

The Weekly Raleigh Register,

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1848.

NUMBER 23

RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Saturday Morning, December 23, 1848.

CHRISTMAS.

Before another paper is issued from this Press, CHRISTMAS, with all its joyousness and hilarity, will be here. And although it is the custom of our brother Editors, on each return of this ancient festival, to make many beautiful flourishes of rhetoric, yet we must content ourselves with wishing our readers, one and all, a very merry and happy Christmas, with the simplicity that always accompanies truth. And to our fair readers, particularly, would we say, if the wishes of an humble individual, like ourselves, could avail aught—May you be as happy as the merriest little bird that warbles sweet welcome to the opening Spring. As the April sun kisses the dew from young flowers, so may prosperity dry the tears that perchance have trembled on your cheeks.—May all your dreams of felicity be embodied, and not a cloud threaten the serenity of your Summer heaven. We would organize all the good spirits of the air into a winged Militia, to guard your steps; we would infuse into your imaginations, hopes never to be blasted, and affections never to be betrayed. We would—but stop—we only took our pen in hand to say—A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.

U. S. SENATOR.

We send greeting to our Whig friends throughout North Carolina and the Union, who will rejoice with us at the re-election to the U. S. Senate, of the Hon. GEO. E. BADGER. It would have been a burning shame to the Whigs of North Carolina, had they flinched in the support of the able, eloquent and high-souled Badger—a man at once of extraordinary genius and of spotless purity of character; whose soul disdains the base intrigue of the demagogue. The Senate and the Country may be proud of the services of such a man. Unlike the reptile race of politicians, who crawl into high stations for the sake of obtaining honor, he reflects honor upon the station in which the unsought suffrages of his fellow-citizens have placed him. We know not to whom the election of Mr. Badger is most creditable—the Representative or the constituency. When the result of the vote was made known in the House of Commons, it produced a thrill of enthusiastic joy, which will pervade nearly every Whig heart in North Carolina.

The Whigs have another source of gratification. They should present their thanks to their Democratic friends for the deep interest they exhibited, and the strong efforts they made to elect a Whig Senator. To do them justice, they concentrated their vote, to a great extent, upon an able and thorough Whig—we mean Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN. It was not perhaps, that they hated Clingman less, but Badger more. If Mr. Clingman had been the nominee, then Mr. Badger would doubtless have come in for a share of their affectionate solicitude. The hollow insincerity of Loofococism could not be rendered more palpable than their course in this election makes it. All the Summer and Autumn, they have sung the lugubrious note of the Nullifiers, that "the South is in danger!"—"Mr. Badger has sacrificed the South!"—and lo! what is the issue of all this sound and fury? Why, gentle reader, they have, in a body, and almost unanymously, supported a gentleman for Senator, whom for years they have denounced and vilified, on the identical charge of unfaithfulness to the South. We have never arraigned Mr. Clingman on any such charge, and do not allude to it now with any view of reproaching him. We have given our approbation to the general tenor of his conduct as a Representative of the People, but we refer to what is notorious, that the name of Mr. Clingman has been used by the Loofococ party, as a bug-bear, in this State, in consequence of his not participating in all the fanatical excitements gotten up by politicians of the South Carolina school; but more particularly for his vote against retaining the twenty-first Parliamentary rule of the House of Representatives. Since the Democracy boasts of being progressive, we presume that this vote for Mr. Clingman is to be regarded as a step Northwardly—they are abandoning the South Carolina platform, and are placing themselves upon that of common sense and the Constitution.

Hospital for the Insane.

The Bill making an appropriation for this project, was discussed in the House of Commons, on Thursday morning last. Mr. RAYNER made upon the occasion one of the most eloquent and thrilling speeches that we have ever had the pleasure of hearing. He was frequently interrupted in the course of his remarks by demonstrations of applause from his delighted auditory.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings, that the \$100,000 appropriation has been stricken out. We regret this—regarding that sum, as we do, as no more than sufficient to erect and furnish an Hospital that will reflect honor upon the State. We hope to have the gratification of announcing shortly, at least, such a liberal provision as will accomplish creditably the so much to be desired and commended object.

A New Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends the establishment of a new Bureau, to be called the Department of the Interior. A similar recommendation has been made in leading Whig Newspapers, and we understand that the suggestion finds favor with both parties. It is certainly disinterested on the part of Mr. WALKER, as he will retire from office before it can be established. Its object is to relieve the present Bureau from labor foreign to their organization. The Department for the Interior will embrace the Pension Office, the Land Office, and the Patent Office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We omitted in our last, in the press of domestic matters upon our attention, to notice the arrival of the Steamer Niagara, with several days later intelligence from Europe. The news of greatest moment is the Revolution at Rome. The Palace of His Holiness, the Pope, was surrounded by the mob and the Civic Guard—and after a slight resistance, his infallibility reconsidered his first resolution and surrendered to the people. A new Ministry was formed at the dictation of the populace, which was of course ratified by the captive Pontiff. It is remembered that his Holiness was a leader of the political reformation on the Continent of Europe, prior to the dethronement of Louis Philippe. His liberal views were the admiration of the civilized world; and it is known that he took every means in his power, to call forth the spirit of political and civil freedom. There is reason to think that the people have gone far beyond the license he would have given them in the reformation of ancient abuses. He would now, doubtless, paraphrase the inquiry of Glendower—"I can call up spirits from the vasty deep, but will they? down? Pius, the Ninth, is universally reputed to be benevolent and liberal in his views of Government, but we doubt if he has made sufficient 'progress' in Democracy yet, to swallow the maxim—*Vox populi, Vox Dei*. The Papal maxim is, that the voice of the Church is the voice of God—a principle far more consonant with the preservation of either temporal or spiritual dominion, than the other.

France is said to have sent a force to uphold the authority of the Pope. The French Assembly have almost unanimously passed a vote of confidence in General Cavaignac—he is probably elected President. In England they had heard of the election of Gen. Taylor, and the fact diffused confidence in the money market. The funds took a rise in consequence. It is thought that Taylor will take greater pains to conserve the public peace, than his opponent, Gen. Caxx, would have done. Lord Melbourne is dead—he was a Whig Premier at the accession of Queen Victoria.

Cotton firm. A comparative degree of quietness exists in Austria and Prussia.

The Register talks about the "fickleness and imbecility of the Democrats" in changing their votes on one of Mr. Mebane's amendments, as if it were an unusual thing for members to change their votes before the result is announced. The truth is, Mr. Mebane's amendments—one of them, at least—was designed to clog the original Resolutions, and to prevent a direct vote; and though the Democrats were disposed, at the first blush, to sustain his proposition that Mr. Polk, in signing the Oregon bill, "did not violate the Constitution," yet when they perceived that this proposition, if adopted, would encumber the question directly at issue, they voted against it. This amendment embodies a truism which no one is disposed to deny; and it was because of this, that their first impulse was to sustain it at all hazards—but when they reflected that he already stood fully vindicated before the country on this point, and that their own opinions of his course on the question were sufficiently well known, they at once voted through the amendment, in order to get to the original Resolutions.—Standard.

Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion! We were not before aware, that intelligent men "usually" voted on both sides of an abstract proposition in five minutes. When an intelligent member changes his vote, it is "usually" upon some question of a local or transient nature, or upon an election. In such cases, the change is made in consequence of better information, or in order to effect an election; but upon a proposition involving a general principle, not subject to change by a change of circumstances, nothing but imbecility or fickleness can account for such sudden revolutions of opinion.

The "Standard" calls the proposition of Mr. Mebane, "that the President did not violate the Constitution, in signing the Oregon bill," which he remembered, contains the Wilnot Proviso, "a truism." This is saying emphatically, that the Proviso is Constitutional, if the English language means anything—and yet the whole scope of the article is intended to show and maintain the contrary. The Editor is as much entangled in contradictions as his legislative friends. It is very gallant in him to come to their rescue, but in vain; the very strength he may put forth will only serve to plunge him deeper. The Editor is not deficient in intelligence, and but for the strait in which he found his party, his good sense, with a very limited acquaintance with the Constitution, would have saved him: from such gross absurdity.

At the request of that gentleman, we insert in another column the Card of Mr. FARMER, the Member from Henderson. While we feel bound to demur to the sectional spirit which characterizes portions of it, we are gratified at the exposition that Mr. F. has thought proper to make, as it will obviate, to a great extent, the mischief that might otherwise arise from the thousand and one rumors relative to Mr. CLINGMAN's course in the progress of the Senatorial election.

In the course of the debate, Cad. Jones, Jr. Esq. administered a severe rebuke to Mr. Mebane, for the admission contained in one of his amendments, that the "just and rightful method" of settling the question of Slavery, would be to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific. For the sake of the Union, he was willing to abide by this line; but he demonstrated its gross injustice to the South, and protested the view taken of it by his colleague. Mr. Mebane replied to Mr. Jones, but he did not answer him.

Cad. Jones, Jr. Esq., demonstrated that while he held all legislation in regard to Slavery in the Territories, to be unconstitutional, yet by way of a distasteful compromise, he was willing to legislate in the premises, by excluding Slavery from all Territory North of 36° 30'.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of this Company was held in Wilmington on the 9th of November.

ALEXANDER MACRAE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President—and the following persons were elected Directors on the part of the individual Stockholders, viz: Edward B. Dudley, R. E. Dickson, O. G. Easley, W. A. Wright, J. T. Miller, and Robert Potter.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This Document is just about as long as the President's Message, if indeed it is admissible to make comparisons between infinites and infinitesimals—Mathematicians lay it down, that two lines not parallel may approximate forever without meeting. We believe this doctrine would prove the two documents referred to, to exceed infinitely, since there are various points of coincidence. A Northern Editor consoles himself for the length of the Message, by saying—"well, it might have been longer." This is cold comfort, but it is the best the case admits of. As to the Report, we presume that no one unconnected with the Press, will attempt its perusal; and in order that the public may be put in possession of the financial statistics which it contains, we copy entire the statement of the Revenue and Expenditures, with the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 9, 1848.

In obedience to law, the following report is submitted:

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, were—

From customs	\$31,757,070 96
From public lands	3,328,642 56
From miscellaneous sources	351,037 67
From avails of loans and Treas. notes	21,256,700 00

Total receipts \$36,693,450 59

Add balance in the treasury July 1, 1847, 1,701,251 25

Total means \$38,394,701 84

The expenditures during the same fiscal year were \$38,241,167 24

Leaving balance in the treasury July 1, 1848 153,534 60

as appears in detail by accompanying statement A. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, are—

From customs last quarter by actual returns, \$8,991,935 09

From customs, 2d, 3d, and fourth quarters, as estimated 23,008,064 93

From public lands 32,000,000 00

From miscellaneous sources 3,000,000 00

From loans and Treasury notes, 1st quarter, by actual returns, per statement B \$10,127,200 00

From loans and Treasury notes, 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters as per statement C 10,568,235 30

Total receipts 56,895,435 30

Add balance in the treasury, 1st July, 1848 153,534 60

Total means as estimated 57,048,969 90

Expenditures, viz: The actual expenditures for the first quarter ending Sept 30, 1848, were \$17,866,104 91

as appears in detail by accompanying statement B.

The estimated expenditures during the other three quarters, from October 1, 1848, to June 30, 1849, are—

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous 12,169,354 61

Army proper, &c. 10,464,809 80

Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c. 1,846,697 99

Indian department 1,759,158 13

Pensions 722,706 12

Naval establishment 6,089,032 56

Interest on public debt and Treasury notes 3,255,422 28

Treasury notes outstanding and payable when presented 161,989 31

54,195,275 06

Leaving balance in the treasury July 1 1849 2,853,694 84

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1849, and ending June 30, 1850, are—

From customs \$32,000,000 00

From public lands 3,000,000 00

From miscellaneous sources 400,000 00

Total receipts \$35,400,000 00

Add balance in the treasury July 1, 1849, 2,853,694 84

Total means as estimated \$38,253,694 84

The expenditures during the same period, as estimated by the several Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Postmaster General, are—

The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in this year \$3,762,537 29

Permanent and indefinite appropriations 5,297,512 52

Specific appropriations asked for this year 24,153,102 92

\$33,213,152 73

This sum is composed of the following particulars: Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous \$9,347,790 91

Army proper, &c. 5,902,428 61

Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c. 2,242,559 00

Indian department 1,104,014 45

Pensions 1,438,400 00

Naval establishment 3,308,857 38

Interest on public debt and Treasury notes 3,799,102 35

33,213,152 73

Leaving balance in the treasury 1st July, 1850 5,040,542 11

38,253,694 84

This statement shows a balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1849, of \$2,853,694.84, and a balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1850, of \$5,040,542.11.

In the estimated expenditures for the year ending on the 30th June, 1850, are included balances of appropriations amounting to the sum of \$3,762,537.29, a considerable portion of which may not be required. Unless new and extraordinary expenditures are authorized by Congress, no further loans will be required, and the public debt may be reduced.

The whole net revenue from duties during the entire period of four years and three months of the operation of the tariff of 1842, (per table D,) was \$101,564,653.12, being an annual average of \$23,391,203.28.

1846, during its entire operation from the 1st of December, 1846, to 30th of September, 1848, was (per table E) \$56,634,503.79, or an average of \$30,903,483.28 per annum; being an average of \$7,007,280.96 more per annum, under the tariff of 1842, than there was received under the tariff of 1846. The net revenue for the first fiscal year under the tariff of 1846 was (per table A) \$31,757,070.96 (being \$757,070.95 more than the estimate of this Department), and this amount would go on augmenting every year under this act, with a favorable state of foreign commerce and industry, in a ratio at least as great as the increase of our population.

Wake Forest College.

THE Spring Session opens on the 4th Monday of January next.

Dec. 19, 1848. 102

173 NEGROES.

BELONGING to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, will be sold at the Point Plantation about six miles from Salisbury, N. C. on Monday 22d of January, 1849.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment—the sale therefore will be positive and without reserve.

C. P. MALLET, Attorney for Repts. Fayetteville, Dec. 22. 101 91

The Farmers' and Planters' Almanac, for 1849, published by Blum & Son, for sale by the gross, dozen or single one, at the Auction and Commission Store of

N. B. HUGHES, Dec. 23, 1848. 102

Port and Madeira Wines in Bottles and Demijohns. A lot of fine French Brandy, West India Rum and Holland Gin, in Demijohns, for sale at the Auction and Commission Store of

N. B. HUGHES, Dec. 23. 102

FANCY BOOK AUCTION.

WILL be sold this evening, the 22 of December, a large collection of Pictorial Gifts, presentation and other Fancy Books, intended for Centennial Tables, Birth-day, Christmas and New Year's Presents. Call in and get Bargains as usual, at the Auction and Commission Store of

N. B. HUGHES, Dec. 23. 102

State of North Carolina.—NASCOUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Nov. Term, 1848.

John Strickland and wife,

J. J. Q. Taylor, Adm'r, of Micajah Reeks, et al. Petition for Legacy and Distribution Share.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Aquilla Vick, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, notifying her to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Court, at Office in Nashville, the 2d Monday of Nov. A. D. 1848. JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C. Nashville, Dec. 22. (85 624.) 102 w6w

GRAND SCHEMES.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & Co., Managers.

\$45,282!

5 of 9,000. 5 of 5,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For Encouraging Learning, Industry and for other purposes.

Class C, for 1848.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 30th of December, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Capital prize of \$45,282; 5 prizes of \$9,000, 5 do. 3,000, 10 do. 1,500, 10 do. 1,200, 20 do. 600, 30 do. 300, &c. &c. &c.

75 No. Lottery, 12 drawn Balloons.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5 00—Quarters \$2 50—Certificate of packages 25—Wishes Tickets \$120 00 do do 25 Half do 60 00 do do 25 Quarter do 30 00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. & C. MAURY, Agents for J. W. MAURY & Co., Managers, Alexandria, Va.

China, Glass and all kind of Fancy Articles Restored.—GLEN'S IMPROVED DIAMOND CEMENT, for joining broken China, Glass, Earthenware, Metals, Wood, Cabinet, Work, and Fancy Articles of every description.—This Cement, which has been proved to be of great strength will be found particularly useful in every family; the simple manner of its application is alone a recommendation. The adhesive property which it contains is so wonderful, that few things will rather break in a fresh place, than where they have been mended with it. The variety of purposes for which it may be used are so numerous that it would be difficult to recite them. Its success in mending Glass, China &c. is extraordinary; no ordinary degree of heat affecting it, and as the joints are scarcely perceptible, articles of this kind may be useful for years, which otherwise would have been cast away. For Sale at Turner's N. C. BOOK STORE.

Raleigh Dec. 4. 96

New Novels.

MONEY Penny or the Heart of the World.—A Romance of the Present day. Illustrated, by Barley. Trappe's Bride, by the author of Prairie Birds.

The Mob Cap, by Mrs. Henzle. The Victim's Revenge. The above this day received by

H. D. TURNER.

William J. Clarke,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1848. 71 6m

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter for a "Savings Bank," in the City of Raleigh.

IREDELL'S REVISAL.

OF THE Acts of the General Assembly of N. C., from 1838 to 1846, inclusive, by James Ireddell, Esq., for sale by H. D. Turner, at the N. C. BOOKSTORE.

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GAINES, RICHES & CO.

Sydney Street, Petersburg, Va.

transmitted from the Senate, and the concurrence of the House requested. Passed their first reading.

Mr. Courts moved the further consideration of the resolution, introduced by the gentleman from Beaufort, in relation to the seat of Judge Ellis. Agreed to.

After a short and spirited discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Stanly, Courts, S. J. P. S., Satterthwaite, and Long—and during the progress of which, Mr. Walker took occasion to explain his own peculiar situation on the premises, Mr. Stanly moved that the resolution lie upon the table for the present. Negatively by Ayes 47; Nays 63.

Mr. Steele moved its indefinite postponement. Carried by Ayes 66; Nays 40.

A message was received from the Treasurer, communicating certain information in relation to Population of the Counties of the State, &c.; which on motion, was ordered to be printed. Also a message from the Governor, in relation to the election of Trustees for the University. Also sundry messages from the Senate, transmitting Bills and requesting concurrence (These Bills will be noticed, as they are respectively passed or rejected.)

Mr. Jones moved the reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, of certain instructions, received by him, to the delegation from Orange County, in relation to Free Suffrage.

Mr. Mebane moved to take up the Bill respecting the Finances of the State—provides for the payment of the debts of the State, incurred by endorsements for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, offered a resolution that no business of a public nature be transacted between the days of Saturday and Thursday next—but subsequently withdrew the same.

The hour of the day set apart for the consideration of the Bill for establishing a Hospital for the Insane, having arrived, Mr. Rayner proceeded, at considerable length, in an eloquent and forcible manner, to address the House upon the general merits of the same, earnestly urging its adoption.

Mr. Rayner then moved an amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a Hospital—said sum to be derived from the proceeds of a biennial tax of 2 cents on every \$100 worth of property, and 7 cents on every poll.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, was opposed to the method of raising the sum—though no man, on the face of the earth, was more heartily in favor of so philanthropic an object as the erection of this Hospital. He subsequently, however, in order to avoid embarrassment of the project, withdrew his objections.

Mr. Keen, of Rockingham, moved to strike out \$100,000 and insert \$50,000. Negatively.

The question then recurring upon the adoption of Mr. Rayner's amendment—it was negatively by Ayes 44; Nays 66.

Mr. Steele then moved a further amendment, appropriating \$50,000, to be paid out of the Public Treasury. Mr. Martin, of Franklin, moved an amendment to the amendment, appropriating \$25,000! Pending the question, the House adjourned.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I consider it proper that I should make a brief explanation in relation to my course regarding the Senatorial election. A few days before the Legislature last Summer, and before I had any communication with the Hon. T. L. Clingman, I formed and expressed the opinion, that it was right that the Western Members should insist on a Western man being taken up and elected to the Senate of the United States. I entertained this belief, because the West had never had a Senator, though it gave those majorities always, which enabled the Whig party to succeed in getting the control of the State. I was satisfied too, that unless the Western members took a more decided stand than they had formerly done, nothing would be conceded to the West. With these views and feelings, acting upon my own judgment and responsibility, in connection with a few others, I declined to go into any caucus for the selection of a Senatorial candidate, intending to be left free to act as circumstances might require. After the Hon. George E. Badger had been nominated, I was of opinion that he could not be elected, even if he received the votes of all of the Western Whigs, and that there was a chance to secure the election of a Western man. Several gentlemen who intended to vote for Mr. Badger, confidently expressed the belief that he could not be elected, and that he would have to be dropped after a vote or two.

It is due to Mr. Clingman that I should state, that he declared that, notwithstanding the unfriendly personal relations between himself and Mr. Badger, he would vote for him, if elected. I was bound by party obligations, to cast his vote for him. He further expressed a wish that he should not himself be put in nomination as a candidate, unless it was ascertained, after balloting, that Mr. Badger could not be elected.

At an earlier day than was anticipated generally, the Legislature determined to go into an election. I took the responsibility in connection with a few others, of voting against Mr. Badger. We immediately sent communications by the telegraph, to Mr. Clingman, requesting him to come to this place, with a view of ascertaining upon consultation, what ought to be done. On yesterday, before the balloting began, he expressed to those who had been voting for him the opinion, that under the circumstances, it was not advisable to make a stand. We, on consultation, however, preferred a different course, and determined to see the result of a vote. After it was taken, he expressed a wish that we should no longer make use of his name, but that we should vote as we liked, for one of the other gentlemen then in nomination. For reasons satisfactory to myself, it was determined that a different course should be taken. After, however, the third ineffectual ballot had taken place, but before the result had been announced, in compliance with the wish of Mr. Clingman as then expressed to me earnestly, I determined to change my vote, and thereby elected Mr. Badger. My doubts as to the propriety of the course originally taken