

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!



RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
**NATHANIEL G. RAND,
ALISEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.**

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Messrs. Bragg and Dockery will address the people at the following times and places:

Thursday, June 8,	Greensborough,
Friday, " 9,	Thomasville, Davidson,
Saturday, " 10,	Lexington,
Monday, " 12,	Winston, Forsyth,
Tuesday, " 13,	Mt. Airy,
Wednesday, " 14,	Yadkinville,
Thursday, " 15,	Mocksville, Davie,
Friday, " 16,	Williamsburg, Iredell,
Saturday, " 17,	Statesville,
Monday, " 19,	Mt. Mourne,
Tuesday, " 20,	Salisbury,

Some of the Whig papers, which are making efforts to manufacture political capital out of the subject of internal improvements, affect to doubt Mr. Bragg's soundness as an internal improvement man, and have asked why the Democrats did not run the Hon. Calvin Graves for Governor, whose casting vote carried the Central Railroad bill. The answer to all this is very easy and plain. Mr. Graves, we have reason to know, was decidedly averse to the use of his name in this connection; and when it was mentioned in caucus, a friend of his, who had the matter in special charge, rose and stated that he could not accept the nomination, if tendered. Mr. Graves, we know, is the warm and attached friend of Thomas Bragg—he has served with him on the Board of Internal Improvements—he has had opportunities for becoming thoroughly acquainted with Mr. Bragg's views; and he will not only vote for him himself, but, as far as it may be proper for him to do so, he will advise his friends and neighbors to do the same. The name of Calvin Graves is forever identified—and a proud and commanding fame it is—with the North Carolina Railroad. In the years to be, as the locomotive goes thundering from the mountains to the sea, and as the State improves, and becomes strong, and great, and as the eyes of her sons, in whatever land, sparkle with exultation when she is named, CALVIN GRAVES, it will be said, was largely instrumental in producing these results—his casting vote gave existence to a work which was destined to be his tributaries and dependencies, to shed all these benefits upon the people and much of this lustre upon the character of the State. He does not hesitate to commit this important work, together with the whole system of internal improvement, to the hands of Thomas Bragg; on the contrary, he prefers that it should be done, and will, we repeat, most cheerfully and cordially sustain him at the polls.

It is rumored, and the rumor appears to be well-founded, that special Ministers will be sent by the President to Madrid, to make final settlement with Spain in relation to Cuba. The gentlemen spoken of to fill this high commission, are Ex-President Tyler and Ex-Vice President Dallas. They will be empowered, it is said, to offer Spain a certain sum for the island; and, after representing the condition of feeling in this country on the subject, to present as an alternative of a refusal to make the transfer the probability that it will be the duty of this government, out of regard to the safety and protection of its own people, their interests and institutions, to take and hold the island—the sum offered, however, to be paid to Spain in good faith whenever she will receive it.

It is highly probable that events of importance in relation to Cuba will soon transpire. The latest news, by the Asia, is that the Spanish government has refused the compensation demanded by the United States for the detention of the Black Warrior, and will make no concession beyond remitting the penalty of six thousand dollars. We have the fullest confidence that President Pierce will take such steps as may be just and proper under the circumstances; and Congress, we have no doubt, will sustain him. Spanish insults and Spanish arrogance will meet a stern rebuke—the day or rather night of Spanish rule in Cuba is drawing rapidly to a close.

The Register and Star are disposed to make the most out of the discussion here on Wednesday last, but the Editors must feel, as the people generally of both parties feel, that Gen. D. lost by his speech and Mr. Bragg gained. The triumph was all for the latter; and Gen. D. would have had the sympathy even of Democrats but for his rude and coarse attack on Mr. B. at the close of the discussion. There was another noticeable feature in the matter—the manner in which Gen. D. was treated by prominent Whigs. Some of them were present it is true, but they were here and there in the assemblage, and appeared to be uneasy and dissatisfied; while the Democrats were crowded in the bar as well as throughout the room, and were in the best possible spirits. They were proud of their candidate.

No SMALL FOX IN RALEIGH. There was some excitement here a few days since owing to a case of venereal disease which occurred at the boarding house of Mr. Rowland; but the person who had it was promptly removed from the City by the authorities, and is, we learn, nearly if not quite restored. There is no small fox here, and no danger need be apprehended by persons coming to the City.

WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., late bearer of despatches to Madrid, passed through this City a few days since, on his way to his home, Fayetteville. We observe—the regular nominee having declined—that he is urged by friends in the Carolinian, for a seat in the Senate from Cumberland.

WE are indebted to Mr. Pomeroy for the numbers of those valuable Magazines, Harper's Monthly and Putnam's.

MESSRS. ROGERS AND PURYEAR.

No labored defence of the vote of these gentlemen against the Nebraska bill, will avail. The great fact that they voted without sufficient reason, as Mr. Badger himself declares, against a bill which forever obliterates the Missouri line and opens the common territories to the slaveholders of the South as well as to the people of the North, stands out and towers above every thing else; the people will look at that, and though they may have excuses and explanations, they will still enquire how it was that Messrs. Rogers and Puryear were wiser than Messrs. Kerr and Badger—how it is, that a bill so bitterly opposed by Greeley and Seward, and so howled at by the Abolitionists, and voted against by every Whig from the free States, is to be injurious, as Messrs. Puryear and Rogers would have it believed, to the interests and rights of the Southern States.

The Warrenton News takes the following forcible view of the matter:

"We notice that in the House, two of the members from North Carolina, Messrs. Puryear and Rogers, voted against the bill. What the views of Mr. Puryear's constituents may be on the subject we know not, but that this District was most woefully misrepresented, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. Mr. Rogers is but the representative of a minority of the District at best; but we cannot believe that he uttered the voice of the Whigs even, in voting against the Nebraska bill. What excuse he may render for this vote we cannot guess, nor have we any idea what defence will be made for him by the Whig papers that have heretofore been glorying him."

We are sorry to see that there were as many as two citizens of North Carolina opposed to this great Constitutional measure. What will the Register and the Star say to Mr. Rogers for giving that vote? They cannot justify it without disparaging Mr. Badger and Kerr. Is there a man in the whole District whose views were reflected by that vote? If not, what sort of Representative is he who votes contrary to the opinion of every one of his constituents? Taking the best possible view of the matter, we consider Mr. Rogers as occupying an awkward position."

SURRENDER OF THE FUGITIVE.

The United States Commissioner decided on the 2d to surrender to his master, Col. Suttle, the negro Burns recently arrested in Boston as a fugitive slave. He was escorted to the Steamer by twelve hundred troops, and embarked on the revenue cutter Morris for Norfolk. Many stores were closed for the day, and buildings were draped in mourning as tokens of sympathy for the slave. The United States flag was seen in various quarters shrouded in black. Bells in the City and neighboring villages were tolled.

One of the deputy marshals, it is remembered, was killed by the mob, and it required effort on the part of the authorities to hold the fugitive during the hearing against the attempts to rescue him by citizens of law-abiding Boston. President Pierce gave at once the sternest orders to the United States Marshal that the law must be enforced at all hazards; and the government troops were on the spot, under his orders, ready to sustain the officers of the law.

The law has at last triumphed in Boston; but it is evident that the people there, with some honorable exceptions, were either arrayed against it or indifferent as to the result. Indeed, portions of the people seem to be more deeply aroused than ever on the subject. The law has been enforced at the point of the bayonet—what is such a law worth to the slaveholder?

Some of the Whig papers of the State have been falsely stating, for party effect, that Gen. Dockery once made a present of ten thousand dollars to Wake Forest College. One of these papers, the Milton Chronicle—whose Editor has never been excelled in the business of fibbing for party purposes—puts down the sum at twenty thousand dollars; and the prospect was that the amount would soon reach fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, together with a library and four or five endowments for Professorships, but for the following from the Milton Spectator, edited by N. J. Palmer, Esq., a member of the same church with the General, and fully and accurately informed as to the affairs of the College. The Spectator says:

"GENERAL DOCKERY AND WAKE FOREST COLLEGE. We would remark that while Gen. Dockery has been the firm and unwavering friend of Wake Forest College, and has been liberal in his subscriptions to it—neither he, nor any other individual has ever loaned or given the institution twenty thousand dollars, or any thing like that amount. The Trustees some years ago borrowed ten thousand dollars from the Literary Fund of the State by giving personal security worth more than five times that amount; most if not all of which they have paid back with interest. The State could not even afford to give them the interest, although it has done as much or more for the cause of Education in North Carolina as any other institution save our State University."

THE DISCUSSION AT PITTSBOROUGH. The last Register contains an account of the recent discussion at Pittsborough between Mr. Bragg and Gen. Dockery, which is intentionally and deliberately unfair towards the former. We give to-day a sketch of the same discussion, in which justice is done both gentlemen.

GOV. BRANCH. We were pleased to see in this City, on Friday last, on his return from Commencement at Chapel Hill, the Hon. John Branch, formerly Governor of the State, Secretary of the Navy, &c. Time has dealt gently with him. He appears to be in fine health and spirits.

WE are indebted to an esteemed friend for a highly interesting account of the recent Commencement at Chapel Hill, which will be found in another column. Every son of the Old State must be gratified at the prosperity and rapidly growing usefulness of our University.

THE United States Circuit Court is in session here this week, Judge Potter presiding. Mr. Dick, United States Attorney, is present. There are several cases, but we do not know which of them or how many will be disposed of.

FAIRBANKS'S JOURNAL. The June number of this useful publication has been received. It contains, among other interesting matter, a list of articles with premiums to be awarded at the next State Fair, which we shall copy as soon as we can find space for it.

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS. The Senate have resolved to take a recess from July to October, but we trust the House will not agree to the proposition. Congress would never adjourn if permitted to take occasional respites of this sort, with an additional allowance for mileage. If members and Senators would set honestly to work, and suspend for a time their political intrigues, they might enact all necessary legislation in six weeks. The longer in Washington, the most mischief.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28. Much excitement prevails here in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Wright, Williams & Co., extensive cotton factors. Also, the house of Messrs. Greenwood & Co., forwarding merchants. Other cotton houses are expected to follow. The liabilities of Messrs. Wright, Williams & Co., are believed to be nearly or quite two millions of dollars. They had extensive business connections in the North and in England, which is feared, will also suffer.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have the latest intelligence from Europe by the steamer Asia. We give below such items as may be of interest to our readers:

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—REFUSAL OF MR. SOULE'S DEMANDS—WAR EXPECTED, &c. The Spanish Minister has refused the compensation demanded by the United States for the detention of the Steamer Black Warrior, and will make no concession beyond remitting the penalty of six thousand dollars. The Liverpool Times expresses the belief that a war between the United States and Spain is inevitable.

ANOTHER TURKISH VICTORY, &c. Advice from Kalafat to the 6th of May, state that on the 4th, six squadrons of Turkish Cossacks, and five squadrons of Hussars had an engagement with the Russians near Rudoran, which lasted three hours, and resulted in the total defeat of the latter, who retreated, with a loss of 128 killed and 12 wounded. The Turks also captured two guns, and escaped with a loss of 10 killed and 2 wounded.

The British fleet has captured a number of gun boats near Constant. Two English officers have left Constantinople for Circassia, with a supply of arms for Schamyl, and assurances of British sympathy.

MACEDONIA. In the month of May, 2,000 adventurers, headed by Chania Kavattaso, and are committing every unheard-of atrocity. The Yugoslav Gazette states that the last demonstration by Russia on the frontier of Transylvania was occasioned by an intimation from Austria that an advance toward the passes of Gallia would be regarded as a cause of war. Russia responds by ordering 70,000 men to be stationed between the rivers Sereth and Pruth. Austria immediately distributed 90,000 troops in Transylvania, Gallacia and Moravia. Russia is making extraordinary levies for the army and navy.

ROME, May 12. Cardinal Lambrascini died here yesterday.

A general rising was expected in Montenegro in favor of Russia. Six hundred Montenegrins had made their way into Turkish Territory and killed a number of inhabitants.

Col. Solimen Bey had defeated the Russians at Kradowa. The Vienna Gazette states that in consequence of the great concentration of troops on the northeastern eastern frontiers of Austria, 95,000 recruits had been raised. This measure was considered as a declaration of Austria not to be bullied by the Russians.

AUSTRIA. The position of Austria was decidedly hostile to Russia. She had called out 100,000 men to defend the frontier from the Russians. MARKETS. Liverpool, May 20. The Cotton market has been dull at a decline of 1-16d. a 4d. in middling and lower grades. Sales of the week 45,000 bales, of which exporters took 4,000, and speculators 3,000 bales. Denison quotes fair Orleans 6 1/2d., middling 5 1/2d., fair uplands 6 1/2d., middling 5d. Milligan quotes middling uplands 5 1/2d.

Breadstuffs were in active speculative demand, at an advance of 1s 6d a 2s 6d per bbl. in flour. 2s per quart in corn. Sales of the week 45,000 bales, of which exporters took 4,000, and speculators 3,000 bales. Denison quotes fair Orleans 6 1/2d., middling 5 1/2d., fair uplands 6 1/2d., middling 5d. Milligan quotes middling uplands 5 1/2d.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION. This body adjourned this morning, after a most harmonious and agreeable session. On Saturday evening the holy rite of Confirmation was administered to twenty-eight persons. Yesterday morning, John Beckwith, Jr., of Washington, and Benjamin S. Bronson of Hartford were ordained Deacons.

A collection of \$204 for the Educational Fund was taken up, after the morning's discourse; and at night, after a sermon by Bishop Atkinson, an additional collection of \$294 for the Missionary Fund was raised. We learned that the Convention decided that the Bishop's permanent residence should be at Raleigh; and measures were taken for the construction of a suitable residence for him in that City.

There were various matters of interest to the members of this Church, but we deem it unnecessary to allude to them here. We hope, however, that it may not be considered out of place for us to say, that the large congregations who listened to Bishop Atkinson's discourses during the Convention, were very much pleased by the cogency and closeness of his reasoning, the length and beauty of his argument, and the bold and earnest manner with which he enforced the truths of the Gospel upon the minds of his hearers.

The next Convention will be held at Warrenton. Wilmington Herald, May 22nd.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday last Mr. Ashe, of N. C., presented the resolutions of the Convention in relation to the Nebraska bill. The reception was objected to by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, on the ground that the Resolutions did not come from the Legislature of a State, nor from a Convention called by authority of law in some State.

Mr. Ashe explained that they were passed by a Convention representing a majority of the people of North Carolina, and that he was presenting them as a request that they should be presented to the House for consideration.

Mr. Jones refused to withdraw his objection. Mr. Badger presented the same in the Senate on the 21st. We make it as a striking fact that the bitterest opposition to anything for Nebraska and Kansas invariably comes from her daughter, Tennessee.

THE CUBAN TROUBLE. The Washington Star informs us that the President has resolved to send a Commission to Madrid for the adjustment of our difficulties with Spain. The gentlemen selected for this purpose are Mr. George M. Dallas and Mr. Howell Cobb. Mr. Dallas is an accomplished and experienced diplomat, and doubtless the abilities of Mr. Cobb are equal to the duty. But we are constrained to dissent from the propriety of the measure. Our Minister at Madrid is fully competent to the discharge of the duties of his post, and these supplementary diplomats are not needed.

Mr. Perkins then obtained leave to print a speech he had prepared on Mr. Boyd's land bill. [A message was received from the President of the United States, through Sidney Webster, Esq., his private secretary, informing the House that on the 30th inst., he approved and signed the bill for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.]

Mr. Maurice defended the sentiments of the address. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, considered the address as a vital stab at the democratic party and the administration, and said the gentlemen who signed it could no longer be considered members of the democratic party.

There is reason to believe, that an application will be made to Congress by the President on or before the 12th of June, for a provision in the civil and diplomatic bill to enable him to send a special commission to the government at Madrid, for the purpose of stating what we intend to do about Cuba; and, meanwhile, to propose to purchase it. There is a precedent for this course in the special commission sent to France for the purchase of Louisiana.

Our minister, of course, presents an alternative to the purchase, and that is that the affairs of Cuba shall be so far reformed as to render its continued possession by Spain consistent with our interests. The future adjustment of difficulties arising between Cuban authorities and our Government will be required to be made in Cuba, without reference to Spain. The attempt to carry into execution any plan for the conversion of Cuba into a free negro State will be deemed by the Government an adequate cause for seizing Cuba.

Before the termination of the present session, the President will, probably, send a message to Congress concerning the Cuba question, in which he will rebuke filibustering and ask Congress for ample powers and means to protect the interests and honor of the United States, in case of any emergency arising from difficulties relative to Spain or Cuba.

MARRIED. In Fayetteville, on Thursday morning last, 1st inst., by Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. John Banks to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of Philip Taylor.

Near Fayetteville, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. T. H. Pemberton, of the firm of Pearce & Pemberton, to Mary Elizabeth McAlister, daughter of John McAlister.

In Duplin county, on the 25th ult., Jos. A. Carter, Esq., in Robeson county, on the 25th ult., Mr. William B. Jenkins to Miss Orrena, eldest daughter of Dawson Lewis.

DIED. At his residence, in Wake county, on the evening of the 3d inst., Col. Willie Pope.

At the residence of his wife, Mrs. G. Speight, in Sumter County, Alabama, on the 18th inst., James Edmundson, a native of Green County, N. C., aged seventy six years. The deceased was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served in that capacity with credit to himself, always bearing the name of his country with alacrity whenever duty called. Mr. E. was a fair dealer, and simplicity of character, had won him a large number of friends in his new home, where he had resided only about three years.

In Cumberland, on the 15th ult., after a lingering illness, Dr. John McKee, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

In Moore county, on the 11th ult., Mr. Wm. Watson, in the 77th year of his age.

Near Lumberton, Robeson county, on the 25th ult., Mr. Wm. Johnston, aged about 88 years.

In Sampson county, on the 19th ult., Mr. Nathan Johnson, aged 72 years.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Washington, May 31.

SENATE.

Mr. Badger presented the proceedings of a convention held at Wilmington, N. C., presided over by the Governor of the State, in relation to the improvement of Cape Fear river.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee on printing, reported a favorably on printing 1,000 additional copies of Sandford's Reports on the Penal Codes of Europe, and the administrative changes in France since the Revolution of 1848.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, opposed the report, and supported printing the extra number of so much as relates to the European Penal Code.

Messrs. Johnson, Fitzpatrick and Fessenden replied, opposing the printing of any part.

Messrs. Badger and Seward supported the printing. The adverse report was agreed to.

Mr. Stuart offered a resolution for adjournment over from to-morrow till Monday, to have the hall renovated. Adopted.

Mr. Adams's resolution, offered yesterday, directing inquiry as to granting a pension to the widow of Batchelder, killed in Boston while executing an act of Congress, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Hamilton reported the House bill granting a register to the steamer El Parguay.

Mr. Benjamin withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote adopting the order for a subscription for 5,000 additional copies of the Congressional Globe. The resolution, therefore, is passed.

The bill supplementary to the act authorizing notations to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments in certain cases, was taken up and passed.

The vetoed insane land bill was taken up. Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate over an hour, in an argument that the bill was unconstitutional.

Mr. Crocker, of N. C., read an elaborate speech in support of the bill.

Mr. Badger, during Mr. Foot's speech, called the attention of the Senate to the fact that many Senators were leaving for their homes. It was desirable to know whether the meeting on Monday next was not for business or not. Senators before leaving should know what it was certainly to meet for business.

Several Senators said nothing could or should be done. Many Senators had gone home and would not be back by Monday. No quorum would be present.

Mr. Badger, with a view of testing whether the Senate would meet on Monday for business or not, moved that when the Senate adjourn on Monday next, it be to the Thursday following. Agreed to by yeas 20, nays 16.

Many Senators then left. Mr. Foot finished his speech and the bill was postponed.

Mr. Sillwell offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to the Senate what is the present condition of the building of the United States Branch mint at New Orleans—what sum will be necessary to put the same in a proper state of repair—whether or not such sum is in the original structure, as well, in his opinion, consulting a wise economy, render it expedient to erect a new building on the present site of said mint? Also a resolution making similar enquiries respecting the Marine Hospital building near New Orleans.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, introduced a bill providing for the survey and sale of the public lands in the territory of Kansas, and establishing a land office therein. Referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Cutting suggested that it was a matter of the highest importance that they should now fix a day for adjournment. As respected himself, it was somewhat a matter of indifference, but until a day was named he was satisfied but little if any business, would be transacted. The moment a day shall be fixed, they would always have a large attendance of members, and they could dispatch the public business with all reasonable time.

Mr. Henn objected, unless the debate shall be open to all.

Mr. Cutting—Agreed; let's take it up now. Mr. Henn—I object.

On motion, the House went into committee on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, alluded to an address published in the National Intelligencer of this morning, signed by five of the members from New York in relation to the Nebraska bill and the Administration. He defended Mr. Soule from the attack made upon his course at Madrid in the address.

Mr. Peckham, one of the signers, disclaimed any intention to reflect personally upon Mr. Soule. There is a precedent for this course in the special commission sent to France for the purchase of Louisiana.

Our minister, of course, presents an alternative to the purchase, and that is that the affairs of Cuba shall be so far reformed as to render its continued possession by Spain consistent with our interests. The future adjustment of difficulties arising between Cuban authorities and our Government will be required to be made in Cuba, without reference to Spain. The attempt to carry into execution any plan for the conversion of Cuba into a free negro State will be deemed by the Government an adequate cause for seizing Cuba.

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LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Office at Raleigh, June 1, 1854.

Anderson, Capt. Simon
Allen, George B.
Adams, H. W.
Arnold, Thomas
Atkins, Samuel
Ashe, Rufin
Adams, J. Q.

Briggs, Mrs. E. E.
Brown, H. W.
Barbee, Mordica Braxwell
Beavers, D.
Banks, W. G.
Bagwell & Poole,
Bunn, J. A.
Banks, Mrs. Susan
Blake, Hedrick
Burns, Miss Sarah D.
Banks, Dr. J. L.
Barbee, W. B.
Barham, J. Q.

Bryan, Jos. J.
Burt & Richardson
Bryan, Dr. J. A.
Belvin G. H.
Browning, S. P.
Bashford, Wm.
Barbee, Wm.
Burnes, Isaac
Bashford, Thomas
Cooke, J. H. 2
Cope, Josiah
Coffin, Stephen
Collier, N. W.
Carrington, Wm.
Crocker, Mrs. R. R.
Crosby, Benjamin
Crump, Miss Patta M.
Cheek, J. M.
Crump, John L.
Callaway, Miss Mary Ann

Drake, Archibald
Dodd, Mrs. Mary J.
Daughtry, William
Devi, Mack
Devi, Hugh L.
Dickens, C.
Dunn, Wm. A.
Duffy, David C.
Danies, James
Davis, Morgan
Dani, Miss Virginia
Edwards, Mrs. Henrietta
Fort, Miss A. W. 2
Frank, Jno. W.
Frost, Miss Sarah R. 2
Fowell, Martha
Freeman, J. H.
Furcell, J. H.
Frost, Miss Rebecca
Ford, John J.
Farrell, B. N. J.
Fuller, Miss Caroline
Folks, Mrs. Riley
Fuller, Willie J.
Feusko, G.

Gallagher, Hugh
Golley, W. H.
Griffin, Geo. R.
Griffin, Wm.
Green, Sidney E.
Greene, Miss Ann
Gill, Terrill
Griffin, Miss E. A.
Gaylord, E. S.
Hager, A. D.
Harrison, Miss S. C.
Harris, William
Hart, Miss Margaret A.
Hinton, Miss Angerona
Hunt, Misses.
Hamilton, Esther
Hollon, A. M.
Hodge, Miss Louisa
Hovell, B. N.
Hart, Miss Sarah
Hicks, Mrs. Sarah
House, Elizabeth Ann
Hinton, Miss A. W.
Holt, Geo. W.
Horton, H. H.
Hill, Benjamin
Harris, Jos. H.
Hill, Andrew J. 2
Haywood, E. W.
Hinton, Mrs. J. C.
Hinton, J. M.
Hall, James

Jones, Hugh
Jordan, Mrs. Elizabeth
Johns, Jno. B.
Jones, K. & Son
Young, Littleton
Wm. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, June 4, 1854. 58-3t

Metropolitan Female Seminary,
RALEIGH, N. C.
REV. A. McDOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
THE NEW SESSION WILL COMMENCE
on Monday, the 24th of July, 1854.
All necessary information promptly furnished, on application to the principal.
Raleigh, June 7, 1854. 1025-w6w.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PETER KNOX, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 7, 1854.

NOTICE—THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
the members of the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company
will be held in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday
of July next, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors
for the ensuing year.
JAMES F. JORDAN, Sec'y.
June 8, 1854. 58-1d.

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,
Watchmen, Jewellers and Silversmiths, No. 175 Chesnut St.,
opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa. 58-1y.

NOTICE OF SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER
of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, made
at May Term A. D. 1854, for Wake County, I will expose
to public sale on the premises of the late Jos. W. Edwards
deceased, all the Horse, Cattle, Hogs, Stock, Crops, House
hold Furniture and portable Goods of the said Edwards,
and seven Negroes on the 2