

The Weekly Register.

VOLUME LVI

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1855.

NO. 34.

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,
Unwarred by party rage, to live like brothers.)

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1855.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Candidates for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Brasfield's,	Granville,	June 20
Oxford,	"	" 21
Young's & Roads,	"	" 22
Grove Hill,	Warren,	" 27
Warrenton,	"	" 28
White's Store,	"	" 29
Chadwick's,	Franklin,	July 4
Harrison's Old Store,	"	" 6
Rolesville,	Wake,	" 11
Nashville,	"	" 13
Hilliardston,	"	" 18
Old Fields,	"	" 19
Beulah's,	Johnston,	" 25
Smithfield,	"	" 26
O'Neal's,	"	" 27

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the Superior Courts of the State, viz:

W. Gee Granbery, Elizabeth City.
Loverd Eldridge, Smithfield.
John W. Hays, Oxford.
DuBrut Cutlar, Wilmington.
W. S. Winder, Hillsboro'.
A. J. Rogers, Warren.
C. B. Sanders, Smithfield.
John L. Wooster, Wilmington.
L. K. Waddell, Pittsboro'.
R. H. Sandford, Fayetteville.
Malachi Haughton, Edenton.
Julius Quinn, Raleigh.
A. G. Baskin, South Carolina.

DISCUSSION AT LOUISBURG.

The two candidates for Congress in this Congressional District met, for the first time, at Louisburg, on Tuesday last. We learn that Mr. SHEPARD sustained himself admirably and made a most favorable impression. On the night succeeding the discussion, we are informed, thirty-five persons, a majority of them Democrats, were initiated into the American order.

A friend in Louisburg has furnished us with the following notice of the discussion:

LOUISBURG, June 13th, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: Our two Congressional candidates met in our town yesterday. Mr. Branch spoke first, and opened by paying a high-flown compliment to the good whigs, who still remained true to their old principles. This set some of the democrats to starting. After he had finished flattery, he made a vehement onslaught on the new enemy he was called on to fight. This consumed his two hours, with the exception of a brief allusion to the Cuba and public land questions. When he sat down, a few clappings of hands were drowned by vociferous calls for Shepard. Mr. S. arose, and, after making an unceremonious disposition of the "Standard," took up Mr. Branch's speech, and made the same disposition of that.

I wish I could give you a synopsis of the arguments presented on both sides, but my time will not permit it. I will simply state that the effect of both speeches was, as far as I have learned, to raise the democracy very uneasy, and to confirm the Whigs in their determination to oppose their ancient foe. As to the effect upon the others, of course I know nothing. To judge from the manifestations on the occasion, I think Mr. S. made many converts to the other side. Mr. S. will be supported by all the Whigs, and by most of the "sterling old Democrats" in this country.

Yours, &c.

JOHN POOL, Esq., of Elizabeth City, replied to Dr. SHAW, the lococofo candidate for re-election to Congress in the Edenton District, at the former place, on Tuesday last, and effectually demolished him—as we know him to be capable of doing. The "Sentinel," alluding to the discussion, remarks:

"Every blow struck with telling effect upon his opponent's head; after blow after blow was struck, and the effect was so great, that the success, that it seemed to us to have been enough to have aroused and resuscitated the very ghost of BILL POOL. We have seen men used completely up in discussions before; but never before did we see a man, after he had felled his opponent to the earth, then spit on him, take a drink and rub it in." His reply to the Doctor's remarks in relation to Gen. Shields was truly withering. He told the people his opponent was very particular to defend the rights of Gen. Shields, a foreign born citizen, for what little he had done for his country, but when it was proposed in the Congress of the U. S. to reward the noblest chieftain of his age and country—who had given gray in the service of his country and shed his blood upon nearly every battle field in which that country took a part—then in opposition, not only to a large majority of his countrymen, but to his own party, he had voted against the proposition.

We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of "Aylwin's Ocean House," in Portsmouth, now nearly completed. It is said to be a splendid building, fitted up in the best style, and we have no doubt that Mr. REYNOLDS, the lessee, will hold out superior inducements to the travelling public.

We are indebted to Mrs. Geo. LITTLE, of this City, for the largest lemon,—of her own culture,—that we have ever seen. It weighs 1 1/2 ounces, and measures, in circumference, 12 1/2 inches. This perfection of the fruit shows what can be accomplished by a proper attention to the hot-house, and a cultivated taste.

"A ROWLAND FOR AN OLIVER."

We find that it will consume too much of our space to quote even a fifth of the fulsome eulogies which the "Standard" has, in times past, lavished upon Mr. SHEPARD. In most instances, too, its servile adulation of Mr. S. is coupled with such low and vulgar abuse of other gentlemen, whom we highly esteem, that we will not transfer it to our columns.

As the "Standard," however, regards us as guilty of gross inconsistency in expressing a preference for Mr. SHEPARD in the present contest, we propose to give a few instances of its Editor's consistency.

In 1842, in a communication published in the "Register," Mr. W. W. Holden, then a Whig, took occasion to speak of HENRY CLAY as follows:

"Henry Clay, sir, is emphatically the man of the age. In the cardinal virtues of charity, benevolence and generosity, where is his equal? In the paths of accomplished honor, who has walked before him? In the great collisions of intellect, in which, for the last thirty years, he has been perpetually engaged—in the Temple of Justice and in the Halls of National Legislation, who has rivaled or surpassed him? In perseverance, uprightness and integrity—in the spirit which seems a mean action, and seeks intuitively that way to success which probity and candor consecrate—in all things which conspire to make the Statesman and the gallant, free-hearted, faultless gentleman, where, I ask, is the superior of Henry Clay?"

Sir, when I speak of Henry Clay, I feel like pouring out my whole heart. I love to dwell upon his low beginnings; to follow him from the Old Dominion, until the penniless wanderer becomes rich and strong in the affections of the noble "Hunters of Kentucky"; to linger around his pathway in the last war, when his voice, embodying the voice of the Nation, inspired confidence in the armies of the Republic, and struck the panic of dismay and apprehension to the heart of Britain; to mark his efforts, on the return of peace, to rebuild the temples of our prosperity, and to send the currents of returning animation throughout all the arteries and veins of the Republic; to go forth with him in his aspirations for the freedom of the race; to look upon that chaplet which South America has woven for him, growing freshly forward upon the summit of her mountains; and to hear the clear voice of Demosthenes, revived in the American Senate, pleading for the liberties of baffled and bleeding Greece; and to follow him to the shades of Ashland, where his kindness and benevolence, like the dews of Heaven, are seen only in the beauty and freshness they contribute to produce. This is the light, sir, in which I love to contemplate the character of Clay!"

In 1845, Mr. W. W. Holden, then Editor of the "Standard," thus spoke of that same glorious old Patriot,—in language that should cause the brow of shame itself to be mantled with a blush:

"IF HENRY CLAY IS ELECTED, We shall have a dishonest man.

We shall have a man who does not respect the truth.

We shall have a man of bad passions and revengeful temper.

We shall have a man charged as the murderer of Gold.

We shall have a man charged with two perjuries.

We shall have a hard-hearted and a gambler.

We shall have the worst times ever known.

We shall have an old man, in his 68th year, who is too infirm to do the public business."

The present pet of the "Standard," Thomas L. Clingman, also came in for a share of its denunciation in 1845. That paper, among other harsh and abusive things, said of him that "his course in favor of the Abolitionists defeated him." Now, he is the perfection of Southern chivalry!

Towards the late Hon. William H. Haywood, whose immediate descendant he is so fond of bespattering with his praise, the same paper employed the following disgraceful language:

"As we had frequently commended Mr. Haywood for his good conduct up to the day when he played the traitor to his party, we hope he will allow us to offer him, in the most respectful spirit, one or two words of parting advice: Remain in private life. If you can, forget politics,—forget that fatal step on the floor of the Senate, and strive hereafter to think more of your country, and less of yourself. The 'rough-and-tumble' political life is too much for your refined temperament and wonderfully nice organization—the bar or a Professorship might suit you better. Cultivate your 'conscience' and attend to your religious duties; and then, whatever may betide you, you will enjoy those sublime and holy consolations which the 'wicked and foolish' dwellers in 'minions' in these 'low grounds of sorrow' can neither give nor take away."

The Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, also, whom it has often denounced, since his hostility to Free Suffrage was made known, has frequently been the recipient of the "Standard's" Editorial favors. See the following, among others:

"We learn, with profound regret, from the late Warrenton Reporter, that the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, will not be a candidate for re-election to the State Senate. We hope Mr. Edwards may be induced to reconsider his determination to retire, and come forward to give his fellow citizens the benefit of at least one more term in the Legislature of the State.

Weldon N. Edwards has long been a leading public servant, and in every station he has filled, it may be said with strict truth, that he has been faithful to his constituents, to the State, and to our common country. And what he shall remain in retirement, or be called again by the voice of the people to places of honor and trust, he will continue to attract that popular regard and confidence so justly due to his distinguished services and spotless patriotism."

Has the "Standard" any more "gems" to produce? We have but commenced.

Mr. Branch, the lococofo anti-American candidate for Congress in this district, addresses the people of Orange at Hillsboro' to-day, (Friday.)

Mr. Shepard not being able to attend, in consequence of the appointment conflicting with his previous engagements, H. K. Nash, Esq., at the solicitation of many friends of the American party, has consented to reply to Mr. Branch.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Mr. JOSE M. PUTTICK, it will be seen, by the subjoined correspondence, has consented to deliver the Oration on the approaching Anniversary of our Independence. Mr. Puttlick recently graduated at our University with the highest distinction, and will no doubt give us a capital Address:

RALEIGH, June 9, 1855.

TO MR. JOHN M. PUTTICK:—
DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the committee of the Citizens and Military, we were appointed a Special Committee for the purpose of procuring an Orator for the approaching anniversary of American Independence, and you, sir, were unanimously selected as the Orator for the occasion, which we trust you will do us the honor to accept.

Respectfully,
LEO E. HEARTT,
HENRY PORTER } Com.
H. S. TUCKER.

RALEIGH, June 11th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your polite note, informing me that I had been selected as the Orator for the approaching anniversary of American Independence, was duly received, and I am very much honored by the confidence reposed in me. I am very much honored by the confidence reposed in me.

With sentiments of high respect,
I am your obedient servant,
JOHN M. PUTTICK.

TO MESSRS. HEARTT, PORTER, AND TUCKER.

PROGRAMME FOR FOURTH OF JULY.

L. W. PECK, Chief Marshal.
Assistant Marshals, George T. Cooke, Fabius J. Hutchins, John E. Young and John C. Partridge.

A Salute at Day Break.
At Sunrise, Divine Service, in the Presbyterian Church.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., a Procession will be formed at the Court House, and march to the Capitol Square in the following order—
Marshal.

Oak City Guards,
Independent Guards,
Sons of Temperance,
Citizens and Strangers.

Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution and Mexican War.

Intendant and Commissioners of the City.
Committee of Arrangements.

Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.
Governor and State Officers.

Orator, Reader and Chaplain.

At night, an illumination and fire works at the Capitol Square, after which a balloon will be sent off.

The citizens are respectfully requested to join in the procession.

KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The following correspondence we copy from the New York Herald of Tuesday. It will be read with interest:

THE PLATFORM.
Resolutions on the Slavery Question.

The following resolutions respecting the slavery question have been adopted by the platform committee:

Resolved, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in despite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril; that, therefore, become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union; that, as experience has shown, it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants; and, as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

Resolved, That regarding it the highest duty to know, therefore, become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union; that, as experience has shown, it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants; and, as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

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point or elect the judges of the same, as they may decide for themselves, and give to their courts the power to adjudicate on their own laws, as the Courts of the States possess the power to do, subject to the laws of the States, and the decisions of the courts of the States to review by the Supreme Court of the United States, in case of a conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. That Congress shall create within the Territories such courts of the United States as may be necessary for the States; and the President of the United States shall appoint and remove the judges thereof, and the Congress shall create all such offices and officers in said Territory as now exist in the States, and said officers shall be appointed by the President as the same are appointed by him either alone or with the consent of the Senate of the United States; and that the Territories should in general possess like powers, rights, privileges and immunities as do the States, except a representative in Congress,—they having neither Senators nor Representatives therein, but only a single delegate.

Whereas, the constitution of the U. S. contains the provision following, being the third clause of the second section of article fourth thereof, viz:—"No person shall be service or labor, according to the laws of any State, or Territory, or be held to service or labor, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Resolved, That this National Council recognize the full and binding obligation of this provision of the constitution upon the States of this Union and the people thereof, and that it is due to the constitution, and to good faith in one State towards another, that the proper laws should exist to fully, fairly and honestly carry out the said provision in letter and spirit, and that all the courts of this Union and of the States should fully, honestly and with alacrity enforce all laws made in pursuance of said provision of the constitution, and render at all times and in all places the said provision operative and effective, for the keeping of good faith of one State with another, and for the rendering of justice and the protection of property; and that this National Council pledges itself to all just and proper measures to secure that this provision of the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be duly enforced, and that faith shall be kept and justice done in this regard."

The platform as sent was adopted in the committee of thirty-one on that subject by seventeen to fourteen,—the abolitionists all standing in opposition on the one side, and the national men in support on the other. Its adoption was an overthrow to those who still cling to the Convention to carry their views, and failing in that will halt. They came to abolish the Order, and when defeated will secede.—Their departure will clear the skies and brighten prospects.

THE KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The N. Y. Herald and Tribune of Thursday have, with purpose to be, both majority and minority resolutions from the National Know-Nothing platform. The Committee of the former, according to the Tribune declaration, is the American party is not responsible for past legislation, that it is its imperative duty as Americans to interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. As there is no dishonor in submitting to the laws of the country, the National Council deems it the best guarantee for peace to abide by existing laws.

The second resolution declares that Congress has no right of legislation upon slavery, or to exclude any slave State from admission into the Union; and that any interference with the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, would be a violation of the compact by which Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

The minority resolution declares the repeal of the Missouri Compromise an infraction of the national faith, and that any interference with the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, would be a violation of the compact by which Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

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BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL!

SEVEN DAYS LATER!!
ATLANTIC!!!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE CRIMEA. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

New York, June 12.—The United States Mail steamship Atlantic, Capt West, arrived this morning with 102 passengers, and highly important news. Her dates are to the 24, at noon.

Since the arrival of the last steamer, three distinct and triumphant successes have attended the Allied Armies:

Firstly.—The French in several sanguinary conflicts, lasting the whole night of the 22d, and nearly the entire day of the 23d, took and retained a most important position of defence, on Place d'Armes, before Sebastopol. About 8000 Russians were killed and wounded, mostly at the point of the bayonet.

Secondly.—The Allies made a rapid advance, and seized and retained the Russian lines on Tchernaya, with but little loss, and caused the Russians to retreat to the hills.

Thirdly.—The Allied forces by a secret expedition obtained easy possession of Kertch, and also command of the sea of Azoff, in which there are now fourteen steamers belonging to the Allied Armies. The Russians on the approach of the Allies blew up their forts, and burned four steamers, and at least thirty transport vessels, containing about a half million sacks of breadstuffs.

Another account says the French have driven the Russians back from their strong position of defence before Sebastopol. It was a most sanguinary affair. The place was defended by nearly the whole garrison. The total losses on both sides killed and wounded are put at about 8,000. The French retained the position gained.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.
It is rumored that France and England decline taking any further part in the Conference at Vienna.

It is also rumored that Belgium will furnish 20,000 men for the Allies.

COMMERCIAL.
Cotton advanced half penny, and market much excited. Sales of week 150,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions better.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.
CONCORD, N. H., June 12.—The caucus of the Senate last night determined to reconsider the vote assigning to day for the election of U. S. Senator, which was done; thus compelling the House of Representatives to take the initiative in the matter. The impression is strong that the leading members of both Houses will centre on James Bell, for the long term, and John P. Hale, for the short term.

FOR THE REGISTER.
[I found a lock of my Mother's hair among some childish relics, a few days ago.]
How little thought thy careless child,
On that sweet Summer day
When she plucked up the raven lock,
Which you had fast away,
That it would prove a relic,
In long, long after years;
Which she would hoard with carefulness,
And water with her tears.—
The Summer breeze was playing then
Amid my own bright hair,
My heart had known no sorrow,
I had no thought of care.
My loved ones were around me,
My home was sweet and fair,
And many a charm had bound me
To every object there;
Kind eyes were beaming on me,
And voices, sweet and mild,
Were breathing words of kindness,—
I was a happy child.
Long years have passed, sweet Mother!
Dark years of grief and care,
And time has touched with silver
My once dark, glossy hair,
That home is mine no longer,
The stranger's feet have trod,
Within its sacred precincts:
Thou art sleeping 'neath the sod,
But still, that little ringlet
My once dark, glossy hair,
Is here, all bright and glossy,
As on that happy day!"

IRIS.
GLENN'S TRUE VERBENA 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 a concentrated form, and will be found very useful for removing the languor occasioned by crowded rooms, &c. Also, as a delicious perfume for the handkerchief, and will be found much cheaper than the Extracts, and yet equally good, and a pleasant 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. PESCUO, Druggist and Chemist.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening, 7th June, by the Rev. Robert O. Burton, Dr. T. B. Dine to Eva F., daughter of John Campbell, Esq., of Weldon.

DIED.
In this city, on Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at 6 o'clock, A. M., Wiley J., son of J. L. and Elizabeth C. Garrett, aged one year and 2 days.