THE REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY
SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AT $2,50, IN ADVANCE; OR $3, AT THE
END OF THE YEAR.

"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peac ;
Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

Saturday, Jan. 10, 1852.

Resolved, That we regard the series of acts known as the "Adjustment measures as forming, in their mutual dependence and connexion, a system of compromise the most conciliatory and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions, "and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried "into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle "and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which "they embrace."—[Resolution of Whig Congressional Caucus, December 1, 1851.

HEALTH OF RALEIGH.

The City Constable reports that there were only 44 deaths in Raleigh, during the year 1851; as follows:

Whites,	24
Blacks,	20
	44

Can any other place of the same population in the Country present so lean a Bill of Mortality?

DAILY MAIL TO RALEIGH.

We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Springs & McLean have made a new contract with the Post Office Department, which secures a daily mail between Raleigh and Goldsboro'. We understand the schedule to be so arranged that the mail will leave Goldsboro' for Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, upon the arrival of the Southern train, and every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday morning, on the arrival of the Northern train, and connecting with the tri weekly line to New-Berne. This arrangement will go into effect in a few days.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The first section of this Document, by direction of Gov. Reid, appears in the last number of the "Standard." The remainder will appear in future numbers of that paper.

It appears from the "General Statement," that there was a balance on hand, due the *Literary* Fund, on the 1st of Nov. 1850, $118,192 68

Receipts during the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31, 1851,	129,255 24
	$247,447 92
Disbursements during the year,	94,591 41
Bal. due this Fund, Nov. 1, '51,	$152,851 51

There was a balance due the Treasurer, (*Public* Fund,) Nov. 1, 1850. $9,166 77

Disbursements during the fiscal year,	357,174 99
	$366,341 76
Subtract Receipts,	285,154 79
Bal. due Pub. Treas., Nov. 1, '51,	$81,186 97

Which balance has been borrowed from the Literary Fund.

The receipts into the Literary Fund were:

From Bank Dividends,	$94,102 75
" Int. on Rail Road Bonds,	17,253 00
" Navigation Dividends,	3,575 00
" Int. on loans to Colleges,	1,257 61
" Auction Tax,	418 12

The disbursement from the same Fund were:

For Common Schools,	$81 329 61
" Institution for Deaf, Dumb & Blind,	9,121 11
" Expenses, &c.	865 02
" Caldwell and Watauga Turnpike,	3,280 67

The receipts into the Public Fund were as follows:

Public Taxes for year 1850,	$151,583 56
Do. " " 1849, (Alamance County,)	1,673 02
Do. Additional returns for former years,	129 57
Tax on Attorneys' Licenses,	390 00
Do. Bank Stock,	6,600 50
Bank Dividends,	976 00
Cherokee Bonds,	849 00
Plank Road Dividends,	3,600 00
Int. on Wilmington & Ral. R. R. Bonds,	3,000 00
Do. Seaboard & Roanoke " "	323 22
State Loan,	25,000 00
State Bonds sold,	40,000 00
Premium on do.,	528 75
Plank Road Bonds sold,	49,500 00
Premium on do.,	735 17
Sundries,	96 00

The disbursements from the same Fund, and a general epitome of the Report, indeed, we shall give our readers as the remaining sections of it appears.

THE FIRE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

The "Observer" estimates the loss by the recent destructive fire in that place at $20,000; of which Mr. McKethan loses $10,000 to 12,000; White & Raboteau $2 to $3,000; A. McLaughlin $2 to 3,000; Jas. Lundy $500.

The "Observer" says:

"We are glad to learn that Mr. McKethan, fearing a fire on his premises, had for a long time past deposited his Lumber in buildings distant from his establishment, so that he will commence operations again with a full stock of seasoned materials.

The sufferers are not in a condition to be seriously affected by their losses, except Messrs. White & Raboteau, worthy and industrious young men, recently established in business, who lost every thing, books, tools, materials and finished work. To all of them, however, the loss is severe, as it is, in every case, the loss of the gains of a long course of persevering industry, skill and integrity. As the Carolinian justly says, "the sufferers are some of our very best citizens, and they have the warm sympathy of the entire community." But they will not be long depressed by this misfortune. The spirit of Mr. McKethan no doubt animates them all. Before the fire was extinguished, we learn that he said to some of his numerous workmen who were assisting him with an energy prompted by warm regard and high respect, that he did not wish any of them to consider themselves as out of employment, for he hoped in a very short time again to have plenty of work for them all. This is in keeping with the character of a liberal, enterprising and energetic public spirited citizen, as Mr. McKethan has ever shown himself to be."

☞ It is quite unnecessary for us, we are sure, to say, what must be already known to every one, that we are never responsible for the sentiments of our Correspondents. The 3rd number of "FITZ VAN WINKLE," in another column, is inserted in continuation of former numbers, but certainly with no disposition, on our part, to detract, in the slightest degree, from the literary merits of Mr. WILEY. We esteem him and them too highly for that.

Gul. Patterson

The Weekly Raleigh Register,

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty: Therefore,

SEC

Volume LIII.

THE PRESIDENT AND M. KOSSUTH.

The reply of President FILLMORE to M. KOSSUTH, on the occasion of their recent interview, is justly and almost universally applauded for its appropriateness and candor. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"We never doubted that when the brave Hungarian chief should pass from dining-halls and city assemblages to the halls of Congress and the Executive mansion, he would find a different atmosphere, and one which would dampen his expectation of aid from the American Government. After dinner orators can blaze away without responsibility, and without committing any body but themselves to their revolutionary doctrines. But men who speak and act for the nation, speak and act cautiously, as of right they should do. * * We congratulate the country on the decided tone assumed by the President on the subject of intervention, while at the same time he assured Kossuth of the warm sympathy he '*had* felt, in common with all his countrymen, in the *recent* struggle of Hungary for national independence.'"

Mr. FILLMORE has shown in this, as well as in every other instance, during his Administration, that he always has the right word in the right place, and does the right thing at the right time! "Whether speaking to the nations of Europe, or in his messages to Congress," his notions with respect to the Foreign Policy of this Government have been such as were taught by its wise and patriotic fathers.

LIBERATION OF THE CUBAN PRISONERS.

"Honor," well and justly says the "New York Express," "to Queen Isabella for the remission of the punishment to which the Cuban invaders had been sentenced; and not only for the pardon itself, but for the courteous and conciliatory spirit in which it is officially announced in the columns of the Court Journal at Madrid. Her Majesty has done an act that will give to her name a lustre on the page of History which will live and shine as long as there is in this world love for Mercy, gratitude for Forgiveness, or admiration for works of Benevolence and Humanity. Her woman's heart, in restoring these misguided men to their country and their homes, has done a deed that, making happy the heart of many a mother, will evoke prayers from the hearthstone for her welfare far more fervent than was ever breathed by courtiers at the throne.

And all honor, too, to our own Government, for the admirable manner in which they have conducted this delicate matter to so successful and gratifying an issue. They could have blustered, and bullied, and threatened, had they been more ambitious to propitiate popular passion and to turn to selfish account the blinding impulses of momentary excitement, rather than to secure the liberation of those who had been led into captivity. Who doubts that the restoration of these men to their homes is, to such men as Fillmore, and Webster, and Crittenden, a recompense far more rich than that which is the reward of the Demagogue? They have done a work for Humanity that all mankind will thank them for—save only those whose prejudices and hates will never suffer them to be persuaded that a Whig Administration would ever trouble itself to lift a pen for the protection of American citizens abroad."

The "National Intelligencer" says:

"The disposition of the Government of Spain which has brought about so prompt and favorable a result of the suggestions made to it by this Government, is of course attributable, in a great degree, to the just and equitable dispositions manifested by the Executive of the United States in the late delicate circumstances of the relations between the two Governments; no little, certainly, to the the mature discretion of the Minister of Spain to this country, but, without disparagement to any one, much to the good sense, the estimable personal character, and unwearied exertions of Mr. Barringer, the Minister of the United States at Madrid, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to carry out the wishes of his heart and the instructions of his Government in this emergency. To show what was the state of things at Madrid, immediately preceding the reception of the despatches from the United States containing the issue of the conference lately held in this city on the subject, we publish in the preceding column, a Letter from a respectable private American source at Madrid, written a week before the date of the Decree of the Queen, but not getting to our hands until after the preceding news had reached us.

If the release of these our unfortunate countrymen be an act of grace, there is a grace also in the manner in which it is done that adds value to the concession, as the reader will discover in the following copy of the substantial part of the Decree, as published in the Madrid Official Court Gazette of December 11th:

"The reply of the Government of the United States of America to the reclamations of the Queen's Government has arrived by express. The manly and honorable conduct of the Federal Government on this occasion, its admisssion of the insult offered to the Spanish flag by a seditious populace, which it appreciates in the same manner as the Government of Her Majesty, and its offer to the latter of every just, practicable, and honorable reparation for both countries, have induced Her Majesty to declare herself completely satisfied, and to order the insertion in the *Gazette* of Madrid of the note addressed by the Hon. Daniel Webster, the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to M. Angel Calderon de la Barca, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty at Washington. Having obtained so satisfactory a result, and the queen our sovereign being desirous to give the respected President of the United States and his government, as well as the People of the Confederation, a proof of her amicable intentions, has been pleased, by a spontaneous act of Her Royal clemency, to pardon all the prisoners taken in the last expedition against Cuba who are citizens of those States, whether they have already arrived in Spain to undergo their penalties or remain confined in Cuba. Finally, Her Majesty, being anxious to give a proof of Her Royal esteem to M. Angel Calderon de la Barca, Her Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, for the exertions he has made to bring that important affair to a satisfactory conclusion, has deigned to confer upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III."

The difference being thus fortunately adjusted, M. de Laborde, Consul of Spain at New Orleans, was ordered to return to the United States.

OUR MINISTER AT PARIS.

The Steamers bring us word that Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, our Minister to France, has not yet presented himself at the *Elysee*, or otherwise recognized the Government of the Usurpation. He is understood to be awaiting instructions from Washington.

N. C. ARGUS.—This journal has made its appearance, as previously announced, under the Editorial auspices of Jno. W. Cameron, Esq. We welcome him again into the ranks, with many expectations of pleasure and profit to be derived from his pen.

☞ Speculations are rife, that the Free Soilers, headed by Van Buren, Benton, Hale and others, will take up as their Candidate for the Presidency, Gen. BUTLER, of Kentucky, who was run on the Democratic Ticket the last election, for the Vice Presidency. They are determined to urge his nomination upon the Democratic Convention, and speak with confidence of being able to dictate terms to that august body! What then will the "Standard" say? Will it submit? Will the "intellectual little giant," the "hero of the broken sword," the "victor of San Jacinto," and the "favorite son of the Key-Stone State"—*all*, be unceremoniously thrown aside, to give place to the choice of such men as Van Buren & Co.? "What a fall is there, my countrymen." Misfortunes, it is said, make people acquainted with strange bed fellows. So too, does a hankering after the spoils bring together, in fond embrace, odd companionships in politics! *Holden* and *John Van Buren* both shouting to the top of their voices for the same Candidate! A chivalric whole souled *secessionist*, and a Buffalo platform ultra-*freesoiler*, sleeping together in the same truckle bed! But "we shall see what we shall see."

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1852.

SENATE.

A large crowd of ladies and others occupied from an early hour the galleries and all the avenues leading to the Senate

After reading the journal, numerous petitions were presented and bills introduced.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the rules were suspended so as to admit ladies to the floor of the Senate. And M. Pulzky accompanied by Mesdames Kossuth and Pulzky, entered the hall followed by many ladies.

The Senate then took up in succession the following bills, all of which were considered and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

An act for the relief of Sydney A. Allott.

An act granting a pension to Sally J. Floyd.

An act for the relief of Judeth Wor har's heirs.

An act authorizing Victor Moran to make an exchange of certain public lands.

An act for the relief of Charles Melrose.

A bill granting a pension for life to the widows of deceased soldiers of the war of 1812, was taken up, debated and laid on the table.

Pending the question on the bill for the relief of William Darby,

Do the gentlemen from Ohio and Massachusetts (Messrs. Giddings and Rantoul) think that the late Abolition Convention in Pennsylvania was advocating State rights in adopting the resolutions which I hold in my hand, and will insert in my remarks? I wish I had time to read them.

A member of this House (Mr. Giddings) was present at the meeting where they passed resolutions congratulating the country upon the acquittal of Castner Hanaway, a person concerned in the Christiana murder, as being a sign of their success, and indicating the repeal of the fugitive slave law. They also passed a resolution in which they expressed a hope that the efforts of Kossuth "would conduct to the overthrow of despotism in the United States."

[The proceedings referred to by Mr. S. were those had at a Convention of "the members and friends of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society," held at Philadelphia week before last, which is said to have been "largely attended," and at which addresses were delivered by Hon. J. R Giddings and the Rev Wm. H. Lurness, and the following resolutions passed:

"*Resolved*, That we heartily congratulate one another, and the friends of liberty throughout the land, upon the auspicious result of the recent trial of Castner Hanaway: and that the efforts to revive in this country the obsolete and infamous doctrine of con

KOSSUTH IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS

Kossuth was presented to the United States Senate on Monday, in the presence of a large outpouring of the people, and under the previous arrangements and understanding in the premises; and he was introduced to the House on Wednesday, in much the same manner, that body having on Monday, as will be seen by the Congressional report, by a vote of 123 to 54, authorised the appointment of a committee of five to wait upon Kossuth and extend to him such a courtesy. It was announced in the House, previous to the passage of the resolution, that Kossuth is to leave Washington on Friday next. His time is to be wholly taken up by brilliant and hospitable entertainments until that period.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on the 4th., bringing Liverpool dates to the 24th ult.

In France, the balloting on the proposition for sustaining the President in his new form of government, closed on Sunday evening, the 21st ult. The result in twelve arondissements of Paris, stood: Yeas 182,217, to 80,161 in the negative.

At 6 o'clock on Monday evening, the returns from the Departments, received at Paris, gave the following results: Yeas 1,776,000; Nays, 207,000.

At Amiens, the Bishop, clergy, and religious congregations voted openly in the affirmative.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that in the arondissement of Paris, inhabited more particularly by the working classes, majorities in favor of the President have been polled, whilst in those quarters inhabited by the old noblesse, neutrality has been strongly manifested.

Intelligence from Rome states that the Pope is highly pleased with the events that have transpired in [illegible].

There was but little of interest stirring in England.

Kossuth's reception in New York is the theme of comment in the English papers.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.—Sales of Cotton during the three last days 20,000 bales, at an advance of an ⅛d., of which exporters took 4,000 and speculators 1,000 bales.

☞ At Chapel Hill, the seat of our University, according to the American Almanac, there were but thirty-nine clear days from June, 1850, to May, 1851, the rest, (326) being recorded as "cloudy." There is probably no other locality in the Union, or in Europe, where there are so many cloudy days. There were 194 clear days, according to the same work, at Green Lake, Wisconsin, in 1850. At Cincinnati, in 1850, they had 143 clear days, 171 variable, 51 cloudy, which is below the usual number of clear days.

BANK DEFALCATION—ARREST OF THE TELLER.

We regret to learn that Sam'l W. Morgan, Teller of the Exchange Bank in this city, has proved a defaulter to the amount of $10,000. The defalcation was ascertained from the voluntary confession of the Teller who, on Friday afternoon, summoned the Directory and informed them of the fact. He then made a deed of trust on property to the amount of about 8 or $9,000 to protect the securities on his official bond, and on the same evening, with his family, left the city for the residence of his father in law in Greensville. On Saturday a police officer was despatched in pursuit of him, and he was arrested, brought back to Petersburg early on Monday morning, and lodged in jail. The Teller, in his confession to the Directory, admitted that the defalcation had been going on for several years, and explained the devices to which he had resorted to escape detection at the quarterly examinations of the money on hand—He was examined before the Mayor on yesterday and fully committed.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Revolution in Mexico not Suppressed—Carvajal Reinforced—The Government Trying to Compromise.

New Orleans, Jan. 2.—By an arrival this morning, we have advices from Brownsville to the 24th ult. The revolution in Mexico has not been suppressed, as we were led to believe from previous accounts.

Carvajal, the revolutionary leader, it appears, after falling back, had been reinforced by one thousand men, and would soon open a new campaign.

It is currently reported that Canales is making overtures to Carvajal, and that the Government is trying to effect a compromise at all hazards.

New York Tired of Paying the Hungarian Bills.

New York, Jan. 5th.—The city authorities have notified the Hungarians at the Irving House that they will not pay their bills after to-morrow.

It has already cost the New York corporation $17,000 for the entertainment of these gentlemen, and that in a rather luxurious way.

Health of Henry Clay—A speech from him.—It is stated from Washington that the health of Mr. Clay is much better, and it is said to be understood that he will endeavor to address the Senate to-day or to-morrow on the resolution of which Mr. Clarke, of R. I. gave notice on Friday, in reference to the policy of the U. S. Government on the subject of intervention. We do not know, however, on what authority this announcement is made.

Baltimore Sun, 6th inst.

Messrs. Shields, Cass and Seward entered the Senate with Gov. Kossuth, leaning on the former, followed by several of his suite. Mr. Shields said, "Mr. President, we have the honor to introduce Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States." The chair welcomed him; and asked the committee to conduct M Kossuth to the seat prepared for him. M. Kossuth having been seated,

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate adjourned.

The Senators and many others then approached M. Kossuth and paid their respects; and after remaining in the chamber about 20 minutes, he and his suite retired.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Carter moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution—that the Speaker appoint a Committee of five to wait upon Louis Kossuth and introduce him to the House.

The question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 117, nays 51. And the resolution was then passed—yeas 117, nays 54.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, asked leave, but the House refused to suspend the rules, to introduce a resolution, to the effect that the House declines at this time to express an opinion as to the intervention of the United States in the affairs of other nations, believing as it now declares, that no case has ever arisen which requires such expression. The House at two o'clock adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1852.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, when on motion, it was referred to the Committee on Finance, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gwin called up the petition praying that flogging be restored as a punishment in the Navy.

Mr. Bright objected.

Mr. Stockton, who had the floor on the subject, expressed himself satisfied with the present disposition of the subject—that is, on the table.

Mr Hunter reported the House bill, making appropriations for the repairs of the injuries caused by the recent fire, with an amendment appropriating $10,000 to purchase works. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed

A message was received from the President, recommending an appropriation to pay the expenses home of the persons engaged in the Lopez expedition, who have been pardoned. Referred to the committee on Finance.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker, in pursuance of the resolution adopted yesterday, for the appointment of a Committee of five to wait on Louis Kossuth and introduce him to the House of Representatives, appointed the following named gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Cartter, Clingman, Gentry, Stanton, of Kentucky and Peaslee.

Mr. Cartter, from this select Committee, made a report, that they will be prepared to introduce Louis Kossuth to the House of Representatives on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, and recommend that ceremonies similar to those of the Senate be observed.

RECEPTION OF LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Remarks of Mr. Stanly in the House of Representatives, Friday, January, 2, 1852.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to wait upon Louis Kossuth on his arrival in this city and introduce him to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Stanly moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following:

Resolved, That, in so adopting, this House does not believe that Louis Kossuth, nobly struggling in behalf of his oppressed country, has given his approbation to or has any sympathy with the abolitionists who, in the Convention recently held in Pennsylvania, (at which an address was delivered by one of the members of this House,) with a wicked disregard of the obligations of the constitution and laws of the land, proclaimed that they sympathize with Kossuth in his "heroic devotion to the *cause of freedom* and expressed the hope that his herculean labors in this behalf would conduce to the overthrow of oppression, not in Hungary alone, *but in the United States* and throughout the world."

Mr. S. said: I am glad to see that some gentlemen in this part of the House are satisfied with that resolution, and I hope that they will vote for it. I shall not vote for the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Cartter) as it now stands. I wish to do all that the country requires. But we have had no opportunity of presenting our views upon this question of national intervention; and then again a demand has been made, in a solemn form, to give to Louis Kossuth the aid and influence of the abolition society. I have regarded his movements with a great deal of interest since his arrival in this country, and had I been here when the resolution of welcome from the Senate was passed I might have voted for it. Since then I have had my eyes opened, and I think it is time for every gentleman here, especially from the Southern country, to pause and see what they are about.

Now, look at the state of things on this floor. Who are the most strenuous and foremost in advocating this resolution? Who most ardent in violating all rule, and then sanctimoniously talking of good behavior? Is there an abolitionist here who is not urgent in demanding that Louis Kossuth shall be privileged to admission in this House? The honorable member from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings,) and those from Massachusetts, (Messrs. Mann and Rantoul,) and others, are most earnest in aiding to stifle debate and welcome Kossuth. One of the gentlemen from Massachusetts, who sits near me, (Mr. Rantoul,) has said that Kossuth is a "State-rights man." A new idea of State rights! That gentleman attained his present position by his opposition to the fugitive slave law, which he denounced as violating "State rights." Louis Kossuth is proclaiming in his speeches that he is a "State-rights" man. What is the meaning of this new doctrine?

structive treason, and to paralyze, by the terrors of the dungeon and the scaffold, not merely the fugitive's cherished hope of maintaining his freedom, but even the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech on the subject of slavery, have so signally failed; and that in the general rejoicing of the people, in view of this result, we see an evidence of the progress of our cause, and a sign of its future triumph.

"*Resolved*, That the Convention recommend to the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti Slavery Society to prepare an address, for presentation to Louis Kossuth, expressive of sympathy with him in his heroic devotion to the cause of human freedom, and of earnest hope that his herculean labors in this behalf will conduce to the overthrow of oppression, not in Hungary alone but in the United States, and throughout the whole world."]

How are Kossuth's efforts to aid the abolition of slavery in the United States? Sir, I cannot go in such company to honor him. I fear that I should reluctantly consent even to go to heaven in such company. [Laughter.] But I need have no apprehension of that kind, for these 'State rights' men in the "charnel-house" abolition party are not bound in that direction. I could not follow them, no matter how sacred the flag they pretended to raise. I should first desire to examine the foot of the standard bearer to see if it was not cloven. I would not believe such men were in the right path unless one rose from the dead to assure me when I ran among the leaders—the members from Massachusetts (Messrs. Mann and Rantoul) and the member from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings)

Mr. Chairman, I have heard it said that Austria, Russia, and Haynau have friends and advocates in this House. I might with propriety refer this unworthy remark to the gentlemen on the other side. The author of it will find among his political friends men of patriotism equal to his, whose deportment he had better imitate, who are as firm in their opposition to this resolution as any on this side of the House. Gentlemen of both parties are opposing it. Whigs and Democrats, actuated by principle—firm, true and unflinching men—unite in opposing it. Sir, if I were to say of any one here that he spoke like one who had been intimate with discussions at the Five Points, in New York, and there learned his courtesy, I should not be more unjust than he was who charged those who oppose this resolution of being the friends of Haynau.

This matter demands very careful consideration. When we see the course adopted by the abolitionists; when we see the proceedings of the abolition convention, when we look to the Senate and there find Messrs. Seward and Sumner taking the lead in this matter, I pause to know what it means. It is true that General Cass is with them, but Governor Seward will beat him at that game out of sight.

Not only in Pennsylvania, but in Ohio, a man bearing the name of Kinkel is collecting money, and asserting that he intends to aid in abolishing slavery. I have seen several of the Ohio papers publishing the proceedings of meetings in which the Pennsylvania Convention finds aiders and abettors.

I have only time to add, Mr. Chairman, that I am willing to do all that courtesy requires towards Kossuth; but it is due to him that his name be not allowed to appear as sanctioning the wishes of those who, so unworthily, are willing to injure him to give themselves some poor advantage.

We are by no means free from danger. Attempts have been made within a year to invade the island of Cuba, in possession of a Power with which we are at peace. Our whole country has been agitated by the malignant efforts of fanatics, North and South. Canada is not always quiet; the world is seeming to be unsettled, and a war is still proclaimed against the South by the enemies of the country. Is this a time for us to commit ourselves to Kossuth's doctines? I think not; and my duty compels me to vote against this resolution as it now stands.

Cotton Receipts.

New Orleans, Jan. 1st—The receipts of Cotton at all the Southern ports, according to the Price Current, are only 38,000 bales ahead of what they were at the same period last year.

"THE OLD STAND"—LOOK TO IT!

THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE, conducted by Turner & Hughes *twenty-five years* ago, still stands where it did, and is acknowledged by all to contain, a more general assortment of Literary Material, than any other Bibliothical Depository, in the Southern country.

It is still conducted by one of the original Proprietors, than whom few Bibliopolists in any country can have more experience in the Book business. A person who has catered for the Literary world of the Old North State for a quarter of a century must know what "Books are Books," as Carlisle has it, and just what the reading public of the Southern country requires.

All Books that are out, or are to come out now or hereafter, may be confidently expected or inspected at the North Carolina Book store stand, corner of Morgan and Fayetteville streets, Raleigh.

Agencies have been and still are established with Importing Houses, so that works in all languages, including French, Spanish, German, Italian, Hungarian and Camanchee, can be obtained on short notice being given, whether published in Utah or Shanghai. No. 1 Corner of Morgan and Fayetteville streets, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Raleigh, January 9th, 1852. 3

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

MR. DEPKEN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9th, 1852. 3

Standard please copy.

AYLMERE, or the Bondman of Kent; and other Poems. By Robert T Conrad.

Received this day, by

HENRY D TURNER.

Raleigh, January 9, 1851. 3

Number 14.

State of North Carolina—WAKE COUNTY, in Equity,

Durham Hall, and wife Nancy. Mills H. Brown. Gaston E. Brown, Andrew M. Marshall, and wife Assilla, John R. Brown, James F. Brown John C. Gully, William H. Gully, Erasmus Ross and wife Ann, and Penina Gully, Plaintiffs,

AGAINST,

James Brown, Penny Hudson. Elizabeth Stevens, and her husband, James Taylor, William Taylor Alvin Taylor and Hilliard Taylor, (children of Thomas E. Taylor, and wife Mary) and heirs of William Brown, deceased, and Wm. J. Brown. Janetidus A. Brown, Paschall B. Brown, Delia Gully, George Gully, Albert Gully and Jane Gully, defendants.

Petition to Sell Land

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Penny Hudson, Elizabeth Stevens, and husband, James Taylor, William Taylor, Alvin Taylor, Hilliard Taylor, Heirs of William Brown dec'd—do not reside within this State: it is thereupon ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six successive weeks, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Honorable Court, to be holden in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness. P. Busbee, Clerk and Master for Wake County, at office in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

P. BUSBEE, C M. E.
(Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 3 w6w

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES

FOR JANUARY, 1852.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers.
(Successors to J. W. Maury & Co.

$61,500!

$25.000. $15,000!

100 PRIZES OF 1,500 DOLLARS!

—0—

100 prizes of $1,000!

Kentucky State Lottery,

For the benefit of the town of Frankfort,

CLASS B, FOR 1852.

To be drawn in Covington, Ky., on Saturday, the 24th of January, 1852.

—0—

12 *drawn numbers out of 75 Numbers.*

—0—

Grand Scheme!

1	*Splendid Prize of*	$61,500
1	do	25,000
1	do	15,000
1	do	10,500
1	do	7,450
15	do	2,000
100	do	1,500
100	do (lowest 3rd No.)	1,000

&c &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves 10—Quarters $5.

Certificates of packages of	25	Whole tickets		$260 00
Do	do	25 Half	do	130 00
Do.	do.	of 25 Quarter	do	65 00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries 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— E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent,
Successor to J. & C. Maury,
Alexandria, Virginia.

NEW YORK

WIRE RAILING WORKS.

PUBLIC attention is invited to a new improvement in manufacturing iron Railings, Grating &c, made from Iron rods and Wrought iron, designated

Wire Railing.

It is the most BEAUTIFUL ENCLOSURE for public or private grounds, farms, cemeteries, balconies, verandahs, arbors, etc. etc.

Window Guards and Grating.

For stores, dwellings, lunatic asylums, prisons steamships &c. Iron Bedsteads, with wire sackings, tree guards, coal and ore screens, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention, which this invention is susceptible of, posessing conveniences never before known. resulting from the improvement for which this article was patented. For elegance, combined with strength, for the beauty of its innumerable variety of designs, and especially for cheapness, (at one half less than cast-iron,) it is altogether unrivalled by any thing as yet offered to the public. The plan of crossing the rods is so contrived that each binds the other, and thus a mutual support is given to each individual part of the whole structure. It is believed that fabrics formed of the the largest wire, and manufactured in this manner, will endure at least five times the violence that a Cast Iron Railing in ordinary use is capable of withstanding. Prices vary from 30 cents to $2 per lineal foot. The subscriber also manufactures

WIRE FENCES,

for enclosing farms, railroads, parks, lawns, etc. guaranteed to resist cattle. horses, sheep, etc. which are becoming extensively used, and greatly distinguished by lightness of appearance and elegance of form. Being imperceptible at a short distance, the view is thus uninterrupted, the prospect uninjured, and the beauty of landscape unimpaired. The fence is made on an entirely new plan, being portable, yet secure. The whole may be taken down and transported with the same facility as ordinary iron rods. Price from $1.50 to $3 per rod. including Iron Pots, from 12 to 16 feet apart.

Inquiries or orders addressed to the Proprietor, will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM,
240 Broadway, N. Y.

WAREHOUSE—240 Broadway

WORKS—N Y. Wire Railing Works 59 and 61 Lewis street.

N. B. Silver Medal awarded by American Institute, 1850. Bronze Medals awarded by Franklin Institute, 1847 and 1848.

January 5th, 1851. 3m 2

State of North Carolina—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term 1851:

John F. Johnson,
vs
William Everitt.

Original attachment levied on Land.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Everitt, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that the Clerk of this Court make advertisement in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Northampton, at the Court House in the town of Jackson, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise, judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John B. Odom, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Jackson, the first Monday in December A. D; 1851, and in the 76th year of American Independence.

JOHN B. ODOM, C C. C.
Pr. Adv. $5 62½ 101 6w

MACCARONI.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

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1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Office of Secretary of State.

I WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

—

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate:

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by the two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will be then submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provision of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Jan. 9, 1852. wtIA 3

PROSPECTUS OF THE

FARMER'S JOURNAL.

THE subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Bath, Beaufort County, N. C., a monthly paper under the above name. This paper will be devoted exclusively to the setting forth of the various popular improvements in Agriculture, Horticulture and the household arts. That there is a demand for such a paper in our State, and more especially in the eastern part, no one will deny.

As evidence of the good effects of such papers we have only to look at the rapid strides which have been made in farming in those States of the Union where they exist. But this great advancement made in the science of Agriculture in other States, is but little known to the farmers of North Carolina.—There are several scientific as well as practical farmers among us; but for the want of a medium through which to communicate their agricultural knowledge, it is still confined to a small compass.—our good old State is far behind the age in agricultural as well as every other improvements; as a people we are greatly wanting in State pride, which is highly important to place us in that position which we ought to occupy. In New York, Maryland, Georgia and several other States, annual Fairs are held for exhibiting the products of each, which, clearly, have a tendency to great improvement. Nature has thrown no impediment in the way to prevent our agricultural advancement, but she has lavishly heaped upon us her inestimable gifts. We have among us a sufficiency of both organic and inorganic matter to enrich every acre of our worn out land, and our soil and climate cannot be surpassed in adaptation to the production of the various plants.

All that is now needed to elevate our State to the position which she should occupy among her sisters, is energy and enterprise on the part of her citizens. There must be a stop put to this great tide of immigration from our State, for daily many of our most talented and energetic young men seek a new home in the West; they say that they cannot get their consent to remain among a people possessed of so little enterprise as we are. The subscriber has not been engaged in farming many years; but he feels justified in saying that he began upon the right plan, that of deep plowing, heavy manuring, and thorough draining. He has visited some good farms in our State as well as in others, purely for agricultural instruction; and for some time past he has been engaged in useful agricultural reading, to prepare himself for the post which he now proposes to occupy.

The subscriber feels confident that this undertaking shall not fail from a want of energy on his part; he is resolved to use every effort to obtain a large subscription list; and for this purpose he will canvass several counties within the next two months.

He hopes that by showing such a determination to do something for the present degraded condition of the farmer, to be sustained and receive a liberal patronage from a generous public.

As soon as two thousand subscribers are obtained to the Journal, it will be issued forthwith; it will be of the usual size of such publications, and consist of thirty pages of closely printed matter.

Each number will contain one or more articles from the pen of the Editor, and several communications from our best farmers; and the remainder will be filled with articles selected from other Agricultural Journals, such as may be deemed by the Editor applicable to our climate and soil.

In conclusion the subscriber asks the aid of every man in the prosecution of this great work; for he is sure that there will be a good bargain made by the farmers. The advancement of farming should excite an interest in the breast of every man; for upon the success of the farmer greatly depends that of every trade and profession

JOHN F. TOMPKINS.

BATH, N. C. Jan. 8, 1852. 3

TERMS OF THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.

1 copy $1—6 copies $5—12 copies $10—30 copies $20—invariably in advance.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, A TEACHER, to take charge of a very small school of Boys. None but the English branches required. If early application be made, a fair salary will be given.

Address the subscriber, living near Warrenton, N. C. J. BUXTON WILLIAMS.

January 8th, 1851. 5t 3

Spring Steel of various sizes, suitable for Hubbard's Patent Buggies.

Likewise, a large and general assortment of Swedes, English and American Iron, suitable for Carriage makers.

Just received and for sale on favorable terms. Apply to B ROSE & SON.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1852. 6w 3