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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE ABOVE RULES will be inflexibly adhered to. Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five lines for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

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

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1851.

HOW TO SAVE THE UNION.

For the last fifteen years the people of the free States, through their Representatives in Congress and in their State Legislatures, have been agitating against Slavery, and have left no means untried to circumscribe the institution and brand it as a sin a crime. They have done this towards us, their brethren, bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh; and that, too, when they well knew that we had purchased many of our slaves from them, and that they, through their forefathers, are as much responsible for the institution as the people who now cherish and maintain it. We have complained of this treatment, and protested against it from time to time; but we have gone no further. We have not retaliated upon them, but have striven still to regard them with feelings of affection, while we have warned them of the catastrophe which such a course on their part must inevitably produce. If they had been a foreign people, swords would have been drawn long since, and these fields, from Maine to Georgia, would have streamed with blood.

This is but a statement of the case generally—the details of these aggressions would occupy columns. They are familiar to all our readers, and we shall not, therefore, repeat them.

We have spoken above of the people of the free States, but by this term we do not mean to include all of the people of those States. There are thousands among them who are still just towards us in their views and sentiments, and true to the Constitution as our fathers made it. We allude only to those who control public opinion, and who do not either stand forward for the Constitution, or who are against us. These, we fear, constitute the majority in these States, and their numbers are rapidly increasing.

And now, what is the remedy? What will save this Union? Let the people of those States whose Legislatures have passed laws in palpable violation of the Constitution so far as fugitive slaves are concerned, rise up in a spirit of justice and conciliation; convene their Legislatures, and direct them at once to repeal these laws; and let the people of all the free States see to it by their personal presence and exertions, that the fugitive-slave law is fairly and honestly enforced, without the aid of Federal bayonets. In addition to this, let the Congress of the United States forever abstain from the discussion of the question of Slavery in any shape; and let the Legislatures of all the free States solemnly assure the slaveholding States that from this time forth they will cease to agitate this subject, and, if they choose, affectionately appeal to South Carolina, under this new aspect of affairs, to pause in her determination and remain in the Union. Let this be done, and our word for it the Union will be preserved! And why should it not be done? Is it not a simple and plain matter of duty? Can any man say it is not? If so, we should like to hear him.

Delay in this matter is fraught with unutterable danger—danger, not so much to the people of the slaveholding States, who under any circumstances, we believe, can protect themselves—but to the Union of these States, so important and still so dear to us all. If the Union is to be perpetuated, and peace restored, the aggressors must cease their aggressions and insults; and as they have involved us all in one common peril, so they must return to their duty, and omit nothing which they can do thereafter to atone for their wicked conduct, and revive that confidence and affection in Southern bosoms for the free States, now so deeply impaired. One year hence will be too late. The thunderbolts, which are to burst through this golden chain of sovereignties, have already been forged; and the hand which would stay them must be put forth now!

Let no one say that we are raising a new issue on this question, or putting forth new tests as conditions of a continuance of the Union. We acquiesce in the late action of Congress, unjust and grievously wrong as we feel it to be; and we are speaking only with reference to South Carolina. As matters now stand, that State will leave the Union! She may be in error—the issue is in this separating herself from her sister slaveholding States; but that does not affect the truth of our position or the soundness of the above suggestions. The people of the free States must look at things as they are, and act accordingly.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. Jeremiah Nixon, Esq. of this place, has been appointed by Gov. Reids Director of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in place of L. O. B. Branch, Esq., who declined the appointment. The Board of the Institution now consists of the following gentlemen: Alfred Jones, Esq., President; and Dr. W. H. Scott, Dr. W. H. McKee, W. W. Vass, S. W. Whiting, Samuel H. Young, and Jeremiah Nixon, Esquires.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

We learn, with much gratification, that the Hon. Green W. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, is a candidate for Congress in the Third District. A. J. Dargan, Esq., of Anson, announced himself, some time since, as a candidate in the same District; and recently, that individual of "firmness of purpose and great strength of intellect"—the notorious Gen. Dockery—popped into the field as the submission candidate. Mr. Dargan is a Whig, and a Southern rights' man; but he appears to have become embarrassed of late, if we may judge by his explanation in the newspapers, on the subject of State sovereignty. Whether he will run through or not, remains to be seen.

In Maj. Caldwell the people of the Third District have a candidate upon whom they can rally with confidence and with the assurance of victory. He has been tried heretofore in the councils of the Republic, and he has served the people frequently with much acceptability, in the State Legislature. On the question of Southern rights he is as firm as Gibraltar and as true as steel. We need just such a man from this State in the next Congress.

Our information from this District is of the most encouraging character. The announcement of Maj. Caldwell's name has created the right sort of enthusiasm wherever it has gone, and we anticipate for him a largely increased vote over that he received two years since. Now is the time for the people of the Third District to assert their rights at the polls, and secure a Representative who will truly reflect their opinions. Let every friend of Southern rights do his duty, and a brilliant and glorious triumph must be the result.

THE "LOCUM TENENS."

The "Locum Tenens" is again at his post, at the head of the Register, in the absence of the Editor, firing away as if the existence of the universe depended upon his exertions. Now he whacks somebody, and now he punches somebody else; and then he pops up and down on the wave political, like a frolicsome porpoise, imagining all the while that he is establishing a new era in newspaper editing, and that posterity itself will hear of his exploits and sing his praises.

The "Locum" leads off in the Register of the 21st, with a labored eulogium upon President Fillmore. We say labored, for it must be hard work for a citizen of a slaveholding State to eulogize such an individual. But the thing had to be done, and at it the "Locum" went. "Praise the bridge that carries you safely over" is an adage which the Register thoroughly understands.

If the Editor of the Register should remain absent from his post much longer, his paper will either go up in a cloud of gas, or the "Locum" will run his craft upon some unexplored coast. If such a thing should happen, it will make no difference whether the "Locum" gets back or not. It will be all the same to him, provided he is allowed to write, and imagine himself all the while taking immortality by storm.

The "Locum" is said to be in favor of Fillmore for President and Graham for Vice President. We beg him not to afflict us in this way. Such a ticket would freeze the country. It would be as cold as a Lapland iceberg in January. It would nip the "Locum's" nose with an untempered frost, and congeal things generally. We beseech him to spare us.

NOTICES OF REVIEWS.

We have received Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for May, with its accustomed punctuality. Each number seems more interesting than its predecessors. The present teems with good articles, the principal among them are Mr. Russell's, (a Merchant), Speech on Commerce, delivered at Providence, Rhode Island; the City of San Francisco; the measure of Value; the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph; Trade and Prices of the Eastern Archipelago, by Gliddon, American Consul at Cairo; Free Trade and Protective Tariff, by Salley of New York; and the Suffolk Bank System of New England, by Foster. Hunt's Magazine or DeBow's Journal should be taken and studied by all men who wish to be men, throughout the land. Published by Freeman Hunt, 143, Fulton St., New York, at five dollars.

DeBow's Review, published at New Orleans, like the foregoing, is devoted to Commerce, Agriculture, Political Economy and other kindred subjects. Mr. DeBow has deservedly won the approbation of the public, for the perseverance, industry and skill displayed in the management of this most useful and practical monthly. DeBow's differs from Hunt's Magazine in having a portion of its pages appropriated to general literature, to relieve the somewhat prosy reading about Canals, Railways, &c. Among the leading articles of the April number is the conclusion of a highly instructive account of the Manufacture of Sugar, commenced in a previous number; of State of Georgia, by Mr. Turner of Ga.; State of Mississippi, by Chilton; Fetus, by R. G. Barnwell, now of New Orleans; and the destinies of New Orleans. Published by DeBow, 22, Exchange Place, New Orleans, at five dollars per annum. Each number contains about one hundred pages.

BRASS TACK IN A HORSE'S TOOTH. Quite a remarkable accident occurred here the other day, to a horse owned by Dr. Johnson of this place. A favorable riding steed of the Doctor's had become very restless, constantly moving about the rack, holding his head down in an unnatural manner, &c. Dr. J. could not imagine "what had got into the beast," when perchance having occasion to adjust the bit, he discovered a common brass tack, such as is used by trunk-makers, driven up to the head in one of the middle incisors of the upper jaw. It was promptly removed with a pocket knife. The horse is now doing service steadily. The tack must have been taken into the mouth with corn, and in process of mastication was driven home with no little force into the centre of the tooth, where it had remained for some time, its head being much worn, giving doubtless great pain to the poor dumb brute. Many a valuable steed has probably in this way been destroyed, without his master ever discovering what was the matter with him. Hostlers need should let nails, tacks, or any thing of the kind be placed, even for a moment, in or about the manger.

We are requested to state that Gen. Saunders will address the people at Forestville, on Friday next, on the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

FILLMORE AND SEWARD.

A Correspondent of the Washington Republic, who gives a sketch of the recent journey of the President to the Erie Rail Road Celebration in New York, says: "During the whole route there was not the slightest evidence of coolness or incivility manifested towards either Mr. Fillmore or the gentleman of his Cabinet who accompanied him; and if there be any political hostility to him along the southern tier of counties which the road traverses, it was effectually suppressed on his appearance. His fine commanding form and agreeable address at once gained him the sympathetic regards of the people who then saw him for the first time. The only act of rudeness which I witnessed during our two days' journey on the road, was committed, I am sorry to say, by one of the gentle sex. At one of the small towns where we stopped to water, in the beautiful valley of Chamung, after the President and Mr. Crittenden had made short addresses to the people, there was still a craving for more speeches; and, it having been noised about that ex-Governor Seward was in one of the cars, there was a call for that gentleman, who directly stepped out upon the platform. As soon as he commenced speaking, a spruce-looking lady, with a pink hat, who stood near, gave a disdainful toss of her head, and saying, loud enough for the Senator to hear, 'Who wants to hear a woolly?' walked off to the other end of the train. This was the only exhibition of political asperity that I saw or heard of; and the only instance of rudeness on the part of the crowds who gathered at the stations we passed to greet the first train through and pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Union."

That girl with the pink hat, is of the right stamp. She is good game, and about the only good game in that whole assemblage. We honor her for what she did on the occasion.

Here we have the infamous Seward travelling with the President, making Speeches to the people, and his part taken, against a lady, by some servile writer for the President's newspaper organ!

ROTATION OF THE EARTH MADE VISIBLE. Mr. Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, has succeeded, satisfactorily, in repeating M. Foucault's experiment respecting the Rotation of the Earth on its own axis. He addresses the Boston Traveller as follows: "The new tower of the western wing of the observatory I found to be perfectly adapted to the purpose. My arrangements are in this way: Across the top of the central pier, which is a hollow cone thirty feet high, there is firmly fixed a wooden beam having the centre perforated to admit the passage of a wire and the fixing of a Torsion circle, such as is used with the Gauss magnetometers.

To the centre of this circle is attached one end of a silver wire, thirty feet long, of the size commonly known as 'fine No. 6,' and to the other end of this wire is fastened a metal cylinder weighing about four pounds, and terminating below in a conical point, on a platform directly below the weight and about thirty feet below the point of suspension is inscribed a circle of six and a half feet diameter, with the requisite subdivisions and radii.

After giving the pendulum an unbiased arc of vibration, a few minutes observation will suffice to show with certainty the motion of the earth on its axis, as the terminating point of the weight will be seen at each successive vibration to arrive at the northern boundary of the circle a little more easterly than it did at the preceding one."

We learn, by a late arrival from Europe, that a "revolution" is going forward in the Kingdom of Portugal. The people of that country have risen or "rebelled" against the established government, and the opinion is expressed that the Queen will be compelled to abdicate. This is a practical application of the doctrine of revolution, and is the only right, which, according to the Federalists, the people of North Carolina possess. If these Federalists, who deny the right of secession, will look to Portugal—one of the meanest nations in the world—they will see their favorite doctrine of "rebellion" and "revolution" in full operation. How do they like it? And it is to such a people, degraded by ignorance and superstition, that they would compare the free born citizens of these sovereign States! Aye, more than this—these Federalists hold that the States can commit treason against their creature, the Federal Government, and that this Government possesses the right in a certain contingency, to chastise and coerce them to submission and obedience!

This is not only Federalism, but it is the doctrine of the "Divine right of Kings."

We observe that the people of Virginia are getting very tired of their Convention to amend their Constitution. The Press has been pouring forth, for months, the Speeches of the "great" men in that body, and the war between the white and mixed basis advocates has alternately raged and cooled; but reason and good sense have yet to be heard, and their chances for a hearing are said to be still quite remote. So it is. Partisans and demagogues worm themselves into Conventions to remodel our fundamental laws, as well as into other public bodies; and once in, they are as reckless and as selfish in dealing with important and sacred matters as with common ones. This is proved by the history of the Virginia Convention. Let the people of North Carolina take warning from the example.

Charles Sumner, the new Senator from Massachusetts, has written a letter addressed to the post of Senator, in which he speaks in glowing terms of his devotion to the Union! Seward, who has recently been attending, with President Fillmore, the Erie Rail Road Celebration in New York, and making Speeches on the way to the crowds, is also a very good Union man. Seward is either a knave, or a miserable fool. He is the former, and as such he ought not to be noticed personally by either the President, his Cabinet, or the members of the Senate. He is a traitor to the best hopes of man, and as such he ought to be frowned down both personally and politically. As it is, "Governor Seward" is as large and as pure a man in New York State as any body.

WEEKLY MESSAGE. We have received a specimen number of a paper under this title, to be published in Greensborough in this State, by the Rev. Sidney D. Bumpass, at \$1 per annum in quarto form. The Message is neatly printed, and filled with useful and interesting matter. We have known Mr. Bumpass many years, and can say without hesitation that he believes his work will be worthy of general patronage. He is a gentleman of superior literary attainments, and a hard student. A devout and sincerely pious man, we know of no one, in the language of the Wilmington Commercial, "more competent, in all respects, to be a 'teacher of righteousness' through the press or elsewhere." We hope he will be liberally encouraged.

SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We learn that this work goes to press in August, and will be ready for delivery this Fall. The plates, (a faithful portrait of Judge Gaston, and an Engraving of every County in the State, showing accurately its location, origin and date of creation,) are now in the hands of the Engravers. This will render the work very valuable. That persons in our State may have an opportunity of subscribing, subscription lists have been placed in the hands of the following persons who will receive the names of all who may desire to possess a copy of this truly State work.

- Editors of the State, who published the Prospectus, will confer a favor on the Author by publishing this list.
- Alamance—J. W. Lancaster, Graham; D. A. H. Cook, McDaniel's.
 - Alexander—A. C. McIntosh, Taylorsville.
 - Anson—Mark Russell, Carthage, Moore co.
 - Ash—Quincy F. Neal, Jefferson.
 - Beaufort—Col. Allen Grist, Washington.
 - Bertie—Col. J. B. Cherry, Windsor.
 - Bladen—Thomas McDowell, Elizabethtown.
 - Brunswick—Owen D. Holmen, Smithville.
 - Buncombe—James M. Eddy, Asheville; Henry E. Lane, Mud Creek.
 - Burke—C. L. S. Corpening, Morganton.
 - Cabarrus—F. D. McKee, Concord; Hugh McCaully, Mill Hill.
 - Caldwell—W. W. Todd, Lenoir.
 - Camden—Caleb Barco, Shiloh.
 - Carteret—Jennings Pigott, Beaufort.
 - Caswell—Thomas S. Poore, Milton.
 - Catawba—Dr. O. Campbell, Newton.
 - Chatham—Rev. Samuel Pearce, Hillsborough.
 - Cherokee—Allen T. Davidson, George W. Hays, Newby.
 - Chowan—Wm. E. Bond, Edenton.
 - Cleveland—Joseph Carroll, Shelby; Col. B. T. Gigg, Gardiner's Ford.
 - Columbus—John H. Maulsby, Whitesville.
 - Craven—Wm. G. Bryan, Newbern.
 - Cumberland—Wm. H. Bayne, John M. Rose, Fayetteville.
 - Currituck—Benj. T. Simmons, Currituck Court House.
 - Davidson—Dr. Robt. Burns, Lexington.
 - Davidson—Martin Boob, Mecklenburg; H. A. Hill, Oak Forest.
 - Duplin—Robt. K. Bryan, Kenansville.
 - Edgecombe—P. B. Brady, Wilson.
 - Fayette—John Blankburn, Calum.
 - Franklin—Wm. H. Joyner, Franklinton.
 - Gaston—Robert Abernathy, Beatties Ford.
 - Gates—Whitmill Stallings.
 - Granville—Nathaniel E. Cannedy, Tranquility; D. E. Young, Henderson; R. D. Jones, Blue Wing.
 - Greene—B. F. Williams, Snow Hill.
 - Guilford—Thomas Jones, Greensboro'; E. D. W. C. Wheeler, Deep River.
 - Halifax—C. N. Webb, Wm. B. Pope, Halifax.
 - Haywood—Henry E. Lane, Mud Creek, Henderson county.
 - Henderson—Henry E. Lane.
 - Hertford—Dr. S. J. Wheeler, (General Agent.)
 - Hyde—E. D. Sanderson, Middleton.
 - Iredell—Thomas L. Tucker, Liberty Hill; James Sloan, Mt. Moore.
 - Jackson—Henry E. Lane, Mud Creek, Henderson county.
 - Johnston—H. H. Hobbs, Smithfield.
 - Jones—F. G. Simmons, Pollockville.
 - Lenoir—Wm. Sutton, Strabane.
 - Lincoln—J. W. Lowe, Beatties ford; T. J. Eccles, Lincolnton.
 - Macon—Jesse R. Siler, Franklin.
 - McDowell—A. Erwin, Marion.
 - Mecklenburg—T. N. Alexander, James Parks, Charlotte; James B. Davis, Mt. Moriah.
 - Montgomery—Mark Russell, Carthage, Moore.
 - Moore—Mark Russell.
 - Madison—Henry E. Lane, Mud Creek.
 - Martin—Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamson.
 - New—Nicholas Lewis, Nashville.
 - New Hanover—L. H. Masteller, Messrs. Fulton and Price, Wilmington.
 - Northampton—Thomas Bragg, Jackson.
 - Onslow—E. W. Fonville, Sneeds ferry.
 - Orange—Gen. Joseph Allison, Rev. S. L. Pearce, Hillsborough; H. L. Patterson, Chapel Hill.
 - Pasquotank—Geo. D. Pool, Elizabeth City.
 - Perquimans—Thomas Wilson, Hertford.
 - Person—Hiram Satterfield, Mt. Tirzah.
 - Pitt—Dr. Wm. J. Blow, Greenville.
 - Randolph—John L. Brown, Institute.
 - Richmond—Mark Russell, Carthage.
 - Robeson—Alex. Watson, Floral College; Benj. Freeman, Lumberton.
 - Rockingham—E. W. Hancock, Wentworth.
 - Rowan—Col. E. D. Austin, Salisbury.
 - Rutherford—Frank J. Wilson, J. B. Sloan, Ratherton.
 - Sampson—Thomas H. Holmes, Clinton.
 - Stanly—Mark Russell, Carthage.
 - Stokes—Hon. John Hill, Germanton.
 - Surry—James Sheek, Dowletown.
 - Tyrrell—Joseph McCleese, Columbia.
 - Union—Wm. C. Gaston, Munro.
 - Wake—W. W. Holden, H. D. Turner, Raleigh; J. H. Burt, Holly Springs.
 - Warren—Moore and Collins, Warrenton.
 - Washington—Uriah W. Swanner, Skippersville.
 - Watauga—Quincy F. Neal, Jefferson.
 - Wayne—C. H. Brodgen, W. B. Gulick, Goldsborough.
 - Yadkin—James Sheek, Dowletown.
 - Yancey—Samuel Fleming, Burnsville.

The Medical State Convention for North Carolina is now in session in this City, Dr. Strudwick presiding. On Thursday the annual Address was delivered by Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of this place. The Address was a highly able and interesting one, and must add, wherever read, to the reputation of its author.

The officers for the ensuing year had not been elected up to the time of writing this article. We shall publish a sketch of the proceedings of the Convention in our next.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. We have been favored with the Prospectus of the Board of Trustees of this Institution, proposed to be established in Oxford, under the charge of the Rev. Samuel Wait, former President of Wake Forest College. We are glad to learn that the prospects of this Institution are of the most flattering character.

General H. S. Foote has been nominated by the Union party of Mississippi as their candidate for Governor; and the Hon. Howell Cobb has been nominated on the same ticket for Governor of Georgia. These gentlemen are now canvassing their respective States, and the contest is becoming exceedingly warm.

LITERARY BOARD. Gen. Hezekiah G. Spruill, of Wake Forest College, has been appointed a member of the Literary Board of North Carolina, in place of Josiah Collins, Esq., who declined the appointment.

We have been presented by some Ladies with three Rye stalks, 8 feet 7 inches in height. They grew in this county. We should like to see the stalk that could "Kiss a body coming through that eye." Graham Democrat.

THE COTTON CROP.

We find in an exchange paper the following articles, which may be interesting to our cotton planters. They seem to be the contents of a series of articles which have not before attracted our attention: *Increased supply of cotton, as compared with that of the previous year.*

In a former communication (April 19) it was asserted that prices of cotton in England, though lower than they had previously been, were based on an under-estimate of our crop, which was placed by many persons at 2,100,000 bales, and by others somewhat larger. It appears from the following remark in a report per the last steamer, that most persons abroad are still under a misapprehension as to the probable out-turn of the season:

"The receipts of cotton in the United States (says the report) are on the increase, as compared with those of 1850. They amount to 154,000 bales. This increased quantity does not seem to alter the opinion for some time prevalent—namely, that the crop will not exceed 2,200,000 bales. The prices of cotton, however, owing to dull conditions from Manchester for goods, are lower."

Again, at a later date:

The cotton market is in a gloomy state. The increased receipts at ports in the United States, and the large quantities on the way to England and the continent, have caused great anxiety to sell, accompanied by an equally strong determination on the part of manufacturers and dealers not to purchase beyond immediate wants.

The receipts are now so far ahead of last year's as to warrant a belief that the crop will reach 2,350,000 bales, and from the quantities daily arriving, may come up to 2,400,000 bales.

If the crop should be 2,350,000 bales, and our consumption should fall 100,000 bales below that of 1849-'50, we shall be able to send Europe 272,075 bales more than from the preceding crop. There is a probability of its being from 25,000 to 50,000 bales larger than that quantity.

The supplies from India are considerably larger than last year's; and from the increased cultivation in that quarter, and the high prices in Europe, as compared with prices in China, it is probable the receipts from Bombay may be 50,000 to 75,000 bales in excess of those of the previous year. If such should be the case, Europe will receive from 350,000 to 400,000 bales more than in 1850.

If, then, the consumption of 1851 shall not exceed that of 1850, there will be a steady and rapid accumulation of surplus cotton, and consequently a steady and large declination in the value of a staple which has for a long time been maintained at extreme prices by erroneous representations of the state of our crop.

The early anticipations of the crop were as low as 1,700,000 to 1,800,000 bales; and till within a few weeks buyers have been so much under the influence of false representations as to have acted on a belief that the crop would not exceed 2,100,000 to 2,150,000 bales, and that 100,000 bales should be deducted from these figures on account of short weight. A writer in the Daily Advertiser ("W." April 23) has corrected that error by showing that the average weight of the bales for the season will be equal to that of the previous year.

May 5, 1851.

Full in value of cotton in Europe, and reasons assigned why there should be a further decline in its value.

The decline in the price of cotton in England is thus far based on the supposition that the supply from the United States and elsewhere will not transcend that of 1850 more than 50,000 to 100,000 bales. We have yet to learn what further decline will take place when consumers shall have become acquainted with the true state of the case.

In nine years out of ten, it will be found, by reference to the proceedings in the cotton market, that crops are underrated generally from 100,000 to 200,000 bales, and occasionally from 300,000 to 400,000 bales.

One cause of this false estimate on the part of buyers—which has cost the manufacturers many millions and tens of millions of dollars—may have arisen from overlooking the fact, that an article which pays more profit to the cultivator, even at half its present price, than any other great agricultural staple, is liable to be more largely extended than any other commodity.

In the season of 1850 is generally allowed to have been worse than that of 1849; but, from the increased quantity of ground planted, the crop is likely to be 250,000 bales in advance of last year's.

Had the weather for the growth of the crop of 1850 and the gathering been as favorable as usual, the product would have reached 2,700,000 bales, instead of 2,350,000, the quantity now anticipated. Seven years ago the crop was 2,394,500 bales; since which there has been an immense addition to the productive ability of the cotton regions—sufficient, it is conceived, to afford a crop of 3,200,000 bales in the most favorable season, or 2,900,000 in an average season.

May 6, 1851.

Advancement in the productive abilities of the cotton growing region.

The progressive movements in the cultivation of cotton are, as in other great branches of industry, affected by variations in the value of that staple. If five cents per pound afford a remunerative rate of profit, there will be a proportionate extension in planting. If that value be doubled, as during the past two seasons, there would, of course, be increased inducements and increased means to enlarge the ratio of cultivation.

crop in this country of 2,096,796 bales, the stock on hand in Europe 31st December, 1850, was within 30,405 bales of the quantity on hand on the 31st December, 1849.

The extension of the supply for the current year, from our increased product, and from increased imports from India, has caused an accumulation of stock, as compared with last year. On the 31st March, the surplus in Europe was 787,594 bales, against 709,710 the same day in 1850. It is probable the close of the year will show a large excess of stock over the quantity on hand on the 31st December, 1850.

Under these circumstances, and with a prospect of from 300,000 to 600,000 or 700,000 bales more than the present season, prices are liable to fall considerably below existing ones. The speculators and gaublers in the article, in this country and in Great Britain, cannot sustain prices much longer. They act to a great extent upon credit, and with a fall of prices their credit contrivances are at an end, and those who have trusted them must share largely in the losses.

H. L.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of \$7000 Worth of Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can Exhibit to their Customers, The Largest and Cheapest Stock In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coat, pants, and vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45-4m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

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