CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1854.

WHIG MEETING. Pursuant to notice previously given, a porthe Court House on Friday, the 30th of Dein the Court House of Price of Mr. John H. Ivey, B. B. Parker, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. M. Brickell appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of

the meeting to be, to appoint delegates to represent this county in the Whig State Convengion, to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the On motion, B. F. Simmons, Jno. H. Ivey and R. W. Bass were appointed a committee to dest resolutions for the meeting, who, after re-

gring a few minutes, reported, through Mr. J. Il Irey, the following preamble and resolu-WHEREAS, In the opinion of this meeting, a full and perfect organization is only necessary for the success of the Whig party of North

Carolina; be it therefore, Resolved, That the Whigs of Halifax do most rillingly concur in the proposition of holding a Sate Convention, in the city of Raleigh, on the city of February, 1854. Resolved, That we will give our most united judgment.

and zealous support to any Whig, who may regeve the nomination of such Convention.
Resolved, That the public domain of the Unied States is the common property of the States. suchased and procured by the common efforts which each and all are fairly and legitimately from Columbus, affirming the judgment. stitled to participate; and any appropriation of the Public Land to particular States for parfields and special purposes in those States is gimination in the use of a common fund, and an only be remedied by a resort to the doctrine of the Whig party—of a just, equal and legiti-nate division of all the lands, or the proceed-arising therefrom, to all the States.

Resolved, That the Protection of Domestic

bustry, and a judicious system of Internal Ingrerements, are cardinal principles of the

Resolved, That the principles of the Whig saty were most beautifully and faithfully rep pented in the late administration of Millard

Resolved. That the Chairman of this meeting spointhirty delegates to represent this county ithe approaching State Convention. The Chairman, in accordance with the last

M. L. Wiggins, B. W. Edwards, Dr. Henry latner, R. H. Smith, W. H. Paul, William R. dm L. Ivey, D. G. Briggs, B. F. Simmons, John H. Ivey, W. H. Day, J. M. New- and Phillips, for defendant. m, B. W. Bass, Zora Johnson, Robt. W. Ivey, 6. W. Gary, John Ousby, J. D. Perkins, Dr. W. H. Hill, Lewis Hale, W. W. Brickell, Dr. A.B. Pierce, J. F. Simmons, Dr. J. W. Alston,

I.P. Matthews, T. W. Nicholson, A.W. Moore, Geo. W. Smith, John R. Ivev. Ou motion, the Chairman and Secretary were sided to the list of delegates. On motion, the N. C. Patriot, Raleigh Whigh mpers, and the Whig papers of the State gene

ally, were requested to copy these proceed R. B. PARKER, Chairman. J. M. BRICKELL, Secretary.

THE STIL OF JANUARY.

The locofocos in Washington, according to berwont, had a partisan celebration of this han ordinary interest, for the purpose of rally ing the disaffected and uniting the Democracy m support of Young Hickory, of New Hampminated. Mr. Orr of South Carolina, and Mr. Breekinridge, of Kentucky-aspiring young intlemen, eager to signalize their fealty to the rigning chief-acted as snokesmen. They ere enthusiastic in their laudations, and highmmmended the policy which General Pierce is adopted with respect to appointments. We know what that policy is-that it means givthe Freesoilers a full portion of the spoilsthat policy is very dear to the Presidentmithat there is no means so sure of getting to biblind side as by endorsing it in vehement ems. The patriotic orators understood their asswell, and they performed them to admiram. They may confidently expect promotion Carolina's rights in the Public Domain :

The N. Y. Tribune makes one of the toasts this re union the text for a just discourse. "Andrew Jackson-The man who checked deprogress of curruption, and brought back the ernment to its republican simplicity, in acmiance with the Democratic sentiment of the ition-Hail to the Chief."

Walpole was in the habit of saying that hismy was nothing but a lie. These Jacksonian ellers would seem to regard it in the same ght. They have so long and pertinaciously red to the fabrication that Mr. Adams' admistration was corrupt, that idea has become part of their creed, and they strive on all octions to make it a portion of history. But whing could be more false. For purity and my, there are no four years in our annals mparable to his Administration. Proscrip-Ma for opinion's sake was a thing unknown, and a detalcation of \$3000 was the full extent of tless sustained by the Government at the ands of his subordinates. This picture pre Buts a hideous contrast to that furnished by ekson and Van Buren. In their day, the Number of millions became a common occurand one of the members of the Cabinet, earing in mind the fable of the fox and the les, announced that it was better to let those the had robbed as much as they wanted, remain Molice, than dismiss them and appoint a fresh "Better let it be." was the brief but embuic declaration of impunity to official roguery, a that time of boasted purity and economy. Rich. Whig.

HIRING AND SALE OF NEGROES, &c. The close of one year and the beginning of other are great sources of annoyances to and gratification to others in these parts. les, hirings, &c., usually are made about his time, and the frequent inclemency of the reather, and the changes incident to a new orer of things, sometimes try the temper and beheak the patience of housekeepers as well as tmers. Those who had negroes to hire out, pleased with the rapid advance in biring well as selling-the prices for negro men inging from \$150 to \$200, and for women, 90 \$65 to \$90. The sales generally ranged m men from \$1,000 to \$1,200— a likely negro however, a rough carpenter, aged about ears, brought \$2,000. Young women and hearly grown \$700 to \$900. Corn about bushel - Fodder, 75 cents to \$1 per hun-Pork, \$5 to \$51, &c .- Tarboro' Southern-

he hones of a mastodon were recently found eighborhood of San Francisco, at a depth teen feet from the surface. They were , and about 20 feet lower was a delue clay, with stones, rounded by the the water; showing that this was once, bubility, the bed of the ocean.

THE RALLIGH REGISTER.

'Ours' are the plans of fuir, delightful peace; Unwarped by party raye, to live like brothers.'

RALEIGH. N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered in the Supreme Court:

By Nash, C. J. In Gwyn v. Gwyn, in Equity, from Caswell, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in McCormick v. Munroe, from Cumberland, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Buie v. Shipman, from Bladen, affirming the Bennett's Land Bill :

By PEARSON, J. In Corbitt v. Corbitt, in Equity, from Caswell. Also, in State v. Mc-Intyre et al., from New Hanover, directing the Superior Court to proceed to judgment against of common treasure of these States; and in the defendants. Also, in Chancy v. Baldwin,

By BATTLE, J. In McRae v. Seary, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in greative of an unjust, unequal and illegal dis- Ingram v. Hoyle, from Anson, affirming the udgment. Also, in Yates v. Cole, in Equity, rom Richmond, dismissing the bill with costs.

> ARGUMENTS. Monday, Jan. 16 .- Wilson v. Allen & Edwards, in equity, from Rockingham, argued by

for defendants. from Guilford, argued by Miller, for plaintiff, United States should first do justice to the old and Morehead, for defendant.

argued by Winston, for plaintiff. Foust v. Ireland, from Alamance, argued by

molution, appointed the following gentleman as Moore, Ruffin and Phillips, for plaintiff, and Norwood, Winston and Nash, for defendant.

> Thursday, Jan. 18 .- Robertson v. Roberts. from Rockingham, argued by Miller, for plaintiff, and Morehead, for defendant.

> Black v. Sanders, from Rockingham, argued by Morehead, for plaintiff, and Lanier and Miler, for defendant.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED

STATES.

We observe, that in the case of Elizabeth E. Potter's Ex'r vs. Samuel R. Potter and al., in error, from the Circuit Court of the District of North Carolina, which was argued at the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Mr. Badger, for the plaintiff, and in. They endeavored to invest it with more | Gov. Graham and Mr. W. S. Bryan, for the defendant, Mr. Justice Daniel has delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment o thire, as the Brigadier has been facetiously de- the Court below, by which the bill was dismis-

"N. C. STATESMAN."

It will be seen, by the subjoined Card, that the publication of the "Statesman" has been discentinued, for the want of a proper support. This is an unanticipated denouement. We hope, however, that the fact is no index of a deter mination upon the part of the "Democratic party to adhere to the suicidal policy they have all along been pursuing with regard to North

THE publishers of the "North Carolina STATESMAN" regret to announce that with the single exception of the subscribers in the town of Wilmington, a general disregard of the terms of the Prospectus, and the notice in the first number of the paper, has caused the withdrawal tice is it that Western Rail Road Corporations of Mr. CANTWELL, the editor, and the suspension of the paper until the pleasure of the other subscribers is known.

Proposing nothing less than the vindication of the policy declared by the entire Democratic party in the last Legislature, upon the passage of the Bynum resolutions, and therefore obliged to oppose a "settled policy" on the part of the Federal Government, it would be folly in two general support.

The list with which they have been honored, and for which they return their sincere thanks, is, it is true, unusually large and respectable, yet is that aid wanting, and they are therefore against those of the people, and retard the pubconstrained to believe either that the public mind in N. Carolina is indifferent to such a discussion, or that the parties whom they, at one time, supposed to be interested in maintaining it, lack a to conduct it to a successful issue, "Like as the children of Ephraim, who, being harnessed and carrying bows, turned themselves back, in the

day of battle." Therefore, self respect, and the dictates of an bonorable impulse alike impose upon them, in the absence of other and early assurances, to dis-

continue the paper. This determination will involve no one but the Publishers in pecuniary loss; for in the meanwhile they will return to subscribers every dollar of the partial payments they have received, without deduction for any expense of the

Raleigh, Jan'y 1854.

A FAST CITY .- Chicago, in Illinois, on Lake Michigan, had 30,000 inhabitants in 1850,-a recent Census has been taken by the City authorities and shows a population of 60,000. We believe that in 1840 it contained between four

and five thousand inhabitants! This is marvellous progress; and it is worthy of remark that no city in the United States, of equal size, has so many Rail Roads radiating from it. There are now twelve Roads in operation, penetrating the rich country which surrounds it, and it is said that when those in course of construction are completed, there will d in sand and gravel. At a distance be more than a hundred arrivals and departures om the surface, the remains of a tree of trains per day. It is not to be wondered at, that with such engines of progress and prosperity, like the creature of enchantment.

BENNETT'S BILL.

The Editor of the "Standard," from a sense of what is "due to the President," is content and injustice which have been perpetrated upon the common property of the nation by demagogues, in order to flatter and please the West. The public lands originally belonged to the old States, but by the strangest perversion of justice which ever took place in the open face of day, the new States, formed out of territories which belonged to the "old thirteen," now monopolise the whole of the lands within their borders. But stranger still, the citizens of the old States, from the force of party discipline, are brought to approve of the injustice, from a sense of "duty to the President."

In a recent number of the "Standard" we ob serve the following remarks on some proceed ings in the House of Representatives relative to

defeated. What the people of the old States dent." expect is a "prudent proprietorship" over the ands by the general government; and consequently no grant to the new States, except in cases where the reserved sections will sell (as the result of improvements) for as much as the granted and reserved sections together."

This paragraph is based on the acknowledged fact that for years it has been the practice to grant away the public lands by millions of acres to Western States and Western Rail Road corporations-lands which were the common property of the nation at large, and which should have been sold for the common purposes of the treasury, or divided equitably among all the other Miller, for plaintiff, and Moore and Morehead, States. Common justice therefore clearly demands that before returning to a system of sale Tuesday, Jan. 17 -Wiley v. Young, in equity. for common purposes, the Government of the States, by granting to them a proportion of the Wednesday, Jan. 18.—Hackney v. Stedman, lands equal to that which has been given to the through United States lands in the old and new new States. This is what is clearly required by the demands of simple justice. This is what we demand in the name of the people of North Carolina; and if the whole people, and all parby Ruffin and Nash, for the plaintiff, and Bryan | that it would be accoded to. But it is not the interest of politicians of the locofoco school maintain the rights of the people on this question. A regard for party is superior to their duty as citizens. A sense of what is "due to the President" is superior to a sense of what is due to the people. We are therefore compelled to rely solely upon the energies of the Whigs, as a means of securing the rights of the people of North Carolina; and we are constrained to put up with the best terms we can make, on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no

But the "Standard" is for managing the publie lands on the principles which would govern a "prudent proprietor." The origin of this phrase is simply this; It was used by President Pierce as an apology for the system of granting away alternate sections of the lands to Western Rail Road Corporations. It is contended that the alternate sections are worth more after the Rail Road is constructed than the whole body of the lands were worth before. This may be true, but it only goes to sustain the system of building up the prosperity of the West and Western Corporations out of the common property of the nation. None of these alternate sections have over been, or will ever be. granted to North Carolina; and the "Standard" does not even insist on our right to them. In this State, and in all the old States, Rail Road Corporations have to pay for the ground over which the Roads are built; in the Western States, they not only demand the right of way. but, with it, alternate sections of the public lands for some miles on each side. Is it not enough to grant them the right of way, and let the enhanced value of the lands go into the common Treasury? On what principle of jusare pampered at this rate, at the expense of the nation and to the detriment of the people? The alternate sections in the possession of corpora tions constitute a monopoly highly injurious to the public interests of the community and to the equal rights of the masses of the people. In Illinois, for instance, on the route of the Central individuals to expect successfully to prosecute Rail Road, the alternate sections are held at exthat purpose without ample means and a very orbitant prices, which common men are unable to pay, and which thus prevents the settlement of the Country. The interests of Corporations -of the moneyed aristocracy, is therefore array-

But the "Standard" has expressed its approbation of this system of granting alternate secvery necessary confidence in their own ability tions, which serves to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It is "due to the President" to sustain the policy which he has avowed, and all other considerations must yield to this para-

> It is really lamentable, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, when we are disposed to flatter ourselves that the principles of Republican freedom are beginning to undermine the whole fabric of European despotisms, that we again hear the degrading doctrine of passive obedience taught on this side of the Atlantic. Even at Rome, the people have begun to despise this slavish principle, and in all parts of the world the rights of the people are now acknowledged in a higher degree than ever before. How strange, then, how passing strange, that the exploded principles of monarchy and popery should find a responsive echo in the midst of Protestant Republicanism! "It is due to the President!" Is not the phrase an insult to the majesty of the People?

The County of Forsythe has taken the lead in the matter of appointing delegates, &c., to the locofoco Convention, to be held in this City, sometime during the coming Spring. We see no allusion to "principles" in the resolutions adopted upon the occasion. Will the "Standard," which has been so much concerned at the absence of such allusion on the part of a the city of Chicago has sprung into existence few Whig meetings, explain the cause of this omission by the "democracy" of Fersythe?

THE TORY PRINCIPLE, AGAIN.

The "Standard" re-iterates its doctrine of the divine right of the President. The Editor of even anxious to acquiesce in all the robbery and | that paper appears to have lost all respect for the rights and feelings of republican freemen, and boldly talks of government as a matter in which the people have no other concern than that of obedience. In his paper of the 11th. we find the following repetition, in another form, of his principle of duty to the President

"We have the fullest confidence that the President will inflexibly maintain the doctrine on this subject advanced in his late annual mes-

This remark is made in reference to the possible action of the Congress of the nation. The deliberations of that body are a matter of secondary consequence, and the Editor of the "Standard" hopes that the President will "inflexibly maintain" the doctrine advanced in his Message, for which doctrine he can find no better argu-"We trust that all bills to divide the lands or ment than that which asserts the "divine right squander them on particular States will be of kings," the principle of "duty to the Presi-

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

Ex Governor Albert G. Brown has been elected a Senator in Congress, by the Legislature of Mississippi, for the term of six years from he fourth of March last. The election took place on the 7th instant. The vote was, for A G. Brown 76 votes, H. S. Foote 22, W. L. Sharkey 7, and 10 scattering. Mr. Brown had, of course, previously received the nomination of a aucus of the Democratic members of the Le-

her The "Evening Star," a penny paper at Washington, says that "at no previous session have so many applications been made to Congress for grants of lands in aid of Rail Roads land States." The same paper remarks:

"We are glad to learn that the Committees on Public Lands of the respective Houses, on asertaining that nearly every one of the many different applicants have proposed their own Parris v. Thompson, from Alamance, argued ties, were united in making it, we cannot doubt | bills, drafted differently and liable to be differable, have delegated a joint sub-committee to draft a "model bill" to all cases."

Among the principles laid down by the Com mittee for the construction of a "model bill" for giving the public lands to the Railroad Corpor ations is the following:

"4. In making such grants of alternate sections, the sole principle upon which they ought to be made should be that conceded by the Picsident in his Message, at the opening of the pre sent session, the Secretary of the Interior in hi Report, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his report, viz: the enhancement of the value and promotion of the sales of the U.S. ands in the vicinity of such road."

Here it will be seen is a general system of wholesale robbery of the common domain of the people to enrich wealthy corporations-in other words, the moneyed aristocracy of the West .-On the sham principle of "prudent proprietorship," the same game is to go on, and the older States are to lose all direct and indirect share in the public lands.

LARGE VIELD OF COTTON. - Seven thousand, one hundred pounds of Cotton were grown, the past season, on 51 acres of land in Johnston County, belonging to WALTER R. MOORE, Esq. On 13 acres of this land, 3,001 pounds were

We call attention to the notice for a meeting of the Farmers in Wake, in another column. The series of Lectures to be delivered by Dr. Tompeters will doubtless prove highly interesting and instructive.

LATE FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, Jan. 16. The steamer Europa arrived here to-day with left Liverpool on the 31st of December.

Strong efforts were being made to induce desertion of Poles in the Russian army. The ratification of a treaty between Russia and Persia had occurred. It took place at St.

Petersburgh, December 18. The Russians were daily expected to attack Bardad. Turkey had formally accepted the Persian

declaration of war. The Shah of Persia had dismissed all European officers from the army, except Russians. Sweden and Denmark were forming an armed

league against Russia. Advices from Constantinople to the 19th, state that Haba Pasha, the leader of the Peace party. and named the Minister of the Interior as being regarded favorable to peace.

In Asia, the Turks had been defeated under Abdi Pasha, who was removed from the Chief in command, and Ahmer Pasha appointed in to the election of a Senator in Mississippi .-

his stead. Alexandrapol, and then evacuated them. The Russian Armenial fleets were still in the

Bospherus. Some Waltachian militia had deserted to the Turks at Kilafat. On the 15th, four of the European powers presented a note to the Pope, demanding an armistice. The English Consul, Teheron, renewed

relations with Persia and Turkey. Movements at St. Peterburg indicate more serious consequences than when with Turkey. The Porte was acting on the most friendly terms with the representatives of other powers. A recent decree of Napoleon's removes restrictions on all Cotton imported from England. | Philadelphia, in reply to an invitation to ad-

needs confirmation. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.-Cotton was firm when I doings in monarchical governments and the the Europa sailed. Middling grades were near- doings in our own model republic, than he SELBY & MUREAY, for an Office. ly 80 better. The sales of the week were 45,000 bales. Flour had advanced 1s; Corn 1s; Wheat 4 to 6d in one week's sales. Flour 38s a 38s 3d;

Baltimore flour 38s 6d a 40s; White wheat 11s

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1854. The melancholy fate of the San Francisco, and its unfortunate passengers and crew, have ibsorbed public sympathy. Until her fate was knows, the most anxious interest was felt, and the worst that could befal her and them apprehended. These apprehensions were, however, somewhat mitigated by the confidence expressed by one or two old commodores, that she would ride out any gale in safety, and that little fear need be entertained for those on board. Notwithstanding this confidence in those more capable by far than I was of judging, I must confess the disaster was not as lamentable as I had apprehended it would turn out to be, for the melancholy fate of the Steam-

er President was fresh in my recollection. Lieut. Davis, of the Navy, died last night com an injury received on Tuesday evening, in being thrown from his carriage. Being well known and much esteemed here, his situation has excited much sympathy, and his death sincere regret among our citizens.

The House of Representatives, on Saturday, rejected the Senate bill changing the mode of appointing the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, thus giving another proof of their devoted loyalty and unqualified submission to the powers the White House.

The individual who holds that office, and was aimel at by the Senate bill, is decidedly the most obnoxious to his own party here that I have ever known. In speaking of him, there is no language nor terms too strong to express their feelings towards him; and I have good eason for saying that such and so numerous had been the complaints and representations to the President in regard to him, and the estimaion in which he was held in this community, by his own party, that his removal had been frequently urged upon Mr. Guthrie. But the attempt to legislate him out of office was construed into an attack upon the Administration ; or at least, members of the House were induced so to consider it, and therefore, obnoxious as he might be to his own party here, the administration must be protected and sustained.

The history of favorites, whether those of weak monarchs, or fickle multitudes, would, if written, be as instructive as it would be interesting. But the present Assistant Secretary has no reason to suppose himself at all a favorite at the White House, though he has contrived to interpose the administration as a shield ontly interpreted, and that, therefore, the adop- between himself and his enemies; at least I on of some general uniform system was advis- judge so from the very free and not very flattering remarks which fall from the lips of such as army, in which there are many superannuated, are intimate at the Presidential mansion. As worn out, and otherwise incapacitated officers. to the individual himself, I owe him no person- The effect of placing them upon this list will be, am so far an admirer of the silver rule in polities, as not to indulge in unreasonable grief when I see "the poisoned chalice commended owards the democratic subordinates in the anxiety by the whole army. Freasury Department, I certainly should not desire a change brought about so earnestly de-

We have the important news from New with a treaty he has concluded with Mexico, by which we acquire 30,000,000 acres of land, the Mesilla Valley, and a confirmation of the Garay grant of a route for a railroad by the way the Tehuantepee. The large amount of land acquired, is supposed to be Sonora, rich in gold and silver mines. The consideration to be paid is \$20,000,000-a very reasonable sum, and one has been purchased, there is another rich and against it. tempting field of enterprize and speculation opened to our restless spirits who consider gold who wish to obtain that even without toil or

upon the Clayton Bulwer treaty to-day. It was any other territory of the United States. expected, when this debate was opened by Gen. Cass, that several Senators would take part in it upon the same side; but since Thursday, the day on which Mr. Clayton commenced his re ply, it is understood that no other Senator wil expose himself to the range of his artillery, and that the veteran General, who led off so gallantly in this attack, will be left to fight the battle entirely alone, and to wear all the laurels he may win, unclaimed by his less daring al-

The speech of Mr. Clayton, on Thursday, was a fine specimen of Senatorial eloquence, and has done him much honor. He was severe upon Gen'l Cass, but that severity had been pro voked, and consisted, not in the use of harsh a large amount of freight, and a goodly number language, for not an offensive word er epithet of passengers. She was out 17 days, having was used, but in the lucid statement of the facts of the case, and its presentation in strong and lively colors, so far as Mr. C. went, in its various phases.

It would seem, from the letter addressed to Mr. Clayton, by Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, in reply to a note from the former, that the British government must now be satisfied they had made a blunder, in their late dispatches, in claiming what Lord Clarendon did n regard to Central America. Mr. Crampton concurs entirely with Mr. Clayton as to what constitutes Central America, and throws Gen'l Cass and others, who have undertaken to throw censure upon Mr. Clayton, wholly in the wrong. This note of Mr. Crampton knocks a very important part of the foundation upon which Gen. C.'s speech was erected entirely away. Of course Mr. Crampton's letter was a great surprise to Gen. Cass.

We have contradictory statements in regard One report says that Col. Davis is elected : The Turks had raised sieges at Akiska and another, that A. G. Brown is nominated and will be elected. Should Davis be elected, Mr. Clemens will probably succeed him in the War Department, and Mr. Brown rewarded and pacified with the consulate of Havana. If Davis remains where he is, the consulate will be tendered to Mr. Clemens. At any rate, these placemen patriots," as Mr. Grenville once called those who were ever ready to serve their country for a good salary and in high stations, are all to be bound to the administration by the cohesive power," &c.

The War Department, or the Havana Consulate, would not be bad pay for the letter addressed by Mr. Clemens to the ' Hards" of It was rumored at Paris on the 29th, that dress their meeting. The student of history, young Soule had fought another duel with the who looks at things as they have been in by-Duke of Alba, and was killed. This, however, gone times, and as they are here now, may see more points of resemblance between the would be willing to acknowledge to a foreigner, or even to himself, if he could help it. These points of resemblance are becoming more and

THE SAN FRANCISCO SUFFERERS.

New York, Jan. 17.—The merchants of this city have subscribed ten thousand dollars, to be presented to the officers of the "Three Bells," "Antarctic" and "Kilby."

Whig spirit becoming once more roused in the Old North State. Let their motives be pure and unselfish, and their energies be put forth in the next campaign, and the Whigs of North Carolina cannot fail to win a noble victory, and to stand proudly before the great body of the conservative, national republican, Whig citizens of the Union.

OBSERVER.

The proceedings of the Senate yesterday wors more than usually interesting. The prelimi-nary measures so promptly adopted to evince the grateful sense of the National Legislature for the humanity and persevering bravery of the Commanders who so nobly stood by the wreck of the San Francisco, and at great hazard succeeded in saving the survivors of her passengers and crew, were honorable to the Senators who moved in them, and to the whole body which so heartily and unanimously sustained the movement.

Among other business of the day, three imortant bills were introduced from the Military Committee by Gen. Shields, the chairman of that committee, viz: A bill to increase the pay of the army; a bill to increase the efficiency of the army; and a bill creating a retired list for

In regard to the policy of these bills we may be permitted to remark that the compensation of the army was fixed some years ago, when the best of living was much less than at present; and, although the salaries of most of the other emplores of the Government has been increased during suat time, the pay of the army remains inchanged. This bill contemplates increasing the pay from twenty five to thirty per centum. That of the soldiers is raised from seven to ten dollars per month; and, when employed as teamsters and mechanics, they are to have from twenty-five to fifty cents per day extra. This of propriety. The number of soldiers in our or month, at as moderate prices as can be affordarmy is now nearly four thousand less than is ed. Ostlers attentive and

not enlist when they can obtain much better wages as laborers or ordinary mechanics. This increase will likewise tend greatly to prevent desertion. The bill also extends the pension laws of 1848 to the army, and provides for the appointment of an additional number of cadets, two from each State, upon the recommendation of the Senators respectively.

The provisions of the second bill are said to be loudly called for by existing circumstances. With an immense increase of population and territory, there has been no proportionate increase in our military force, and at a time too when it is so much needed. Our army is only ten thousand strong, and it is now proposed to increase it by adding one regiment of dragoons, two regiments of infantry, and one company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, the infantry to be changed into riflemen whenever necessary This will add greatly to the efficiency of the army, and its adoption will be generally regarded as a measure of prudence and wisdom.

The Retired List forms the subject of the third bill, and is deemed one of great necessity in our al ill-will: I only feel as a Whig the persecut- not only to withdraw them from actual service, ing spirit he has exhibited towards Whigs; and with their present pay, but also to promote many gallant and meritorious officers who would otherwise remain in their present positions for many years to come. It is regarded as a meato his own lips," who has so often forced others sure, not only of expediency, but of justice; to drink from it. If I harbored any ill-feeling and its passage will be looked for with great

Two reports were presented from the Committee on the Judiciary, relative to the question re-cently raised by Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, as to his right to retain his seat in the Senate, to which Orleans, of the arrival of Mr. Gadsden there, he was appointed to fill a vacancy prior to the late meeting of the Legislature of his State, which adjourned without electing a Senator. The constitutional point presented in this case is, we understand, a new one, which we presume will be shown when the question comes up for considers ion on Wednesday, for which day it is made the special order. The majority of the committee report in favor of Mr. Phelps' right, we can very easily pay, cash down. If Sonora and the minority (Mr. Butler and Mr. Bayard)

An amendment to the Nebraska bill was sub mitted and ordered to be printed, which, in effect. -wealth-the only thing worth toiling for, and abrogates the compromise act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, by declaring that so much of that act as prohibits slavery shall not Mr. Clayton will proceed with his remarks be so construed as to apply to the Nebraska or A bill was reported from the Committee on

> employees in the Public Departments. The subject of the Central American Treaty was then taken up, and Mr. Clayton (though laboring under indisposition) resumed and conluded his elaborate and masterly speech in de fence of the Treaty, and in reply to the equally elaborate and very able speech of Mr. Cass. The

to be again taken up. In the House of Representatives, a spirit tants. alike ardent and honorable to that displayed in the Senate towards the rescuers of the San Francisco sufferers was manifested by the eager ness of many members to introduce propositions for honors and rewards to the brave commanders of the succoring vessels. An account of the proceedings on the subject will be found under the proper head .- Intelligencer, 17th.

Attention! Farmers of Wake.

REGULAR meeting of the Wake County Agricultural Society will be held on Friday, the th inst., in the City Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in Raleigh. Dr. Tompkins will at that time deliver before the Society the first of a series of Agricultu-W. W. WHITAKER, Secretary.

Dissolution. THE Copartnership heretofore existing under

the firm of GULLY & HOTCHKISS is this ay dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by F. M. Gully; those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

The business will be continued by F. M. Gully, at the well known Stand, corner of Market Square, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. F. M. GULLY.

Jan. 20, 1854.

Law Notice. HE Subscriber, having removed to Raleigh, of fers his services to persons having business in the Supreme Court and in the Superior and County Courts of Wake and the adjoining counties, as an Attorney and Counsellor. EDWARD CANTWELL 20, 1854.

Notice.

B. & N. L. STITH, having closed their A. business in Raleigh, have rented, for one nonth only, the Store-house recently occupied by They respectfully request those persons indebt-ed to them to call immediately and settle their ac-

counts—otherwise, they will be compelled to place them in the hands of officers for collection. I am gratified to observe the signs of the old
Whig spirit becoming once more roused in the
Old North State. Let their motives be pure
they will close at New York cost, and invite deal-

A Rare Chance FOR CAPITALISTS. DY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to m

or purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustes, rocsed, on the 21st of March next, on the emises, to sell all the property of the SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY. situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery, and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.

THOS. J. WILSON, Trustee.

TRS. MAYNARD would inform the public that dred yards West of the Capitol, and in the immediate neighborhood of the late residence of the Rev. Dr. Mason, and opposite that of Mr. Courts, near the line of Railroad that connects the Raileigh and Gaston and Central Road, which house she re-spectfully presents to the public as a BOARDING HOUSE.

effort to please the travelling community, day boarders, and monthly boarders. Her table shall be supplied with the best luxuries the market affords, and every comfort added to those who may

choose to stop. She would also state that she has recently built some thirty or forty stalls, for the account ncrease is deemed a measure of expediency and of horses, which she will board by the day, week allowed by law; and it is found that men will will be ready at all hours to obey the public call not enlist when they can obtain much better MARTHA MAYNARD. H. PENNINGTON, Supt.

Jan'y 20, 1858. PANNEL WORK.

P. KIMBALL, No. 78, BEEKMAN ST., . New York, Wholesale and Retail Dealer is Sashes, Doors, Blinds and all kinds of Builders' Pannel Work, made of the best material, in the most thorough manner and Kiln dried, so as to entirely prevent shrinking by exposure to heat in any form or degree, is prepared to furnish any amount at short notice of the very best article made in the Country, and at extremely low prices for cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods put up and dispatched with care. Strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan 19, 1854. 6mos 7

H. R. ROBERTSON.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 9 South St.,

(Over Flour and Corn Exchange,) BALTIMORE.

Whitmel J. Hill, Esq., Scotland Neck, N. C. Jno. H. Anthony, Esq. do Hon. Francis Mallory, Norfolk, Va. Messrs E. P. Tabb & Co. do Meesrs. J. M. Smith & Bro. do J. Hall Pleasants, Esq., Baltimore. Col. George P. Kane, Messrs. F. W. Brune & Sons,

Baltimore, Sept. 16, 1853. Fifty Dollars Reward. RANAWAY from me, at Chapel Hill, a negro man, known by the name of GEORGE ARKINGTON.

1y 76

Said negro is straight and well-formed; about thirty or thirty-five years of age; five feet ten inches high; weighs from a hundred and fifty to a hundred and sixty pounds. In complexion, he is a very bright mulatto, almost white; has straight hair, of a light brown color and blue eyes . Has a scar on his right hand between the thumb and fore-

finger, caused by a burn when a child.

It is supposed that he will endeaver to make his way to the North. He is a most excellent carriage driver, of very renteel appearance and would scarcely be taken

for a servant. The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for him, if delivered to me at Chapel Hill, or twenty-five dollars, if lodged in Jail so that I get MARY A. SOUTHERLAND. Retrenchment, which proposes to make a further increase in the salaries of the clerks and other

Warrenton, N. C. FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 16th of January ensuing .--The corps of Teachers will consist of ten or more, experienced in their various departments. Prosubject was then laid on the table, probably not fessor Vincent Czunda will again have charge of the Musical Department, with competent Assis-

The situation of the Seminary is beautiful, with ample space for exercise and recreation. Those who may desire more minute information as to terms, &c., can have a circular sent to their DANIEL TURNER, Principal. address. Warrenton, N. C., Dec. 20, '53, tj20 103

M. MCPHEETERS, H. GHISELIN. J. W. MARTIE. A. M. MCPHEETERS & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Forwarding & Commission Merchants. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK VA. REFERENCES. Thos. P. Devereux, Halifax, N. C.

G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bk. of the State of N. C. C. Dewey. Cashier do W. H. Jones do Branch do Cape Fear Raleigh L. O'B. Branch, Pres. R. & G. R. R. Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Norfolk. Pre't Farmers' B'k of Va. Alex. Bell, Esq. Messrs. Spence & Reid, Baltimore. B. Blossom & Son, New York.

September 16th, 1858.

TO THE CREDITORS AND HEIRS OF WILLIAM FERNANDO, LATE OF PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA. BY virtue of a Decree of Prince George Circuit Court, made at its November Term last, I was required to advertise in the "Raleigh Register"

and "Richmond Enquire:," warning the creditors and heirs of William Fernando, to appear at the next term of the Court to be held in May next, the 15th of the month, to shew cause against the payment over to Samuel Davis, who intermarried with a relative of the said William Fernando, of all the estate now held by William Gee, the Administrator of the said William Fernando-this property amounts to about \$2,000 00. If there are any they eight immediately to let it be known.

ROBERT GILLIAM, Commissioner.

Prince George Court House, Va.

LAW SCHOOL AT HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA. THE next session of this Institution will begin Monday, the 16th day of January, 1854.

F. NASH. J. L. BAILEY. December 27th, 1853. 2aw4w-104.

W HITE CRAPE SHAWLS at the Bes Hive A splendid assortment of White Crape Shawis, prices from 4 to 40 dollars. Comprising the largest and best assortment in Norfolk. J. SMITH & CO.

No. 14 Main st, Norfolk