# SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

## RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All our subscribers who are in arrears, can have the benefit of the advance payment by settling up "old scores." Those who wish to know how their accounts stand, with the view of paying up and paying in advance, will have a statement made out and transmitted to them, on application.

Money may be sent by Mail at our risk, and receipts for all sums, specifying the time paid for, will be promptly transmitted. We hope our friends will, in every instance, send us their dues by Mail, or by hand, as occasion may offer, and thus save us the expense of commissions for collecting.

### THE ATTACK ON THE BASIS.

The Raleigh Star alleges that we have misrepresented its position on this subject. We have done no such thing. What we have uniformly said with reference to the course of that paper on this subject, is this: *Before* and *after* the Equal Suffrage Act had received the sanction of the late Assembly, a number of the leaders of the Whig party were pressing an unlimited Convention, with the avowed object—not merely of establishing Equal Suffrage—but for the purpose of changing the basis of representation. After the Equal Suffrage Act had passed, these leaders wrote and published an Address, in which it is distinctly declared that they desire the people to consent to an unlimited Convention, in order to give them an opportunity of altering the basis; and these leaders are now engaged in a scheme of agitation with this alteration in view, as their paramount and leading object.

The Star knows these things to be so; and yet that paper goes for this Convention, and takes this paper to task for opposing it. We have not charged that the Star was against the basis *directly*, but that the effect of the policy it advocates would be to throw the whole question open to discussion and agitation, and thus unsettle, and probably destroy, the present compromises of the State Constitution.

But the Star says it is opposed "especially" to any attempt to disturb the "Federal basis" of the Commons. That paper, as the advocate of this sectional movement, may well say that. *The Western Counties already have a majority in the House of Commons*, and with this they are content; but those who put forth the Address above alluded to, wish also to obtain the sway in the Senate, and in order to do this, they are now laboring to change and destroy the Senate basis. What does the Star say to that!

It is useless for the Star to attempt to disguise the fact that *party, party* is at the bottom of its course in this matter; but we are determined that that paper, and every other paper in the State which plays at such a game, shall be thoroughly exposed.

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Indina and Illinois severally and expressly instructed their Senators to insist on the positive prohibition of Slavery in the New Territories. They were partially obeyed in the letter, though not in the spirit of this requisition, and the present Legislature of both States have rescinded the instructions and expressly approved the acts done in contravention thereof!

The following is one of the new Indiana Resolves, preceded by a strong approval of the Adjustment measures of last summer:

"SEC. 4. That a joint resolution on the subject of Slavery, approved January 19, 1850, be, and the same is hereby repealed; that the said resolution did not express the sentiment of Indiana; that Indiana then was and now is in favor of the people in each State and Territory passing all laws for their own government consistent with the constitution of the United States."

This passed the House by a vote of 65 to 23: Ayes, 56 Opp, 9 Whig; Noes 25, Whig. 3 Opp. The Senate was certain to concur. Illinois has passed similar resolutions by about 55 to 15—nearly a party vote. *New York Tribune.*

All this grieves the Tribune, but it is just what the South had a right to expect. We are glad to find a better feeling springing up and *acting* in the free States—and no thanks to the New York Tribune.

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We learn from the last Elizabeth City Old North State, that Mr. Outlaw is a candidate for re-election to the 32d Congress, from the Ninth District. Mr. Outlaw, it appears, has caused himself to be announced for re-election with as much coolness as if he possessed a life tenure in the office. We have heard other gentlemen spoken of among the Whigs as Mr. Outlaw's successor before the people; and among them Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, and Messrs. Winston and Cherry of Bertie.

We hope our Democratic friends will hold their Convention—bring out their candidate, and elect him. They can do it. All they have to do is, to start an acceptable candidate, who will give the District a thorough canvassing, and the day is ours.

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The Register publishes Mr. Shepard's Speech in defence of Southern rights, and accompanies this by one of its characteristic attacks on that gentleman. That paper seems determined to put every man under the ban, who will not subscribe to Mr. Badger's Federalism and its own submission doctrines. Mr. Shepard can take care of himself. His position and his principles speak for themselves. He needs no defence at our hands.

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**HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.** The venerable Editor of this paper has associated his son, Edwin A. Heartt, Esq. with him in its management. The Recorder is uniformly courteous to its cotemporaries, and it has generally made the best of a bad cause. Mr. Edwin A. Heartt is well qualified for the post to which he has been called, and we wish him both pleasure and profit from his labors.

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**THE CONGRESS PRINTING.** The contracts for the printing of the thirty-second Congress were opened at Washington on Monday, and the largest portion awarded to Mr. Rives. The prices accepted are said to be below those of the present Congress. Mr. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, was the lowest bidder for the remainder.

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**CATAWBA CUTTINGS.** We are under obligations to David M. Lewis, Esq., of Franklin County, for some cuttings of the Catawba grape-vine. Now is the time to plant. Mr. Lewis, we learn, has sent a supply of these cuttings to Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co., where they may be obtained on reasonable terms.

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Hon. A. W. Venable of this State, has accepted an invitation from the Whig Society of Princeton College, to deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies, at the next College commencement.

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**SHAD AND ICE.** Some half dozen vessels, loaded with ice, were sent out from New Haven a week or two since, to North Carolina. They are to return with shad for the Northern market.

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The Postmaster-General has established the following new Post offices in this State: Lake Comfort, Hyde, Reuben Benson, P. M.; and Danbury, Stokes, Ferdinand Dalton, P. M.

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No tidings of the Steamer Atlantic.

### THE TRUE COURSE.

The Baltimore Clipper states that the interference of Northern abolitionists with Southern rights, and the apparent determination of many of them to continue agitation on the subject of slavery, have naturally alienated the feelings of Southerners from the North, so far at least as to cause them to prefer a Southern over a Northern port for commercial operations.

The consequence has been, says the Clipper, that Southern merchants, who heretofore procured their supplies of goods from Northern ports, now resort to Baltimore; and the effect is seen in the following list of clearances from this district for Southern ports, during the months of January 1850 and 1851—which is copied from the American of Saturday last:

"Clearances from the District of Baltimore for Southern ports during the month of January, 1850:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Charleston | 9 |
| " Savannah | 4 |
| " Apalachicola | 1 |
| " New Orleans | 4 |
| " Attakapas | 1 |
| | 19 |

January, 1851:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Charleston | 18 |
| " Savannah | 16 |
| " Mobile | 1 |
| " Apalachicola | 2 |
| " New Orleans | 2 |
| " St. Marks | 1 |
| " St. Augustine | 1 |
| | 41 |

The Clipper thus continues:

"This is a great increase within one year, and exhibits the feeling which prevails at the South. Our merchants have no doubt anticipated and prepared themselves for this change in the trade of the South, by an enlargement of their stocks of goods—but there is one more object to be effected by Baltimoreans; and that is, to establish a regular line of packets between this city and Liverpool. This would attract the whole Southern custom to our port. We know that this important subject has received the attention of the merchants of Baltimore, and that a memorial to Congress has been presented—but we fear, that, unless it be diligently pressed, it may be passed over during the present session. Direct importations of goods from Europe would make Baltimore as a market for Southern custom, all that could be desired; and we cannot see any reason why government should not patronize a Southern as well as a Northern line of packets, as auxiliary to the Post Office Department."

This is the true course. One of the most effectual checks to Freesoil aggression will be found in the dependence *of* the South *on* the South. In the language of Gov. Floyd, of Virginia:

"Show to capital that danger besets its path, and it will speedily put forth all its energies to remove it away. And here lies the only certain hope for the redress of Southern wrongs. The capital of the Union is concentrated at the North. The South are apparently weak, but in reality strong, for the commerce of this mighty republic rests upon the products of the South. Our cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco uphold and sustain the trade of America. Destroy these crops, and you obliterate North America from the commercial map of nations. Divert them from the channels in which they now flow and you leave New York and the North like the bottom of the sea, which the waters have deserted—dismal and forsaken."

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**A FREE VERSION OF THE BIBLE.** The Governor of Texas, in his late proclamation for thanksgiving, gives the following quotation from the Bible, which may be new to some, if not all of our readers:

"In the beautiful and expressive language of the Bible: '*The winter of our discontent*' is gone; the rain is over and past; the time of the springing of flowers is past, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

We have heard of a practice which is said to prevail before justices of the peace in the "rural districts," where Bibles are scarce, of swearing witnesses on the next best book to the Bible which is at hand. The recollection of this usage suggests to us the suspicion that Governor Bell has been obliged to promote the works of Shakspeare to the place in his library which the Bible ought to occupy. We commend his case to the Bible Society, as one calling for immediate relief.

It is shocking to think of the Governor of a sovereign State being in such a destitute condition as to be obliged to eke out a half-remembered sentence from the Scriptures with a soliloquy from the humpbacked and murderous Gloster.

*New York Evening Post.*

We find this Proclamation of Gov. P. Hansbrough Bell, in the Texas State Gazette. The above extract from the Proclamation is correctly made.

Gov. Bell no doubt had the following passage from "Solomon's Song" in his mind when he wrote the above:

"For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone. The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

Gov. Bell no doubt *intended* to quote the passage correctly, but he certainly made a strange mixture, in the attempt to do so, of Solomon and Shakspeare. He will do better next time.

### SUPREME COURT.

The following additional opinions have been delivered: By RUFFIN, C. J. In Wilder vs. Creecy, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v. Bryan, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment for plaintiff and directing judgment of non-suit. Also, in *Den ex dem*, Ducket v. Skinner, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment. Also, in Brickhouse v. Brickhouse, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Anderson v. Jernigan, from Hertford, reversing the judgment and remanding the cause. Also, in State *ex rel* Jones v. Briggs, from Beaufort; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Adkinson v. Simmons, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Marsh v. Brooks, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Cook v. Arthur, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Den ex dem* Murrell v. Roberts, from Brunswick, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Fagan *qui tam* vs. Armisstead, from Washington, judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant.

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**JENNY LIND, &C.** NEW ORLEANS, February 7. Jenny Lind, Barnum and suite, have arrived, and met a most enthusiastic reception. When the Falcon landed at the Levee, the wharf where the divine songtress stepped off was covered with elegant carpet. She was loudly cheered by hundreds who had congregated to bid her welcome. She enjoys fine health and good spirits.

James Gordon Bennet, of the New York Herald, has also arrived from Havana.

Governor Quitman is now here under arrest. He delivered himself up to the authorities. A proclamation has also arrived in regard to his case. He has resigned his office of Governor. The trial is soon expected to commence.

We have advices here, stating that half of the town of Gorgona, on the Isthmus, has been burnt, and a large amount of California gold destroyed.

The Canada's news has been received by telegraph. Sales yesterday and to-day of 9,000 bales middling at 11½ a 11¾ cents. Sales of 400 tierces rice at 3¾. Sugar steady. Prime Molasses 25c. per gallon.

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**VIRGINIA CONVENTION.** The Committee on the Basis of Representation made its report on Monday. It states that the committee was "equally divided in opinion, twelve of its members agreeing and adhering to one principle of representation, and the other twelve members agreeing and adhering to another and different principle. Each moiety of the committee has prepared an apportionment and distribution of Senators and Delegates upon the principle of representation proposed by them respcetively."

This state of things was very naturally to be expected from the original composition of the committee itself. It was made up of an *even* number, one half of whom were pledged to the principle of the *white basis*, while the other moity was equally pledged to the *mixed*. The report was laid on the table for the present. *Richmond Whig.*

## RICHEST MAN IN VIRGINIA.

A Correspondent of the Richmond Whig gives the following sketch of the richest man in Virginia:

"Gentlemen—I have thought, for some time, I would write to your paper something in relation to the *richest man in Virginia*, and the largest slaveholder in the Union, and, perhaps, in the world, unless the serfs of Russia be considered slaves; and the wish in your paper, a few days ago, to know whom it was so wealthy in Virginia, induces me to write this now. Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania, is the gentleman. When I was in his section a year or two ago, he was the owner of between sixteen and seventeen hundred slaves, in his own right, having but a little while before taken a *census*. He also has a prospective right to about one thousand slaves more, which are now owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ruth Hairston, he having married her only child. He now has the management *of them*, which makes the number of his slaves reach *near three thousand.* They increase at the rate of near one thousand every year, and he has to purchase a large plantation every year to settle them on. A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia. He has large estates in North Carolina. His landed property in Stokes alone, is assessed at six hundred thousand dollars. His wealth is differently estimated at from three to five millions, and I should think it was nearer the latter. You think he has a hard lot; but I assure you Mr. Hairston manages all his matters as easy as most persons would an estate of $10,000. He has overseers who are compelled to give him a written statement of what is made and spent on each plantation, and his negroes are all clothed and fed from his own domestic manufacture and raising, leaving his Tobacco crop, which is immensely large, as so much *clear gain* every year, besides his increase in negroes, which is a fortune of itself.

And now for his residence. I have travelled over fifteen States of this Union, and have never seen anything comparable to his yard and garden, except some of them in the Mississippi Delta—and none of them equal it. Mrs. Hairston has been beautifying it for years—and a good old Minister, in preaching near the place, and describing Paradise, said "it was as beautiful as Mr. Hairston's;" or as a friend who had visited Washington city for the first time remarked that "the public grounds were nearly as handsome as Samuel Hairston's." Mr. Hairston is a plain, unassuming gentleman, and has never made any noise in the world, though he could vie with the Bruces, the McDonoghs and the Astors; and it is strange, that while their wealth is co-extensive with the Union, he is not known 100 miles from home. I believe he is now the wealthiest man in the Union, as Wm. B. Astor is only worth about $4,000,000 and the estates of city people are overrated, while Mr. Hairston can show the *property* that will bring the cash at any moment.

Mr. Hairston was raised within a few miles of where he now lives, in Henry county. He has several brothers, who are pretty well to do in the world. One of them, Marshall Hairston, of Henry, owns more than 700 negroes. Robert Hairston, who now lives in Mississippi, near 1000; and Hardin Hairston, who has also moved to Mississippi about 600 slaves. George Hairston, of Henry, has given most all of his property to his children, reserving only about 150 for his own use.

This, I believe, is a correct statement of the circumstances of the Hairston family; and, for further particulars and the truth of the statement, I refer you to the present delegate from Henry.

COSMOPOLITE."

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The Frenchman's Revenge. There are but few pleasing reminiscences of the time when business and credit were prostrated by the hurricane which swept over this country in "thirty-seven"—when the banks generally suspended specie payments, and hard cash was a phenomenon. We recollect but one mirth-provoking incident, connected with the great panic, and that was the presentation of a hundred dollar bill at the counter of a city bank by a Frenchman, with a demand for the specie.

"Monsieur." said the fierce little Frenchman, "vill you pay zis bill? Vill you give me ze monnaie?"

"We cannot redeem it at present," said the teller, in a very bland tone, "we have suspended."

"Suspende! Vat's dat? Hang by ze neck like one tam thieving tog? No sare! You no deceive me sare! I vill have ze l'argent, ze gold, ze silvare, ze coppare!"

"We cannot pay it. We will redeem our notes when the others do theirs."

"When oder bank redeem theirs. By gar, ze oder bank say ze same, sare! I will shoot you sare, vis ze pistol, ze gun, ze cannon, sare!"

"You had better wait sir. You had better keep cool."

"By gar, I will *not* wait, I will not keep cool! will have, by gar *revenge*. Sacre! Look here! I tear your paper note all in leetle piece! I chew him!—I stamp on him! You *lose* your little tam billet note! There sare, I am revenge! *I am, by gar, revenge!*

After having destroyed the note, looking full defiance at the cashier, teller, and all hands, the little Frenchman stalked out of the bank with the air of Napoleon. *Yankee Blade.*

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Brain Labor. To many persons it seems a small thing, to sit down and prepare matter for the periodical press; but let those unexperienced with the pen, and whose brains have never been trained to systematic labor, attempt to furnish intellectual food and recreation to their fellows, and they will soon realize that mental labor is the most destructive to health of all other toil. Were one to grub up the stumps out of the earth, or sling the sledge hammer twelve hours a day, he would be able to stand the drudgery with less injury to the body and soul than half the number of hours devoted to mental employment, in the way of writing matter for the book or newspaper press. Those pithy sentences which constantly appear in the periodicals of the day, contain the very essence of mind or thought, and such literary gentlemen as are best at itemizing are the very first whose constitutions are broken down. *Scott's Weekly Paper, Phila.*

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Arrest of a "White Fugitive" from England. Our city news reporter furnishes the following:

"On Saturday, a man by the name of Ernest Moses, a German Jew, and also his wife, Sarah Fairbarn, were arrested, charged with stealing gold watches, a silver tea set, silver spoons, ladles, and jewelry, valued in all at several thousand dollars, the property of Mr. Harnett, residing in London. An advertisement was forwarded to agents in this city from London, in which the accused is minutely described, and £100 sterling offered for his arrest. Moses was engaged on board the Steamship Empire City as steward. He was accordingly taken into custody, and on his person was found a gold watch corresponding with the one set forth in the advertisement, and in the possession of the wife another watch was found; also several finger rings and other property, said to be the proceeds of the robbery. The accused were conveyed before Justice Osborn, who committed them to the Tombs for a further dealing."

[Moses being a white man, (says the New York Express,) we presume our Abolition friends will make no effort to save him from going back to the Old Bailey. Fugitives from foreign countries to the Northern States of this Union, should always take the precaution to paint black, and turn woolly head, if they expect any assistance from the peculiar friends of freedom here, who go for helping black men only.)

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"Union Parties." Mr. Foote speaks of the Union party he is so busy forming under Mr. Clay's auspices, as "composed of all the best men of both the old ones." This reminds us, says the *St. Louis Union*, of Randolph's account of the "Union party" which was attempted during Thomas Jefferson's administration. After Randolph had fallen out with Jefferson, he was invited to attend a meeting or caucus in Washington, to be composed of the "honest men of all parties." Randolph says he was late in getting to the meeting, and when he got there it was organized with Aaron Burr in the chair!

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Strange Request. One Henry L. Tobin has sent a petition to the New York Assembly, asking them to appoint Horace Greely U. S. Senator, in place of D. S. Dickinson: He must, in every respect, belong to the "higher law" gentry.

We are glad to see that Beekman, the recussant Whig from New York City, who holds the balance of power in the State Senate, still holds out against the election of Fish, and will thereby defeat his election. *Rich. Enq.*

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By a recent act of Parliament, the English government has made itself responsible for all moneys paid into the savings banks by depositors.

## NEW YORK DRY GOOD'S TRADE.

We copy from the last New York Tribune the following statement in relation to the Dry Good's Trade in that City:

"The Dry Goood's Trade has assumed a state of considerable activity, and more so in foreign than in domestic goods. Stocks are fair without excess, prices are firm with much buoyancy and the demand is wholly for distribution and consumption, there being no symptoms of speculation apparent, and jobbers are operating so as to check if possible the upward tendency. Shipments to California continue active. Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings are in steady but yet limited demand for the season with great firmness in price. Bleached goods are in moderate and increasing request at full prices, with some tendency to advance. Drills are in request at steady prices. Osnaburgs are much wanted, but are scarce. Denims are in fair inquiry and steady in price. Stripes are in moderate demand and firm. Ticks are firm with increased activity. Printing cloths are very firm with a fair but not active business. In this branch as in others, dealers delay their purchases as long as possible to prevent any advance in prices. Prints are active at firm rates. Ginghams, with a slight stock, are steady in price and meet a fair demand. Lawns are in good assortment and supply and command full prices for a demand yet moderate since the recent public sale. Cotton Pantaloonery is in demand and firm; the stock is limited. Muslin de Laines are in request for the South and the supply is ample at steady prices.

Cloths are buoyant and stocks are moderate, enabling holders to be firm at their advanced prices. Cassimeres are in demand with a very light stock; fancy mixtures and plaids are very active and at full prices. Satinets are in good supply and in active demand at steady prices. Sheep's Grays are moderately active, with a scarcity of the better qualities. British Goods are active. Cottons, Woolens and Linens are selling briskly at steady prices. The importations show a fair per centage of increase on last year, but meet a good demand. French Silks and Fancy Goods are active and buoyant in price, with a large demand in prospective. But in all foreign Dry Goods there appears by the Canada's advices to be a falling off in the shipments of the States; if so, the bulk of the importations are therefore here. The value of the imports taken for consumption last month is about $9,250,000 against $7,250,000 in Jan. 1850, which is a considerable increase, and one greater than was expected; but it is not so great as it appears to be for two reasons: one, of the increased cost of goods this year over last, so that the same quantities are represented by higher amounts, and secondly, that the January imports include what in part were expected to arrive in December, so that the comparison should be instituted for two months, December and January, in each year."

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[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

### *Condition of the Markets—Sailing of the Steamer Georgia, &c.*

New York, Feb. 11, 6 p. m. The steamer Georgia sailed to-day for Chagres with 144 passengers.

The steamer Southerner has arrived from Charleston, S. C., and the steamer Florida from Savannah, bringing papers ahead of the regular mail.

Stocks firmer. New loan coupons 119 offered. 120 asked. Canton Company has improved, with sales at 59.

The Flour market is slightly in favor of buyers. Sales of 4,500 bbls. at $4 68 for common, and $4 75 for straight State brands; Southern $4 87 a $5; Genesee $4 94 a $6. Corn Meal $3 12½. Rye Flour $3 94.

Wheat is dulle—sales of 5,000 bushels Southern white at $1 05; Genesee nominal at $1 23 a $1 24. Oats 44 a 47 cents. Rye 85 cents. Yellow Corn 67 cents.

Provisions are steady—sales of Mess Pork at $12 a $12 12½; Prime $9 18 a $9 25. Beef and Bacon unchanged. Lard 8½ cents in bbls.

Groceries are quiet—sales of Coffee at 11 a 11⅝ for Rio. Sugars and Molasses unchanged. Rice steady at 3¼ a 3 9-16 cents per lb.

Cotton is slightly depressed—sales to-day of 800 bales, closing rather dull.

Wool continues in good request, and the market firm.

Tobacco firm—stock light,

Whisky steady at 24 and 21½ cents per gallon.

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[Foreign Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

The Author of "Festus"—George Gilfillan. Apropos of Nottingham, I have seen Bailey, the author of "Festus." His father is proprietor of the *Nottingham Mercury*, and the editorial department rests with him. He is a heavy, thickset sort of man; of a stature below the middle size; complexion dark; and, in years about eight and thirty. His physiognomy would be clownish in expression, if his eyes did not redeem his other features.

He spoke of "Festus," and of its fame in America, of which he seemed very proud. In England, it has only reached the third edition, while eight or nine have been published in the States. You know my opinion of the work. It is as far from being a great poem as the Thames, compared with the Mississippi or the Ohio, is from being a great river. Anxiously, anxiously have I sought one striking original idea in the whole poem, (appalling in its length;) but to no purpose. The transcendental literature of Germany absorbs all that, at first glance, arrests the attention. Without learning, imagination, or the attraction of a beautiful metre, (like that of Tennyson's "Princess,") I am at a loss to know what has given this poem its notoriety. Not its daring speculation, surely; for it is but a timid compromise between Orthodoxy and Universalism.

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South Carolina. An active canvass is going on in South Carolina in relation to the election of members to the Convention which is to be held in that State on the subject of their Federal relations. The last Charleston Mercury contains the addresses of six candidates. The only difference between the candidates appears to be between secession of a single State and concerted action with the other Slaveholding States. Most of them go for secession by separate State action.

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New Orleans, Feb. 7. Yesterday an active feeling pervaded our cotton market, and some 9,000 bales were disposed of. To-day, however, there is a pause, and small sales are making at 11½ a 11¾ cents for middling. The Canada's news has had a most depressing effect.

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Captain Harrison states that the ice fields fallen in with by the steamer Canada, near Halifax, were from three to ten feet thick. At one time he was obliged to put about, but finally made a push through, though with a loss of nearly all his floats. Capt. H. is of opinion that the Atlantic is safe. *Boston Tran.*

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Telegraphic Correspondence. "Quebec, Jan. 30. Dear Tom: I'm freezing. How are you? Yours, Henry Smith." The reply was: "New Orleans, Jan. 31. Dear Harry: I'm melting. Send ice, by telegraph. Yours, Thomas Haines." Five years since, this would have been put down as a Munchausen of the first water.

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Cotton and Coffee. Eleven thousand bales of cotton, and about nine thousand bags of coffee, were sold in market yesterday—the heaviest operations in the two articles which we remember on any single day since the season commenced. *N. O. Delta*. 30.

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George G. Bullock, former cashier of the Central Railroad Bank at Savanah, (Geo.) who last summer, after abstracting one hundred thousand dollars of money belonging to the institution, fled to Europe, and was there arrested and brought back, has been tried and convicted of the crime.

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Hon. Martin Van Buren declines going to the World's Fair as a delegate of the New York State Agricultural Society.

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Frederika Bremer was in Havana at the last accounts, having arrived in the steamer Philadelphia from New Orleans.

## MARRIED.

In Guilford county, on the 26th January, by William Coble, Esq., Mr. John Robertson, of Wake county, to Miss Betsey Robinson, daughter of Mr. Allen Robinson, of Guilford county.

In Alamance county, on the 26th January, by John S. Fogleman, Esq., Mr. David Coble, of Guilford, to Miss Laura Ann Eulys, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Eulys.

## ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

**Kentucky.** There are, according to the present census, 211,237 slaves in Kentucky, an increase of 28,979 in ten years. There are also 82,059 farms, 130,743 dwellings, and 3,495 establishments of productive industry. The representative population is 908,849, and the total number of inhabitants 994,314.

**Brazilian Slave Trade.** From official documents it appears, that of the vessels engaged in this traffic, 19 were from Massachusetts, 12 from New York, 3 from Pennsylvania, 3 from Maine, 2 from Rhode Island, and 1 from Connecticut.

All from free States—the hypocrites!

**Martin F. Tupper.** In a recent letter to the Rev Dr. Teft. of Cincinnati, the Gazette of that city says, that Martin F. Tupper, Esq., the celebrated English poet, announces his intention of visiting the United States within the next six months.

**The** Democratic members of the Indiana Convention have held a meeting and nominated Gen. Joseph Lane, recently Governor of Oregon, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and pledged 25,000 majority for him in case he is a candidate.

**Present to Daniel Webster.** The friends of Mr. Webster in New York are about to present him with a magnificent carriage, which cost $1,400, and a pair of horses worth $1000. The carriage has just been finished.

**It** seems a constant plan of nature's to build exquisite structures with worthless and often loathsome materials; the brilliant plant and the phosphorescent light spring from rottenness; and among the decay of expectations and the mangled relics of happiness, hope blossoms and shines, at once a flower and a star.

*Misery of the Beuutiful.*

**It** is said that 500 guineas have been offered for the privilege of advertising on the last page of the catalogue of the great Exhibition of the Industry of all nations.

A **gentleman**, once upon a time, entered a small shop in which vegetables were kept for sale, and inquired of the proprietor if he had any "onions."

"Onions, onions," repeated the puzzled vegetable dealer, "onions!—no, sir, I believe not."

After the gentleman had left, the perplexed vegetable man scratched his head for a moment, and then as if struck with a sudden solution of the mystery, exclaimed —"*wonder if the ignorant fool didn't mean ingons.*"

**The Telegraph.** There are now 22,000 miles of telegraph in operation in the United States, 12,000 on the Morse principle, and about 10,000 on the House and Bain principles. The telegraph now extends from Halifax to New Orleans, and as far West as Dubuque, Iowa.

**Extensive Ship Building.** The Boston Journal states, that fourteen ships are about to be built in Medford, Massachusetts. Fifty-six cars, loaded with ship timber, arrived at that town on the 27th ult.

A **party** of 400 Mormons sailed from Liverpool, on the 5th ult., for New Orleans. Their destination is the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. A second ship, with 280 emigrants of the same persuasion and for the same destination, was ready to sail from Liverpool.

**Burned to Death.** On Thursday last, a small child of Mr. Kurfman, in Washington county, Md., was burned to death by upsetting a spirit lamp.

**Every Man his own Lawyer.** In the Ohio Legislature, last week, Mr. Bee gave notice in the House, of a bill to permit all persons in the State to practice law, without examination or admission.

**It might have been worse.** It was seriously feared that Ohio would send another abolitionist to the U. S. Senate, as a co-agitator with Chase. The Legislature, however, have adjourned without electing a Senator. On the 1st ballot the vote stood: Griswold (whig) 46, Payne (dem.) 40, Giddings (abolitionist) 11, blank 4. On the 10th ballot: Griswold 48, Payne 44, Giddings 10, three whigs and three democrats having paired off.

**The** citizens of Milwaukee have subscribed over $7,000 to secure a Concert from Jenny Lind. Their northern neighbor, Sheboygan, puts in its claim, and is waking up to a determination to have the Nightingale among them, if they have to mortgage the town property, or give a draft on the town pump.

**Universal Suffrage in Virginia.** In the Virginia Convention, on Tuesday, the Committee on the Right of Suffrage reported in favor of universal suffrage.

*Charleston Mercury.*

Three cheers for "old Virginia!"

**Decision in Regard to Land Warrants for Substitutes.** The Republic understands it has been decided by the Pension Office that, where a soldier engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, and then hired a substitute who served the residue of the term, both are entitled to bounty land under the provisions of the act of September 28, 1850, according to the actual amount of service rendered.

Dr. Gideon B. Smith declares that the "seventeen year locusts" will appear this year in certain parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

**The Mines.** The Dubuque Tribune says that Mr. Levin, of that city, with a force of six hands, on the 23d ultimo raised 126,665 pounds of lead mineral, valued at something over three thousand dollars. This is better than going to California.

A **Legal Curiosity.** The other day, in the Superior Court of New York, a cause came on for argument, when the defendent's answer was produced to the court in the shape of a document of some *six thousand folios.* Judge Duer inspected the prodigy of pleading, and then gravely suggested that it had by all means better be sent to the World's Fair as a specimen of American industry. The judicial bon mot was considered a very fair reply to the mammoth answer.

**Fall and Death of Herr Reyninger, the Wire-walker.** A telegraphic despatch in the New York Express, dated at Baton Rouge, La, February 5, states that Herr Reyninger, the celebrated performer on the wire, in attempting to walk from the tower of the capitol in that city to another point, fell from the wire and was killed.

The Council of the Cherokee Nation have imposed a heavy tax on all free negroes and mulattoes residing in the Nation.

**Spirit Rappers.** These characters, it is said, in conjunction with clairvoyance, are procuring autographs from such persons as Noah, Sinbad the Sailor, and Macbeth. They are all written in good English.

A landlady in Philadelphia, it is said, makes her pies so light that her lodgers can see to go to bed without a candle, after eating a moderate sized piece.

How is it proved that Noah did not come first out of the ark? Because the Bible says he came *forth.*

An Editor received a letter with the word weather spelt thus: *wethur.* He said it was the worst *spell* of weather he had ever seen.

"For what do you wink at me, sir?" said a beautiful young lady, angrily, to a stranger, at a party an evening or two since.

"I beg your pardon, madam," replied the wit, "I winked as men do looking at the sun—your splendor dazzled my eyes."

A line of steamers between Philadelphia and Portsmouth and Richmond, Va., is now in operation.

**Counterfeit Ten Cent Pieces.** A vast number of ten cent counterfeited coins have, we are told, been issued from a secret mint in Connecticut. They bear the dates, respectively, of 1847 and 1848, are well executed, and are passed without any difficulty.

Always be good natured. A few drops of oil will do more to start the most stubborn machinery than all the vinegar in the world.

**Illinois and the Compromise.** The resolutions offered by Mr. Edwards, of Sangamon, on the subject of slavery, passed the House of Representatives on the 22d ultimo, after a short debate. In favor of the Compromise measures the vote stood ayes 56, noes 14. For rescinding the Wilmot proviso resolutions—ayes 55, nays 15.

**The Paper Manufacture.** At a complimentary dinner to Mr. Corwin, M. P., at Edinburgh, recently, Robert Chambers, Esq., alluding to the rapid progress of paper manufacture, remarked "You may convert the beggar's rags into bank post, and the maid's apron into invitation cards for her mistress, in twenty-four hours."

Dr. J. C. Ayers, proprietor of "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," has just been elected Mayor of Lowell, Mass. If he makes as good a Mayor as he does a medicine, the municipal affairs of Lowell will be kept in a very healthful condition during his term of office.

*Albany Knickerbocker.*

Patience is a moral musquito net. Politeness is like an air cushion—there may be nothing solid in it, but it eases our jolts wonderfully.

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## AYER'S

## CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

### COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Oour space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

*From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.*

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D."

*From the widely celebrated Professor Silliman, M. D, L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.*

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

Major Pattison, President of the S. C Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood, & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

February 14, 1851. 855—1y.

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## NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

| No. acres. | Persons names. | Location. | Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45. | Heirs of H. A. McNeill. | McDeed's creek, | 04 c. |
| 22. | " " | Mouth Big Pond, | 02 |
| 45. | " " | Hart's Branch, | 06 |
| 50. | " " | Gut creek, | 04 |
| 25. | " " | Little creek, | 06 |
| 25. | " " | Morganton road, | 08 |
| 10. | " " | McDeed's creek, | 02 |
| 64. | " " | Yedkin road, | 04 |
| 64. | " " | Mill creek, | 04 |
| 64. | " " | Seal's road, | 06 |
| 15. | " " | Stear Branch, | 02 |
| 22. | " " | McDeed's creek, | 02 |
| 225. | Heirs of A. B. McFadyen, | Govenor's creek, | 63 |
| 110. | Heirs of John Black, | Nick's creek, | 10 |
| 100. | Heirs of Alex Nicholson, | Raccoon creek, | 21 |

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.

A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.

Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

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## NOTICE.

### Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road.

THE conditions of the Charter incorporating the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company having been complied with, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at the Court House, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, on Thursday, the 20th day of February, instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and nine Directors, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
B. F. HAVENS,
BENJ F. HANKS,
JOSEPH POTTS,
Commissioners at Washington.

Washington, N. C., Feb. 5, 1851. 29—td

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## Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on Monday night, the 10th inst., a very dark Brown or Black Horse, five years old this Spring, shod all round, and paces rapidly under the saddle. No white spots upon him recollected. He has a tolerably long tail and mane. The last time he was heard of he was on his way towards Raleigh from Smithfield.

The subscriber would be obliged to any one who may give him information in relation to the Horse, and he will liberally reward any one who may take him up and hold him so that he gets him again. Address the subscriber, at Franklinton, Franklin county—W. W. Holden, Raleigh—or D. McPherson, Smithfield.

J. A. STONE.

February 15, 1851. 30—tf.

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## Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Febuary 8, 1851. 28—

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## Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

A MEETING of all those interested in the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, pursuant to the provisions of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, for that purpose, will be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

A punctual attendance is requested by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Raleigh, Feb. 12, 1851. 29—

Petersburg South Side Democrat, and the Intelligencer will please copy. Also, the Norfolk papers.

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## ACADEMY—RALEIGH.

THE School of the subscriber is now open for an additional number of students. The terms per session are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, | $45 |
| Tuition, English, | 10 |
| Classics, | 15 |

JOHN B. BOBBITT.

February 12, 1851. 29—3t.

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## MUSIC.

AT the North Carolina Music Store, received this day, another supply of new and fashionable Music, a lot of fine Guitars, and fine Cocoa-wood Flutes, by

K. W. PETERSILIA.

February 15, 1851. 30—

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A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

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## Swedes Iron and Nails

1 1-2 TONS, *Swedes* Iron 2 to 8 inches wide, 2000 lbs. Nails and Brads, 4 to 40. For sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 1851. 27—

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## New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1851. 27—

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PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 14, 1851. 30—

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## Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.