tale delman

of all and the funds notwally raised be invested in lonce to the United States, which is

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1855. cites to carthe other. That experience is the

VOLUME LVI

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, EDITUR AND PROPRIETOR

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

THE END OF THE YEAR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 10, 1855.

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC The N. Y. Herald publishes an extraordinary letter from San Francisco, the writer of which assures the Herald, over a responsible name, of the sincerity of his statements, disclosing a project now advancing under profound secrecy for the establishment of an independent republic of all that portion of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains, including the State of California, the Territories of Washington, Oregon, and a large portion of New Mexico, to begin with.

The following description of the plan we extract from a letter of the Herald's correspon-

"A new republic is to be formed, consisting at first of ten States, three to be comprised within the present limits of the State of California, three in Oregon Territory, two in Washington Territory, and two from the western portions of Utah and New Mexico. The basis is to be a confederated government, similar to yours on the Atlantic side. The great railroad is to be abandoned, and every obstacle thrown in the way of its construction; while the argument at the hustings is to be made to the people, that the government at Washington have refused the road to the people of the Pacific. The question of slavery is to be abjured and disclaimed, until the plan is so far executed, that there can be no retraction: after which the Southern four or five States will adopt slavery. The first convention is to be imposing in numbers, and especially so in the distinguished talent of its members. You need no information as to the number of ex-Senators, ex-Congressmen, ex-Governors and ex-judges who swarm in our midst, panting for one more good old fashioned political chase.

The President, Senators, Representatives and Cabinet Ministry are all to be chosen by the direct vote of the people. The naturalization laws are to be fixed on a severe basis. The act of independence is to be simultaneous with a well planned and decisive seizure of the United States reserves with whatever of moveable or live stock they may contain. The Sandwich Islands are to be guaranteed their independence, and the United States are to be appealed to in a tone of friendly good-

The writer save that the first public move ment will be either a society or a convention, for the purpose of forming a new party, to be called the Pacific Railroad party, to draw off a majority of citizens from all old party alliances. They are said to be tired of sending their gold away and receiving no governmental protection in re-

We know not what foundation there may be for this statement. It is not long since, how ever, that we heard an opinion, from a highly in telligent source, that the first State to leave the Union would not be South Carolina, but Cali fornia. The work once begun, there is notelling where it will stop.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that an extra session, in consequences of the delicate state of foreign relations. is freely spoken of in Washington as inevitable. and that many of the Western members of Congress are holding over to await the issue. The Herald thinks it possible that the report may arise from the necessity of having an extra session of the Senate to re-confirm the schedule of our consuls abroad, whose official existence under the new law will expire in July shelled size of brotatt

GRO. BANCROFT, Esq., the Historian, sailed from New York on Saturday last, in the Charleston steamer for the South. He expects to visit some friends in North Carolina, and to go as far South as Savannah. It is the first time he has ever been South of Virginia.

AN UNUSUAL AND MOST WERITED COMPLIMENT. -The United States Senate, on the last night of its session, unanimously adopted a resolution expressive of the deep regret of the body at the retirement of the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, whose sorm has expired.

And this is the man, - the Statesman, - whose place is to be supplied by Asa Biggs, the pertizan and the bigot !

THE CUBAN GAME. - A Havana corresponder of the N. Y. Tribune, who is very anxious for war between the United States and Spain, says "A war obtained at any cost would be a blessing to the island, FOR IT WOULD FREE THE SLAVES." In that sentence is the whole free soil policy in regard to Cuba. Let the South beware!

Mr. Byrd, President of the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road, has resigned. It is stated that Mr. B. has recently failed, and that he has made an assignment for the benefit of

THE LATE ATTREPT AT MURDER IN WELDON .- | COMPLETION OF THE PALMERSTON We take the following particulars of the late attempt to murder Mr. Patrick McGowan, of this City at Weldon, from the correspondence of the "South Side Democrat," Petersburg :

"We are indebted to the courteous mail agent between Richmond and Weldon for the fol-AT \$2 50 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$3 00, AT lowing particulars of one of the most brutal and bloody affraye, at the latter point, that has ever come under our knowledge:

Mr. Patrick McGowan, mail agent on the Raleigh and Weldon road, has been in the habt of keeping an account with John H. Everett, Postmaster at Spring Hill, Hallfax Co., N. C. who keeps a store; and a few days since the lat-ter sent Mr. McG. a bill for \$1,08, a balance due. McG replied by a note, stating that he did not think he owed it; if he did he would pay it. Everett replied by saying that he did, and McG. sent him the money. Everett returned a receipt, underneath which was written, "You knew you owed the money, but tried to chouse me out of it." Mr. McGowan sent him back a note stating that he had not tried to cheat him, as he proved by sending the money when informed that it was really due, and that if he (E.) charged him with trying to cheat him, he

Everett determined to have revenge for this and, in company with his father and a man and, in company with his father and a man named Price, he went yesterday to Gaston, to attack McG., who, hearing of their intention, refused to meet them, remaining in his mail car. They got on the train and followed him to Weldon, declaring that they intended to kill him. At this place, Mr. Vaden delivered McG.'s muils to the Wilmington cars, and by his request went off to seek Justice Campbell. He was not in off to seek Justice Campbell. He was not in Weldon, but a magistrate named Parker was found, before whom the parties were summoned. MoG. swore that he had cause to apprehend violence from the Everette and Price, but they declared that they had no intention of assault ing him, and under this declaration they were

lism issed. Mr. McG. left the magistrate's office and pro seeded towards the depot, when he met several ystanders, to whom he began to explain the fliculty. The younger Everett approached the roup, and Mcd. beckoned to him to come up and he would explain the whole. He rushed up and drew his pistol. McG. caught him by the ollar, and drew another, at the same time ushing him back till be sat down on a step near

by. The elder Everett then approached, placed revolver to McG.'s back and immediately pulled the trigger, but the cap snapped. The by standers now interfered and drew the elder Everett back, but he continued to discharge his friendly recollection of his father, who died in pistol at Mr. McGowan, one of the balls striking him on the back of the bead, and inflicting severe wound. During this firing, Price, who was outside of the crowd, fired it, causing the bystanders to fall back. Young Everett then struck McG. in the face with his revolver, causing him to stagger back to where the elder E. was standing. The latter then struck him a severe blow in his face, causing him to fall at his son's feet, when the latter deliberately placed the mouth of his revolver at McG.'s shoulder. and then moved it upwards to his cheek, just n front of his ear, when he fired. Young Eye rett then declared that he had killed McGowan, and had come there to kill him.

Mr. Wm. N. Allen then stepped forward and called upon the citizens to aid him in arresting the perpetrators of this fiendish outrage, and it s greatly due to his prinseworthy efforts that the miscreants were immedialy taken, bound and conveyed to Halifax jail.

During the whole affair McGowan never fired once; his intention seemed first to conciliate. an d, after the fray began, he was too severely wounded to be able to defend himself.

A telegraphic dispatch was immediately sent Petersburg, and Dr. Spencer went out last vening to the aid of the unfortunate sufferer. We regret to hear that he has a wife and seven children living in Raleigh, upon whom this bereavement—for it is hardly possible that he can recover—will fall most heavily."

We are glad to learn, that Mr. McGowan, shough still in a critical condition, stands a very fair chance of recovery.

ANOTHER "MUSS" AT GREYTOWN.

Greytown having been battered down by the chivalrous Hollins, most readers are probably aware, has been built up again :-- but, no sooner is it recovered from the black eye the Cyane gave it, than lol we hear of "another outrage" upon an American citizen," and another cry for "Vengeance." It is said (but how true it is, we don't know) that one Captain De Brissot, an American, started in a boat, with seven others, to go into Costa Rica. One of the party who was on his way to join Captain De Brissot. was assaulted and severely cut in the head, and would have been murdered, had he not made good his escape. About an hour after Captain De Brissot left San Juan, three cances, with some 40 armed men, left and went in pursuit of him, with (it is said) the full determination of murdering every one of the party.

The whole town was in agreat state of excitement—the cry was " Death to Americans."-Such was the state of the excitement, and the danger which Captain De Brissot and his party were in, that Capt. C. O. Hornsby, late of the United States Army, and Mr. Charles Thomas, of Granada, called upon Mr. J. H. Wheeler, the United State Minister, who is living at the consulate with Mr. J. W. Fabons. our Consul at San Juan, and stated the facts to him, and asked for his immediate interference and assistance to rescue them from a horrid

While Col. Wheeler and Mr. Fabens were preparing to go to the rescue, Captain De Brissot arrived and put himself under their protection and at last dates was living at the Consulate. Here, then, we have the groundwork for another demonstration against the rascally

What a pity it is the town didn't lie still in the ashes the Cyans bursed it in ! for it is quite possible the good Commodore Hollins will be called upon to go through with this exploit a ted to Congress, the strength of the militia of second time. Let us have vengeance right off. the United States is as follows:

Europe will soon be governed by Savereigns all of whom may reckon their birth from this, the nineteenth century. Thus the Emperor of the nineteenth century. Thus, the Emperor of the French is forty-six years of age; the Emperor of Austria twenty-four; the Sultan thirty one; the King of Bavaria forty-three; the King of Naples forty-four; the Queen of Spain twenty-four; the President and several army of forty; the King of Denmark forty six; the ficers. Among the latter were the newly ap.

New York with week

Unit of a second second

YERRO I'V ... SANIET IN THESE

Lord Palmerston has fully formed his Ministry. In addition to giving office to Lord Pan-mure-now in the Cabinet as War Ministerhe has brought in Lord Canning, Postmaster General, and Sir Francis Besting, appointed to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, vacant by Earl Granville's resumption of the Presidency of the Connoil, out of which he was moved, some months ago, to give Lord John Russell a salaried position. It is stated in some of the London papers that Mr. Cardwell, Pres. ant General by brevet in the same, to take ident of the Board of Trade, would probably rank as such from March 26, 1847, the day on have a seat in the Cabinet.

CABINET.

Without him, however, the Cabinet is sufficiently numerous. It consists of fifteen. Under Lord Aberdeen there were also fifteen. Lord Derby's consisted of twelve, Lord John Russell's of sixteen, and Sir Robert Peel's of four-

Panmure, Baring and Canning are the equivalents for Aberdeen, Newcastle and John Russell. Is unfortunately happens that Lord Panmure—whose jully countenance declares him addicted to high living—is occasionally a martyr to the gout. This is unfortunate, for, in addition to the duties performed by the Duke of Newcastle, as War Minister, Lord Panmure must execute those of Secretary at War, lately confided to Sidney Herbert, as the two offices are now combined. To assist him. Mr. Frederick Peel, (second son of the late statesman.) is removed from the Colonial to the War De partment, as Under Secretary, but will limit himself to the financial business of the office, to preparing the military estimates for Parliament, and to be the mouth-piece in the House of Commons of the War Office. No doubt Mr. Peel's business habits are good, but he is not very friendly to the war. Mr. Leyard, (late of Vinevel, who has recently returned from the Crimes, and thoroughly mastered all the circumstances and comparative failure there,) was supposed to have been intended to act as alter ego to Lord Punmure. Perhaps he may yet be

Lord Canning, now a Cabinet Minister, has been Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was head of the Woods and Forests for a short time, and has been Postmaster General, at a salary of £2,500 a year, since December, 1852. He succeeded to his title on the death of his mother in 1837, and had previously sat in the House of Commons. He is a man of small talents, some industry, and respectable character. His wife is a lady of the Bed chamber to the Queen. He is in his 54th year, and probably owes his seat in the Cabinet to Palmerston

Sir Francis Thornbill Baring is a much more important and imposing personage. He is Lord Ashburton's cousin, and son of the late Sir Thomas Baring. At Oxford, where he graduated, he highly distinguished himself, and, (as Peel did before him,) obtained "a double firstclass" for classics and mathemaics. He is a barrister, but has never practiced. As a liberal, in a Tory family, he was made much of by the Whige: He was a Lord of the Treasury (under Lord Grey) from November, 1:830, to June, 1834; a Joint Secretary of the Treasury from June to November, 1834; and from April 1835, to 1836, when he succeeded Mr. Spring Rice (then created Lord Monteagle) as Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he retained un-til the downfall of the Melbourne Cabinet in the autumn of 1841. From January, 1846, till March, 1852, he was first Lord of the Admiralty, under Lord John Russell. He is nearly 60 years old, and comparatively unambitious Had he been so minded, he might have been much more of a leading man than he is. But he possession of vast wealth has made him eareless of political station, As a Financial Minister, he failed. His expedient for raising falling Revenue was to add five per cent. to the imports thus taxing the taxes. In L841. when the National Income was some millions short of the Expenditure, and the opposition laughed his measures out of the House of Commons, he despairingly asked Peel to give him mons, he despairingly asked reel to give him a substitute for his rejected Budget. "The right honorable gentleman," said Peel, "sits on a rock, over a bottomless abyem of pecuniary deficiency, fishing for a Budget; but I won't bits!" As Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancarter, Sir Francis Baring will have fittle to do. except to receive £4,000 s year, paid quarterly. The mere emoluments of office are nothing to him, but the do-nothing nature of the office will exactly suit him. If born a poor man, he would have achieved high reputation. A great landed proprietor, he will dream the rest of his

ble use he can be as a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. Edward Cardwell, President of the
Board of Trade, can boast (like Gladstone) that
he is son of a Liverpool merchant. He was born in 1813, took a double first class at Ox ford, is a barrister, [but does not practice,] en tered Parliament in 1842, and so impressed Robert Peel by his talants and tact, that he made him Secretary of the Treasury in February, 1845. an appointment which he resigned, on the break up of the Peel Ministry. He was placed in his present office in December. 1852, as a Peelite. He is very strongly in favor of Free Trade, and is one of the best men of business in the Cabinet.

Such are the new men by whom the Palmer ston Cabinet is completed. As that administration now stands, it indeed realizes what one of its organs in London has said of it, that " rests on a three fold and comprehensive basis recognizing at once the traditions of Mr. Can ning, the principles of Lord Grey, and the opinions of Siz Robert Peel." The Whige are numerically in the ascendant in this Conlition; but as their principles are electic, stretching so as to include the Conservation of the Peel par-ty, and the Liberalism of the pseudo Reformers they can readily find shelter under the broad disc of Palmerston's shield, which has shelter-ed him while, by turns, attached to nearly every section of party during the last fifty years.

NATIONAL MILITIA. -According to the annua report of the War Department, as transmit-

Vates, Cavalry Commissioned officers, Non-commissioned and pri-Vales,

The Shirar Riving—This arm of military war far was tried at all the street of the Shirar for the

residence at turn offer in

conserve and brush and the first for the true of the brush brush them in the brush before

Signated to manufact their har been instrumented in the partition of the manufacture of t mint of story garaine to the fagure of the feet towards of many for the continues a figure

APPOINTMENT OF LIEUTENANT GEN-ERAL. In Executive Session, Senate of the United States,
Wednesday, February 28, 1855.
The following message was received from the
President of the United States, through Mr. Web-

eter, his Secretary : Washington, February 28, 1855. To the Senate of the United States:

For eminent services in the late war with
Mexico, I nominate General Winfield Scott, of the Army of the United States, to be Lieuten.

thich the United States forces under his command captured Vera Crus and the castle of San Juan de Ulua.

PRANKLIN PIERCE. The mesage was read.
On motion by Mr. Badger, the Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the nemination of Winfield Scott, and

Resolved, unanimously, That the Senate advise, and consent to, the appointment of General the federal government, which is what is techwinded Scott, of the Army of the United Inically means by the term United States, havStates, to be Lieuteniant General by brevet in the same, for comment services in the late was never can be made, liable, for the principal with Mexico, to take rank as such from March 26, 1847, the day on which the United States forces under his command captured Vera Cruz and the castle of Sun Juan de Ulua, agreeably

to the nomination. On motion by Mr. Shields, Ordered, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the nationation of Brevet Lieu-tenant General Winfield Scott, and the proceedings of the Senate thereon.

It will be perceived by the above proceedings that the Senate acted instantly and unanimous ly on the President's momination of Lieutenant General.]

PLANTING CORN. As the season is at hand for planting corn, says the Constitutionalist and Republic, Augusta, Ga., of the 21st ult., we reiterate our advice to planters to put in large crops of this essential article. The high price it hears, and most probably will command for a long time, offers strong inducements to plant largely. It is impossible to err in this direction, even if

planters should make double as much as they consume. A supersbundent crop makes everything prosper upon a plantation, and the sur-plus can be readily converted into money at better paying prices than cotton. And as the pro-duction of the latter is diminished, the chances of duction of the latter is diminished, the chances of while the general resources of the State are its rising from its present point of depression is greatly inferior. The entire debt of the na-

We give below a useful piace of advice as to the mode of preparing land for corn, which we extract from one of our exchanges. Though published rather late, it is in full time for many

of our planters: PREPARING LAND FOR CORN .- As the time for planting this most important crop is rapidlyapproaching, a few hints on the proper prepar-ation of the soil may not be inappropriate. The warfare now raging in Europe, with the exces-sive drouths we have had in the last few years, the certainty of an increased demand at high figures, all combine to draw from every farmer increased attention to this subject. In making preparations for a new crop of corn, we would uggest to our readers that they cannot commence their operations too soon nor push them too fast, when they do commence. The first grand requisite necessary is a team and plow, -- not a mere excuse by which, with hard pushing, the and may possibly be scratched to the depth of three or four inches, but a plow that will not only break your land but break it thoroughly. Land that is only half broken will never more than half produce under the best system of tillage of a seasonable year, while the product of such and, of a dry season, is certainly anything but encouraging. It is to the interest of every planter that the corn land be deep and thoroughly broken. Not a furrow should be run short of a depth of ten inches, while even fourteen inches would not be too much. The advantages of deep plowing are so many and so plain to be seen that we deem it useless to dwell upon them at length. Corn, growing upon land broken ten or fourteen inches, deep derives a great benefit in any season, by being better able to expand its roots to a larger extent of soil and thus gather increased strength and sustenance than it does from land not broken so deep, in which the roots are necessarily contracted, and are forced to occupy a small space, or force their way though a firm and unbroken soil. But in a dry season the advantages of deep plowing are incalculable.— Then it is that the great advantages of this principle are to be seen wherever put in practice. Land deep and thoroughly broke never suffers for the want of rain, even in our warm climate. By breaking our land deep, the roots this all: for should the season prove wet, the surface moisture sinks down to the bottom of

the deeply plowed land, and is there stored

away as in a reservoir, upon which the roots

can draw for sustenance ad libitum. Manure

well, plow deep, and plant early ! if you desire

corn to "sell and to keep."

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MISSOURI. The St. Louis Democrat, of the 22d ult. save in Lexington, Missouri, that two Irish pedlars, them two large and valuable packs containing night. Feeling very much fatigued, one of them. Kanehan, immediately retired to rest. About room of his companion, and was surprised at ded to lie down.

As soon as he touched the bed, he found it was der it discovered the body of his companion.in his hands, and the others clubs. " He sprang

Y THE THE DISTRICT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

HOW MUCH THIS COUNTRY OWES. It is a favorite boast of Americans that their government is almost the only one in the civil ized world which is not deeply plunged in debt. So far as it relates to the United States, in its federal expanity, it is well founded.— But so far as it relates to the one and thirty Commonwealths, of which the nation is bom posed, it is an absolute absurdity, since the majority of these latter are deeply if not inextricably in debt. We hear this bit of bragga docia so frequently, that it is worth while devote a few moments to show its folly.

In Eugland, France, Austria, and all othe consolidated nations, there is but one Exchequer to meet every want of government. There s, consequently, but one national debt. When we say that Great Britain owes nearly eight hundred millions of pounds, or four thousand millions of dollars, the whole story is told .-But if we should assert that the entire debt of the United States was less than sixty millions, we should be apt to mislead the reader. For dispensing law among the people at large, most of this burden falling on the separate members of the confederacy. To give a correct idea of the indebtedness of the nation, therefore, we must include the debt of the several

States. Now, the total indebtedness of the various commonwealths is about two hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars, divided among twenty-seven States, four being so fortunate as to owe nothing, viz: New Hampshire, Vermost, Delaware and Florida. Of these twenty-seven, the debts of seven are under a million a-piece: Maryland, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Vir-ginia, New York and Pennsylvania are the States most deeply in debt. The largest abso-inte debt is that of our own State, which is over forty millions; the lowest is that of New Jersey, which is but seventy one thousand.

The heaviest debt, in proportion to that of the population, is the debt of Maryland, which exceeds fifteen millions, in a population of five hundred and eighty-two thousand, bond and free.—The debt of Virginia, though but little greater numerically than that of New Yorkthe one being twenty-six millions and the other twenty four-is more than twice as heavy rela tively, the population being less than half, estimating the federal debt as well as that of the States, exceeds two hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars.

But this still fails to give an accurate idea of the total indebtedness of our country! In Europe, if we except England, most public that the national debt includes the cost of the principal railroads, capals and turnpikes.-But in the United States, with the exception of the Pennsylvania State works and those of a few other Commonwealths, all such improvements are owned by private corporations. Now the aggregate cost of the principal of these works is computed to be one thousand millions of dollars, of which six hundred millions alone are invested in railroads. Consequently, if we should arrive at the true indebtedness of these United States, we must add the amount of this description of securities to the amount of the State and Federal ones. Twelve hundred millions of dollars are, therefore, about what we owe-a very respectable sum, it must be acknowledged; especially for a nation but eighty

To give an entirely just idea of the subject, however, we must remind the reader that a chief part of this debt is attributable to the fact that we are a new country, shree-fourths of those millions having been spens in develop ing our rescurces.

Considering the vast mineral and agricultu ral wealth of America; considering, also, the indomitable energy of our people; considering the favorable position we occupy for conducting the commerce of the world, this debt, enormous as it seems, is comparatively small, or would be, if we were always as prudent and thrifty as we are enterprising. Philadelphia

From the N. O. Crescent, Feb. 17. BURNING MUD FOR COAL-A NEW IDEA. In company with a number of gentlemen, we, on Wednesday last, visited the room of Dr. Thomas Hooker, over the "Gem," on Royal more practical use than bespattering us at every | cure of Dysentery, Diarrhea, &c., and have found now is to burn it in place of coal! Nor is it of the corn penetrate to a greater depth than in a fiction, but a fixed fact. Dr. Hooker has a shallow broke land, and, by this means, are ena-chemical preparation which he mixes with mud, a fiction, but a fixed fact. Dr. Hooker has a mend it with confidence to the publicar ble to draw a sufficient supply of moisture from as a brickleyer would mix lime with sand, and, its increased depth, independent of rain. Nor is after becoming dry, it makes a most excellent coal ! - coal that can be made and sold in this

market for thirty cents per barrel, if made by

hand, or even fifteen or twenty cents per barrel

if manufactured by machinery. We should not have believed this, had we not seen it burn ourselves. It lights easily; there is no offensive smell emitted, but little smoke. and but very little dust or cinders. What little cinders are left is good for cleaning silver, brass or other similar metals; and the ashes make a tolerable sand paper and are also good ithan been communicated by a gentlemen living for scrubbing floors, &c. The patentee also as- 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of sures us, that it will not only burn well in grates | bed. named John Kanchan and James Carrigan, left (where we saw it burning) - but in stoves, furthat city about two weeks ago, carrying with naces for smelting, and for making steam. In fact it can be put to all the practical uses of dry goods and jewelry. They travelled about 45 wood or coal, except for the purpose of generat-miles to the town of Warrenburg, Johnson ing gas. Of one thing we are satisfied the mud county, where they concluded to stop for the burns: emits an excellent heat, and makes a cheerful fire. Whether the patentee can do all he says, rema no to be seen.

A NEW AND NOVEL EXPEDIENT .- We under not finding him. However, he finally conclu-ded to lie down. and an analy conclu-the Bowery, since Mayor Wood's stringent measures for the prevention of selling liquor on wet. He lit a candle, and discovered the bed the Sabbath, has given his customers notice was covered with blood, and, upon looking un- that he will hold Divine service in his saloon at ten o'clock, A. M., to continue until ten o'clock While looking at the body he heard footsteps at night. In accordance with this notice, a large on the stairs. He extinguished the candle, congregation assemble at the appointed hour, drew his bowie knife and stationed himself be when he commences the exercises by reading a hind the door on in a few moments three men portion of the Scriptures, after which he pro-In antry Commissioned officers. 45,022 | hind the door in a new moments three men portion of the Scriptures, after which he pro-

ANNUAL REPORT OF COLPORTAGE BY STATE SPRING HAS COME!

WM. J. W. CROWDER. vedt ea During the past year I was enabled to apo ten months in going from house to house, talk. ing, praying and ecattering printed truth as an humble Colportour. Much of this time a have toiled through heatandeold, wetand dry weather, and frequently lute at night; but in all I felt that God was with mergiving me secess to the hearts of the people, and blessing my labors to the good f my own soul, and I trust also to others.

In the ten months I have visited 1848 families alked on personal religion or prayed with 1640; of whom 104 were without the Bible ; 290 destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 201 habitually neglecting public worship: sold nearly 300 volumes, worth \$558,39; and gave away about 1000 volumes, worth \$158,82; also received donations for the Tract Cause & mounting to \$1052,60:

Notwithstanding the ignorance, wickednes and fatal error I have met with, yet I have no been treated rudely by a single family; all have shown me kindness and respect, and seem, ed to realize readily that the true object of my

visit was to do them good days of down a last in re-visiting families, I find that at least three-fourths of the books I left have been read, and it is truly encouraging to witness the manifest increased interest in reading. It is especially very marked with the young .-Our people in North Carolina are becomand whenever he goes in the faithful discharge of his duties, he will find but few, who under stand his work; that will oppose or discourage him, because they see it is God's work earry, ing the joyful message of a crucified and inter ceding Jesus to every family.

GLENN'S TEUR VERSENA WATER -This delightful perfume, prepared by a chemical process, from the hot house plant, LEMON TRIFOLIA, is confidently recommended to the Ladies in particular, on account of its refreshing and delightful odor .-It contains all the fragrance of the plant itself in s concentrated form, and will be found very usefut for removing the languer occasioned by crowded rooms, &c. Also, as a delicious persume for the handkerchief, and will be found much cheaper than the Extracts, and yet equally good, and a plessant change for the Eau de Cologne.

Also, Glenn's Musk Toilet Water, Glenn's Citronella Water, Glenn's Rose Geranium Water For Sale in Raleigh by P. F. PESCUD, Druggist and

> LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC. FOR THE CURE OF

works are constructed by the government, so Dysentery, Diarrhaa, and Summer Complaint IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its enicacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted

which fere do not warrant. This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has peen induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail, when the Diections were strictly adhered to.

Many useless nestrums have been palmed upon the public, and I hestrated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. Certificates.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. CARROLL BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,-Dear Sir:-I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhosa, &c. You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memery, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough t start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D'a. I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invalua-

ble Medicine, which cured me effectually. S. J. CARROLL. Yours truly, WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14, 1853. WM. H. LEPITT, Esqu-Dear Sir :-- I have used your specific in two cases in my family for Dysen-

tery. In one, a spoonful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c., THOS. LORING, Ed. Commercial.

HARRELL'S STORE.

NEW HANDVER Co., N. C., Oct. 10, 1854. WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq., - Dear Sir: It is with pleastreet, for the purpose of seeing mud put to a sure I state that I have used your Specific for the stride we take through the streets. The idea | it to prostuce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recom Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

> SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26, 1851. MR.WM. H. LIPPITT, -Dear Sir: It is with plea sure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of you Medicine for curing Diarrhosa 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. As my brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg; and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that med icine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in

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

MARRIED.

In this City, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., Quentin Busbee, Esq., to Miss Julia R. Taylor, daughter of the James F. Taylor Esq.

TO PLANTERS.

which we think the Maine law men and Mayor | who have given it a fair trial to be one of the best apon them suddenly, and, before they could re-cover from their surprise, succeeded in killing all flattered by listening to. His remarks, which duction of Cotton and Corn, that has been effered three of them. He then went to a magistrate's are said to be of the most violent and wicked to the public; said to be far superior to Ghand office, made his statement, was tried, and ac character, are frequently applauded by his alone, in that it not only stimulates the growth of

THE WINDER IS GONE AND THE

THE uniterigued has for sale, an reasonable trace brood Marca, sum by imported Revise, out of a thorough bred Sir Archy Marc.; Also, flows and Calves, heat breed, North Devon and Shout-hotnest Durham; 1 or 2 Teke of Oxen, likely and well broke; a few fine young Bulls, heat breed; 16 Sheep, helf South Down and half Merimo: Also, 20 Barrels Best Old Apple Brandy, and a good Four-Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES.

N. B. I have certificates to prove the blood of the above Stock.
Ponoxa, Wake county, N. C.)
March 9th, 1856.

Star copy 3 times, Weekly.

New Publications.

by Mrs. Hubbankanua la

THE COQUETTE, or, the History of Eliz Whatten : founded on facts. Mirando Elligt ; or The Voice of the Spirit be Bu H. Mielw et tigett einnes? May and December; a tale of Wedded Life

Pride of Life; by Lady Scott 111 Campbellism Examined; by Jeremiah B. Jeter, of Richmond, Va.

The Great Iron Wheel; or Republicanism Backwards and Christianity Reversed; by J. B. Graves, Editor of "The Tennessee Baptist,"

Harper's New Gazettser of the World, complete by J. Calvin Smith. North and South; by the Author of "Mary Barton, &c.
Standope Bowleigh, the Jesuits in our Homes
by Helen Dhu.

Iner: a Tale of the Alamo. Harper's Story Books, Bruno, Willie and A Third Gallery of Portraits; by George Gil

fillen The Model Architect, containing Original Designs for Cottages, Villages, Suburban Residences, &c., &c.; by Samuel Sloam, Architect.

American Sportsman; containing Hints to Sportsmen, Notes on Shooting, and the Habits of the Came Birds and Wild Fowl of America; by Elisha J. Lewis, M. D., editor of "Youatt on the Bog." Sc. With numerous beautiful illustrations. For sale by TURNER

Baleigh, March 1855,

HARDWARE Faust, Winebrener & Co.,

No. 45, NORTH SED STREET, ABOVE MARKET. PHILADELPHIA.

A RE now opening their Spring Stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., making one of the best assortments to be found in the country, which they offer at the lowest prices and on the most favorable terms. TREMS. -Six months credit or six per cent.

discount for cash, par funds. Feb. 18, 1855 Payetteville Observer copy to amount of

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA YANGEY COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Pall Term,

James N. Edwards vs Malinda Edwards.

Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Malinda Edwards, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raisign Register, and North Carolina Standard, for three months, successively, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Burnsville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer and demur to the said

petition; otherwise the same will be taken PRO

confesso and heard ax PARTE Witness, N. Young, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1854. N. YOUNG, C. S. C.

Jan. 9, 1865 to add to the by the matter of STOWN PURELOTT

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant. WILMINGTON, N. C. Feb. 18, 55. grd rie it and enegons of .18 ly

MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEAD STONES FINE Subscriber would take this method of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all varie-ty and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Murbie, bath of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Hoad Stones, &c; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver

wishes of all. He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave

and letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of

Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please sil.
Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address,

WM. STRONACH, Raleigh.

October 81, 1854. REGENT.

INHIS Through-bred Stallion and Race Horse, (awarded the first premium at the last North eason, commencing the 8th of March and closing the 10th of July, at Hillsborough, N. C. For further particulars, see hand bills.

THOMAS H. MILES. Pebruary 28, 1865.

100 Reward.

HE undersigned has been appointed agent for the sale of "Kettlewell's Chemical Saits," or Laloth of December 1868, a negro man, named "Renovator of the Soil," acknowledged by those Dianes. Said negro is about 5 feet. 8, inches high, dick-complexioned, quite stout, and has very full jams.

It is enspected that he is lurking shout (if not actually employed) beion Suithauld, in the

Nour excessions for it is believed that the con- office seekers, office heroare had a series to the constraints that I want twice their rotors to the constraints that I want to be the constraints to the constraints that I want to be the constraints to the constraints to the constraints that I want to be the constraints to the constraints that the constraints to the constraints the constraints to the constraints to the constraints the constrai a thing the pure on the one would be necessary to be butter and the new part of the company of t