RISE AND PROGRESS OF CUBA.

The island of Cuba, towards which the eyes of Americans are, according to their different views, greedily or anxiously turning, was discovered by Columbus, towards the end of October, 1492. For over a quarter of a century, its value to the Spanish government was but secondary, it being less regarded as a permanent colony, than as a place for military depots near the Coast of Mexico. Thus the greatest diversity exists in the maps of the Island, and an almost incredible lack of correctness is to be found in some which profess to have been as late as sixty years after the discovery of the Island. It retained its original Indian name of Cuba; though, as is shown by old charts, after some competition with Juana, Fernandina, Santiago, Ave Maria, and other loyal or devotional appellations. There is much doubt which was the first settlement made on the Cuban Coast. Baracoa was probably the first establishment and continued to be the capital of the Island until 1522, when the seat of government was transferred to Santiago de Cuba. We are told by Bernal Diaz del Castillo, that, in 1514, the port of Havanna existed, "which had formerly been called Puerto de Carenas, and not Havanna." A discrepancy is notable, in the accounts of historians, concerning the whereabouts at this time of Havana; some locating it on the Southern, and supposing it to have been subsequently transferred to the Northern side of the Island; others asserting that Havana was originally the name of a province, not a town, and that two distinct places, in the same province, have been confounded into one by those who insist on a removal having taken place. Certain it is, that Havanna was originally founded by Don Diego Velasquez de Cuella, who bestowed pains in endowing it with useful establishments, and made it a place of mark as early as 1515. In 1538 it was destroyed by a French vessel of war; but this did not prevent its rising again rapidly from its ashes; for, in 1576, we find the respective monks—friars of the Franciscan and Dominican orders, establishing convents there; and about the same time it was considered worth attacking by the English. The foundations of the first of the numerous fortresses that defend the city, were laid, 1539, in by the Governor of the Island, Hernando de Soto. Its capacious harbor caused it to become, gradually, the most important rendezvous for shipping, between Mexico and Spain. In 1561, the number of its families had increased to 300; those were nearly doubled at the end of the sixteenth century; and towards the middle of the seventeenth, they consisted of ten thousand souls. In 1549, the overnor, Gonzalez Perez de Angular, resolved on making Havana his residence; in 1589, the first Captain-General, Juan de Tejeda, was commanded to take up his abode there; and, in 1633—at which period the city was first walled—the offices of Governor of Havana and Captain-General of the Island were united.

The miserable restrictive policy of the times, condemned Cuba to comparative commercial inactivity. In 1778, the ports of Havana, Santiago de Cuba, la Trinidad and Batabano were first opened to trade with the peninsula; and the same favor was not extended to Matanzas, Nuevitas, and other places, until the last years of the 18th and first years of the 19th century. Notwithstanding Cuba contains millions of acres of fertile cane-growing country, each two acres of the poorest of which can produce a hogshead of sugar, only 12,500 hogsheads were exported yearly, before 1778. From this time, however, its rise in prosperity was rapid; its population nearly doubled in 20 years, from 1778 to 1798, and the revenues of the Island, which had been, in 1762, but 23,040 dollars, had increased, within one year of the first relaxation of colonial restrictions, to 158,624 dollars. In 1809, the ports of Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas and La Trinidad were opened to the world, and, from that time, Cuba has been striding rapidly forwards in wealth and distinction. The revenue yielded by Matanzas alone, in 1818, to the Spanish government, was 249,023 dollars; in 1819, but ten years after the restrictions to commerce had been removed, that Island yielded 4,785,147 dollars in taxes to the Spanish crown, and the exportation of sugar reached the amount of 850,000 quintals! In 1848, the exports of Cuba were estimated at $26,000,000; her imports at $25,000,000; her revenue at $13,000,000; and M. Ramon de la Sagra supposed the amount of property in the Island to be worth $800,000,000, although the portion of it under cultivation is supposed to be not 20 per cent. of the whole extent!

Cuba is divided, for fiscal purposes, into the three intendencies of Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. The Intendant of Havana is General Superintendent of all revenues. Each Intendant is divided among delegated financial administrators, who in turn have their sub-delegates through the interior of the Island. About one-half of the income of the government is derived from exhorbitant duties on foreign goods, the most unreasonable part of which are directed against the United States. According to McCulloch: Cuba derives nine-tenths of her supply of flour from the United States, principally from New Orleans, the duty upon which is

$8,58 per barrel per Spanish ship,
9,59 " per foreign ship."

The population of Cuba has increased in proportion to its growth in commerce and agriculture. In 1817 the inhabitants of the Island were 551,778. In 1853 they had increased to about 1,500,000. Of these 600,000 are white, 600,000 slave black, and about 200,000 free black. By a royal order of 12th March, 1837, free colored people were prohibited from landing in Cuba, on any pretence whatever. Nevertheless the treatment of slaves is usually humane and mild. There are restrictions upon the evils attending slavery which do not exist in the United States. According to old Spanish Colonial law, a slave has the right to buy himself free, and the master cannot only not dispute this right, but the slave who has commenced paying for his liberty by instalments, may work where he pleases, in order to acquire more rapidly the means to purchase his freedom. A slave has also the right to demand his sale to another master, in case he is displeased with the one he possesses. The rapid increase of the slave population may be in a measure due to the continued importation of slaves from Africa. In some years, since 1815, as many as 30,000 blacks are believed to have been imported into Cuba in a single year. In 1844, 10,000 slaves are said to have been imported, and the number brought in yearly, at present, may average from 2 to 3,000. We do not believe that the Spanish home government are *directly* responsible for the continuance of this infernal traffic in flesh and blood; but there is little doubt that some of the Captains General of the Island have winked at it, and made it a source of personal profit.

Cuba, whatever her ultimate political connection may become, certainly may be considered as destined to eminent prosperity. This cannot be doubted when we reflect that she possesses an area of 32,000 square English miles, is nearly equal in size to Ireland, and of a fertility unequaled by any like amount of territory on earth.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A SET FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS. The steamship Pampero, on her last trip from San Juan, brought up twelve or fifteen slaves, who, together with their master, were on their return from California to Georgia. These slaves were taken out to California by their masters in the spring of 1850, and as soon as practicable after their arrival in San Francisco started for the gold mines where they have ever since labored faithfully, the proceeds of their labor rendering their owner wealthy. When they returned to San Francisco, the owner addressed them, and informed them that they were free, and offered to rig them out in fine style, and give each of them a sufficient sum of money to enable him to start fair in the world for himself. Without a single exception they refused. They had all been looking forward with great glee to a return to the "old plantation," and the "old folks at home," and so back they all came, and by this time, perhaps, they are astonishing the young darkeys who have never left home with the wondrous instances which befel them in the land of gold, and gratifying them with the sight of the monkeys, paroquets, &c., which they picked up on the isthmus of Nicaragua.

The above facts are gathered from gentlemen who came through with the slaves and their owner, and who were perfectly cognizant of the matters stated, and we recommend this simple and truthful narrative to the consideration of the dupes of the Garrisons, Greeleys, Beechers, and Stowes, of the North. As for the deceivers themselves, they have no wish to hear the truth. It would destroy their business, falsehoods being their stock in trade. *N. O. Pic.*

OUR TARIFF TAXES.

The following remarks embodying useful facts, are contained in a note of a recent speech delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Clingman, on the subject of the public expenditures:

"Many persons do not know how much they are taxed on account of the expenditures of the Federal Government. The amount now collected by reason of the tariff, or indirect taxes, is about sixty millions per year. If this sum be divided by two hundred and thirty-four, the number of Congresaional districts, it gives as the share paid by each district, two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars. North Carolina has eight districts and a fraction over. She therefore pays, as a State, of this tax, upwards of two millions annually. There were, however, some ninety thousand votes given at the last State election. It is therefore true, that the share of each voter in the State, upon an average, is twenty-two dollars a piece. This is not an unfair mode of stating the case, because the women and children, in fact, contribute little to the payment of the taxes. Such a county as Rutherford or Wilkes, therefore, pays about $40,000 in each year. The actual loss is, in fact, much more to the people; for this sum of $60,000,000 which the government gets is, in the first place, paid by the importing merchants, and they charge a profit on the duty paid, as well as on the original cost of the goods, when they sell to the wholesale dealer; and he, likewise, puts on a large profit when he sells to the retail merchant; and this retail merchant usually adds not less than fifty per cent. when he sells to the consumer. It is probable, therefore, that the people of the county pay, in truth, twice as much as I have stated, in addition, too, to the very large sum paid by way of protection to the home manufacturer, which, on many classes of articles, exceeds greatly what the Government collects itself.

If this sum seems very large, it must be remembered that from one fourth to one third of all the money paid to merchants, and for articles brought from abroad, is to be charged to this tariff system. Many men pay hundreds of dollars per year in this way, when their purchases are large, without being aware of the extent to which they are taxed. It is probable that the people of North Carolina pay in this way to the General Government nearly ten times as much as they pay to support their State government.

If this money were collected as direct taxes are, by the sheriff, it would be complained of in many instances, and members of Congress would perhaps be censured when they were found wasting money on their favorites, in cases where it was not called for by public interest, but was wastefully and mischievously spent.

While I am willing to vote all the money that the public service requires, I am opposed to donations and largesses to favorites. My policy has been to reduce, if possible, the expenses of the Government, so that we may diminish the taxes of the people. I wish to reduce the tariff generally if possible; but if this cannot be done, at least to repeal the duty on railroad iron, so as to enable the country to make improvements, and thus put the farmers and all others on a better footing, so that they can pay the taxes with less difficulty. Salt, sugar, probably, and other necessaries, have strong claims to be released from duties. If these subjects were properly understood by the people of the country, they would, in my opinion, compel their members of Congress and Senators to lop off wasteful expenditures, and reduce the taxes.."

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE. The following eloquent and truthful tribute to the message of President Pierce vetoing to the Insane Bill, was uttered by Senator Hunter, of Virginia, immediately after it was read in the Senate:

"*Mr. President*—I cannot permit the present occasion to pass away, without expressing my profound gratification at the course which the President of the United States has pursued in regard to this bill. In my opinion, the thanks of the people are due to him for arresting a measure which, as I am happy to believe, has few parallels in the past history of our legislation, and for interposing himself between the Constitution of the country and a blow, the mischievous effects of which it would have been difficult to over-estimate, or even to measure. Sir, the man who saves and preserves the barrier which the Constitution has interposed between the jurisdiction of the General and the State Governments, renders a service which entitles him to the grateful appreciation of the American people, for he makes good the only conditions upon which the experiments of free government, which we are now trying, can result happily and successfully. Sir, it may be that it is an ideal barrier, an abstraction if you will; but I venture to say that behind its boundaries lie, covered and protected, more of human happiness and human prosperity than were ever defended by ramparts of brick and stone. And sir, he who succeeds in successfully defending and protecting these, the moral defences of a country, is entitled more to the thanks of the people than the mere man of war who holds and maintains its military lines.

It is, in my opinion, the danger of the times, that in our eager pursuit after wealth and all those material objects in which we take so keen an interest, we are prone to forget the moral bases upon which rest our happiness and our security. I must be permitted to say, that in the whole course of my experience in legislative life, I think I have never known a period in which less regard was paid to the limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the powers of this Government. Nor need I go further for an illustration of that proposition than to the very bill which is now under consideration—*a bill which proposes to make the States the agents of the General Government;* which assumes to say upon what conditions they shall execute their own local and municipal powers, and those conditions to be prescribed by this Federal Government—a bill, which is founded, if upon any principle at all, upon the assumption that the right to dispose of the public lands is an unlimited power vested in this Govarnment, or that it is limited only by the positive prohibitions of the Constitution. So far as the public lands are concerned, this Government is supreme, and so far as they can afford the means, it may assume and exercise any power which is not positively prohibited by the Constitution.

But, as I said before, it is not my purpose at present to enter at large upon the consideration of the merits of this measure. I may do so at another time, when the whole question is fairly before us. I have felt, however, that it was due to the President to make my public acknowledgment to him for the manful discharge of duty upon this occasion. I rejoice that we have made an issue upon principle, and that something has been done to awaken the American people to the consideration of the nature of the title and tenure by which they may expect to secure and perpetuate the happiness and the prosperity which they are now enjoying. I am glad that it is an issue of principle, a great moral and political issue, upon which the President and most, if not all, of his friends may be willing and ready to stake themselves before the country."

"BENEFIT THE SOUTH." Several Southern papers, while they rejoice at the passage of the Nebraska Bill, say that they do not see that it will be of any benefit to the South. We hope southern patriots have higher aims and nobler motives, than the mere matter of gain or benefit in the vindication of the Constitution. We are willing to submit and suffer, if need be, by the operations of the Constitution in its integrity—while we will not allow ourselves to gain or lose by its violation. This is not a mere money matter, nor a question of encroachments on the rights of others, but the vindication of our own, which have been trifled with by those who heap upon us the most shameful personal abuse. They may scold and insult us as much as they please in their wordy clamor, but they *shall not* compromise our rights under the Constitution, and put us in the position of asking a political favor, in place of the rights and benefits bequeathed to us by our fathers.

In regard to "benefit to the South"—we presume politicians see no prospect of the election of a particular candidate or the defeat of another by the measure. We suppose not. But the passage of this bill, with the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in the free States, will be of more "benefit to the South," than any or all the acts of Congress passed since we were an independent nation.

Wilmington Commercial, Whig.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.

Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.

We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.

In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.

☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.

W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.

Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictoria Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Scalie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

GLENN'S TRUE VERBENA WATER.—This delightful perfume, prepared by a Chemical process, from the hot house plant, LEMON TRIFOLIA, is confidently recommended to the Ladies in particular, on account of its refreshing and delightful odor. It contains all the fragrance of the plant itself in a concentrated form, and will be found very useful for removing the languor occasioned by crowded rooms, &c. Also, as a delicious perfume for the Handkerchief, and will be found much cheaper than the Extracts, and yet equally good, and a pleasant change for the Eau de Cologne.

Also Glenn's Musk Toilet Water.
" Glenn's Rose Geranium Water.
" Glenn's Citronella Water, all delightful and concentrated perfumes.

For sale in Raleigh, together with an assortment of Glenn's justly celebrated perfumery.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh May 19, 1854. 54—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—MARTIN COUNTY, April Term, 1854. William W. Ward, Adm'r against the heirs at Law of Thomas I. Ward, Pet'n for license to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Napoleon B. Ward is a non-resident of this State; on motion, it is therefore, ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks notifying said Napoleon B. Ward to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Williamston, on the 2nd Monday of July next and plead, answer or demur, or the case will be heard *ex parte* as to him and determined accordingly.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday of April, 1854.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

May 15, 1854. 102$\frac{2}{3}$—w6w.

HOE & CO'S PATENT GROUND SAWS. The subscribers manufacture from the best CAST STEEL, CIRCULAR SAWS, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter. Their saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose; and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or buckled, and produce a great saving in timber.

They also manufacture CAST STEEL MILL, PIT AND CROSS-CUT SAWS, AND BILLET WEBS, of superior quality, all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada. R. HOE & CO.,

May 12, 1854. 29 and 31 Gold-street, N. Y.

☞ Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement. 102$\frac{2}{3}$-w3t.—

ICE CREAM!!—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Raleigh, and the Ladies in particular, that he is now ready to furnish them with ICE CREAM—having opened a large Saloon expressly for the Ladies, and one also for Gentlemen, he hopes, by strict attention and also by giving them something palatable, that he will receive a liberal share of their patronage.

ANTONIO PIZZINI,
3 doors below Messrs. Tucker & Bro.

N. B.—Persons wishing to get ICE CREAM, by the gallon, will please give notice the day before they wish it. A. P.

CREAM WANTED!—PERSONS HAVING FRESH CREAM for sale will please call at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, May 10, 1854. 51—

READ AND PROFIT.—WE HAVE ON HAND rather more in the way of Summer Goods, than we wish and do not believe in keeping Goods beyond their season. We will sell *all Summer Goods at cost* and many others in the same way; to be convinced of what we say, come and see.

EVANS & COOKE.
No. 29, Cheap Place.

Raleigh, June 13, 1854. 60—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

GIFT BOOKS FOR 1854, IN RICH AND ELEgant Bindings.—The Lily of the Valley; The Remember Me; The Gift of Friendship; The Gift of Love; Heroines of Shakespeare; The Floral Keepsake; The Golden Gift; The Leaflets of Memory; The Gems of Beauty, a Literary Gift for 1854, Edited by Miss Emily Percival.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

NOTICE.

TO MILL-OWNERS and THOSE WHO INTEND BUILDING MILLS.—The Subscribers, being desirous of extending their business farther south, respectfully inform those intending to erect Flour Mills, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of materials necessary for such establishments, such as Iron-work, Burr Millstones, Bolting Cloths, &c., &c. Being practical Millwrights, they are fully competent and prepared to execute all orders in their line, and will warrant their work to be executed in the best manner. Address HASKELL & STOCKWELL,

New-Haven, Connecticut.

April 25, 1854. 1019—wtf.

FRESH PICKLES.—A fresh supply of Pickles just received and for sale at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S

ORANGES!—ORANGES!!—10 BOXES FRESH and fine Oranges just received and for sale by

ANTONIO PIZZINI.

May 15, 1854. 52—

FRESH CURRANTS.—JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY of Fresh Currants. Also, Fresh Prunes, Citron, and Figs. The above articles are for sale at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

JUST RECEIVED, A SUPPLY OF FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, which can be relied upon. For sale by

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, June 9 1854. 59—2t

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW ADDING largely to their stock of Medicines and would say to Physicians and others, wishing articles in our line to call and we warrant to give satisfaction both as to price and quality.

June 9 '54. 59—

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—THIS ARTICLE WHICH of late has been so much needed in our community as disinfecting agent, is just to hand warranted fresh and strong. For sale at

HAYWOOD & SCOTT'S.

June 9, '54. 59—

$250 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED TO me that JAMES SHELTON (son of Roderick) and TILMAN LANDERS, both late of the County of Madison, stand charged with the murder of Drury Norton in said County; and that the said James Shelton and the said Tilman Landers have fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the aforesaid James Shelton and Tilman Landers may be apprehended and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* for the arrest and delivery of the said James Shelton to the Sheriff of Madison County and *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for the arrest and delivery of the said Tilman Landers to the sheriff of the same County.

DESCRIPTION:

James Shelton is described to be 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 33 years of age; weighs about 160 pounds. Has sandy colored hair and usually wears dark whiskers; complexion rather fair and face marked by the burning of powder.

Tilman Landers is described to be about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 25 years of age and weighs upwards of 150 pounds; has light red hair, fair complexion, and when spoken to has a down cast look.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this June the 6th, A. D., 1854.

[L. S.]

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor:
SAM'L F. ADAMS, jr., *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, June 13, 1854. 1026—4w.

☞ Asheville News copy four weeks.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—This long established and justly celebrated watering place, having been purchased by the proprietors, will be opened on the 20th of June, under the superintendence of Mr James Gresham and lady, well known to the traveling community for their efficiency and politeness. The whole establishment has been repaired and refitted in a manner to please the most fastidious, and every arrangement made to gratify the taste and contribute to the comfort of all who may visit it. Our Tables and Bar shall at all times and under all circumstances be superior to any heretofore known in the South; for we have made arragements in Petersburg, Norfolk and Baltimore, to be supplied with the luxuries of the season.

Shocco Springs are distant twelve miles south from the Warrenton Depot, where Wilson & Phillips' large and comfortable Omnibusses, with fine Teams, Hacks and Baggage Wagons, will always be in readiness to convey company in two hours.

A superior Band of Music will be constantly in attendance during the season for the entertainment of our guests and a Billiard Table and Bolling Alley for their recreation. The beautiful scenery, agreeable and inviting shades, pure atmosphere and refined society at and around Shocco Springs are proverbial and need no comment. The following is an analysis of the waters made by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore:

Epsom Salts, Sulphate of Magnesia,	and Sulphate of Soda, Carbonate of Potash,
Carbonate of Magnesia,	Hpdrochlorate of Potash,
Muriate of Magnesia,	Sulphate of Potash,
Carbonate of Lime,	Hydrosulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Lime,	Sulphuretted Hydrogen Free in solution,
Carbonate of Soda,	Carbonic Acid.
Hydrosulphate of Soda	

In addition to these waters, whose virtues have been tested for upwards of half a century, the Red Sulphur Springs on the land of Mr. Whitmel H. A. Kearney, heretofore resorted to from Shocco, will through his kind generosity again be opened for the accommodation of our guests. They are within a pleasant ride over a good road and are considered highly efficacious in many diseases.

RATES OF BOARD:

Families per Month,	$25,00
" " week	9,00
" " day,	1,50
Single persons per Month,	30,00
" " " week,	10,00
" " " day,	1,75

Children under ten years and servants half price.

K. P. & JAMES W. ALSTON, *Prop.*

Shocco Springs, N. C., June 8, 1853. 59—tfJ.

BELLAMY'S HOTEL, WARRENTON, N. C.—The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that she has entirely refitted her house from cellar to garrett, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may patronize her in the best style.

She has added twenty rooms to the house, all of which, together with the old ones, (which have all been refitted,) are furnished with new and comfortable furniture, and are pleasant and airy.

The dining saloon is large and pleasant, and her table will at all times be furnished with the best the market will afford, prepared by experienced cooks.

No little attention has been paid to fitting up the stables belonging to the house, which are dry and furnished with best provender and attentive ostlers.

The servants are well trained and trusty, and attentive to the wants of guests.

Her Bar attached to the House will at all times be furnished with the best of refreshments in that line, by an experienced bar-keeper, who will at all times be as ready to serve guests as to suppress everything tending to boisterousness or rowdyism.

With all the advantages for ease and comfort which the proprietor can offer, she feels confident in assuring the travelling public that they will find her establishment equal to any in the country, and such as to entitle her to a liberal share of public patronage.

ANN BELLAMY.

June 13, 1854. 1026—w6w.

SEA BATHING.—CHESAPEAKE HALL, HAMPTON, Va., will be re-opened on Thursday, June 1st and the proprietor, having added a large and commodious House, Ball Room, Bowling Alleys, &c., &c., pledges himself to make every effort to render the stay of visitors pleasant and agreeable.

Its advantages for Bathing or Sea Air, are not surpassed by any other Watering place, and the climate is proverbial for health.

Boats, Fishing Tackle, &c., in readiness for visitors.

Board per day	$2 00
" " week,	12 00
" " 1 month,	35 00
" " 2 "	60 00
" " 3 "	80 00

Children and servants under 12 years of age, half price.

R. G. BANKS.

June 12, 1854. 1026—w4w.

NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO THE LEGAL heirs and representatives of William Garrett, and his wife Jemima Garrett, formerly of Washington County, N. C.; that Mary Garrett, who died in said County in March 1852, in her last Will and Testament, left to them, a legacy of $600, which will be paid over, at any time upon presenting themselves, and legally identifing their relationship.

H. G. SPRUILL, A. F. GARRETT, } Exc'r of Mary Garrett.

Plymouth, N. C., June 13, 1854. 60—5tpd.

Papers in Columbus, Miss., will please copy.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THERE will be exposed at public sale, on the 1st July next, on the premises, (by the heirs) a tract of valuable Land containing FOUR HUNDRED ACRES. Said land belongs to the estate of Augustin Norwood, deceased, and adjoins the lands of Jno. Earp, Sr., Edward Chappell and Gilley Jeffreys. It is located 7 miles north of Raleigh, near the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

On the said Tract, there is a good Dwelling House, and most of the necessary out-houses.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

Wake Co., May 20, 1850. 1023—wtd.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, WAKE FOREST, N. C. WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B. Principal. The next session of this institution will commence the 2d Monday in July. Terms the same as formerly.

W. HEARTSFIELD, *Secretary.*

June 8, 1854. 1026—t15J.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.—J. H. HORNER, Principal, MORTON VENABLE, Assistant. The next session will open the 10th July and close the 1st December.

Board and tuition for the session $65.

Oxford, N. C., June 8, 1854. } w&swt20J.

☞ The Register, Spirit of the Age, and Biblical Recorder copy weekly and semi-weekly until the 20th July and forward accounts.

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. The 14th year, (27th session) of this Institution, will commence on the 2d of July next. A large addition has been made to the building this year. For terms, &c., apply to

GRAVES & WILCOX.

June 8, 1854. 59—tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MR. & MRS. BURWELL, Principals. Maj. Frederick Zerrlaut, Professor of Music, Drawing and Painting, and Modern Languages.

TERMS PER SESSION, (20 WEEKS.)

Board and tuition,	$80,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5,000
Modern Languages, each,	10,00
Drawing and painting,	from $10 to 20

The next session commences on Wednesday the 12th of July.

For further particulars, address Rev. Robert Burwell.

Hillsborough, June 6, 1854. 1026—w6w.

HOTEL IN HILLSBOROUGH FOR SALE. We offer for sale that valuable property in Hillsborough, known as the "UNION HOTEL," near the Court House. The terms made to suit the purchaser. Possession given the first of January next.

N. B: If not sold it will be rented as usual.

LONG, WEBB & CO.,

June 13, 1854. 1026—w6w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C. REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D. RECTOR. The 24th Term of this School will commence on the 6th July 1854, and continue five months. The following term will commence on the 6th January, 1855.

For a circular, containing full details, apply to the Rector.

June 12, 1854. 60—1t.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE FALL SESsion of this school will commence on Monday the 10th of July.

A. C. LINDSEY.

Yanceyville, June 13, 1854. 69—3w.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

A	Jackson, Hardy & Williams
Anderson, Capt. Simon	Jones, Miss Eliza A.
Allen, George 2	Jones, Mrs. Mary C.
Adams, Allen	Jones, Miss Francis
Arnold, Thomas	Justice, Mrs. Mary
Atkins, Samuel	Joyner, James 2
Ashe, Ruffin	Jones, W. P.
Adams, J. Q.	Jordon W. B.
B	Johnson Moses A.
Briggs, Mrs. E. E.	Jones, Jesse S.
Brown, H. W.	Jeffreys, Mrs. Amelia M.
Barbee, Mordicai Braswell	Jordon, Jas. B.
Beavers, D.	L
Banks, W. G.	Lyon, Wm.
Bagwell &. Poole,	Levy, Henry W.
Bunn, Ja. P.	Lyma, W. M.
Banks, Mrs. Susan	Lamb, Wm.
Blake, Reddick	Lyon, Z. J.
Burns, Miss Sarah D.	Long, Harvy T.
Banks, Dr. J. L.	Laws, W. H.
Barbee, W. B.	M
Barham, J. Q.	Mitchell, John
Bryan, Jos. J.	Mendenhall, C. P.
Burt & Richardson	Mount Pleasant Lodge 2
Bryan, Dr. Jas. P.	Manteo Lodge
Belvin G. H.	Morler, Quincy
Browning, S. R.	Murphy, W. G.
Bashford, Wm.	Miaj, G. W.
Barbee, Wm.	Morrow, John H.
Burnes, Isaac	Mercum, J. C.
Bashford, Thomas	Mitchell, S. W.
C	McCullers, Mrs. S.
Cooke, J. H. 2	McCullers, W. H.
Cope, Josiah	McCornnell, W. J.
Coffin, Stephen	Montague, Miss Helen
Collier, N. W.	Morkam, Henry
Carrington, Wm.	Mitchell, Alsey
Crocker, Mrs. H. R.	Mitchell & Putney
Crosby, Benjamin	N
Crump, Miss Patta M.	Norwood, J. H.
Cheek, J. M.	Nichols, Miss Berthia
Chive, Eliza	Nicholson, F. P.
Crump, Jno. L.	Norvell, K. A.
Calluway, Miss Mary Ann	P
D	Partridge, Miss Nancy E.
Drake, Archibald	Poole, J. H.
Dodd, Mrs. Mary J.	Powell, Lloyd
Daughty, William	Parves, Jno. W. 2
Devil, Mack	Parker, H. H.
Dever, Hugh L.	Pearson, Miss Sophia C.
Dickins, C.	Patterson, W. C. 2
Dunn, Wm. A.	R
Dudley, David C.	Riley, William
Daniels, James	Rand, Miss Herselia
Davis, Morgan	Ritter, Mrs.
Dunn, Miss Virginia	Robeson, Washington
E	Rothrock, Geo. F.
Edwards, Mrs. Henrietta	Reed, Martha
F	Roudolph, Wm.
Fort, Miss. A. W. 2	Rambeat, Elizabeth
Frink, Jno. W.	Rand, Lucius
Frost, Miss Sarah R. 2	S
Fowell, Martha	Stubbin, W. C. 2
Freeman, W. H.	Stone, M. P. 2
Ferrell, J. J.	Sawyer, A. T.
Frost, Miss Rebecca	Smith, Henry
Ford, John J.	Swain, B.
Farrell, B. N. J.	Strother, F. K.
Fuller, Miss Caroline	Smith, Miss Samantha A.
Folks, Mrs. Riley	Schwaary, H.
Fuller, Willie J.	Shaw, Joseph or heirs
Feuskson, W.	Smith, Clary
G	Sauls, Miss Sarah
Gallagher, Hugh	T
Golley, W. H.	Thomas, W. H.
Griffith, Geo. R.	Teller, J. R. L.
Griffin, Wm.	Thompson, Jno. D. 2
Green, Miss Sidney E.	Thompson, Miss Neile
Gouge, Miss Ann	Talott & Bro.
Gill, Terrill	Tucker C.
Griffin, Miss E. A.	U
Gaylord, E. S.	Utley, Miss Elizabeth
H	W
Hager, A. D.	Woodward, Miss Maria T.
Harrison, Miss I. C.	Wilkins, Wm.
Hatch, Miss Sallie	Woodley, Miss Harriet
Harrison, William	Weaver, Elvira
Hart, Miss Margaret A.	Williams, Jane
Hinton, Miss Angerona	White, Miss Martha T.
Hart, Misses.	Williams, W. B.
Hamilton, Esther	Weathers, Miss Lucinda
Horton, A. V.	Woodall, Seth 2
Hollowoy, A. M.	Wilson, James
Hodge, Miss Louisa	Watts, A. A.
Hovell, B. N.	Watson, Jno. M.
Hart, Miss Sarah	Weathers, K. R.
Hicks, Mrs. Sarah	Weatherspoon, Sidney
House, Elizabeth Ann	Walker, Jas. N.
Hinton, Miss A. W.	Williams, Willis
Holt, Jacob	Williams, Orren
Horton, H. H.	Williams, Mark M.
Hill, Benjamin	Wales, Wm.
Harriss, Jno. H.	Winston, Fancis N.
Hill, Andrew J. 2	Weather