## THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

NATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1855.

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At a Convention of the American party, held at Raleigh, on the 19th of October, 1855, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That, as the causes which rendered the secrecy of the American organization necessary in its infancy, no longer exist—all the secret ceremonials of the order whether of initiation, obligations, signs, constitutions, rituals, or passwords be abolished—that we do constitute ourselves into a publicly organized purty—that we do chal-lenge our opponents to the public discussion of our principles and we do hereby invite and invoke the aid and co-operation of all the citizens of the State, without regard to their former political affiliations, in maintaining and carrying out the great aims, principles and objects of the

American Party. Resolved, That we do hereby ratify and endorse the principles enunciated in the platform of the American party, by the National Council of the same, begun and held at Philadelphia, on the 5th day of June, 1855, in relation to the political policy of the Government-whilst at the same ime, we consider the three great primary principles of the organization, which constitute the pasis of our party, as paramount in importance to any issues of mere governmental policy.

Resolved. That these three great primary principles are, first, the confinement of the honors, offices and responsibilities of political station, under our government, to native-born Americans. with a due regard, at the same time, to the protection of the foreign-born in all the civil rights and privileges guaranteed to freemen by the constitution, whether Federal or State,

Secondly, Resistance to religious intolerance, and a rigid maintenance of the great principle of religious freedom-by excluding from office and power, those who would perescute for opinion's sake, who would control the politics of the country ence; and who acknowledge an allegiance to any power on earth, whether civil or ecclesiastical, as paramount to that which they owe to the Con-

And, Thirdly, unswerving devotion to the U NION of these States, and resistance to all factions and sectional attempts to weaken its bonds. Resolved. That in all nominations for political station hereafter to be made by the American Party, it is recommended that the same be done in open public meeting-and that all those who agree with us in principle, and who concur in our aims and objects, shall hereafter be recognized as members of the American party.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the A merican Party in this State to hold a Convention of delegates, to be appointed in public primary meetings in the respective counties, in Greensboro', on Thursday the 10th day of April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be run by the American party for Governor at the next election-that each county appoint as many Delegates as it chooses, and that the mode of voting in said convention be regulated by the conven-

tion itself. Resolved. That we consider the 22d day of February next-the time heretofore selected by the National Council of the American order, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, as too early a day for that purpose, and we do hereby recommend to our brethren of the American party throughout the Union, the propriety of postponing the holding of said convention, to some time in the months of June

Resolved, However, lest such postponement may not take place, it is deemed advisable to appoint two delegates to represent the State at large in such nominating Convention,-and it is recommended to the American party in each Congressional District to hold primary meetings in the respective counties, and appoint delegates to District Conventions, for the selection of a delegate from each respective District to said nominating Convention.

Resolved, That an Executive Central Committee of five, be appointed by this body, whose duty it shall be to attend to the general concerns of the American party in this State, to carry on the necessary correspondence, and take such inceptive steps as may be deemed necessary for the more thorough organization of the said party; and that said executive committee be authorized and requested to appoint a County Executive Committee for each County in the State; and that said County Executive Committee do further appoint a sub-committee for each election precinct in the county, with a view to a more thorough and complete organization of the Amer-

ican party in North Carolina, These Resolutions strike us as almost unobjectionable. They will contribute greatly towards the triumph of the American party over the absurd prejudices which have been instilled into the popular mind by its artful and untiring adversaries. The Platform is one which we can stand firmly upon, and we cannot see how any citizen who is desirous of purifying the Government and restoring legislation to its right channels and functions can enlist himself in opposition to it .-The sneers and jeers of locofocoism will still, we have no doubt, be persisted in-for it is not to be supposed that the party in power will leave any expedient untried to prevent the success of a new organization that has for its purposes the reformation of locofoco abuses, the suppression 1853 by 8,260. The anti-American vote exceeds of anti-slavery agitations, and the harmonizing that given for Johnson in 1853 by 4,078; the of the Union. Such political aims as these do not exactly square with the maxims and doctrines of the Regency and Junto schools. Democracy, (as the "Petersburg Intelligencer" sug- Governor Johnson gainedgests,) if asked to point to her jewels, would point at once to "the spoils." Those are the most precious of all-its possessions, and they will be clung to with a death grasp. The American Party unquestionably have a Herculean task to Governor Johnson's vote is increased as follows: accomplish. A victory over the Democracy is no easy achievement, but it will be gained at last, if the proper efforts are made to tear from the eyes of the people the bandages with which locofocoism has so long and so easily blinded them. It therefore behooves every friend of the new organization to be active and zealous in his efforts to advance their cause. The materials for successful appeals to the people are to be found abundantly in the above Resolutions; and I

no time should be lost nor labor spared in urging those appeals. Let every step be taken to enlighten the popular mind with the truth, and to disabuse it of the gross errors with which Democracy has crammed it. A right understanding of the American principles is alone necessary to dissipate the groundless objections which have been conceived against them. A thorough discussion of these principles is therefore necessary to overcome the doubts, the scruples and the various hindrances which are in the way. Those principles will triumph eventually, for they are the principles upon which our Government was framed, and upon which it rests. To be the Government that it was intended to be, those principles must be the springs of its action-PROSCRIPTION and corruption must be banished from its departments, and political EQUALITY and TOLERA-TION made the order of the day. These are the objects which the American Party will strive to accomplish, and upon this issue they will stand

VIRGINIA AMERICAN CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the American party in Virginia, held in Lynchburg, adjourned sine die on Saturday evening last. Resolutions fully endorsing the Philadelphia platform, particularly the section relating to slavery, and recommending to the American party in Virginia an open organization, were unanimously adopted. The Convention, affirmed that the 8th section of the Philadelphia platform is not intended to exclude a citizen from political station on account of his religious faith, unless paramount allegiance to a foreign potentate be reserved. Resolutions, recommending that the nominations for the President and Vice President of the United States, should be postponed to a period not later than the 1st of June ; that an American Mass Meeting be held in Richmond on the 31st inst.; and that Conventions be held in each Congressional district for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Convention, were adopted.

The following, however, is the platform entire: Resolved. That this Convention cordially adopts the platform of the American party promulgated

at Philadelphia in June last, Resolved that the eighth section of the Philadelphia Platform is not intended, in the opinion of this Convention, to exclude any citizen from except such as may have reserved a paramount allegiance to a foreign potentate.

The Business Committee then proposed the following resolutions for the consideration of the

Convention: 1. Resolved, That in the 12th section of the Philadelphia Platform, we recognise a true, national and constitutional adjustment of the vexed question of slavery-and we pledge the American party of Virginia to an unyielding resistance to any change or modification in the substance or

2. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention a nomination by the American party of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States should be postponed to a period not later than the first of June.

3. Resolved, That the wholesale proscription recommended by the organs of the Democratic party of this State, of more than half of the native born citizens of Virginia, deserves the most decided reprobation of every honest and patriotic

That the hypocritical reason assigned for this proscription, viz: the charge of proscription against the American party, is an insult to an intelligent

That such a charge comes with a bad grace from a party which has always proscribed its political opponents, and which disfranchised nearly half the freemen of this State by a system of fraudulent legislative gerrymandering unparral-

leled in party legislation.
4. Resolved, That in vindication of public morrality, and the necessity for the formation of a new party, we hereby recommend a rigid investigation of the manner in which official trusts have been discharged by the Federal and State governments, and a publication of all facts deeloped thereby.

5. Resolved, That the open interference of the Federal government in the recent election in Virginia deserves the indignant reprobation of every good citizen.

6. Resolved, As the judgment of this Convention, that all ceremonies of initiation into the American party should be discontinued and all obligations of secresy removed—that its meetings should be open and public, and its proceedings conducted in accordance with the ordinary usages of political bodies-and that we invite the co-operation of all good men, who approve the principles and objects of the party.

7. Resolved, That this committee recommend to the Convention the appointment of a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to prepare and publish an address to the public of Virginia, setin accordance with the principles of the Platform, and the resolutions adopted by the Convention at

its present session. The first five resolutions and the seventh were adopted unanimously, and without discussion .-The sixth, after debate, was also adopted with al-

most entire unanimity. Under the 7th resolution, the Convention ap pointed the following committee: Richard G. Morriss, President; W. M. Burwell, A. J. Crane, R. Ridgway.

After adopting the following resolution, the Convention adjourned sine die. Resolved. That this Convention recommend to the American party of Virginia, an open and

complete organization of the party in each coun-

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The vote is the largest ever cast in the State-exceeding that given in American vote exceeds that given to Henry in about to be crushed.

Colonel Gentry gained on the Whig majority of 1853, in East Tennessee In Middle Tennessee

In West Tennessee 1,754 Net gain for Gentry

In East Tennessee In Middle Tennessee 2,070 In West Tennessee 1,374 Johnson's increase Colonel Gentry's vote is increased over Major Henry's as follows: In East Tennessee

In West Tennessee Gentry's increase The total vote of the State is 132,841.

In Middle Tennessee

PREMATURE JOY.

"The victory achieved by the Democracy is a glorious one. Our cup of joy is full to the brim, and would be running over, had not a few friends been lefeated whom we had hoped to see elected. Some of them have only fallen behind a few votes, which might easily have been overcome. The majority in the Legislature, however, will be large enough for practical purposes. They will have the co itrol of both Houses, and will elect a State Treasurer and United States Senator. When the smoke of the battle disappears, we will take a general survey of the field.

So says the Harrisburg "Union" of the election held a fortnight ago in Pennsylvania. But the "National Intelligencer" thinks that enough is already known to show that although the Democrats now have the prestige of victory and maerials for the present jubilation, they are building their future hopes upon a rather unsubstantial foundation. It is scarcely worth while again to enumerate the causes which have given them this apparent triumph. It is sufficient to say that besides the positive aid they derived from the absurd mingling of the liquor and abolition issues, this peculiarity in the contest induced thousands of Whigs to remain passive and keep

aloof from the polls. An analyzation of the returns shows that the whole vote of the State at the late election was 51,240 less than in 1852, and 45,983 less than in 1854. This shows conclusively that this election cannot be relied upon as a test of strength of parties in Pennsylvania upon national politics.— The election of Mr. Plumer as Canal Commissioner, so far from showing a Democratic gain, exhibits an absolute loss, even if it were preten led Democratic votes Here is a comparison of his rote with that given for the Democratic candi-

For Mr. Plumer, 1855. Democratic loss, Then, if we compare the vote for Mr. Plume

For Gov. Bigler, 1854.

o be in a minority For Mr. Nicholson. Scattering, about

Majority against Plumer. -The vote at the Presidential election in 1852 amounted to 386,266; this year it only reaches 325,026; showing that at least 61,240 voters did not this year exercise their right of suffrage. The vote for Gen. Scott in 1852 was 179,174

and that for Mr. Hale 8,524. These together make 187,698 votes. The number cast for Mr Plumer this year is only 161,281, which show a deficit of 26,417 votes.

From these facts it is evident that when all the side issues are dispensed with, and the Presi dential candidates are presented upon the test which apply to a regular Democrat and a sound constitutional Whig, the former must rally from 25,000 to 30,000 votes to secure a victory.

The new ism-Free Love ism-which has but recently come to light-has, it seems, been growing in seclusion and secrecy for the last two years. Originating in New York, that hot-bed of corrupt isms, it planted itself in the new State of Wisconsin, where it has a flourishing colony, Worse, so far as we understand it, than Mormonism or Mahometanism, it yet bears a resemblance to both. It appeals to the passions of the young by holding out the prospect of unlimited indulgence, teaching the while that such indulgence instead of being sinful is but a part of man's duty. How successful it has been, in enticing the young of both sexes, is plainly shown by the long accounts of the meetings of these societies, which have lately appeared in the New York papers. Among the visiters to these free love gatherings were young women of beauty and cultivation, both married and single. Their principles undermined by the cunning teachings of the pernicious founders of the order, their imaginations interested by the new and poetical theory of "passional attraction," and their passions stimulated by an unusual freedom of intercourse, they recklessly threw aside all that they had learned of morality, religion, and decency, and cast themselves pell mell into that den of vice, where gross appetite is called heavenly inspiration, and the ting forth the principles of the American party, sacred ties of matrimonial life are laughed to

What an infinite amount of corruption and demoralization may be caused by such doctrines, such assemblies, and such practices, may be readily guessed. All such orders or societies are but the natural offspring of that false philosophy of which the New York Tribune is the chief expounder and advocate. This "Free Love-ism" is but another phase of Woman rightism, Abolitionism, and various other isms that have sprung from distempered minds.

If the doctrines and practices of this society tensive and rich deposits of iron ore, and the be such as they are represented, we can imagine nothing more pernicious and fatal to the morals of the young. The law should interpose and that the police of New York have taken the matter in hand, and that this "Free Love Society" is

THE ECLIPSE came off, according to ad vertisement, between the 24th and 26th inst., beginning a few minutes before 12 o'clock. The weather, since, has been cool and bracing,

THANKSGIVING DAY was universally ob served in this City. The various places of business were closed, and Divine services were held a failure of that crop from an unpropitious seain most of the churches.

Judge RUFFIN, on Thursday of the late State Fair. We shall give more in our next. king my best jokes and passing them off as your her, by uniting in an effort to render her, by in-

will take a joke from a friend."

from the recent able and interesting Address of

OF ALAMANCE. North Carolina, October 18th, 1855.

there were natural obstacles to foreign commerce, difficult to overcome, and but few manufacturing establishments among us. In both these respects, progress has been made, and is making; and there is good ground of hope, that sail from our shores, richly laden with our productions for sale or exchange in the ports of our sister States and foreign countries; while factories of various kinds, now established in different parts of the State, will be multiplied beyond any present calculation that can be made, not only for the fabrication of the most useful implements of wood, iron, and other metals, but for our supply of those fabrics out of the great Southern staple, cotton, which have become indispensable. Manufactures are already, without doubt, material helps to agriculture, by diversifying employthe rival or foe of our agriculture, but as a faithful friend and servant. As yet, however, the cultivation of the earth is the great and productive business of North Carolina. It has made us hitherto a thriving and happy rural people. We are still so: and it will make us still more so, as

161.281 as improveable and improved, and her sons, engaged in it, as prosperous and happy, as those of any other parts of our country? No reason of with the combined opposition vote, it shows him reight can be given in the negative, if we will but strive for improvement. Every thing is in our favor, if we will make the effort and use the proper means; and of that every one may be satisfied, if he will observe and reflect on what is around him. 163,745

> products requisite for the sustenance of the husandman himself, and in demand for others who annot produce for themselves. In both points North Carolina is highly blessed. In her position on the globe slie occupies that temperate and happy mean, which is conducive to health and the igorous exertion of the faculties and energies of ody and mind, in employments tending more han all others to the hospitalities and charities of life and the other virtues of the heart, and which onstitutes a climate, that, in unison with her fertile soil, yields abundantly to the diligent tiller

nearly all the necessaries and many of the luxuries required by man. We do not work barely omaintain life; but, beyond that, to realise grains that may be employed in the addition of other things productive of the elevation and refinement of civilized man. Our winters, by their duration and rigor, do not confine us long within doors, nor cause us to consume the productions of our abor during the other parts of the year; but we are able to prosecute our field operations and comfortably pursue our productive employments throughout the four seasons. Though not of such extent of latitude as thereby to create much variety of climate, and consequently of production; yet, the dimensions of North Carolina east and west supply that deficiency in a remarkable degree. The proximity to the ocean of her eastern coast, and the difference in elevation between that and the mountains of the west, with the gradations in the intermediate regions, produces a diversity of genial climate which gives to North Jarolina, in herself, the advantages of many counties conjointly. By nature, too, her soil is as diversified and as excellent as her climate. The ich alluvial of the east, the extended and extremely fertile vallies of the many long streams-the Roanoke, the Tar, the Neuse, the Cape Fear, the Yadkin and Pedee, the Catawba, and other rivers, which appear upon our map, besides those of smaller streams, almost numberless, -all, at a moderate expense of care and labor, return large yields of nearly every grain and other production fit for food. Rice, maize, wheat, rye, barley, oats, the pea, the potatoe of each kind, besides an endless variety of other sorts, vegetables, and fruits, are found abundantly therein; while higher up the country, in addition, the grasses grow so readily and luxuriantly as to afford not little plots on the moist bottoms of brooks, but extensive pastures and magnificent meadows to the mountain tons. Then, there are the great articles of cotton and tobacco, so extensively used and in such

great and increasing demand—to one or to the other of which the greater part of the State is eminently suited. Of fruits, melons of every kind and of the best qualities, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, nectarines and apricots flourish most valuable kinds, as the strawberry, the raspthe rich Catawba, which mature well, besides the fish, with which our eastern waters abound through the year, but are alive in the springour naval stores and lumber, our marls, our minerals, gold, silver, copper, and especially the ex-

coals, one may confidently ask, is there any other country which contains or produces more or a too good, I am tempted to say, for sinful man. It requires only to be dressed and tilled to give nearly all we want on earth, and much for our fellow man less happily situated. There may at

Such is North Carolina! Here she is, and le

cipal crop was maize, as it is here. Our climate

We give, in another column, an Extract

"I find. Dick, that you are in the habit of taown. Do you call that gentlemanly conduct?" To be sure I do, Tom. A true gentleman

tial farm houses, with orchards and every other EXTRACT FROM THE thing that can make her beautiful in our eyes and ADDRESS OF HON. THOMAS RUFFIN fasten our affections on her. True, the soil is not what it once was, and our task is not merely to

Delivered before the State Agricultural Society of

preserve fertility, but in a great degree to restore that which has been more or less exhausted. We must not blame our ancestors too hastily or too severely for the system under which the rich "Now, it may be asked. Is the agriculture of vegetable loam they found here was so used up. North Carolina worthy of this public patronage, The labors and hardships of settling a wild counand of the efforts of some of her citizens to protry leave but little opportunity for more than mote and improve it? I answer, Yes-yes.preparing for cultivation and cropping such parts North Carolina is entitled to all that every one of of the land as are absolutely necessary for mainher people can do to promote her prosperity and taining the colony. Land was in plenty—timelevate her character; and her sons will be amply ber an incumbrance, and labor scarce and costly; remunerated for their efforts for her advantage so that, in reality, it was cheaper, and the soundand their own. Our occupations are essentially er economy in them, to bring new fields with their agricultural, and embrace all its variety of purexceeding superficial fertility into culture, rather suits-planting, farming, breeding of live stock, than manure those which they had reduced by and the culture of fruits. Until very recently, imperfect tillage and scourging cropping.— Throughout America the land suffered by the exthey were almost exclusively agricultural, as hausting operations of the settlers and their descendants for several generations; but that can only go on to a certain extent, and then it must When getting to be so reduced as not to pay for cultivation, necessity forbids a further rebefore long, fleets of our own merchantmen will duction of the soil, and then the process of regeneration begins. At first it proceeds slowly; but every degree of improvement furnishes means for still great, and accordingly it increases its pace, and by improved culture, manures, rotation of crops, and the like, it ends in a produciveness beyond its original capacity. If not to the lowest, certainly to a very low, ondition, much of the land in the State had been brought; and the time came, when, if improvement was ever to be made, it would be commenced. I use the expression, "the time came," instead of "has come," because it is a joyful fact, ments, increasing the consumption at home of our crops and stocks, and supplying on the spot, and without delay, many articles needful to the planter and farmer. In time, they will become more distinct, productive, and influential item in our political economy,-but never, I think, as t becomes improved and more productive. Why should not the agriculture of North Carolina be

that some persons in various parts of the State, many in some parts, have improved, and continue to improve their lands and increase their crops—profiting much therefrom in their fortunes setting the rest of us examples by which we ought also to profit. We have all heard for ome years past, that the era of improvement had begun in the great and wealthy county of Edgecombe; and I learn from unquestionable ources, that the intelligent and enterprising planters of that county have been rewarded by signal success. I do not propose to enter into a detail of their system, further than to say, that it consists chiefly in draining by ditches and embankments, making and applying composts, the use of guano and plaster of Paris, and the fieldpea as an ameliorating crop, as well as food for stock. I advise every one, however, who has the opportunity, by minute enquiries to obtain from those who have put this system into use detailed information respecting it; and I feel no hesitation in preferring a request to the planters of Edgecombe, as pu tlemen, to communicate through our agricultural pend mainly on climate, soil, labor, and the faciliperiodicals, the history of their improvements ties for disposing of surpluses of production. The and their experiments-as well those in which two first, climate and soil, should be congenial to they failed as those in which they succeeded, with all other matters which may be useful to their brethren in other sections.

In other parts of the country, with which I am nore intimately acquainted, much improvement has been made, to my own knowledge. Of the counties ranging along our northern border, from Warren to Stokes, inclusive, I have had, for about fifty years, considerable knowledge. That was the principal region of the tobacco culture. According to the course of that culture, wherever it prevailed in our early annals, the country was cut down rapidly, cropped mercilessly with a view to quantity rather than quality, then put into corn, and exhausted quickly and almost entirely .-When I first knew it, and for a long time afterwards, there were abounding evidences of former fertility, and existing and sorrowful sterility.-Corn and tobacco and oats were almost the only crops. But little wheat and no cultivated grasses were to be seen in the country. Warren and Granville bought the little flour they used from Orange wagons. Large tracts were disfigured by galls and frightful gullies, turned out as "old fields," with broomstraw and old-field pines for their only vesture, instead of their stately primitive forests, or rich crops for the use of man .-This is a sad picture, but it is a true one; and there was more fact than figure in the saying by many, whose work of destruction rendered that region so desolate, and who then abandoned it, that it was "old and worn out." Happily, some thought its condition not so hopeless, and, cherishing their attachment for the spots of their nativity, within these few years-since the time of river navigation and railroads began-set about repairing the ravages of former days. Do you suppose they were content with less crops, and therefore that they cultivated less land than before, leaving a larger area to natural recovery by rest? That was not their course, They did not give up the culture of tobacco, but greatly increased it, and corn also; and they added to their rotation, wheat, when so much more easily and cheaply carried to market. But they greatly increased he collection and application of manures from the stables, and the cattle yards, with considerable additions of the concentrated manures obtained from abroad, and protected the land from washing by judicious hill-side trenching and more thorough plowing. The result has been, that many old-fields have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation, the lands generally much increased in fertility, and of course, in actual and market value in the like proportion, while the production has, probably, doubled in quantity and value in all the range of counties mentioned. Such examples are honorable to those who set them, and useful to others, who desire to improve. For that reason, I have thought almost everywhere, as do also the smaller, but it proper thus to signalize them, as I would gladly do others, which may, and I hope do, exberry, gooseberry, currants, and, above all, our na- ist, were I as well aware of them, contenting tive grapes, the sweet and prolific Scuppernong and myself with adding only, that I think I see the dawn of a better day in the county of some of foreign orgin. When to these are added my own residence and those contiguous. For our present purpose, it is sufficient that we can hence learn that the effects of the most injudicious and destructive cropping may be repaired by good husbandry, in the use of fertilizers saved on the farm, and others, which are becoming better known and more attainable than formerly; and thus all the outlay will be more greater diversity of things to sustain life or to than reimbursed at a short day by the inbring money? And then let me enquire of you, crease of products, besides enhancing the North Carolinians what better country do you, value of real estate. Thus will our agriculture break up their meetings. We are glad to see North Carolinians, what better country do you that the police of New York have taken the mat-

of the most favored portions of the earth." HOLLOWAY'S PILLS a certain Remedy for Indigestion and Liver Complaint.-Maria Armstrong some time be a stint below our usual abundance; (27), of Edgartown, New Jersey, suffered more but we need never fear a famine here while we than most people from indigestion, accompanied work. Indeed, that calamity can hardly befall a by liver complaint. Several very clever medical country where maize—which we call Indian men teld her she was in a consumption, and her corn-grows to perfection. There is no record friends despaired of her ever recovering, as she of a dearth, approaching famine, where the prin- had tried every thing they thought likely to benefit way's Pills, which quickly assimilated with the TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. - GRANVILLS and soil are so congenial to the other cereals, that blood, removed the obnoxious matter, and tho- | County, Superior Court of Law, September son is necessarily perceived in time to provide the others, or some of them, as a substitute. result is that she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. These Pills are also a certain cure for all diseases of the stomach and any man say, who can, whether she be not in bowels.

every thing as she has now been held up to him. Then, why should any leave her? I trust the period of her people's deserting her and seeking | Wistar, is doing a vast deal of good in this season —what they never found—a better place, is near its end, and that they will cleave to her and exalt of coughs and bronchial troubles. There are few cases but what can be easily cured by this medicine. Give it one trial at least,

ful habitations, gardens and lawns, with substan-

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL!

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!! THE AFRICA IN!!! HALIFAX, Oct. 24 .- The Cunard steamership

frica reached here this forenoon, with one week's

later intelligence than that received by the At-The Africa left Liverpool on the 18th, and brings quite a number of passengers. The war news is unimportant, but her commercial intelli-

gence is possessed of peculiar interest. FROM THE CRIMEA, ETC.

The Allies have been quite active in their operations on the Danube. Kars still holds out. At Sebastopol all was quiet, with the excep-tion of an occasional shot from the Russian batte-

A slight engagement had occurred near Kertch, which terminated favorable to the Allies. The Allies, at last accounts, were threate Perekop.

The bombardment of Odessa by the Allied fleet, was expected to come off immediately. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Cotton.—Sales of the week 31,000 bales. Prices considerably lowerthe depression amounts almost to a panic. It has declined at least a quarter penny. The market closed dull. Sales to speculators and exporters small

Breadstuffs have slightly advanced. Corn steady and unchanged.

OPINIONS OF REGULAR PHYSICIANS.

EXETER, Ms., Sept. 30.
This certifies that I have recommended the use
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effect E. BOYDEN.

Physician at Exeter Corner. William A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C. writes: "As Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the only patent medicine to which I have ever given my public recommendation, I shall not be suspected by the candid of giving rash or pre-If genuine, signed I. BUTTS.

## MARRIED.

At Mount Pleasant, Rockingham county, on ednesday evening, the 17th inst., by Rev. Jacob Doll. Mr. Thomas M. Holt, of Alamance, to Miss Louisa M. Moore, third daughter of Mr. Samuel

New Firm --- To the Public. DECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD INform their friends and the public generally, hat they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the Fall and Winter Trade, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES. which the following list in part comprises : A large lot of Coffee- Laquira, Rio and Java. Coffee Sugar - Crushed and Clarified, of different

grades and prices A good lot of Teas A heavy stock of Sole and Upper Leather. A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes ladies and gents'. Also a good lot of Broguns,

for men and boys. Candles -- Adamantine and Tallow. All kinds of Fancy Soap. Shot Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds. 125 Bags of Salt -- Liverpool and Ground Alum. Nails of all sizes ;- Cotton Yarns. Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.

A lot of splendid Tobacco. Bagging and Rope. A good lot of Cigars-various brands. Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS. Among which are to be found Domestics from 4 to 5 ours. wide, Bleaching Goods, for Gentlemen's wear, such as Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys, a fine lot of heavy Blankets and Hats, suitable for negros' wear, and a great many others too tedious

Our goods will be sold upon accommodsing terms for CASH. Please give us a call and xamine for yourselves Raleigh Oct. 26, 1855.

Bayard Taylor's New Book. A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, the year 1853 .- By Bayard Taylor, With elegant Steel Engravings, 12mo, cloth .-

Price \$1 50 HIS volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the bove named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works. "We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travellers of the day .-We know of no books of the kind that keep the readers attention so much alive.

SUNDAY DISPATCH. "Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equalted by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We ven-ture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."-EASTERN ARGUS. For sale by

Baleigh, Oct. 26, 1853, Rev. Dr. Harbaugh's Works. NEW AND REVISED EDITIONS 1. Heaven; or, an Earnest and Scriptural In-

quiry into the Abode of the Sainted Dead .-Twelfth Edition. 2. The Heavenly Recognition of Friends .-Ninth Edition. 3. The Heavenly Home. Sixth Edition.

For sale by Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. SALT! SALT!! 3000 SACKS of Liverpool ground Salt, daily expected direct from Liverpool. Also, in store, 300 Sacks Marshall's fine, (Factory filled.) For sale by

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 26, '55. tf s6 Special Term.

J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

Term, 1855. Ordered by his Honor, Judge Caldwell, that a SPECIAL TERM of this Court be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in December next; and that Good.—The Balsam of Wild Cherry, by Dr. The Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Cases are hereby notified of the Order and required to attend accordingly. As no State business will be done, detendants and witnesses in prosecutions

> Oxford, Sept. 22, 1855 868 78 Standard copy.

Raleigh Female Seminary.

RALEIGH, N. C.

The exercises of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 9th of next January. To the buildings already on the premises, which are spacious and comfortable, and which are to be immediately thoroughly repaired and fitted up, will be added forthwith a large three story brick building. So that there will be room for a large number of boarders. Mr. Christian, the President, is not only a graduate of B. M. Cellege, but has also graduated in several schools of the Virginia Haitersity. ginia University. He has had extensive experi once in teaching in Female Schools of high grade,

so that persons committing their daughters to his charge may feel assured that every effort will be nade necessary to their improvement. TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board, including eating, sleeping, lights English Tuition. Music on Piano and Gaitar. Use of instrument, French Italian, Anglo-Saxon, Assient Langua

ges, Painting and Drawing in all their variation Needle work, &c., unight at the neigh prison and with Persons intending to board their identifiter with the President should inform him of the fact a toon as they can, that he may make his arra ecordingly. It is preferable that each young lady should supply herself with her towels, with her name distinctly marked on them, as well as her other dothing. For further particulars, address Prof. W. H. Christian, Warrenton Female College, or A. M. Gorman, Esq., Sec. of the Board of Directors, Relaich N. C.

rectors, Raleigh, N. C.
Payments—one half in advance, the remainder at the end of the Session. It is very desirable that Pupils should be present at the beginning of the session, as the classes will then be formed, and a delay of a few days may subject them to inconveniences.

Students will be admitted any time during the ession, and charged from time of entrance only DIRECTORS. C. W. D Hutchings, T. H. Selby, J. G. Palmer . T. Cooke, Henry Porter, A. M. Gorman, S. H oung, M. A. Bledsee, N. F. Beid.
Raleigh, October 26, 1855. wtJk. 86

ROGER'S STORE POST OFFICE. WAKE COUNTY, N. C., Oct. 17th, 1855.
OTICE.—Sometime in the month of February or March, 1854, I. Benjamin Bogers, of the county of Wake, and State aforesaid, made a limited power of attorney to William A. Rogers, of the county of Robinson, and State aforesaid, for the care and protection of some several servants then engaged in the Turpentine business, until they were e-hired by certain trustees, or returned to me. so directed it wrote, and for no other purpose whatever; to which a part was re hired by said trustees, in March, 1854, and balance returned to me, at which time I considered the agency of William A. Rogers had ceased and was of mo effect. But since then, (one or two months back,) I was credibly informed that moneys due to me were paid over to him, and under color of the said power of attorney, and he had received it accordingly, and delays the payment of the same to me or my proper agent. Now, be it known, that I did not consider him agent for collecting or receiving any such moneys for me, or giving receipts, or having any thing further to do with my servants after they were re-hired by trustees, and balance of slaves returned to me. As such, I do hereby revoke any and all such power of attorney, and such agency heretofore and hereafter, and all acts of his in any way or manuer touching the same premises in my name, shall be null and void from that time, day, and date above written.

BENJ. ROGERS Oct. 26, 1855. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA JOHNSTON sions, August Term, 1855.

Calvin Simpkins, John A. Cole, Isaac Wells, J

H. Dibble and Brothers, Loverd B. Davis, and David H. Holland, Lewis J. Williams.

Original Attachment, levied on Masonic Lodge, No. 84, in the town of Smithfield; also one hous and lot in Bentonsville. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis J. Williams, the defendant in the above ed, that publication be made in the Raleigh Regis-

cases, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is orderter, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer, &c. or judgment will be entered up against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the daintiffs' demands. Witness, John H. Kenneday, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Smithfield, the 4th Monday of

August, 1855. J. H. KENNEDAY, Clerk. .86-6w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22, 1855.

DURSUANT to a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, a meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank and also of the subscribers to the increased Capital Stock of said Bank, will be held at the Banking House in this place on Thursday, the 6th day of December next, for the purpose of deciding on the mode by which the excess beyond the per value of the shares of stock held by the present stockholders

shall be ascertained. THOS. H. WRIGHT, Pres't. Niemeyer & White

AVE RESUMED BUSINESS, and are pre-Pared to receive consignments, fill orders for MERCHANDIZE, and forward goods to any ez-Portsmoutl , Va , Oct. 12, 1855

SPLENDID LOTTERY—NOV., 1855. GREGORY & MAURY, Managers (Successors to J. W. Maury & Co.)

\$40.000. Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE CLASS 248 FOR 1865.

Drawn at Wilmington, Del., Sat., Nov. 8, 1855. 78 No. Lottery-18 drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME. 1 Prize of ......\$40,000 do......20,889 do......5,000

Tickets, \$10,00 - Halves \$5 - Quarters \$2,50 Certfs, of Pkg's of 26 whl. tickets, \$140 00 do do 26 half do 70 00 do do 26 quarter do 35 00 Orders for Tickets and theres and Certificates of Packages in the above splended Lotteries will re-ceive the most prompt attention, and an account of

and indictments are not required to attend.

EUGENE GRISSOM, C. S. C. over to all who order from me. each drawing will be sent immediately after it is Address - P. J. BUCKEY, Agent. dear to rid year went new Wilmington Del. to find it is alter wrench as mosts

and the arrest of and shift of the part THE PARK THE PARK