

(Continued from fourth page.)

The question as to how was the amount of capital which should be paid in before the start of the construction. The State proposed \$50,000, instead of \$200,000, which the House had adopted. On the passage of the Senate's amendment, the ayes and noes were demanded. Ayes 31, noes 35. On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the House insisted on its amendment.

Shepherd moved to take up the bill to charter the Bank of Salisbury. Mr. Waugh moved as an amendment, that no more bank bills be taken up. R-fused. Mr. Singletary moved as a resolution, that after the Salisbury bill shall have been disposed of, the House should take up the bill to charter the Union Bank of Newbern. Mr. Jenkins moved to lay the amendment on the table and demanded the ayes and noes. Ayes 26, noes 40.

Mr. Jenkins moved to amend the motion by postponing all the bank bills until March 4th next and to amend the ayes and noes. Ayes 23, noes 44. (Great confusion and misapprehension. House concluded to begin de novo.) During the call of the roll on the original motion, the hour arrived for taking a recess.

THE HORRORS OF THE EASTERN WAR. SUFFERINGS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Think what a tent must be pitched, as it were, at the bottom of a marsh, into which some 12 or 13 miserable creatures, drenched to the skin, have to creep for shelter after 12 hours of vigil in a trench like a canal, and then reflect what state these poor fellows must be in at the end of a night and day spent in such shelter, huddled together without any change of clothing, and lying packed up as close as they can store in saturated blankets in the harbour. The huts are a board ships in the harbour of Balaklava, and are likely to stay there. Some of these huts, of which we have heard so much, I have seen floating about the beach; others have been landed, and now and then I have met a wretched party, knee deep in mud, struggling on beneath the weight of two thin deal planks, a small portion of one of these huts, which would be most probably converted into fire wood after lying for some time in the camp, or be turned into stabling for officers' horses, when enough of *divisita membra* had been collected.

It is an actual truth that our force is deprived day by day of the services of about 1000 men in every 24 hours. There are 3,500 sick men in the camp unfit for duty, and there are between 7,000 and 8,000 men sick, wounded, and convalescent in the hospitals on the peninsula. About 300 of the sick have died since the Battle of Inkermann. The 63d Regiment, which came out upwards of 900 strong, is reduced to 240 fit for duty. The 46th Regiment is reduced to about the same strength. The horses of the cavalry and field artillery have been used to bring up stores and to take the work of all kinds until they are perfectly useless. We have neither cavalry nor field artillery at this moment really efficient. The men are therefore employed to bring upon their shoulders the shot and shell for the batteries, as well as their own run and other provisions and the like, and this from distances of ten to fifteen miles, through country knee-deep in some places in mud. Of course they knock up by hundreds and go to the field hospitals, and there they get from bad to worse, and instead of recovering their strength in two or three days, they are satisfied that the march to Balaklava, where those that do not die remain until transports can be produced to remove them to Constantinople.

THE CLIMATE OF THE CRIMEA. I saw a foolish paragraph in a paper the other day, in which some philosophical idiot had, with great complacency, propounded the fact that the climate of the Crimea was not greater than that at Dijon, and had come to the conclusion that, as the people of that interesting city survived the winters in that part of the world, our army would be equally able to resist the frosts and snow of the Crimea. But the philosopher forgot that the people of Dijon do not ordinarily get up at night, and walk about the hills around them, or creep huddled up on the bottom of deep trenches, full of snow, having nothing to protect them from the cold but a great coat and a blanket. An extremely hard frost began about midnight, (Jan. 5th), and the thermometer this morning was at 21 deg. 10 min., or more than 10 degrees of cold. The result may be imagined. The cavalry division lost about 60 horses during the night, and I read to think of the number of our noble soldiers who will receive their country's thanks for their services, if it lasts. I am credibly informed that, out of one division alone, 160 men were taken out of trenches to the hospital tents, seized with cramp and half frozen, not so much perhaps from the cold as from the want of proper clothing and inability to move about to circulate the blood.

DEATH OF A QUEEN. Her Majesty Maria Adelaide, Queen of Sardinia, breathed her last at Turin on the 20th of January, after an illness of a few weeks, consequent upon her confinement to bed, aggravated by the sudden death of her mother in law, the Queen Dowager. Queen Maria Adelaide was only in her 33d year, having been born in June, 1822. She married his Majesty Victor Emmanuel, in April, 1842, and by him had seven children, six of whom survive. She was the daughter of Ranier Archduke of Austria. As wife and mother, she is said to have been most exemplary.

PENNSYLVANIA U. S. SENATOR. Harrisburg, Feb. 13.—A joint convention of both Houses went into the election of a United States Senator to-day at 12 o'clock. On the second ballot, Mr. Cameron received 59 votes. Mr. Buckalew 28, and J. P. Jones 11. The Convention then adjourned for two weeks.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 10. L. Onidas Martin, of Alabama, Consul for Mazatlan, Mexico, died in Mexico. Mr. W. Banwell, of Virginia, Consul to Aguas Calientes, Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 9. Francis Leach, Appraiser; Wm. P. Keyburn, Assistant Appraiser. M. W. Moreland, Assistant Collector at Yorktown, Va., vice Mr. G. Porter. Mr. N. H. Joseph, Collector, Portsmouth, Va.; and D. B. Banks, Collector at Petersburg, Va.; and W. M. Harrison, Collector at Richmond, Va.

When Gen. Wilson, the new Senator from Massachusetts, came into the Senate to-day, Mr. Clayton, who had Nothing, got him into a conversation on the Whig side of the Senate.—Messrs. Sumner and Chase made a desperate effort to get him into the Free Soil locality.—Matters were finally compromised by Mr. Wilson taking Mr. Atchison's vacant seat, alongside of Sam, anti-Nebraska Know-Nothing.

Austria has forbidden the publication of the Pope's bull, respecting the immaculate conception, inasmuch as it has even prohibited the priests from preaching upon it.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. AT \$2 50 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$3 00, 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 MORNING, FEB. 17, 1855.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It is rendered quite certain that the Legislature will adjourn to-morrow, (Saturday),—much business of importance having been transacted since our last summary of proceedings. It will be seen that the Banks of the State and of Cape Fear have been re-chartered, and that other Bank applications (see Proceedings) have been favorably acted upon. This consummation affords ground for general congratulation.

A very interesting debate (a sketch of which we shall publish in our next), occurred in the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, on the proposition (which has already received the sanction of the Senate,) to cooperate with the other old States in the erection of a monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, in Philadelphia. We trust that the House will not fail to ratify this patriotic design.

We shall endeavor to publish, in our next, a list of the various acts, public and private, that have been adopted during the present session.

GETTING HIS PAY.—The N. Y. Evening Post has no doubt that the appointment of Senator Dodge to the Spanish Mission is but the fulfilment of a corrupt bargain made in France's name by the Washington Union, before the passage of the Nebraska Bill. The editor says:—

"That print promised, that, in consequence of supporting the measure, any member of Congress should fall under the displeasure of his constituents, the administration would provide for him.

Augustus Caesar Dodge, of Wisconsin, a member of the United States Senate, performed the service, and yesterday received his wages.—The people of Wisconsin disapproved."

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.—The population of California shows a much less proportionate increase during 1854 than in previous years.—The San Francisco Herald says that while the arrivals last year number only 47,730, the departures have amounted to 24,477, showing a net gain of only 20,253. The total arrivals from New Grenada and Central America, which represent those coming from the United States, on the Panama and Nicaragua steamers, amount to 29,663, while the departures by the same companies numbered 19,528, leaving an addition of only 10,135 Americans, or individuals from American ports, to the population. To supply the place of the 19,528 inhabitants who had left for the Atlantic States, there had arrived 15,101 Chinese, a substitute far from being desirable. For ports in China have departed 2,536 passengers, showing an increase of 12,565 Chinese during the year, or more than one-half the total addition to the population. A very gratifying fact is shown in the very large proportion of women and children who constitute the whole addition to the population. For every three men who arrived two departed; while five women and children had arrived for every one that had left. The number of emigrants who had crossed the Plains is variously estimated between twenty-five and forty thousand persons, but it will not probably exceed the smaller estimate. Adding 20,000 to the excess of arrivals by sea, and the increase of population may be set down in round numbers at 50,000. In view of these facts the Herald despondingly says:—"This will never do. Everything in the State is overdone. Preparations have been made for a population of one million; and unless we speedily adopt means to raise the number of inhabitants, to something like that amount, we must retrograde."

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.—The action of the House of Representatives on this subject is announced in another part of this paper. Thus has tardy justice been awarded to the gallant chief of the American army. When the resolution conferring upon him the title of Lieutenant General by brevet was first introduced, there was considerable opposition to it. Since then, however, the opposition to General Scott has been gradually subsiding, and a feeling of regret at this unworthy treatment has taken the place of it. This accounts for the passage of the resolution by a vote of 123 to 65.

The numerous friends of the veteran General will be rejoiced to know that the new title is not merely honorary. It carries with it the substantial advantage of nearly \$30,000, back pay, and \$1,600 annual addition to his salary hereafter.

THE FRENCH SPOILS BILL.—"X." of the Baltimore Sun writes from Washington that there is a rumor that it is the intention of the majority which passed the French spoliation bill to tack it, in case of its being vetoed, to the civil and diplomatic bill. Should the President veto that bill, he would be obliged to convene an extra session of the Know Nothing Congress, and borrow trouble at an usurious interest.—There is another rumor, that only three of the Cabinet are in favor of the bill, viz: Messrs. Marcy, Cushing and Campbell.

The nomination of Hon. A. Dodge, of Iowa, as United States Minister to Spain, was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, on Saturday last.

The American Organ declares that to agitate or to interfere with the question of slavery forms no part of the purposes of the American party.

SAMUEL.

(Of whom we know nothing, but whose movements it is interesting to watch.) seems to be spreading all over. He appears to overlook geographical boundaries and lines of demarcation, and travels hither and thither with the speed of a regular Pegasus.

He is great on U. S. Senators. On Saturday last, he nominated Hon. Simon Cameron, at Harrisburgh, to represent him and the "Key-stones," when Mr. Cooper's term terminates.—But Sam's enemies say there was a terrible time in the caucus,—but then, who knows whether that was the case or not?

At a late municipal election in Quebec, one of the parties who took part in the memorable Gavaasi (anti-Jewish) riots, and who had been fined therefor, was taken up in one of the wards and plected. It was a regular "Sam"—so they say!

In the British House of Commons, on the 4th, Lord Berners begged to ask whether the attention of the government had been called to the public procession of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in the town of Tuam, Ireland, on the 16th of August last, wearing the habits of their orders, in contravention of the Emancipation Act, and whether any proceedings had been taken to vindicate the law and prevent its future violation? The person who had originated the proceeding of which he complained was no other than Dr. McEllane, the so-called Archbishop of Tuam; and there could be no doubt that his object was to show that the laws of the land might be set at defiance.

Lord Aberdeen said the attention of Her Majesty's government had been called to the fact of these "ostentatious" processions, but intimated that it might be unwise to interfere just at present.—"Sam" then took his seat.

The bill introduced into the New York Legislature, vesting Clerical property in trustees—not in Bishops,—has been followed by a like movement at Harrisburgh. A correspondent, writing from there, says:—

"The Catholic community seems to be very much exercised on the subject of church property since the introduction of Mr. Price's bill relating to estates held for certain religious and charitable uses. A few days ago I gave an extract from a very earnest remonstrance of the Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia against the sixth section of this bill, and following the lead, the Catholic congregation of Harrisburgh have entered their protest against the same.—Almost the only effect of this much dreaded sixth section is to remove from the capacity of the Bishop, as an individual, but not in his ecclesiastical capacity, to be transmitted to his successor."

"Sam" has been busy away off in Peru, among the Incas there. A large number of Americans, who had come to Lima en route to Australia home, took active part, it would appear, in the late decisive battle between Castilla and Escheneque. The Yankees fought on the side of the former, and with "Sam," of course, Castilla was victorious. The following is an extract of a private letter from a young American (who was among them) to his uncle in New York:—

"You will see by the papers forwarded by this mail, that Gen. Castilla has gained an universal triumph over the Constitutional authorities, and the black-hearted Escheneque. The battle was fought, and the victory won, on the morning of the 5th inst. Gen. Castilla entered the city on the same day, and the shouts and welcome acclamations of the universal Peruvian world. The victory has been ascribed to the fifty American soldiers who, Castilla says in his official despatches, did the fighting; and I have no doubt but suitable rewards will be meted out to them for their valor and heroic character, ever characteristic of American bravery."

A bill, it seems, has been introduced in the Senate of Indiana, to break up the Know-Nothing Lodges in that State. It declares them a conspiracy for persons to band themselves under solemn oaths for the purpose of depriving any citizens of the State of political rights under the Constitution, just as if "Sam" proposed to do any such thing. These petitioners should suppress themselves,—for they are the veriest Know-Nothings.

(From the Utica Telegraph.) It is whispered about Iowa that the Know-Nothing of Utica have decided not to admit negroes into the order. This is a great pity, for we know no class of "persons" who would make such good ones, as they could be relied upon to keep dark.

FACTIOUS, BUT NOT INAPPROPRIATE.—The Albany Atlas is disposed to be "funny," and with the following success:—

Mutual Attention.—While Messrs. Littlejohn and his associates (Know Nothings in the New York Assembly, who violated their obligations and voted for Seward,) are explaining the philosophy of oath-breaking to the State Legislature, Senator Seward is urging Congress to remove the obstructions at Hell Gate!

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The extent, duration, and effects of the late severe weather.—Difficulty in procuring water in the City.—Barrage of a private man.—Appearance of snow during a melting time.

New York, Feb. 12th, 1855. The severe cold which commenced last Tuesday night continued until Friday morning, having lasted for three days. The thermometer in this city fell six degrees below zero, but in Brooklyn it was several degrees still lower. The range of the cold in the Canadian South Carolina, and from the seaboard to the Mississippi, in some localities the weather was more intensely cold than in others, almost in the same range.—In Bangor, Maine, the mercury was 35 deg.; at Gorham, it fell to 40 deg.; at Portland, it was 44 degs., and the coldest day experienced there in forty-five years. In Cortland county, N. Y., the thermometer was 38 degs., and the coldest weather in that State was at Cortland, 26 degs.; at Albany, 20 degs., and at Buffalo, 12 degs. During this time it was not cold at Chicago,—it was raining at Cleveland, and the ice was breaking up in Lakes Erie and St. Louis. At Philadelphia, the temperature was the same as in New York, viz: 6 degs; but at Baltimore it was 20 degs. above zero; and at Columbia, S. C., there was a thunder and lightning storm with the thermometer at 75 degs. It is difficult to conceive of the inconveniences to which a large city is subjected by such severe weather as this. Dependent upon the Crown, the water supply, commonly by hydrants, is cut off, and small pipes leading into the houses. A great many families, who had taken no precautions to the contrary, had no other water than what they could obtain by borrowing, or by melting snow, or by carrying water in buckets. It takes sixteen measures of snow to make one of water. In many houses, the leaders burst by the act of freezing; and as the winter temperature increased, the pipes, frozen, and ceilings were damaged by dripping water. Snow, as well as icicles, were cut off from their usual supplies of water. Several fires occurred from the imprudence of servants in heaping fuel into the heaters or subterranean furnaces.

In this way, in the afternoon of Monday, the elegant mansion of Benj. L. Swan, Esq., in La Fayette Place, was consumed. No water was procurable to extinguish the flames, or it was of no use when obtained. By the sudden explosion, the leather hose exploded,—the fire engines became stiff and unmanageable,—and the firemen were encased in ice as rigid as sheet-iron. Their sufferings were intense. At 11 o'clock, they were on duty for ten or twelve hours.

Some of the most opulent families in the city reside in this little secluded street called La Fayette Place. It is a very narrow street, and is the property of LeRoy, Sands and Ferris—all of them millionaires; but none of these Crozuses opened their doors and offered refreshments to the suffering firemen.—There was a poor physician, though, that did do some good. He attended the sick, and administered Colman's Root. Riches harden the heart and quench the ardor of human sympathy. It may be here mentioned that the individual, next wealthiest in the city to Mr. Swan, is said to have given with a penny in charity. Men of moderate means do the most good, and perform nearly all the work in the world.

Mr. Swan, the sufferer from this fire, was insured, and his loss will be indemnified. It is not so pleasant to be turned out of house and home during such weather as this. He has a son living nearly opposite, and a brother without children, who are in each property, in his natural capacity ready to receive him, and his household. Mr. Swan has been retired for a long time. He amassed a large fortune during the war of 1812, by having a large supply of goods in hand, and without the aid of credit, he was enabled to supply the force of twenty thousand men. The Crozuses were highly elated, but it was not supposed that they could render much assistance to their fellow-citizens. Indeed, Capt. Alcorn thinks the present Captain General, Comstock, has not the self and administration popular with all classes, so that it may be presumed that the discontent on the Island is not so widely spread now as formerly.

The Spanish fleet consisting of two steamers and three sailing vessels—a frigate and a corvette, left the port of Havana last Saturday on a cruise in search of the filibusters. Two British ships of the line entered the harbor Sunday morning, and several others were hourly expected for the defence of the island.

"We have no means of knowing upon what day the Spanish fleet is expected to be based. But of one thing we are certain, if Quitman gets a foothold on the Island with twenty thousand men, the days of her Catholic Majesty's reign there are ended.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA! SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!! HALIFAX, Feb. 14.—The British mail steamer Asia has arrived with Liverpool despatches. Her news is far as we can gather here, is not of much importance.

The Ministry have resigned, and the Earl of Derby has failed to establish a new Cabinet.—Much anxiety prevails on this account. Affairs at Sebastopol are unchanged. A new complication was arising in the German relations.

Lord Derby, it was said on the third, had tendered an invitation to a few ministry, which proved unsuccessful. Palmerston, Russell, and Lansdowne, were all spoken of in connection with the new ministry.

FRENCH INTRIGUES—IMPERIAL VOICE REMOVED.

The following Paris letter, from a well informed occasional correspondent, affords some curious developments of the intrigues—plots and counter plots—at the Court of Louis Napoleon, and hints at an event of moment in the domestic relations of the Emperor, which is to be brought about, if attempted, like the memorable divorce of the Great Napoleon from the Empress Josephine, under the plea of a State necessity! The rumor may not be entitled to full credence, but equally strange things—the singular and sudden "match" between the Emperor and Eugenie, for example—in the career of the French ruler, have occurred, and there is nothing related by our correspondent, either on this delicate point or the coaquities between the royal adherents of the Bonaparte family and the Emperor's political enemies, which would not justify the French nation—not always synonymous with human nature—is the moving principle.

From an Occasional Correspondent. PARIS, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855. However strangely it may sound, one of the subjects most obtrusively thought of, of course, on the effect that the Empress Eugenie is to be repudiated. Many old ladies, of both sexes, go even so far as to assert that the Imperial divorce, as it is summarized for "high political reasons," and as an act of Napoleon's "high will," will have to take place in an Austrian Arch-Duchess, a sort of Marie Louise II., with a King of Rome 3000.—Unfortunately this conjecture, which is not an amusing Princeess just now in the otherwise very profitable House of Hapsburg, and thus the Austro-French alliance is likely to be drawn closer by a war, the poor lady, however, though constantly ill, is in a very uninteresting state of health, all but the aspiring inmates of the Palais Royal, whose chances for the imperial sceptre are improving from day to day, but who, at the same time, as I am satisfied, are the most wretched of beings of a daily-increasing aversion and ill-will."

ALLEGED GREAT EXCITEMENT IN HALIFAX. The Savannah Journal and Courier of Saturday says:—

"By the arrival this morning of the schooner Abbott Devereux, Capt. Alcorn from Havanna, we have learned that from that port up to Sunday last, February 4th.

"We learn that at the time of the sailing of the schooner, and for several days previously, great excitement existed in Cuba in anticipation of the landing of General Quitman, who was reported to be on his way to the island, with a force of twenty thousand men. The Crozuses were highly elated, but it was not supposed that they could render much assistance to their fellow-citizens. Indeed, Capt. Alcorn thinks the present Captain General, Comstock, has not the self and administration popular with all classes, so that it may be presumed that the discontent on the Island is not so widely spread now as formerly.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate passed the bill establishing a U. S. Circuit in California.—They also amended the Indian appropriation bill cancelling the obligations of North Carolina to the Indians, allowing them to remain as citizens.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC. FOR THE CURE OF Dysentery, Diarrhea, and Summer Complaint.

Wm. H. Lippitt, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one, a spoonful effected a complete cure, and in the other, the like effect was obtained. Respectfully, &c. THOS. LORING, Ed. Commercial.

HARBELL'S STORE. NEW HAVEN, CO., N. C., Oct. 10, 1854. Wm. H. Lippitt, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one, a spoonful effected a complete cure, and in the other, the like effect was obtained. Respectfully, &c. J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26, 1851. Mr. Wm. H. Lippitt, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I wish to acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhea or Bowel Complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my child, and then of my brother. My first was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Dr. Richardson and Wregg; and when I consulted the latter he advised me to give up the child. I did nothing, he said, to satisfy myself that I had lost nothing, but he did not think that medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, as I was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to get up.

I remain yours, very truly and gratefully, WM. BAILY. Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, N. C. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, and P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, N. C. For sale by W. H. MOORE, Goldsboro', N. C.

DIED. In this City of Droopy, on Tuesday, 13th inst. Mrs. V. Harding, nee Rev. M. H. Harding, D. D. formerly of Milton, N. C., in the 25th year of his age.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 5th day of March next. A punctual and general attendance is requested, as it is one of the most important meetings the Company has ever held—arrangements will have to be made for paying the debts of the Company, and steps must be taken for a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the work. Let every Stockholder be present, who wishes to preserve his Stock and complete the improvement.

ALEXANDER MURCHISON, Prop't. Feb. 16, 1855. Fayetteville Observer, Carolinian, Wilmington Commercial and Journal, and Raleigh Star copy until 8th March.

To the Stockholders of the N. C. Rail Road. THE Legislature having authorized the subscription of another million of stock in this Road, upon the condition that the stockholders assent to its being preferred stock, and having amended the charter in other respects, you are hereby requested to meet at the office of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, in the town of Greensboro', on Monday, the 5th day of March, to pass upon the matters submitted to you by the act of the General Assembly.

It is very important to have a full attendance in person or by proxy. J. M. MOREHEAD, President N. C. Rail Road. Feb. 16, 1855.

The Crawford House, PHILADELPHIA. THIS Hotel, situated on Crawford St., Philadelphia, has been refitted and entirely renovated by the subscriber, who has leased it from its former proprietor, John W. Collins, Esq., and offers himself that with its present arrangements his friends and the travelling public will find all the conveniences and accommodations of the first class hotel. The public will find it the most convenient house to the Railroad and steamboat landing. Jan. 22, 1855. C. F. ABBOTT, 7 1/2 m

GUN, LOCKSMITH, AND BELL HANGER Charles Kuester. WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick building) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person in the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE. Raleigh, March 2, 1853. 17-19

THE KEMBLE'S ARE COMING! THIS UNRIVALLED TROUPE!!! METROPOLITAN MINSTRELS!!! WILL appear in a few days, in Raleigh. LOOK OUT FOR THEM! Jan. 23, 1855. if 7

FANS! FANS! MOURNING and fancy Fans. W. H. & S. TUCKER. NO. 1 CUT HERRINGS.—90 barrels of No. 1 North Carolina Cut Herrings. Just received from the Fisheries for sale by NEMBLE & WHITE.

100 Negroes for Sale!

IN WARREN COUNTY, N. C. HAVING determined to remove to a city north of this place, with a view to the purchase of a capital in business pursuits, I shall offer at Public Sale, on the premises, commencing on Thursday, the 22nd day of February next, and continuing from day to day, until the whole lot sold, my

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS, situated in the County of Warren, North Carolina, 4 miles from Ridgeway road, between the Bals eight & Gaston, and the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and one mile from each, containing about One Thousand acres of land, adapted to the production of the finest Wheat and Tobacco. A crop of wheat has been sowed, abundantly fertilized with Guano, together with a crop of winter oats. The improvements embrace a large and commodious dwelling, with suitable barns, a horse hold and Kitchen, and the necessary out houses, Granary, Barns, Stables, &c., the stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs, Plantation Utensils of all kinds, and one of St. Clair's improved power Threshing Machines. I shall likewise sell at the same time and place,

100 VALUABLE NEGROES, comprising some excellent mechanics, such as carpenters, bricklayers, stone masons, and the best field hands, many of whom have been in the trade 10 or 15 years employed in the cultivation of cotton on my plantation in the south, several house servants, cooks, washers, freasers, &c. All of these negroes were either raised by myself or purchased for my own use, and I hazard nothing in saying, comparatively, altogether, the likeliest slaves ever before offered for sale in this country, almost all of them being young and consisting chiefly of able bodied men, boys, and girls.

At the same time and place, I shall hire out 15 or 20 likely servants, of whom some are good house servants. I shall also expose at public sale, if not previously disposed of, on Saturday, the 24th of February, on the premises, my large, new, 4 story Brick Store, containing 1200 square feet of Warren, containing two acres. I shall also, on my Household and Kitchen Furniture, embracing a number of the most costly and superior articles of Parlor, Drawing-Room, and Chamber furniture, and amongst them a new and magnificent Rose Wood Piano. At the same time and place, I shall sell about 5000 and convenient Horses, just completed, and many complete, including immediately opposite my residence, and containing large stocks, and comprise, likewise, two acres, all well enclosed and beautifully laid out in Garden, Yard, Flower-Garden, &c. Also, two acres of unimproved land, situated in a well cultivated part of the town, and all enclosed and ready for building. I have also two Carriages, one new and the finest Artisan, and a match of excellent Horses.

TERMS:—For the Real Estate, Bonds, with interest, on one and two years, bearing interest from date. For the Negroes, a credit of twelve months with interest from date, or, if the Purchaser prefer, Cash. For the other property, six months' credit will be given,—the notes, in all cases, bearing interest from date.

Warrant on N. C., Jan. 29, '55. wtd. Sale of Land for Taxes. I WILL sell at the Court House door, in Wilkesboro', on the 3rd Monday in March next, the following lands for the taxes due thereon:

Table with columns: Name, Acres, Amount. James Yokley, 88, 0 18; Mincham Privat, 100, 1 10; Harrison Chapel, 100, 1 10; William Hall, 100, 1 10; Bryan Burgess, 225, 0 41; James Johnson, Esq., 190, 0 22; Gilbert Green, 100, 1 25; Landry Brown, 125, 1 57; Thomas Walker, 470, 0 25; Hamrah Wash, 12, 0 10; Neil's Viney, 60, 1 10; William N. Pierce, 46, 1 10; Wesley Jamieson, 46, 1 10; Thos. Pearson, 170, 0 18; L. J. Adkins, 170, 0 18; David Campbell, 50, 1 50; Z. T. Sprice, 45, 0 10; Stephen Combs, 50, 1 10; The heirs of John Wilson, 50, 1 10.

100 Reward. RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of December 1854, a negro man, named DENNIS. Said negro is about 5 feet, 8 inches high, dark complexion, quite stout, and has very flat feet. It is suspected that he is lurking about (if not actually employed) below Smithfield, in the turpentine county.

The above named reward will be given for his confinement in any jail in the County of Guilford, N. C. W. H. STYCKLAND. Wake on, Feb. 5, 1855. 2 m-11

Notice. WE have put the CARRIAGE and BUGGY, which we exhibited at the State Fair, in the hands of Mr. James Harris, of Raleigh, or his representative, to examine a few pieces of work, will call on Mr. HARRIS. DIBBLE & BROTHERS. Kinston, Jan. 30th, 1855. 9-3w

P. FORD, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES. No. 47, NORTH THIRD STREET, (between Market and Arch.) PHILADELPHIA.

Intending to keep a large stock of Eastern work, able to manufacture more extensively. I will be able to offer to the trade a very superior stock of Goods in the above line, which I promise to sell at low prices and on favorable terms as any other house.

With this assurance I would most respectfully invite your personal examination of my stock. Particular attention will be paid to orders of Goods. Dec. 5, 1854.

Dissolution. THE undersigned, on this day, retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messrs. Baker & Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.

They are themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to them, and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally. Wm. Wilson & Grice. Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 1, 1855.

Co-Partnership. THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-Partnership with the firm and style of BAKER & BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson & Grice, for the purpose of conducting a Produce and Grocery and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson & Grice.

They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted