SEATON GALES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, AT \$2,50, IN ADVANCE; OR \$8, AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

Saturday, February 14, 1852.

to faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle nd substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which and substance, or the control of Whig Congressional Caucus,

STANLY UPON GIDDINGS. We learn, through a Telegraphic Despatch, re-Proid worse principles and sustained a worse character than any black slave he had ever seen,"

his true colors, and that the likeness was perfect. of violating it as a law." Mr. Starly has an artistic touch in "taking off" character, as some of our Loco Foco friends can estily. We should not be much surprised, by alions at his hands we will not say!

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

The Washington Whig, Ruleigh Times, and perhaps other papers, strongly object to the proexpressed our approval of it, but if it does not meet h has been suggested that the county meetingsinstead of two sets of delegates, one to Raleigh and one to some other place-appoint the deleexpense and loss of time, and rendering it unne cessary for those counties in which meetings have lined to think that these District Delegates would resent as an affront, any attempt to "cut and dry," at Raleigh, their business for them. And we also so indelicate a way with the proper business of others .- Fay. Observer.

This is exactly what we have been desirous of saying, in connection with this matter, and what we should have said, but for fear of being regarded unduly sensitive on the subject of "Ra leigh influence," &c.]-ED. REG.

The speech of Senator Shields in the sympathy for the Irish State prisoners, was, ac as the future home -as it is the present refuge-Shields evinces, and sustained by such arguments, the appeals which may proceed from this side of the Atlantic, in behalf of O'Brien and his companions, cannot fail to produce a beneficial impression on the people and government of England.

We refer our readers, in this connexion, to the following extract from a letter from President Filimore, in relation to this subject, by which it will be seen, that steps have already been taken to lurther the application for the release of the prisoners. The letter is in reply to W. H. Romeign, of Kingston, N. Y., who had addressed a memorial to him in behalf of the Irish exiles:

"Although the early and long settled policy of matter from being made the ground of any official action on its part, yet I am happy to say that such measures have already been taken to accomplish the object sought by the petitioners as it was Upon such a cloud what monsters might not be thought were most likely to procure the desired begotten! result. Accordingly, the Secretary of the State has, with my approbation, addressed a private letter to our minister in England, requesting him to make every effort in the case that he could with propriety. I shall continue to do what I can consistently with the honor and dignity of our coun try, and sincerely hope that the strong desires of their friends in this country may soon be gratified

RELEASE OF MR. THRASHER—RETURN OF THE SPANISH CONSUL.

Information has been received at the Department of State of the release of Mr. John S.

Simultaneous with the publication of this news, e are enabled to state that Mr. Larborde, the Spanish consul, arrived at New Orleans on the 9th inst. on board the Spanish ship of war Colon, when the flag of Spain was saluted.

We have seen no confirmation of gither of the statements contained in a Telegraphic Despatch to this paper of Saturday last, viz: That Col. Doniphan has been appointed Governor of Utah, or that there has been a heavy defalcation in the Custom House at San Fransisco. We presume that our Correspondent, generally very reliable and correct, must have been mistaken in both particulars.

The Weekly Raleigh Register, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LIII.

RALEIGH, N. C., FEBRUARY 18, 1852.

he judgment. Also, in Bowen v. Jones; judg-

nent against Plaintiff for costs. Also, in State

v. Allen, from Stanly, declaring there is no error. Also, in State v. Latham. from Beaufort, award

ing a venire de novo. Also, in Patterson v. High,

Number 19.

WORKS OF CALHOUN-VOL. I. Waiving as inappropriate in a newspaper ar-

icle any extended observations upon this book lately issued, we may be permitted to notice one or two passages which strike us as most remark-Upon page 130, occurs the following arguwe man, that constitution between the States so ratifying .- longed to us, but was claimed and partially occuthe House of Representatives, on that day, was "Between" necessarily excludes "over," as that pied by a foreign Power, has been established by the House of a terrible excertation of Giddings, the which is between States cannot be over them."— negotiation, and it has been brought within our trailor Abolitionist, at the hands of Mr. STANLY. He then proceeds to assert that the constitution acknowledged boundaries. By such means the It seems that Giddings attempted to lecture the was established "over the government which it area of the United States has been extended, du-House for idleness, when Mr. Stanly took occa- created." The same logic recurs upon page 276. ring the past ten years, from 2 055,163 to 3.221.595 House for idleness, when Mr. Stanly took occaline for idleness, when Mr. Stanly took occaline for idleness, when Mr. Stanly took occacreated." The same logic recurs upon page 276.

"But, as solemn and sacred as it is, and as high square miles, without including the great lakes which it imposes, still which it i did. To this Giddings replied that "it was false." it is but a compact and not a constitution, regard— which indent our Atlantic and Pacific shores. Whereapon Mr. S. replied, " literally," states ed in reference to the recopie of the several States, in Owing to delays and difficulties, which no acour correspondent, "flaying him alive—saying their sovereign capacity. To use the language of tion on the part of the office could obviate, some that he had faisified Reports from Committees, the constitution isself, it was ordained as a "constiand associated with five negroes when not in the tution for the United States," not over them; and House—and then went on to show wherein he established, not over, but between the States ratifyingit;" and hence, a State, acting in its sovereign capacity, and in the same manner in which it ratified and adopted the constitution, may be guilty We'll be bound, that Giddings was painted in of violating it as a compact, but cannot be guilty

We have displayed here every appearance of sincere and deliberate belief in this argument .-Mr. Calboun lavs heavy weight upon the support the way, if the sympathies of some of them, in and must consequently rely upon its strength .his instance, will be with Giddings--whe- After considerable interval he repeats the reasonther on account of their peculiar hate for Mr. S., and with undiminished confidence, nay, rather or of the recollection of some such similar flagel- with increased, for whereas, at first, he only onposes b tween and over, afterwards he adds a contrast of for and over. We must also carefully bear in mind, particularly because upon a close consideration of these paragraphs, we would be posed plan of appointing Delegates to the National Whig Convention. We have heretofore first rate ability, in support of a favorite doctrine with general approbation, we will cheerfully yield to the study of which he had given a long life he point. We consider it a matter of very little and as the crowning labor in behalf of which the importance-too little for Whigs to differ about. work in which they occur is intended. Let us at Raleigh and sent out for endorsement by the peo- the unfriendly scan of a reading community, ninenie of the State." No such plan has been proposed. tenths of which is hostile to the prominent ideas desired to be enforced and to prevail. Having thought upon all this, and then taken another look gates to the Whig State Convention as delegates at the sentences above, what words shall be to the District Conventions also. These District sufficient to express our amazement? Shall even delegations can then meet in Raleigh and appoint delegates to the Na ional Convention, avoiding of his intellect from being characterised as absurd to the extent of provoking as its only suitable realready been held, to hold others. We are in- ply, a peal of laughter? Seriously, however, if we may be serious, is there any grammar or dictionary which will bear out Mr. Calhoun in this think, very decidedly, that no attempt would be criticism? "This Indenture, made, &c., between made, by any Raleign gentleman, to interfere in A. B. of the first part, and C. D. of the second any body, who has ever seen a Court-house, say that the coverant therein contained is not oper A. B as fully as any obligation of the sort, even one containing over, could be? Is it ground for a new trial, for a man who has been hung, (excuse the bull.) that the sheriff, who was ordered to suspend him between the heaven and the earth, transcended before us. California is omitted in this table.

Senate, in support of the resolution expressive of the order so far as to place him over the latter .-Between, it may be argued, excludes under as well cording to the Republic conceived in a spirit of as over; hence, it is untrue that there are any friendliness towards England, and being in this numbers between one and one hundred, because, respect directly at variance with the former speech | say, fifty is under one hundred, and therefore not of Gen. Cass, was well calculated to promote the between, and twenty is over one, and for the same object which the friends of the exiles have in view. reason cannot be b tween it and any thing else Considering that Mr. Shields is himself an Irish. whatever. Q. E. D. How any man of ordinary man, the positions he takes up in this matter, and sanity, much more how one who had the reputa- Number of persons employed. the tone in which he maintains them, are credit- tion with triend and foe of being blessed with able to his liberality and good sense; though it transcendent intellectual powers, and who, if he may be doubted, whether Irishmen generally will were not a great mind, was nothing, could gravely concur with nim in his abandonment of all hope of present such an argument to the observation of Irish nationality. He appears to regard America an intelligent community, must be classed as a metaphysical mystery. Indeed, it would seem of the Celtic race; and pertrays the relationship that those who are conversant with the loftiest of this country with England as properly one of heights of reason are not less liable to error than enduring amity. Couched in such a spirit as Mr. the common mortals who never forsake the sale levels of solid ground-with this difference, that that which with us is simple folly, in them becomes the sublime of absurdity. If we mistake the shadow for the substance, it is upon some ephemeral matfer: but the clouds which they embrace never present themselves under an aspect less august. than that of the Queen of the Gods. So it is then that Mr. Calhoun is found, upon the basis of an argument which would excite a smile had it come from a logician of eight years old at a free school exhibition, resting a power which is to overthrow the convictions entertained by a long line of illustrious statesmen, and by them diffused through an educated community of twenty millions; a power product is estimated at \$831.342. this Government must necessarily preclude this which, in the opinion of its illustrious author, is the sole support of American Liberty, and a failure to recognize which is pregnant with disaster.

To be continued.

"The Register is silent in relation to the charge preferred by this paper a short time since, to the ffect that the Whig leaders of the State intended to run a third candidate for Governor." Standard.

And well may we have been silent. A more absurd and foolish story never entered into the brain even of the Editor of the "Standard" before. He must, indeed, be frightened, to have to resort to such idle and silly fabrications, out of which to manufacture capital.

We are indebted to Mr. POMEROY for the ast number of HARPER's splendid Monthly. This valuable publication increases in interest and excellence with each successive issue.

We find the following paragraph in the "New York Times," of the 10th inst:

"The Democrats of Duplin County, N. C., have ominated Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, for

President, and Judge Strange for Vice President."

MATERIAL AID FOR HUNGARY.—Before Kossuth left Cleaveland Chio, Mr. Perkens, of Warren, Trum bull County, in behalf of the Hungarian Association of that town, presented him \$73. In Cleveland, he received \$1,800 Between Cleveland and the capital he received \$312,50.

INTERESTING CENSUS STATISTICS. We are indebted to the Hon, JAMES T. MORE-HEAD, for the highly interesting Report of the Superintendant of the Seventh Census.

The seventh enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, exhibits results which every ment : " It remains to be shown over whom it, (the cutizen of the country may contemplate with grat-Constitution of the United States) was ordained ification and pride. Since the census of 1840, there and established. That it was not over the several have been added to the territory of the republic, States, is settled by the seventh article beyond by annexation, conquest, and purchase, 824,769 Threadgill, from Montgomery, affirming the judg controversy. It declares that the ratification by square miles; and our title to a region covering nine States should be sufficient to establish the 341 461 square miles, which before properly be-

> of the returns from California have not yet been received. Assuming the population of California | there is no error. to be 165,000, and omitting that of Utah, estimated at 12,000, the total number of inhabitants in PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO MR. the United States was, on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,246.301. The absolute increase from the 1st of June, 1840, has been 6,176,348, and the actual pointment, on Monday, at Mr. CLAY's lodgings at increase per cent. is 36.18. But the probable amount of population acquired by additions of ter- with this welcome duty were deputed from Mr. ritory should be deducted in making a comparison | CLAY's New York Triends, political and personal, between the results of the present and the last who had prepared this volunteer offering in token census. These reductions diminish the totalpopu of their appreciation of the services rendered by lation of the country, as a basis of comparison, to the illustrious statesman to his country and man-23,074,301, and the increase to 6,004,848. The kind. relative increase, after this allowance, is found to They were admitted to his chamber at three of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,270,371, and Presentation Address.

the increase per cent. is \$7.14. the probable slave population of Texas in 1840, the result of the comparison will be slightly different The absolute increase will be 692,095, and the rate per cent. 27.83.

The number of free colored in 1850, was 428,-637; in 1840, 386,245. The increase of this class has been 42,392, or 10.95 per cent.

The statistics of mortality for the census year, represent the number of deaths occuring within the year ending June 1, 1850, as 320,194, the ratio being as one to 72 6 of the living population er as ten to each 726 of the population. The rate of mortality in this statement, taken as a whole, seems so much less than that of any portion of part;" (to take a plain and analogous case;) will Europe, that it must, at present, be received with some degree of allowance.

From the table of deaths, it appears that ratio to the number of living is greater in Wis consin and Vermont than any other States. North Carolina is the sixth State of the Union in point of health-so far as it is indicated by the statistics

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850-not to include any establishments producing less than the annual value of \$500-amounted \$530,000 000 in round numbers to 550,000,000 Value of raw material, 240,000,000 Amount paid for labor, 1.020,300,000 Value of manufactured articles.

1.050,000 The statistics of the newspaper press form an interesting feature in the returns of the Seventh

It appears that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the first day of June, 1850, amounted to 2,800. Of those, 2,494 were fully returned, 284 had all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and for those that may have been omitted by the assistant marshals.

From ca'culations made on the statistics return been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of these 2,800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of copies printed annually in the United States, amounts to 422,600,000.

North Carolina has 28 Cotton Factories in op. eration, with a capitol of \$1,058,800, employing obligations to all of them personally, if it had 442 males and 1.117 temales, at an average of wages of \$11.66 per month for the former, and \$6,13 for the latter. The value of their entire

SUPREME COURT.

TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1852. Purnell v. Daniel, in Equity, from Halifax-Defendant.

Wake. Argued by J. H. Bryan, for Plaintiff, and W. H. Haywood, for Defendant. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

Bank of the State v. Bank of Cape Fear, from

Tilghman v. West, in Equity, from Lenoir Argued by W. H. Haywood, for Plaintiff, and . H. Bryan, for Delendant.

Roe v. Lorick, in Equity, from Craven. At gued by W. H. Hay wood, for Defendant. Chesson v. Chesson, in Equity, from Wash

ington, Argued by J. H. Bryan, for Plaintiff, and Moore, for Defendant. The Court has delivered opinions in the fo low-

ng cases: Phillips v. Allen, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lyon v. Lyon, in Equity, that I chould leave them. from Bladen. Also, in McIntyre v Reeves, it. Equity, from Bladen, dismissing the Bill with costs. Also, in Maxwell v. Maxwell, in Equity from Guilford, dismissing the Bill with costs Also, Ingram v. Kirkpatrick, in Equity from fixed on the tall and commanding form so long Richmond, directing the Master's Report to be reformed as to the Hudson debt.

in Equity, from Orange, directing a reference. Also, in Kerr v. Kirkpatrick, in Equity, from Guilford, declaring the Plaintiff entitled to an account. Also, in Burges v. Clark, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also in Robinson v. By PEARSON, J. in McAulay v. Birkhead, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith Turrentine, in Equity from Orange. Also, in Kelly v. Scott, from Moore, affirming the judg-

ment. Also, in Alexander v. Walker, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hiatt v. Simpson, from Auson, affirming the judgment. Also, in McRae Morrison, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. Also, in Washburn v. Humphreys, from Guilford, awarding a venire de novo, Also, in Stanly and Murray v. Hendricks, from Guilford, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Johnson v. Farrow, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Rhem v. Tull, from Unslow; affirmed. Chowan, awarding a ventre de novo. Also, in State v. Mason, from Buncombe, declaring that

CLAY.

A very gratifying interview took place, by apthe National Hotel. The Committee charged

be 35.17 per cent. The aggregate number of o'clock, and were received with that graceful urwhites in 1850 was 19,619,366, exhibiting a gain banny for which Mr. CLAY is so distinguished. Cumberland road; below, a view of Ashland and Russia, and taken Louis Napoleon by the hand, upon the number of the same class in 1840 of After a short pause, during which the company 5.423.271, and a relative increase of 38.20 per privileged to be present on the occasion were insupposed to have been acquired by the addition man of the Committee, rose and delivered a

Mr. CLAY received the address standing, with The number of slaves, by the present census, is the deepest attention, and then proceeded to ob But we think that the Times has altogether add that he was aware that the arguments would 3,198,298, which shows an increase of 711,085, serve that, although it had been his habit, in addresmistaken the proposition. It objects to the plan be keenly criticised, and would be committed to equal to 28.58 per cent. If we deduct 19,000 for sing public bodies, larger or smaller, to speak extemporaneously, he had been induced, on this occasion, as well out of profound respect to the Committee, as in regard to his feeble state of health, to depart from his ordinary practice and reduce his reply to writing. He then read, in a firm though somewhat feeble voice, the following

> GENTLEMEN: This is among the most interesting and gratifying days of my life, although have been confined to these rooms for a long time by a tedious and doubtful illness. You have come pere, the representatives of a large and enlightened body of ardent and devoted friends of mine in the city of New York, to present to me a beautiful and costly gold medal, intended to commeno rate my public life. On one face of it is engraved all the great public measures adopted in the National Councils in which I was supposed to have had soy conspicuous agency, and on the other a remarkable and accurate likeness of me. The time and the place of presentation, and the triends who have contributed this splendid testimonial, give to it an inestimable value. The time is when am about to retire lorever from public life, and when I cannot expect much longer to linger here below; the place is the city of Washington, the principle theatre of these public services which have commended themselves to your approbation. Throughout my public life I have been blessed, every where in the United States, with more or fewer true friends, to whom I am bound by the strongest sentiments of gratitude; but nowhere have they surpassed those in the city of New York in zeal, cons ancy, and fidelity, and in disinguished and various demonstrations of their af ection and attachment. Whilst one is in the ardent pursuit of public life, and is held up for its nighest honors, it is not practicable always to d s criminate, among his supporters, between these who bestow their suffrages from pure, patriotic, and disinterested motives, and those who are ac tuated by selfish ends; but on this occasion no such difficulty exists. You have come, at much personal inconvenience, to the bed of a sick and afflicted friend, to present to him, in your names and in the page of a numerous body of his nersonal and political friends, whom you represent, a most precious token of your esteem and affectionwill have, any pub ic patronage to dispense. The ed, and estimated circulations where they have high and honorable and disinterested character of your motives cannot, therefore, be questioned. and to communicate to my absent friends whom

Gentlemen, I request you to accept yourselves, restricted either in length or breath. you represent, my cordial and heartfelt thanks, and my grateful and profound acknowledgments. for this rich tribute to the sentiments which they do me the honor to entertain towards me. I should have been more happy to have expressed my great been in my power.

contemporaries and of the present generation to that of history and posterity, if the one shall deem and from 150 to 200 broad. me worthy of any record on its pages, or tradition shall transmit any recollection of me to the other. public deeds. That office belongs to them, and I favor with which the partiality of yourselves and

your associates now contempla e it. I shall soon appear before a higher and of man. To that tribunal I look torward with composure and confidence that I shall be arquitted of having ever been prompted, in the discharge of my public duties, by any mean or sordid or selfish ends, or been animated by one other purpose than to promote the honor, the prosperity, and

glory of our common country. Medals are generally struck by the authority and paid for out of public Treasury of Government, and most frequently are intended to reward and signalize the triumphs achieved in war. But that which you now so kindly tender to my acceptance is the spontaneous offering of private citizens, Mr. Philip Largent to Miss Adelade E. Ballew, both from their private purses, for public services ex-By RUFFIN, Ch. J. in Emmett v. McMillan, from | clusively in the civil department. I shall fondly Bladen, directing a venire de novo. Also, in and gra efully cherish and preserve it whilst life Hampton v. Brown, from Davids n, directing a endures, and ransmit it to my descendants under venire de novo. Also, in Dean v. King, from the hope that they will receive and carefully guard Guilford, directing a venire de novo. Also, in it, with emotions of live y gratitude to my New

During the delivery of this beautiful and appropriate reply, says the Intelligencer, the most perknown to the public, but respect and admiration were mingled with a tender regret on witnessing fect silence pervaded the chamber; every eye was By Nash, J. in Doe ex dem Thomas v Kelly, were mingled with a tender regret on witnessing from Moore, awarding a venire de novo. Also, the evident struggle between the unimpaired vigor Feb. 1852.

in Overman v. Coble, from Randolph, affirming of the mind and the febleness of its now emaciated and shaken tenement Yet the eve still glittered with unsubdued lustre, and at times the tones of his voice rose into an emphasis which re minded one of ancient days.

> "The manuscript having been laid aside, Mr. CLAY proceeded to a more minute examination of the MEDAL, at which he had, previous to replying, cursorily glanced. It is of pure California gold, massive and weighty, and is enclosed in a silver case, which opens with a hinge in the manner of a hunting watch. On the face of the medal is a fine head of Mr CLAY, most felicitous in the likeness, and conveying the characteristic impression of his features in a higher degree than any of the busts or medallions usually seen. The relief is very high, and must have required a pressure of immense power to give it its fulness, sharpness, and delicacy of outline. The reverse exhibits the following inscription:

> > SENATE, 1806. SPEAKER 1811. WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BEITAIN. GHENT 1814. SPANISH AMERICA 1822. MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1821.

AMERICAN SYSTEM 1824. GREECE 1824. SECRETARY OF STATE 1825. PANAMA INSTRUCTION 1826. TARIFF (OMPROMISE 1533.

PUBLIC DOMAIN 1833-1841. PEACE WITH FRANCE PRESERVED 1835. COMPROMISE 1850.

tasteful wreaths, in which the six chief American staples, wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, and emp, are very happily intertwined. On the silver case is represented on one side view of the Capitol, (with its contemplated additional wings fully displayed;) and on the other, a thousand battle fields? in two distinct compartments, above, an elevation of the great commemorative Monument on the

The lines are supported on either hand b

LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS.

We copy from the "Standard," the following nteresting and important letter from Prof. Em mons. State Geologist, in relation to the Chatham

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb., 7, 1852.

To His Excellency, Gov. Reid: Six:-I have executed the preliminary examnation of the Chatham coal field, which your Excellency proposed when I visited Raleigh .-The results of this examination are highly satisfactory. I began it at Farmersville, the most easterly point where coal had been discovered. and have been able to trace it in its outcrop seven teen or eighteen miles. Along this outcrop, it rises to the surface at nearly an uniform dip and strike, pursuing nearly a direct line from point to point, and maintaining withal, through the whole distance, an average thickness of at least six and a half feet. The principal bed exceeds seven feet at one or two points. A two fout bed lies below the main one, with ten or twelve inches of slateonly between them. Another three foot bed lies thirteen feet benea h, with bituminous slate inter vening. The thickness of the main bed is all that can be wished, inasmuch as it is more profitable

than one of nine or ten feet. As there can be no question, then, as to the length of the outcrop and the thickness of the respective beds, the important question is, will these seds thin out and become lost in the shales, or will they preserve their present average thickness? This question, though it cannot be decided post tively, still if we may place confidence in geological principles, we may feel a great deal of assurance that they will prove as permanent as the beds of coal of Vuginia and Pennsylvania. In the first place, diluvial action, as it is sometimes termed, has never been felt here. There is no drift. The beds of pebbles are not transported masses, like our northern drift, but simply the remains of an old sea bottom. Beds of coal have not therefore been swept away. In the second place we find all the usual accompaniments of coal, as shale, fossils, beds of hydrous peroxide of iron, &c. In the third place, there is a sufficient breadth and depth to the coal series, though the amount of coal is not always in proportion to the breadth and depth of strata; thus in the coal field of Nova Scotta, which I examined in 1835, I tound only one bed of coal of four feet in strata, whose aggregate thickness is fourteen thousand feet. In the fourth place, there is an uplift or an undulation of the strata, by which the main bed of coal is brought to the surface at one and a half or two miles south from the first outcrop, which last is within the outer rim of the basin. There can ate regard. That friend has not now, and never scarcely be a doubt, therefore, that there is a breadth of coal of two miles, at least, and which extends seventeen or eighteen miles continuously. I have, however, no idea that the coal-field is thus

There is only one place where a bed thins out and this is the effect of a local disturbance common to all formations. From the facts and phe nomena, then, of the Chatham coal field, we have little reason to fear its early failure. It is proper for me to observe, in this connexion, that I do not regard this coal field as extensive as many others in this country. The Appalachian, the Illinois I shall soon pass from the jurisdiction of my and Michigan coal fields are much longer and wider-the former being nearly 900 miles long

The quality of the coal of Chatham is excellent. It is adapted to parlor use, but particularly It is not within my legitimate province to ex- to the manufacture of gas for lighting houses and press any opinion on my own public career or streets; and also for coke, which may be employed in the manufacture of the best kinds of bar iron shall consider my future fame fortunate if it shall I see no reason why it may not supersede the for-Argued by Moore, for Plaintiff, and Bryan, for be regarded by them with a small portion of the eigh bituminous coals. It is remarkably free from the sulphuret of iron. This mineral, however, is eyes, and some of his teeth a little decayed, and is disseminated through the black shales -- an important fact to be borne in mind when large quantities holy tribunal than any earthly one, which can are to be sent to market, for if this shale is mixed will apprehend the sa.d S. J. Love, and lodge him unerringly judge of the metives as well as the acis | with the coal in considerable quantities, it may produce spontaneous combustion.

I am respectfully yours. E. EMMONS.

MARRIED.

At Chapel Hill, on the 5th inst., by Rev. S. M Frost, John G. Williams, Esq, of this city, to Miss Merriam C. White, daughter of the rate William W. White, Esq., of this county.

At the residence of Daniel P. Johnson, in Burke

DIED. At his late residence, Stevenson's Point, Perqui-

cocks, in his 33rd year. BUSHELS SEED UATS for sale by L. W. PECK & CO.

4.w 13

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1852. SENATE. The resolution of sympathy for the exiled Irish

patriots was taken up, when

Mr. Shields addressed the Senate in its support and, in course of his remarks, he said that the ruin of Ireland would involve the ruin of the whole British empire, if not arrested. English Statesmen are now trembling on this account. He suggested, as a remedy for the present evils in Erin. first: Full, perfect, equal religious liberty. She will never be satisfied until she obtains this; the withholding of which is most dangerous in perilous times, such as exist in Ireland; and the granting of it would be the most harmless thing in the world, as is evidenced in the United States. If the British government desires to put an end to the agitation which now prevails on this subject, let it grant this right. This is understood and ap preciated by the great English statesmen. Second ly, the Irish can never be happy and prosperous until they have an interest in the soil of their own country-Ireland now being the great hunting greund for the absentee poblity. Thirdly, fre-land must be her own agent, for her own improvement and developement. She cannot depend upon England or America; and there is not a petry despot on the continent of Europe who would not distract and oppress her to purchase friendship of Great Britain. It is useless for Ireland to think of the policy of obtaining a separation from England. Her nationality is gone, and never can be restored; and if it could be, it would be in a permanently damaged condition. Therefore, her policy is, not only to continue a member of the empire, but avail herself of the political, commercial, and intellectual power within her reach, to co-operate with the most lib. eral and generous of the Engish parties, and throw her whole weight with that party; and thus by raising herself, to raise and liberalize the whole empire. Why should not this be done?

merston to the Austrian Ministry, apologized to and considers him a friend. This was not the position for England to occupy among nations. Here is a mixed Government. Despots have no more love for it than they have for that of the row rather take a pure democracy than a mixed Government. Russia says that "with a deust." If Englishmen and Irishmen should unite, England would become the arbiter of nations in the world. In the conclusion of the speech (which was listened to by crowded galleries) the Honorable Senator said that he believed that on the very day the British Government should be notified of the passage of the pending resolution -introduced by himself-she would send on ships to Van Dienian's Land, and bring away the Irish exiles; not necessarily restore them to Ireland, but to permit them to come to this land of liberty, to mingle with the great mass of our countrymen; among whom are so many of Irish birth and descent. Irish emigrants are true and faithful to his country, and he had seen Americans and Inshmen light on the same field and die the same death. The resolution, he persua. ded himself, could not be objected to, and there-fore he hoped that the Senate would adopt it.

Mr. Seward rose to speak upon the subject,
when, on motion, the Senate adjourned. The House of Representatives was not in

Are not Englishmen and Irishmen fellow-sub-

jects, and have they not fought side by side on

England, he said, had lately sacrificed Pal-

session to-day.

Washington, Feb., 9, 1852.

SENATE. The Chair laid before the Senate a report of estimates by the War Department for certain

the War Department enclosing copies of the Army Register. After an executive session the Senate adjour-

fornfications in San Francisco Day. Also from

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Welch offered the following resolution Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means are instructed to report a bill modifying and altering the tariff of 1846, by substituting, York prices. wherever practicable, specific for ad valorem duties, with such rates of duty as will yield a Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention. sufficient revenue, and with such discriminations in favor of iron and other articles of domestic manufacture and production, as will afford adequate protection to the labor of our own citizens

against foreign competition. He moved a suspension of the rules, objection being made, for the purpose of introducing the resolution; but the motion did not prevail-yeas 60, navs 108.

The House, after other business, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. In SENATE, to-day, Mr. Cass delivered his speech in favor of intervention. It is much more of fancy sketches, but a work of permanent value, moderate than his Banquet speech. He read it from the MS, to prevent errors and misconstructions of reporting. The House was engaged to day in discussing

a resolution for a company of mounted rifles to protect the Oregon emigrants.

\$300 REWARD.

SCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, S. C., on Monday the 14th day of July last, Samuel J. Love, who was convicted for the murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term, 1851. Said Love is about 20 to 21 years of age, 6 feet two inches high, with rather dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, has a down cast look, with dark grey

a carpenter by trade. I will give the above reward to any person who in any Jail in this State, or one hundred and fifty dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him JOHN INGRAM, Sheriff.

Rershaw District, S C., Aug. 16. 151. 6m66 TO MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA. ME undersigned would take occasion to advise their North Carolina friends, that, with increased facilities, they have made arrangements for extending their business, and in addition to a com-

Combs, Brushes, Buttons, and German and French Fancy Goods, they have added a full stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c

which have been produced at the lowest importing for the transaction of any business in the City of prices, and to which they invite the special attenprices, and to which they introduced tion of their Southern customers.

CUMMINGS & CO.

Wholesale Trimming and Variety House.

No. 35, N. 3rd St., below City Hotel,

Philadelphia, mans County, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Thomas S. Ja-

P.S. A large variety of Looking Glasses and Toilets always on hand. Jan 29, 1852

Bird Seed. GRANARY, Rape, and Millet in store and WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, &Co. Jan. 27, 1852.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. (Reported expressly for the Register.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1852.

In the Senate, to-day, Clemens spoke against intervention; when the subject was

postponed until next Monday week. The House was engaged in the regular routine of business.

Lola Montes drew but about one hundred and fifty persons last night. She returns North immediately, satisfied that her attrace tions will not draw. South-

Office of Adjutant General,

MEREAS, according to an act of the Legis-lature of 1850.'51, ordering an additional Division, to be called the 10th Division, and, also, a new Brigade, to be called the 20th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, elections have been held for the proper officers for said Division and Brigade; and it appearing from returns made to me, that at an election held in the regiments composing the said 20th Brigade, A J. KEITH was daly elected Brigadier General of that Brigade: I have officially made known the same, to his Excellency DAVID S. REID. Governor of North Carolina, who has issued a com-mission accordingly, bearing date Feb 10, 1852. Notice is hereby given, according to the requirements of the 11th section of the 73rd chapter of Revised Statutes, that A. F. KEITH is du y commissioned as Brigadier General of the 20th Brigade of North Carolina Militia; and as such, all officers and soldiers are required to yield him their ready obedience. R. W. HAYWOOD.

Adjutant General of N. C. Feb. 13th, 1852.

Office of Adjutant General. KALEIGH, Feb 10, 1852.

HEREAS, a vacancy having occurred in the office of Major General of the 2nd DIrision of North Carolina Militia, to fill which an election has been held according to an act of the Assembly, in such cases made and provided; And t appearing, from returns made to me that, at said election, John Winslow was duly elected Major General of the 2ud division of North Carolina Miltia; I have officially made known the same to his Excellency, DAVID S. REID. Governor of North Carolina who has issued a commission accordingly, bearing date Feb. 10, 1852. Notice is hereby given, according to the requirements of the 11th section of the 73rd chapter of the Revised Statutes, that John Winstow is duly commissioned as Major General of the 2nd division of North Carolina Mili-tia, and as such, all officers and soldiers are required

Adjutant General of N. C. February 13th, 1852

Office of Adjutant General, Rateigh, February 10th, 1852.

HEREAS, according to an Act of the Legis-lature of 1859-'51, ordering an additional Division, to be called the toth Division, and also a new Brigade, to be called the 20th Brigade of the North Carolina Militia, elections have been held for proper officers for said Division and Brigade; and it appearing from returns made to me, that at United States of America. He believed in his soul that the Emper r of Russia would to morelected Major General of that Division : I have officially made known the same to His Excellency, mocratic Government we can get along very David S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carwell, but a mixed Government is nothing; when olina, who has issued a commission accordingly. liberalism is in the ascendent, then she is liberal; bearing date Peb. 19th, 1952. Notice is hereby section of the 73rd chapter of the Revised Statutes that R. M. Henry is duly commissioned as Major General of the 10th Division of North Carolina Militia; and as such all officers and soldiers are required to yield him their ready obedience.

R W. HAYWOOD. Adjutant General of N C.

February 13, 1852. State of North Carolina, -CHATHAN COUNTY.-In Equity, Fall Term, 1851.

Richard Pilhinton, Stephen W. Cotton, Turner Bynum and William

Ste Iman. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Stedman, one of the Defendants in the above suit, is a non resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be mide in the Ruleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying said Stedman to come for med, at the next term of this Counts to be held in Pittsbord, in the County of Chathar on the 3rd Monday in March, 1842, and plead, an: swer or demur to plaintiff's Bill, or judgment will be entered against him pra confesso, and heard ex

parte, as to him. Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master in Equity, of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Mon-MAURI E Q. WADDELL, C. M E.

Feb., 13th, 1852 North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON. ARE still manufacturing, at

the Rocky Mount M il is, about 300,000 lbs or Cotton Yarus, per snuum. (equal to the best Georgia yarns,) which they will deliver to Morchants, free of extra charge, at New

Orders addressed to Battle & Son. Rocky February 13, 1852.

The Book of Home Beauty,

By Mrs Kirkland. Containing Twelve Portraits of American Ladies. from Original Pictures, by Charles Martin, Esq., engraved on Steel, in the best minner, by emi-nent Artists. One vol. folio, extra gilt, Turkey

* The style and the aim of this Work are omewhat more elevated than those of any similar work heretofore attempted either in this country or in Europe. It is not a transient, butterfly-book both in a l'terary and artistic point of view. No expense has been spared to render it creditable to he taste and artistic progress of the country. Mrs. Kirkland's name guarantees both the piquant interest and unexceptionable good taste of the volume. The portraits were taken from life by Chas. Mar-

tin, Esq., expressly for this purpose. "I have told you something, in by-gone numbers, of a Book of Beauty, and indulged in some surmises as to who was to be the literary nurse of such an enterprise. I now learn with pleasure that Mrs. C. M. Kirkhann is to have the handling of its dainty pages. A better selection could not have been made, either in view of the artistic pen-work of the lady in question, or of those substantial qualities of heart, temper, and judgment, which will at once forestall all possible charges of indecorum, of frivolity. — North American Miscellany.

For Sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store. Raleigh Feb. 14th, 1852.

Notice,

TOLUME 2d Fenner's Southern Medical Re-Just received at the N. C. BOOOKSTORE. Raleigh, February 13th, 1852.

FLOUR.

BARRELS OF FAMILY FLOUR; a Sq. perior article for sale by
L. W. PECK & CO.

GENERAL AGENCY. THE undersigned offers his services as agent

surauce Offices, &c. He may be found at the Office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to and his charges will be mode erate and satisfactory.

RUFUS H. PAGE. Goy, David S Reid. Wm. Hill, Secy, of States D. W. Courts, Pub. Treasurer, E. B. Freeman, Clk. Supreme Court, Geo. W. Mordecai, Prest. of Bank State, W. J. Clarke, Compt. State, W. H. Jones, Cash Bank Cape Fear, W. W. Vass, Tressuer, R & R G R. Road.

Haleigh Jan. 1st 1852