has been most faithfully and laboriously discharged by Judge Campbell and his able Assistants-often laboring from 7 in the morning until past 12 at night. The appointment of the successor of the late Major Hobbie, as First Assistant Post Master General, was most judicious. Mr. King has been a true and faithful officer in the Department for a long time, and his promotion will inspire others to hope that industry, attention and fidelity will meet proper reward. This was the true secreat of Napoleon's success-who often took his Chief Marshalls from active and meritorious subalterns.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, has been this week on a visit, for the first time, to the Naval Academy at Annapolis; exercising over this, as over every branch of the Naval Service, a most vigilant supervision. He returned to this City last

As I advised you in my last letter, Mr. Richardson gave the House notice that early next week he should call up the Nebraska-Kansas Bill and after a reasonable time for further discussion, press it to a vote. This meets with a cordial reception from the House and the nation, as expressed in the Philadelphia National Argus and other papers. The gathering in of the Members, who have been for a few days absent, proves that the measure will soon be finally disposed of. Debate will be continued, for I know of some ten or fifteen members who are desirous to speak on the bill-discussion has most materially strengthened its friends and confounded its opponents, who are now confined, as the Argus says, to "Abolitionists and such of the Whigs and Freesoilers as are willing to overthrow the principles upon which the Union rests." I still hold the opinion, as often expressed to you before, that the bill will pass. There can be no good reason why so fair and large a portion of the public territory should be beyond any territorial government. Large delegations of the Kansas, Kicapoces, Sac and Fox Tribes are here anxious to dispose of their interest in these territories, now useless to them as hunting grounds, and yield them to the plough of the white man, to civilization and improvement.

The "peculiar Domestic Institutions" of Utah Territory have been the subject of much excited debate in the House. It is well known that the Mormons who chiefly inhabit this territory hold the patriarchal practice of a pluarity of wives. The Governor (Brigham Young) has some twenty-five. The bill was to establish the office of Surveyor General of Utah, and to grant land to each actual settler. On motion of Mr. Brady, the bill provided that the benefits of the act should not apply to any who now, or at any time hereafter, be the husband of more than one wife. The delegate from this territory defended the custom as of eclesiastical sanction and not of legal authority. The Committee of the whole voted that the bill be reported to the House with a recomdation that it do not pass by a vote of 84—noes not counted. This question of Bigamy in Utah will give rise to some trouble yet. If your readers wish a full account of how it works among the people, let them read Stanburg's "exploration and survey of the Great Salt Lake of Utah," published by order of Congress.

By the time this reaches you another State will be added to our Confederacy—the State of Oregon. The population is now, as stated by General Lane, nearly 65,000. Gen. Lane is a pative of your State, a more noble hearted son was never nutured by the Old North State. He is well known as a soldier and a statesman, and will well grace the Senate of the United States.

THE AFRICA ARRIVED!

NEW YORK, May 5. The Africa arrived to-day with a full cargo, and a large number of passengers. She brings Liverpool lates to the 22nd April, and four days later than those received by the Pacific. The Franklin arrived out on the 20th.

There is no change to report in the war news, matters standing about the same as when the Pacific

MARKETS. Flour on the week had advanced one shilling; and Wheat three pence. Corn unchanged. Baltimore Flour is quoted at thirty-eight shillings and six pence to thirty-nine shillings. White wheat twelve shillings to twelve shillings and six pence. White corn forty-one to forty-three shillings. Yellow do. thirty shillings and six pence to forty-one Cotton unchanged. Sales of the week forty thou-

sand and five hundred bales.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] The war news is unchanged. Austria and Prussia have signed a treaty pledging strict neutrality. THE CITY OF GLASGOW. Richardson & Brothers, agents of the "City of Glasgow," say they are not afraid of steamer being lost. The ship was perfectly efficient, had water for forty days on board; also a distilling apparatus. She likewise had provisions for sixty-five days, and coals sufficient for twentysix days over her usual time of making the trip. There were three hundred and seventy-three passen-

MISCELLANEOUS. A treaty of alliance between France and England has been ratified. A treaty of alliance, both offensive and defensive, has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

The war news from the Baltic and Black Seas, and on the Danube, is unchanged.

The expulsion of the Greeks has been rigorously ly enforced. The Greek insurrection it is said assumes the shape of a guerrilla warfare, and they were quite harrassing, but not very formidable. Lord Stratford has published a strong manifest against the Greek Government, and favoring an in-

The massacre of the Greeks by Turks at Tolo, is reported as quite doubtful. Accounts still vague respecting the violation of

surrection.

Servian territory Prince Daniel it is reported has been summoned to Montengrim, to take up arms against the Turks. The campaign in Asia was expected to be opened about the middle of April.

There is nothing of importance from France or Intelligence from Spain represents that Soule is

still urging indemnity for the Black Warrior affair. A Spanish decree has been published to register all slaves in Cuba at the instance of Great Britain. Sardinia and Holland repudiate all privateering. The Journal at St. Petersburg publishes a reply to

the declaration of war. Nesselrode's Circular favors the Greek insurrection. The Ice in the Gulf of Finland has been much broken.

The very latest by telegraph from London, was on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock. There was nothing new except rumors from Paris and Vienna of a new Prussian mediation.

Friday's despatch from Paris, says Omar Pasha confirms previous accounts of success of the Turks. They were thrice triumphant against superior forces at the passage of the Danube, but in obedience to orders they retreated in the line towards Karascat. The papers from St. Petersburgh contain a mani-

festo in reply to the England and French declaration of war. It throws the responsibility of the war wholly upon France and England. There is nothing later from the Baltic. It is asserted from Copenhagen, that Sweden has positively entered into a secret treaty with Russia, by which

ships to enter a harbor has been restored; and the same enactment is extended to Norway. FURTHER BY THE AFRICA. The French squadron consisting of twenty-seven vessels, under command of Admiral Duchesnes, had

an absolute enactment forbidding more than four

left Brest for the Baltic. The Greek Government had received an Anglo-

French note of a threatening character. A Greek ship with ammunition had been captured

off Negropont. A correspondent of the London Times says the Black Warrior affair has assumed a most threatening aspect. Mr. Soule has demanded the immediate recall of Perezuela, and the appointment of some one on the spot to adjust such difficulties as may

arise. He had also demanded a large indemnity for wrongs inflicted. The Spanish decree for the registry of slaves in Caba, provides for the introduction of white labor-

Barcelona and Saragossa are said to be in a state

The building occupied as the Parliament House in Quebec has been destroyed by fire.

LOUISVILLE, May 5. The verdict of the jury in the Ward case continues to excite great feeling throughout the State. . A large number of meetings have been held, at all of which Crittenden has been requested to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 5. The Senate to-day took up the private calendar. The House resumed the consideration of Territorial business, and debated the subject of Polygamy

SMALL Pox. Some eight or ten days ago, a gentleman, from New York we learn, on his way to the mines in Cabarrus, arrived at this place in the stage from Raleigh, and being indisposed, remained a day to recruit. He kept close in his room from the time of his arrival on Saturday night until Sunday evening, when he left in the stage for Greensborough. He did not consult any physician here, but took some nedicine prescribed by a physician in Raleigh, who had pronounced the disease to be Chicken Pox. He took the medicine, as he said, to drive out the eruption; and when he left Hillsborough his face was very much inflamed. On his arrival at the Bland house in Greensborough, his appearance indicated that he was suffering from Small Pox; and Mr. Bland, very properly, immediately reported the case to the Town Commissioners, who removed him to a cabin a mile and a half from town, where the patient was made as comfortable as the nature of the case would admit. These prompt measures, we are pleased to learn from the Patriot, have prevented unnecessary alarm and little fear is entertained of a spread of the contagion

Since the above was written, we learn through passengers from Greensborough, that after all the case was not one of Small Pox. It appears to have been nothing but chicken pox; and we understand the patient was soon dismissed and proceeded to Cabar-H:lisboro' Recorder.

The Greensborough Patrict of Saturday last, after opying the above, adds: There are some strange mistakes in this matter. When the small pox patient was dropped in our community he was a decidedly ugly looking customer, and not at all fit for contact with an unsuspecting public. How he looked for some days before he came

ere, deponent saith not. Nobody here doubts but that he has the small pox. And so far from having proceeded to Cabarrus, he is yet in quarantine, but doing well, his attack not having been one of the severest character. We are happy to say that no other case has occurred in the town or neighborhood-thanks to the promptness and vigilance of our town authorties, -- and we confidently hope that none may occur.

MARRIED.

In Nash county, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., by Franklin Drake, Esq., Mr. Benjamin S. Vick to Miss Nannie K. Battle-Near Milton, on Wednesday the 19th inst., by the Rev. S. A. Stanfield, Thomas A. Donoho, Esq. Clerk and Master of Caswell Court of Equity to Miss Isabella Garland daugh-ter of Dr. John T. Garland. In Milton, on the 19th inst., by J. M. Allen, Esq., Ransom B. Austin of Yanceyville, to hiss Lucy Scott of Milton.
On the 20th inst., by J. M. Allen, Esq., John Milam, to Miss Martha Shepherd, both of Halifax County Virginia.

DIED. On the 19th inst., at the residen e of F. B. Lewis, Esq., in the County of Halifax, Va., Mrs. Mary F. Lewis, consort of Fielding B. Lewis, in the 25th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and five children, an aged Father, Brothers and Sisters to mourn the loss of one endeared by so many ties to all with whom she was associated.

WARD EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE. According to the Louisville Courier, from 7,000 to 10,000 persons attended the meeting in that city on Saturday and during the whole evening the city was in a state of intense excitement. During the meeting the two Wards, the jury, Messrs. Crittenden and Wolfe, Mr. Prentice, of the Journal, and Mr. Barlow a witness for the defense, were all burned in effigy in the presence of the excited multitude

While this was going on another deputation of the people, perhaps 2000 in number, quietly pro-ceeded to the residence of Robert J. Ward, ksq., bearing in their midst effigies of Matt, and Bob Ward. They entered the house, but found it deserted, whereupon the effigies were then and there hung in the doorway, or portico. The boys in the crowd then threw stones at the windows, and the conservatory or summer-house, a great quantity of glass being demolished. After this, some thoughtless persons in the crowd set fire to the effigies, which in burning, as a natural consequence, set fire to the house. The fire bells rang out the alarm and the engines were soon at the scene, the fire being immediately subdued with but very little damage. After this the crowd proceeded to the residence of Senator Wolfe, on Chesnut street. The house was durkened, and demonstrations of violence were about

being made, when Col. Preston arose and asked to be heard. The multitude immediately demanded: "What are you doing away from Washington?" The Co. made various ineffectual efforts to be heard, but the crowd was impatient, and as a dernier resort, he said he would resign his seat in Congress if the present assembly (about 2,000 persons) requested him so to do. There was a universal response, "Resign, resign!" Col. Thomasson and Capt. Gibson then addressed the crowd, and after the request of of the ladies of the neighborhood was made known, the people dispersed, with three dismal groans for

Robert J. Ward is the father of the two Wards charged with killing Butler, and an old and respectable citizen of Louisville. The Journal very properly denounces the conduct of the mob in proceed ing to his house, and calls upon the citizens to take measures to indemnify him for his loss, and to punish the authors of the outrage.

It was rumored during the day that the persons and property of the Wards would be violently attacked in the evening. These rumors having reached the cars of Noble Butler, an elder brother of the murdered man, he issued an address to the people, in which, after referring to the death of his brother, he said:

But the pain which the sight of violence would cause to me would be almost as great as that which I felt when I saw my mother and a sister distracted over my brother's dead body. If I could call my brother from the grave, I know he would unite with me in imploring you to abstain from violence. I beg each of you, from regard to his memory, to do everything in his power to prevent the anger of the community from breaking out into violence. I beg you if you have any regard for me, to act calmly and prudently. Remember that if violence is committed, the wives and children of the guilty persons must suffer as well as the individuals themselves; let us wage no war against women and children. I appeal to your magnanimity and your chivalry.

This address was harshly commented upon by a few excited persons, but it seemed to meet the hearty approbation of the great mass, and, to have the effect of allaying the excitement. It was rumored that Matt. Ward was in New Albany, Ind., on Sunday evening, and that a committee was about to invite him to leave the place.

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET. REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD, BY WM. C. UPCHURCH.

No change to report this week, the market is very badly supplied, and every thing in the shape of satables and i FLOUR-From \$6, to \$6 65.

BACCN-9 to 10 cts. per lb., hog round. LAR!)-10 cts. per Ib. BUTTER-25 cts. per Ib., scarce. EGGS-1214 cts. per dozen. CHICKENS-25 cts. each, scarce. CORN-\$4 25 to \$4 50 per barrel. MEAL—\$4 50 per barrel. FODDER—\$1 50 @ \$1 60 per 100 lbs. OATS-\$1 10 per 100 fbs., sheaf. " 60 cts. per bushel. STOCK PEAS-Red, 80 cts. per bushel. White, 90 cts. "

White, 90 cts. "

DRIED APPLES—\$1 per bushel, scarca.

"PEACHES—\$2" scarce.

SWEET POTATOES—90c. @ \$1 per bushel, scarce. FRESH PORK-7 cts. per fk., "BEEF-8" per fb on foot. COTTON-8 ets. per fb.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD" Br A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co., Wholesale Greeers, Forwarding & Commission No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.

FLOUR. Market firmer but without advance under the Africa's news. Superfine 814, extra 814 a 9. CORN, is arriving very slowly and quotations are increly White 70c, Yellow 72c a 78c. COTTON. Has an improved feeling though the transactions are very limited, we quote 9c a 934.

BACON is very dull sale, 814c a sc for Ky, and N. C. hog round. Hams 10c a 1014. Western sides 73/c a 8c, Shoulders 7c a 734. Lard No. 1, 1014c. No. 2, 10c.

There is little change to note in other articles since our

PETERSBURG MARKET.

WHEAT. We quote prime white at \$1 75 a \$1 80—Red o at \$1 70 a \$1 75. Receipts quite small.

FLOUR. We quote Fine \$7 25; Superfine \$7 50; Extra Superfine \$8 50; and Family \$9 50. These are retail prices, at which it is quite dull.

TOBACCO. Brisk and scarce. Lugs common \$4 50 to \$6. Good Lugs \$6 to \$8. Common Leaf \$6 75 to \$8. Good Leaf \$8 a \$12 25. CORN. Corn dull at 70 a 75 cents. CGTTON. Cotton 9 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Mexican 885.

GUANO. Demand active in retail sales; Peruvian \$50;

TURPENTINE.—\$2 60 for dip, \$1 75 for hard \$2 280 lbs. SPIRITS DO.—Market firm at 50c per gal. Stock light. ROSIN. Superior No. 1 \$1 871/4. No demand. TAR \$3 25, being a decline of 40c. Tendency downwards.
FLOUR. Fayetteville superfine \$7 50.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—
THE EXAMINATION OF THE CLASSES will begin on Monday, the 22d May, and continue until the College commencement, on Thursday, the 1st day of June next. There will be a general meeting of the Board of Trustees on Monday preceding commencement, but the Visitorial Committee will be expected to give their attendance during

The Committee for 1854, is as follows:
His Excellency, David S. Reid, President ex officio,
Hon. David L. Swain, President of the College, Thomas S. Ashe, William W. Avery, James Mebane, Barthol. F. Moore, William A. Blount, Frederick Nash, Thomas Bragg, Charles Chaimers, Thomas Settle, Wm. H. Washington, George F. Davidson, Nicholas L. Williams, William Eaton, Jr., John C. Williams, Burgess S. Gaither. Patrick H. Winston,

Solumon Graves. CHARLES MANLY, Secretary. May 10, 1854.

WAKE COUNTY MEETING.-A PUBLIC Meeting of the citizens of Wake county, will be held Meeting of the citizens of Wake county, will be held at the Town Hall, in Raleigh, on Thursday of May Court, inst., at 12 o'clock. The object of the Meeting is to take steps for the suppression of the pernicious custom of treat-ing with Alcoholic drinks by cand dates for public stations; and also take into consideration such other matters as may be deemed expedient in sustaining and advancing the cause of the Temperance Reform. The public generally is invited

May 2. DUBLIC MEETING. THE CITIZENS OF WIL-MINGTON propose holding a Convention, on the 25th of May, inst., in that Town, in relation to the Improvement of Cape Fear Bar; and at a public meeting expressed their desire that every county in the State shall be represented: it is therefore requested that the citizens of Ralaigh and county of Wake friendly to the objects of the meeting, will meet in the CHTY HALL, on Thursday evening, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock, to appoint delegates to represent the county of Wake in said Convention.

Wm. DALLAS HAYWOOD, In't.

Raleigh, May 9, 1854. TRESH PICKLES .- A fresh supply of Pickles jus received and for sale at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store Rale'g. N. C. May 5, 1854.