From the Raleigh Standard.

THE CURRENCY.

We publish below, for the information of our readers, chapter 36, on currency, from the new Revised Code, as follows:

"1. The currency of this State, and all records, fee bills of officers, official accounts, accounts for moneys collected by officers, accounts required to be returned to court, and all other proceedings and papers of a public nature shall be kept in dollars and cents.

2. If any bank shall issue any bill, note, check or draft, redeemable or payable in any other manner than by payment in specie, the same shall be deemed to be due and demandable in specie at the place where it was issued; and on demand and refusal to pay the same, the money therein expressed shall draw interest, till paid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

3. No bank, unless plainly and expressly allowed by its charter, shall make or issue any note, bill, check, draft, order acknowledgment of indebtedness, or certificate of deposit, for a less sum than three dollars, on pain of being deemed to have violated its charter; and, moreover, of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars.

4. No corporation whatever, which is allowed to receive money on deposit, shall make, issue, or deliver any certificate, or acknowledgment of deposit for a less sum than three dollars nor shall make, issue, or deliver any such certificate or acknowledgment of indebtedness for any sum whatever, with the intent that the same shall be circulated as money, on pain of being deemed in either case to have violated its charter; and, moreover, of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars.

5. No person or corporation, unless the same be expressly allowed by law, shall issue any bill, due bill, order, ticket, certificate of deposit, promissory note, or obligation, or any other kind of security, whatever may be its form or name, with the intent that the same shall circulate or pass as the representative of, or as a substitute for, money, on pain of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars; and if the party offending be a coporation, of also being deemed to have violated its charter. And every person offending against this section or aiding or assisting therein, shall likewise be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

6. No person or corporation shall pass or receive, as the representative of, or as the substitute for, money, any such bill, check, certificate, promissory note, or other security of the kind mentioned in this chapter, whether the same were issued within or without the State. And any person or corporation, and the officers and agents of such corporation aiding therein, who shall offend against this section, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay five dollars, and shall, moreover, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

7. The public treasurer is hereby directed not to receive in payment of public taxes, the notes of any bank in the State that issues bills of a denomination less than three dollars.

The old Revised Code, chapter 11, entitled "Bank Notes," contained the following:

"1. That it shall not be lawful for any person to pass, circulate or receive in payment, within this State, any bank-note, bill or promissory note for the payment of money, issued by any state or sovereignty, or by any body politic or corporate, not authorized to issue the same in and by any of the laws and statutes of this State, under the denomination of five dollars.

2. Any person offending against any of the provisions of the preceding section shall forfeit the nominal amount of such bank note, bill or promissory note with costs of suit, to be recovered in the name and for the use of any person who shall sue for the same, and prosecute such suit to judgment in any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof."

The provisions on currency, chapter 36, as reported by the Commissioners, Messrs. Biggs and Moore, and printed for the use of members of the Legislature, are as follows:

"1. The currency of the U. States shall be the lawful currency of this State, and all records, fee bills of officers, official accounts, accounts for moneys collected by officers, accounts required to be returned to court, and all other proceedings and papers of a public nature shall be kept in dollars and cents.

2. All persons are hereby forbidden to pass, circulate, or receive in payment, within the State, any bank note, bank check, bill, or promissory note for the payment of money, under the denomination of five dollars, issued by any state or sovereignty, or by any body politic or corporation created without or within this State, unless the issuing thereof shall have been expressly authorized by this State, under the penalty of forfeiting for each offence to any one who will sue for the same the sum of two dollars.

3. If any bank, corporation or company, which may be allowed to issue promissory notes commonly called bank notes, orders, drafts or checks, shall issue any such note, order, draft or check, especially payable otherwise than in specie, such bank, corporation or company shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay to any person, who will sue for the same, one hundred dollars, and every person who shall aid and assist in the issuing thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

It will thus be seen, that under the old Revised Code it was not lawful to pass any Bank note of a denomination less than five dollars, unless issued by authority of this State; and that persons offending were liable to forfeit the amount of the note and costs. This was intended to apply to the Bank notes of other States; but it is well known that the law was generally and habitually disregarded.

We have examined the original of chapter 36, of the new Revised Code, in the Secretary of State's office, as passed and signed by the Speakers. The reader will perceive in what particulars and to what extent this chapter differs from the chapter as reported to the Legislature by the Commissioners. It will be observed, however, that section 2d of the chapter as reported by the Commissioners, merely forbids the circulation of Bank notes of a denomination less than five dollars, under the penalty of forfeiting for each offence the sum of two dollars; but this section goes further than the old Revised Code, in that it prohibits, under the penalty above stated, the issuing of such bills under five dollars by any body politic or corporation created without or within this State, unless the issuing shall have been expressly authorized by this State. This, we presume, was intended to apply to the Bank of Fayetteville, to the Bank at Elizabeth City, and to the Greensborough Company. The 3d section of the same chapter, it will be seen, thus reported to the Legislature, forbids Banks, corporations, &c., from issuing notes payable otherwise than in specie; and Banks and corporations offending, were rendered liable to forfeit one hundred dollars for every such offence; and every person aiding and assisting in thus issuing, were to be held guilty of a misdemeanor. The chapter, as it passed, and as we now find it in the Revised Code, is a substitute for the chapter reported by the Commissioners; and the presumption would seem to be that it is either the work of the Committee of the two Houses on the Revised Code, or at least the result of the suggestions of that Committee to the Commissioners, Messrs Biggs and Moore. No doubt the Commissioners concurred with the Committee as to the chapter as it now stands; what we mean to say is, that the Commissioners, in their report on this subject, did not go as far as the Legislature has gone; and that the presumption is that the Committee of the two Houses suggested and advised amendments and additions to the chapter as originally reported and printed for the use of members. This Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Biggs, Graham, Eaton, Ashe, Haughton, and Fisher, on the part of the Senate; and Shepherd, Dargan, Dortch, and Amis on the part of the House.

The 6th section of chapter 36, new Revised Code, seems to be most generally complained of. An intelligent member of the last Legislature, writing us on the subject, refers to the chapter as printed and laid on the desks of members; and to the fact that this chapter did not make it a misdemeanor in persons to pass or receive bills under three dollars.—He is opposed to small bills, but not prepared to go in this respect beyond the old Revised Code, or beyond the provisions of the chapter as reported by the Commissioners.

We learn that attempts are being made, in certain localities, to manufacture capital out of this act. It is charged that a Democratic Legislature is responsible for it. This is equally unjust and absurd. It is a State measure, on a most important subject—the currency; it was no doubt the result of much reflection; there was no party feeling in or about it. One of the Commissioners is a Democrat, and the other a Whig; and the Committee of the two Houses consisted of five Democrats and five Whigs. If some of the provisions of the act be justly obnoxious to protest and complaint—and we do not say they are—it must be remembered that gentlemen of all parties in the Assembly were equally interested in it; and no one will say that if a Whig had objected to these provisions, that objection would have been disregarded on account of his politics. To say that, would be to utter silly suspicions and nonsense. We trust we shall hear no more of such charges.

We do not believe that the circulation of small bills will be to any considerable extent checked by this law. The Fayetteville Bank, which is not expressly forbidden by its charter to issue bills under three dollars, still issues under that denomination, as heretofore; and besides, we observe still in circulation one and two dollar notes on the Bank of South Carolina. We do not know, but we presume that the question of the right of the Bank of Fayetteville thus to issue, is a question, not for the Legislature to decide, but for the Supreme Court.

Reforms of this sort, however desirable, cannot be effected at once. Besides, much is due to public convenience in this respect. The people have become accustomed to the use of these notes; they find them portable and convenient; and if entirely banished, it is not certain that specie would at once and fully fill their places.

Foreign News.

The steamer America arrived at Boston on the 18th inst., with news from Liverpool.

The Russian Circular.—Lord Nord publishes an analysis of Count Nesselrode's circular. The circular owns that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French, at a public solemnity, in favor of a prompt and durable peace, was at the same time, and still is, the dearest wish of the Emperor Alexander.—Referring to the Vienna Conference, the circular casts upon the allies the blame of having rendered abortive all negotiations for peace. So long as his enemies resolved to substitute force for the spirit of justice and conciliation, the Czar was obliged to remain silent; but as soon as he heard that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations of peace on the basis of the four points, he did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those pacific dispositions, and to seek frankly a possible solution for the third point. The Russian propositions are already known. The circular concludes by saying that Russia calmly and confidently awaits the decision of her enemies. When Austria and the Western Powers agreed on the conditions to be sent, they were to communicate to the other powers what those terms were. Until these terms should have reached their destination, secrecy was to be kept.

The Council of War at Paris.—London, Jan. 5th.—The Post says: "In the course of a few days a general council of war is to be held at Paris, at which England will be represented by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Richard Atrey and Sir Harry Jones, together with Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and Dundas. The object of this council is to collect, to interchange and to consider all possible information with respect to the war; but it will not be in the province of the council to plan campaigns or to decide in the beginning of January what is to be done in April. The council having deliberated fully on the important objects which suggest themselves, will communicate the result of their labors to their respective governments, who will discuss the questions which may be raised, and having decided, they will give the necessary orders to secure the objects they may have in contemplation."

The Czar has issued a decree conferring on peasants the right to possess landed property in Poland. Personal serfdom is to be repealed by annual payment. Three years are allowed for the execution of the decree.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The arrival of the Indian mail brings interesting intelligence. A battle occurred Nov. 7th, in Oude, between the fanatic insurgents and the British troops, under Captain Barlow, the latter assisting the troops of the King of Oude. Five hundred dead were left on the field and the insurgents dispersed, but the country is yet unsettled. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Santal district. The Santal insurrection is not suppressed, but is no longer dangerous. An expedition up the Persian Gulf to compel Persia to give up her conquest is talked of.

The number of hogs that passed through this place for the Southern markets, the past season, was 37,770—quite a falling off from the usual number. The number of Horses and Mules was 2215.

As the transit of stock through this and some of the adjoining counties in the past few years furnished a home market for a goodly portion of the surplus of grain, the demand having been small since the ingathering of the last crop, superadded to the fact, that an unusually large crop was produced, there is quite a surplus left on hand at this time, seeking, but not finding, a market. Oh, for a Railroad!—*Asheville Spectator.*

CHOLERA RAVAGES.—Advice from Porto Rico to the 20th have been received. The cholera was raging on the north side of the Island. In one village of about 1,000 inhabitants, 500 had died in 42 hours.

The Responsibility once more fixed upon the anti-Nebraska majority of the House.

The interesting debate of yesterday in the House of Representatives should be spread before the people of the whole country. The responsibility for the continued disorganization of the House was fastened upon the republican or anti-Nebraska majority in a manner so conclusive as to have compelled the opposition to a variety of expedients to ward off the arguments of the democrats. It was not only established that the anti-Nebraska majority could have elected Mr Campbell, of Ohio, or any other anti-Nebraska man, save and except Mr Banks, on Wednesday last, but that on most of the other ballots Mr Banks himself could have been elected had the anti-Nebraska vote been united upon him. This vote is the majority of the House, and the democrats the minority. The latter cannot elect themselves, nor induce the know-nothings to vote for their candidate, nor vote themselves for the candidate of the know-nothings; and if either of the two last objects could be accomplished, it is clear that the anti-Nebraska majority would still prevent an election.—The only party in the House in the majority, and as a majority united upon a principle, is that of the anti-Nebraska members. The rest are divided by an impassable chasm. The democracy are opposed alike to the republicans and to the know-nothings; and in turn, these two parties oppose the democracy. The latter cannot unite with either wing of the opposition without dishonor; nor will the know-nothings act with the democrats unless they are permitted to decide the conflict to date. There is, then, but one party left to decide the conflict—and that is the majority, or the anti-Nebraska vote; and upon this the responsibility of the organization is irremovably fixed.—*Washington Union.*

Know-Nothingism in Congress.

The following extract from a recent debate in the House of Representatives, exhibits the ricketty character of the "American" platform upon the religious test:

Mr EUSTIS of Louisiana rose for the purpose of making a personal explanation. He had voted for Mr Fuller because that gentleman was presented to him as a most acceptable candidate—as an honorable conservative gentleman and he should vote for him as long as he permitted his name to be used before the House. He then proceeded to state, in a few words what is the position of the American party in Louisiana. They hold that religious faith is a question between every individual and his God and consider that any attempt to abridge or circumscribe religious freedom is unworthy our great country, and must be repudiated. In this spirit Louisiana repudiates the eighth section of this Philadelphia platform, placing itself on the broad basis of civil and religious liberty. It would be remembered that Mr Flournoy, the American candidate for the Governorship of Virginia, avowed in a letter that he would never vote for a Roman Catholic for office. Thank God! he was defeated. There was enough in that letter to defeat ten thousand candidates for office.—He expressed the hope that every man who holds such odious doctrines will meet with as deep a political grave as Mr Flournoy. He would prefer that his right arm should wither rather than be connected with any party whose direct purpose is to persecute American Catholics in this country. It made him blush when he saw Protestant clergymen dragging their robes in the mire of party politics. The Legislatures are full of gentlemen in black coats and white cravats; this Congress is full of them; but he asked, show me a Catholic Priest or accredited agent of the Bishop of Rome in this hall! The poor old man, he has to be protected himself by French bayonets, as they would protect a prisoner.

Mr SMITH, of Alabama, replied to Mr Eustis. He thanked God that no Catholic priest nor accredited agent of the Church of Rome was here, and hoped that if the country should survive a thousand years, there never will be one here. The gentleman ought to remember that if there are no Catholic priests here, that fraternity, in their assemblies, have, from the first, arrayed themselves on the side of power and against liberty. He denounced Roman Catholics because spiritually, temporally, and politically, they owed their allegiance to the Pope of Rome, above the Constitution.

Mr TAYLOR, of Louisiana, briefly replied to Mr Smith, showing that, during the French Revolution, the Catholic priests joined the third estate (the people) against the nobles and the clergy, and gave motion and power to the popular element which achieved freedom in France.

Mr PERCY WALKER, of Alabama, acquiesced in the opinions expressed by Mr Eustis; and he anounced to the House and the country that he took issue, openly and directly, with his honorable colleague, (Mr Smith, of Alabama) He had yet to see the first native American Catholic who acknowledged his obligations to any other power to be paramount to the great organic law of the land.

ANOTHER DREADFUL SHIPWRECK—*Thirty-five Lives lost.*—We learn from the New York Express that the packet-ship St. Denis, which sailed from New York for Havre on the 1st inst., foundered at sea on the 5th. The captain, second mate, part of the passengers and crew, went down with the ship. The first mate and remainder of the crew, who had left the ship in the long-boat, were picked up by a foreign vessel. The Express says:

"The St. Denis was a two-decked ship, over twelve years old, and was very handsomely fitted up, being planned internally like our first-class steamships. She was provided throughout with over twenty-five India-rubber beds, designed to be used as life-preservers in case of accident, each capable of sustaining three persons in the water. But the cabin (those rescued state) filled so soon that it was impossible to get at them.

"The last that was seen of the captain—who all concur in saying refused to leave his ship, though begged so to do by all—he was standing on deck winding up his watch when she went down, but ten minutes after the boat left.

"Captain Follansbee had commanded the St. Denis for nearly twelve years, and had the reputation of a first-class and fearless seaman among the sailors.

"Many of her crew, in the superstition common to seamen, attribute the disaster to her having sailed on a Friday.

"The rescued seamen were in the boat twenty-nine hours, with but one barrel of sea biscuit, soaked with salt water.

"They had not one drop of fresh water, and their sufferings in consequence were intolerable.

The Rev H. B. Ferguson, of Nashville, Tennessee, reports that he has a daughter of fourteen, a medium, who by stiring a spoon in an empty tea-cup, produce medicines that cure a variety of obstinate diseases. He names some dozen witnesses to the fact. The medicines are supposed to be eliminated from the elements of the atmosphere, by an eminent deceased chemist. Rev. Mr Ferguson evidently believes all this, and even more, which he keeps back on account of the amazing incredulity of his fellow-men.

The Indian War in Oregon Territory.

The commissioner of Indian Affairs has received more recent information from Superintendent Palmer in relation to the continued hostilities of the Indians, dated Dayton, Oregon Territory, November 12, 1855. We make the following extracts:

"Intense excitement prevades the white population of the entire country, and in the districts most remote, the people have congregated in block-houses and forts which they have erected for their protection. Messengers are seen hurrying from settlement to settlement, alarming reports are every-where current, and in the popular phrensy the peaceful as well as the hostile bands of Indians are menaced with extermination. The demonstrations already made in Jackson county and in the Umpqua valley arouse the fears of the Indians in this part of the Territory that these threats may be carried into execution.

"However, the collection of the Indians at suitable points, and the appointment of discreet persons to watch over them, has tended very much to quiet their apprehensions; but should the present campaign in Washington Territory and in Middle Oregon prove unsuccessful, it will be well-nigh impossible to save the Indians of this valley from the fury of the inhabitants. Their guilt or innocence will not be the subject of inquiry; the fact that they are Indians will be deemed deserving of death. They will be slain not for what they have done, but for what they may do, if so disposed.

"It is useless now to speculate upon the causes which have produced this state of affairs. The war is upon us, and whatever its origin, when defenceless women and children are murdered, and the property of our citizens destroyed by the ruthless savage, no one can hesitate as to the course to be pursued towards those who have assumed the attitude of enemies.

"The bands now encamped at Fort Lane, numbering 334 persons, who, immediately on the commencement of hostilities, placed themselves under the protection of the garrison, are in imminent danger of meeting the fate so boldly and recklessly threatened—that of annihilation; and unless they are immediately removed, the scheme will undoubtedly be carried into effect. These bands comprise the original Rogue River Indians, and a part of those treated with on the 18th of November, 1854, and from their general good conduct merit a better fate

"The Umpqua Indians are but little more secure; one village having been attacked by a body of lawless banditti, who put to death men women and children."

From the above, it will be seen that a portion of the white population, by their lawless deeds, have contributed not a little to incite the Indians to commit outrages upon the defenceless white population of these Territories. It is needless to add that the Indian agents and government officers stationed among these tribes have done all in their power to prevent the commission of these deeds of violence, and to save the friendly Indians from the fury of the settlers. The superintendent's letter closes with the following paragraph:

"The agents in the Indian department are almost powerless to do good. With a military command of two hundred men to protect the encampments, the friendly Indians might be collected and kept out of the fight; but otherwise it is greatly to be feared that they will all unite in hostilities against us. Almost every day brings intelligence of the desertion of bands heretofore friendly, and the commission of some horrible outrage on our citizens. We need a strong and well-disciplined military force in the country—first, to chastise and bring the Indians into subjection, and afterwards to aid in ridding the country of lawless vagabonds who have provoked this state of affairs."

ACCIDENT ON WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD.—On last Friday night, while Mr Wm. Gay, section Master on the above road, near Rocky Mount, was passing over the road on his hand car, with two negro laborers, an unexpected locomotive, which had been despatched from Goldsboro' to Weldon for the mail train was discovered approaching very near; the negroes jumped off, leaving Mr G. alone on the hand car, when he was knocked off by the locomotive, and, we regret to learn, killed instantly, his skull having been broken. Mr Gay was very much respected by those who knew him.—*Wil. Journal.*

AN INCIDENT THAT BEARS ITS OWN COMMENT.—Isaac, a body servant of Gen. Quitman, arrived home a few days since. Shortly after the Gen. reached Washington City, Isaac expressed a great desire to return home to Mississippi. Upon being pressed for his reasons for so sudden a wish, he told his master that he had been repeatedly beset by two white men from Boston who urged him to except their aid to run from his master. He stated that he was afraid that he would be kidnapped into freedom as he believed the two men were capable of any atrocity. The general gave Isaac a pass with which he safely reached home, to his infinite satisfaction.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

UNFORTUNATE OCCURENCE.—We learn that a few days ago, a Mr Horn, and a Mr Green of this county, were making preparation at the house of Green for a deer-drive, when Mrs Green was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of Horn's gun. He had placed the muzzle of his gun against the house, for the purpose of tightening the cap on the tube, when it suddenly fired.

Some three or four children were seriously wounded by the same discharge, but we learn that they are recovering.

This again demonstrates the importance of caution by persons handling fire-arms.—*Shelby N. C. Times.*

REASONS FOR WEARING A MOUSTACHE.—We have been able to draw up a table of the different reasons for wearing a moustache. We have questioned not less than one thousand persons so adorned, and their answers have helped us to the following result:

To avoid shaving, 69; to avoid catching cold 32; to hide their teeth, 5; to take away from a prominent nose 5; to avoid being taken as an Englishman abroad, 7; because they are in army 6; because they have been in the army, 221; because Prince Albert does it, 2; because it is artistic, 29; because you are a singer, 8; because you travel a deal, 17; because you have lived long on the continent 3; because the wife likes it, 8; because you have weak lungs, 5; because it acts as a respirator, 29; because it is healthy, 17; because the young ladies admire it, 471; because it is considered "the thing," 10; because he chooses, 1.

It will be seen from the above that not one person confesses to "vanity" being the motive. The majority of persons wear a moustache because they imagine in their conceit that it becomes them, but how rarely you meet with a person who has the courage to admit it.—*Punch.*

We learn that Whitefoord Smith, D. D., has accepted the appointment to the chair of English Literature in Wofford College, at Spartanburg, S. C.

For the Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW PLANK ROAD MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road was held in Clinton on Saturday, the 19th inst. Dr. Elias F. Shaw was called to the chair and Dr. James A Bizzell and Josiah Johnson were requested to act as Secretaries. The roll being called, it was ascertained that a majority of the shares were represented in the meeting, therefore,

On motion, the President of the Company, Dr. William McKoy, presented the annual report of his term, which report was read and received.

Patrick Murphy, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, then made his report. On motion, said reports were accepted and ordered to be filed.

On motion, an auditing committee, consisting of Dr. Thomas Bunting, Dr. James A. Bizzell and Benjamin Hargrove, was appointed to examine the books and vouchers of the Secretary and Treasurer.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year was then held, and the following gentlemen were elected, viz: Dr. Thomas Bunting, William A. Faison, Benj. Hargrove, David G. Morisey, Patrick Murphy, John R. Beaman and Isaac Boykin.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. F. SHAW, Chairman.

JAMES A. BIZZELL, } Secretaries.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, }

☞ Hon. Jeff Davis, Sec'y of War, has been nominated for U. S. Senator by the democratic members of the Mississippi Legislature.

☞ At an election for Intendent and Commissioners of Raleigh, held on the 21st instant, the following gentlemen were elected: Mayor, Wm. Dallas Haywood; Commissioners, Alex. Adams, E Smith, C B Root, R H Battle, G W Haywood, H D Turner, A M Gorman.

The Law of Libel.

A libel suit has just terminated in Philadelphia, and terminated in a manner which cannot be otherwise than highly satisfactory to newspaper publishers throughout the country. In this suit, a Mr Donnelly was the plaintiff, and the Philadelphia Ledger the defendant. The jury assessed the damages to Mr. D.'s character, from the publication of the alleged libel, at *one dollar.* We allude to the case solely with the view of bringing prominently before the public the principles laid down in the judge's charge to the jury. His honor said:

"The plaintiff is charged with having driven his wife with violence from his house, while she was in an advanced state of pregnancy, and without even the poor excuse which might arise from intoxication. The only real question under these circumstances is, not whether this charge, unexplained and unjustified, is a libel, but whether there is enough to explain and justify it. One thing which meets us at the threshold of this inquiry is the position of the defendants as editors of a newspaper. One rule, which may be stated without fear of contradiction, is, that the editor of a public journal may tell the truth in all cases without fear of the consequences, and that, while he does so, he cannot be made answerable in a civil proceeding, nor, indeed, anywhere, unless on the ground of malice, or a wanton interference with the comfort and happiness of others.

"An assertion that another has made a statement is true, if he has made it; and yet, if that statement be false and libellous, the truth will not protect those who repeat it. This holds good of the editor of a newspaper, as well as of all other persons, for the law will look to the substance, which is untrue, and not merely to the form, and will consider the original wrong as aggravated and repeated by him who give it currency. Hence a newspaper cannot justify the repetition of a misstatement, on the ground that it was derived from another person, whose name is or is not mentioned, however true it may be that he actually made it."

The China Tree.

Messrs Editors: Our time of planting is one month earlier in the spring and one month later in the fall, than in your latitude, which has caused me to lose my seed by following your direction, and not making the proper allowance for the difference in latitude. I wish to call your attention to the value of the China tree. Few persons know its value. It is generally known, that it makes excellent furniture, and is susceptible of a fine polish. Its durability is not known generally. Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, several years since, informed me that he found a post, of the China tree, in one of the oldest settlements in Louisiana, and found from tracing back its history, that it had been in the ground some seventy years, and it was then only partially decayed. I have seen a fence made of poles three and four inches in diameter of that tree, fifteen years after it was made, and it had very little appearance of decay other than the washing by the rains. I discovered that the insects would not harbor in the tree, and neither ants nor any worms appeared fond of the wood. I concluded, from this fact, that the sea worm would not destroy it. I got a friend who lived on our sea-coast to try it. He put a post-oak, a cedar post, and a China post, into the bay at the same time. When the post-oak and the cedar posts were entirely destroyed by the worms, the China post was untouched even by barnacles. He then hewed out a piece of plank and put in the bottom of his schooner. When he overhauled the vessel and found other kinds destroyed by the worms, that piece of China plank was untouched by them.

In the South, the China tree grows rapidly; and if planted close together, will grow straight a length sufficient for two railroad ties. I have no doubt but ties nine inches in diameter, made of the China tree, would last a century. The wood is solid and close, and will hold the nails better than any other wood. By planting them on each side of the railroad, in the South, they will make a fine shade, a beautiful appearance, and by the time the ties, of which the road is first made, shall have rotted, their place can be supplied by them, and if care is taken in the cutting, they will immediately spring up from the stump, and be ready to supply any other road or to make fences or wharves.

Every one who has paid the least attention to the growth of the China tree, knows how rapid it grows, and what an immense number can be grown on a small quantity of bottom land. If attention was directed to the growing of this tree, wharves might be made, at the same cost they are now made with ordinary timber, that would last ten times as long. So durable is this wood that the small limbs used for sticking peas, and are half pith, will last for that purpose three years.

Respectfully, T. B. J. HADLEY.
Houston, Texas 1855.

Rio and Java Coffee, for Sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 10. 71-tf

AMERICANS MUST RULE AMERICA!—If one not acquainted with the tricks and falsifications of the know-nothings should hear their war-cry of "*Americans must rule America,*" he would have strange feelings. Let us examine into this empty brag, and so expose a new inconsistency of the know-nothings. Congress, in virtue of our constitution, has the right of legislating, and he who legislates "rules!" The Senate consists of 62 members, the House of Representatives of 234. All of these are natives of this country; not a single one is of foreign birth; yet the know-nothing cry is, "Americans must rule America!" Instead of the foreign-born citizens of our country exerting a political power equal to their *specific* power, they are, in this respect, not represented in our national legislature at all Our total population amounts, at present, to about 27,000,000, of which nearly 5,000,000 (exclusive of their children born in this country) are foreign-born. If these five millions should be represented in Congress on an equal footing with the native-born, of the 62 senators *fourteen*, and of the 234 members of the House *fifty-three*, should be foreign-born. Yet the know-nothings, in spite of all these facts, persist in proclaiming their hypocritical doctrine, "Americans must rule America!"—*Was. Union.*

New Orleans, Jan. 12.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—By the arrival of the steamer Texas, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 8th inst., we have further intelligence from the city of Mexico. Political affairs were in the same confused condition.

Heavy northers have swept over the Gulf lately doing much damage.

A CARD.

J. R. McDONALD announces himself as a Candidate for District Constable, and, if elected, promises to comply with the law, and discharge the duties of said office to the best of his ability.
January 5, 1856. te

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN J. PHILIPS a candidate for re-election to the office of District Constable for the Fayetteville District. Election on the 7th of February next.
Jan. 19, 1856. te

☞ We are requested to announce WM. H. MASSEY as a candidate for Constable for the Town District.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM R. LOVE as a candidate for Constable for the Town District. te

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has moved his STOCK OF GOODS to the Store recently occupied by John Rollins, Esq., foot of Haymount, nearly opposite Mr Geo. McNeill's, where he will constantly keep on hand a variety of

DRY GOODS,

And a General Stock of GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for country produce. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine my Stock before buying elsewhere, as I am determined to offer them bargains. WM. BOW.
January 19, 1856. 81-4t

FOR HIRE.

Until the 1st January 1857, a NEGRO GIRL, aged 20 years—a good house servant and nurse. Apply at this Office.
Jan. 19, 1856.

$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscribers some time last summer, a negro man named MOSES, about 45 or 50 years old, dark complected, and weighs about 160 pounds. He is supposed to be lurking about in the county of Chatham. A reward of $25 will be given for his delivery to the undersigned, or his confinement in any jail so that we can get him again. Also, a reward of $25 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring or employing said negro
J. & N. A. CAMERON.
January 19, 1856 81-4t

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MR. R. L. TROY will continue his School on Haymount, on the subscription plan. Rates of Tuition, for those in the District, $4 per quarter; out of the District, $5. COMMITTEE.
Jan'y 19th 3t

NERVOUS DISEASES CONTROLLED AND CONQUERED.

Of all the various ills that detract from the enjoyment of human life, most of them may be traced to a disordered condition of the nervous system. The horrors of Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, arise in most cases from this cause.—Our readers may remember, on several occasions before, we have alluded to the wonderful cures, or modifications of Fits, made by the Vegetable Extract Epileptic Pills, invented and prepared by Dr. Seth S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. We feel fully satisfied that these Pills have cured some of the most stubborn cases of Epilepsy, as well as the milder forms of Fits, such as severe Cramps, Spasms, &c. We now record the fact, that persons will find these Pills equally efficacious in curing every form of nervous debility;—no matter whether manifested in the acute and excruciating form of Neuralgia, Tic-Doloreux, or Nervous Headache, the misery of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, the sufferings of Rheumatism or Gout, the melancholy hallucination of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally happy and certain. Persons in the country can write to the inventor, and have the medicine forwarded to them by mail. The prices are, one box, $3; two boxes $5; twelve boxes $24; and sent to any part of the country, free of postage. Direct your communications to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY OF WOMEN SHOULD BE CONCLUSIVE.

New York, August 2, 1852.

☞ Mrs Clute, of No. 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and gave it two tea-spoonfulls which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms, to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. *The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.*

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also, his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

For sale in Fayetteville, by S. J. Hinsdale.

☞ CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD.—See the certificate of Mr Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the city of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle stating his cure. See advertisement.

A learned writer, Dendy, says: "Dryden, to ensure his brilliant visions of poesy, ate raw flesh; and Mrs. Radcliffe adopted the same plan. Green tea and coffee, if we do sleep, induce dreaming. Baptista Porta, for procuring quiet rest and pleasing dreams, swallowed horse tongue after supper. Indigestion, and that condition which is termed a weak or irritable stomach, constitute a most fruitful source of visions. The immediate or direct influence of repletion, in totally altering the sensations and the disposition in waking moments, is a proof of its power to derange the circulation of the brain and the mental faculties in sleep. People who are troubled with indigestion, may surely get relief from Hoofland's German Bitters," sold exclusively in this country by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and by his agents.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale.