VOLUME LYII

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1855.

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

## RALBIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1856.

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

No party can hope to be successful in th country, or, if successful, maintain its ascendancy for a sufficient length of time to carry out any of its objects and purposes, unless it be national in its principles, aims, purposes, and organization. The people of the United States love the Union, and will sustain the Constitution, in the same noble resolve which characterized the conduct of the illustrious patriots who formed it. Though sectional views and feelings and interests may and do exist; though wrongs may be committed by the North which the South will resist, and acts be done by the South, which cause opposition in the North; and though sectional questions thus raised and agitated may and do, at elections: still, neither any very considerable portion of the people in the North or in the South, aof a political party entitled to command respect, Manchester Chamber of Commerce to use its best will be so influenced or thus act in a great national contest for the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Union. No sectional candidate, as self in the following strong terms: the "Philadelphia News" says, has ever yet been successful; nor is there any likelihood that any such now could be.

Regarding this, as Caleb Cushing, when he belonged to Captain Tyler's Corporal Guard, used to say, as a "fixed fact," the inquiry arises, how can the conflicting elements of opposition to locofocoism be united so as to constitute a national ciples inscribed upon their banners in all the States, and but one candidate in the field in whose support all can rally. The infamous Republican organization can only look to the Free States for success, and the recent results in a number of these States show that it meets with draw our fleet ignominiously. The American no favor in them, and has but little to expect from them next year. The Whig party at one time was eminently national, and in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and a few other Northern States, it is still so; but it can no longer be claimed to be a national organization. Locofocoism has never been national.

We are compelled, then, to look about for may unite in making common cause against locofocoism. How can this be found, and what name shall it assume, and what leading principles be inscribed upon its banner? There is but one course to American Flag and march to the rallying cry of Americans for America. In one word, let us have an American Union, based upon sound American principles, free from Sectionalism, positive Sectarianism, and all other isms, with no oaths nor secret conclaves, (as already initiated in many of the States,) and triumph will follow. Recent occurrences have impressed us more than ever with the conviction, that the welfare of the country, if not the safety and perpetuation of the Union, imperstively demands this, and that all opposed to locofocoism should, and, upon proper reflection, will, regard it as an actual necessity.

# THE WAR OF 1812.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the defenders of the country in the war of 1812, now pose of appointing Delegates to the National Convention, which will assemble at Washington City on the 8th January next. As several important propositions will be presented to the consideration of the Convention, a full attendance at the

PRESBYTERIAL.-A committee of the Orange Presbystery will meet in this city on Saturday, the 24th instant, to install the Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

The installation will take place at 11 o'clock on Sabbath morning. The Rev. Mr. Smyth, of Greensboro', is appointed to preach the sermon : Rev. Mr. Standfield, of Halifax, Va., to give the bern, to the people. Rev. Drs. Wilson, of Ala- that "after all, Evans, (American,) has been elec-

on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock. N., of our Eastern District, is elected to Congress."

Soil Democrat.) speaking of the Presidential candidstes, thinks -"If Henry A. Wise is backed determination of character, the probability is that | DONE TEXAS!"

Mr. Pierce gets the coldest of a cold shoulder. The Post cruelly observes: "Mr. Pierce has set his heart upon being nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, but Mr. Pierce is easily managed .-He must submit to go where he is sent, and stay where he is put; he is one of the class for whom that destiny is appointed; he has not the courage, the perseverance, nor the force of character to take his own position any where,"

We are requested to announce that Bishop this City on Sunday next.

MANCHESTER UPON THE WAR WITH AMERICA. The manufacturing interest of Great Britain is

the articles in the Times were written by a member of the Palmerston Government, the gentleman who represents Kidder-minister (Mr. Lauer. we believe,) and who owes his position to his connection with the Times. As the Post is Lord Palmerston's organ, the Examiner concludes that the outrage is prompted by that functionary .-The Examiner denounces the article in the Times, as "saturated with the same bullving, reckless spirit which it invariably assumes towards the American people and their Government," and says, that "to fling such a tissue of foul abuse in the face of any civilized people would be, of itself, enough to raise a storm of indignation calculated to blow whatever elements of strife may be in prospect into irreconcileable vehemence." It sees through all the bluster of the Times, and boldly declares "see" (that is, Great Britain,) " are the aggressors." It professes to be well acquainted with "the overbearing and dictatorial cy," and asserts that the present dispute originated "in a distinct violation, by the British Mintimes, influence and control the result of State | ister at Washington, of the constitutional laws of the United States!" It goes on to say that a peace, the union, and the glory of that country war with America would be the death-warrant of

endeavors to prevent it

[To the Editor of the London News.] I read with satisfaction the able article your Tuesday's edition of the Daily News, on the against that secret diplomacy which may force us in language of severe ridicule : into collision with that country.

Nothing save an attack on the honor of England will justify war with the American people— York politics, scarcely deserves to be called the mingle my dust with theirs; I hope their chilly called together; and if not, public meetings should be held to protest upon so fatal a proceed-

Lord Palmerston, as is his wont, is carrying the country to the brink of a precipice, which must either involve us in a war, or force us to withpeople will not tamely submit to a fleet of liners eing sent to their coast without a good reason. nor should they.

Have we not already enough upon our hands that we should seek to irritate a proud and powerful people? What would be the result of a conflict rith the United States, even were we to come out victoriously? Our commerce and manufactures would be crippled-our monetary affairs in inextricable confusion-the coast swarming with pria great national organization of the conservative vateers—a million of our industrial population elements of the country, under whose banner all out of employ—the cost of all the necessaries of life greatly enhanced. Truly, it would be "the beginning of the end," and most likely result in civil war and social revolution. Better that the of other men-Mr. B. says: Inited States should possess Cuba and our West India Islands into the bargain than we should risk such calamities. Better that the present pursue, and that is to unite together around the or a score of other administrations be driven from that Slavery, as it exists amongst us, shall be power than they should be suffered to use their secret diplomacy for such fearful results.

> November 1, 1865. Last week, we were informed by the Times, in leading article, that an invasion of Ireland was editated by certain parties in the United States Will the Times give its authority for this intelligence? If not well founded, its promulgation nay do much mischief.

> When the writers in the Times assume such a responsibility, they should sign their names. deprecate the existence of an anonymous government irresponsibly issuing its edicts and its news from a back room in Printing house square. AN ENEMY TO IBBESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. November 1, 1865.

There is much truth in the first of these comnunications. For our own part, we cannot see man, nor am 1, except in the widest sense, even how England could go to war with this country a politician. I am only a plain man who loves without bringing about a revolution. We know residing in North Carolina, will be held at Raleigh, what dismay a short crop of cotton occasions in on Wednesday, the 12th December, for the pur- Great Britain-how many thousands it throws out of employment-how much misery it gives tic Party-a still greater error of the South-as rise to. What would be the consequence of a total excision of the raw material? It would throw a million of men out of employment at one dash, and then the aristocracy might look meeting is desirable. The call for this meeting out. Such a war might inflict great injury upon has been made at the instance of many soldiers us-it undoubtedly would-but it would ruin England. We are thankful that the people of Great Britain are as much opposed to this war as and which still hang over the country. I did it in Palmerston and the Times to drag them into it. They will ask "What for?" And the answer will be-" For nothing."

THE TEXAS ELECTION.—It seems impossible toget accurate information as to the result of the recent Congressional Election in the Eastern Discharge to the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Wall, of New- trict of Texas. The last "Memphis Eagle" says mance, and Phillips, of Chapel Hill, their alter- ded. Mr. Marshall, who is an Anti, in a letter to the "Memphis Appeal" (also Anti,) says :- "At The Church will be opened for divine service. last, I am sorry to say, it is found that Evans, K. but does not give the exact majority. That he is elected, however, there is now no longer any THE PRESIDENCY.—The New York Post, (Free doubt, and this long mooted question is at length put to rest. The contest in Texas, between Americanism and Foreignism, is a DRAWN BATTLE, notby a tolerably strong support from the South, and withstanding the fact that more than one-fourth is encountered by no rival in that quarter of equal of the voters of that State are foreigners. Welli

> that the Americans holding the balance of power was sought at our common Alma Mater; and in the House is a fixed fact, unfortunate in every your high position has been dearly won, if it has respect but this, that it will be certain to choke Nicholson, Forney, and the Union newspaper, off the public crib.

THE S. C. DEMOCRACY (?) AND THE CINCINNA-TI CONVENTION .- The Charleston Mercury, the Democratic organ of South Carolina, is opposed Andrew will preach in the Methodist Church in to the representation of that State among the slaveholding white men"—described by Mr. Sew- the Girard House last night. He was most en- I will not attempt, however, to enumerate all spoilsmen at Cincinnati.

Lies, to reserve, as Established rates

DR. BRECKENRIDGE ON SEWARD'S 1 BUFFALO SPEECH.

Dr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has written in arms against the Government, on account of another scorching letter, reviewing with great its supposed connection with the fulminations power and severity the disunionist and treasonsthat have appeared in the London Times and ble doctrines inculcated by William H. Seward Post with respect to this country. The Manches- in his speech at Buffalo. This letter is published ter Examiner is down upon these two papers with in full in the New York Times, but we have a savageness that is quite refreshing. It says that space only for some of its more pointed passages. which will give the reader a very clear idea of it as a whole. The arch-agitator provoked the letter in question from Mr. Breckenridge; by a somewhat taunting reference to the opinions expresse by the Rev. gentleman in the one he address some time ago to Senator Sumner. He therefore accepts the issue tendered him by Seward, in spirit of chivalric defiance, as the following opening paragraph will show:

"I hardly know the says) whether you de signed it as a peculiar distinction to me, or as a hould have devoted a paragraph to me. If it was the latter-for which you may have decisive and characteristic reasons, the implied taunt for worthy of being specialty assailed is obvious enough. If it was the former, I accept it as a slight token of the only bond which ever existed between us-slight as that was-and turn it over to those classic halls in which both of us might have learned wisdom in our boyhood, at the feet of that great teacher, Eliphalet Nott. Sir, we are supercifiousness invariably assumed by Lord Pal- both much changed since then. Nor could the merston in his administration of our foreign poli- sum of the grand result to which the struggle of nearly forty intervening years has brought us both, be more distinctly expressed, than by saving, that we stand face to face, you to trifle recklessly from the high places of the earth, with the which has honored you so highly; I, to plead mounting in numbers to the dignified character the prosperity of Lancashire, and calls on the from the depths of retirement, for the renown, the advancement, and the happiness of that same country, at whose hands I never asked, never desired, a single token to distinguish me from the have prevented that State from manumitting its A writer in the London News expresses him- humblest of her sons. We have both deliberately slaves: chosen our career. I shall not shrink from any

duty which mine may impose." Upon the ostentatious titles, such as "The Contest and its Crisis"-"The Politics of Justice, Ecourse our government is pursuing in regard to quality, and Freedom"-under which Seward and noble portion of it. I did not know then the United States, and especially your protest heralded his speech to the worki, Mr. B. comments

> ing to that which is at once false and ignoble .-Why, Sir, "Equality-Fraternity"-the legend more intense, and less turgid than yours; and no one, after reading your speech, can be sure that its being, thus far, more bloody, makes it less to statesmanship; and he who professes his inability to speak otherwise than "thoughtfully, sincerely, earnestly," ought to be the last to violate

In reply to the question put by Sewardwhere, either in ethics of Government or Christianity, authority could be found to hold three millions of men in bondage, to promote the welfare and secure the safety of twenty-five millions the perfidy of the pretexts and the baseness o

"Is it so, that any conceivable ends of government, much less the grand and immediate ends of it truly held by the American people, demand abolished in defiance of the "welfare," and in utter disregard of the "safety," of the nation? Do you mean that? I so understand you. I so mderstood Mr. Sumner. That I understand to be treason against, if not under, the Constitution; and, what is worse, treason against the country. And the end of it must be that the North must sweep your "great Republican Party" with the besom of destruction, or we must settle your ethics of government with the sword."

In reference to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which affords Seward and agitators of his stripe a pretext for the organization of a dangerous sectional party, Mr. Breckenridge holds the following language:

ollowing language:

"It is no part of my business, Sir, to be a states" worthy of their great descent." his whole country, and is ready to do his utmost for every part of it. In this spirit I deeply deplore the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the event. I think, has proved. I did all a private person, situated as I was, seemed called onto attempt, to prevent the commission of that error. I foresaw and urged upon the distinguished member of Congress, whose constituent I was .-ed in an old and trusted kinsman who loved him would you have us believe that there is no dif- our freedom, and our progress. ference between repealing an art of Congress and tween permitting all the Territories to do as they THE RICHMOND EXAMINER AND THE WASH. Severed, that is neither the logic, the soron Union.—The Richmond Examiner says rhetoric, the morality, nor the patriotism which means as these!"

Dr. Breckenridge, declaring that the rights of the South are wantonly and cruelly invaded by Seward and his followers, next proceeds to show that the South is not a contemptible minority-the "three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders" ard. "If," he says,

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as insignificant as you pretend, the present conlic would be not only the most inexplicable, but the most disgraceful phenomenon ever exhibited City of New York, compared with its whole population—the boatmen on your canals, contrast with all the people of your State, would be imcomparably more weighty and decisive elements with you than this handful of detestable, powerless tyrants, in the grasp of so many millions of reemen. Whatever may be the number of Slaveholders in America, this at least is obvious upon your showing, that the dread of them has penetrated thirteen States so deeply, that they have dissolved all other political parties in order to form one great Republican party, by means of which to preserve, if possible, their own liberty.—a result so doubtful as apparently to fill you with the greatest anxiety. Whatever may be the proportion of slave holders to non-slave holders in the Slave States, it is past all doubt that in every one of them the great majority of the people are opposed to any disturbance of the institution and that in the conflict with your great Republican party, they will be more unanimous and are, or ever were, upon any disputed question whatever. On the other hand, there is not, and there never was, the least desire in any Slave State to sacrifice or to put in jeopardy the safety interest of any free State farther than any-

ded by one of the Free States of this Union." He hext speaks of the influence by which he meeting. has been surrounded from his childhood, and proceeds to state what the views of Kentucky are on the question of slavery, and the causes which

thing of that sort may be imagined to be insep-

arable from a fair participation by the Slave

States in all the advantages resulting from the

mion of all the States under one common gov-

ernment. So far has it been otherwise, that nu-

nerous and nowerful Free States exist upon ter-

ritory conceded by slaveholding States, while not

a foot of slave territory exists which was conce-

"Sir, I passed that childhood around the knee of the old officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who had won the independence of their country, and then conquered from the savage this fair that these were peculiar men, but I have learned that well enough since. The sons and daughters of "A confused struggle for power (he says) be- liest years, as they have been the friends and tween six or seven factions, on the arena of New companions of my subsequent life. I expect to Equality and Freedom; and while great latitude and my children's children already stand before may be allowed to factions, in assuming such me side by side with theirs. I have differed ofnames as suit their fancy, an educated man in ten-sometimes fiercely-with these men; have high position should set some limit to his pander- differed with them about many aspects of this very question of domestic slavery. But, Sir, what s Slavery to me, compared with the lives, the your friends, the old Jacobins, was briefer, fortunes, the honor, the safety of these men?-What is the fate of a handful of poor Africans to me, compared with these men? And so we all feel. I tell you, Sir, it was mainly one turn of your liking. Rhetoric has its decencies as well as this deep, intense, hereditary feeling which prevented it again fifty years before that-and prevented it at first sixty-three years ago-from uitiating a system of gradual emancipation.-We will not separate ourselves from the Slave States of the South. We will not forsake those who share a common peril with us." Such was their language; if not wise, surely most fatal .-And, when the peril is now fearfully augmented, and when every just and manly heart revolts at the methods resorted to, is there much reason to expect that these men will change their nature? o you imagine that no stronger bond exists between these people than exists between the fac-tions which revel in the vitals of your own great State? Since the world began, no bond ever exsted save amongst God's ancient people, which bound every man to his fellow, every State to all the rest, and all the States to the nation whose iberties they had conquered, like the bond which pervades these fifteen Slave States. They will stand by every man and every party that stands by the Constitution. If it be possible, they will reserve our national Institutions precisely as they received them from the hands of their fathers. If inexorable necessity obliges them to do it, they will baptise those institutions in the blood of traitors. At the last extremity, they will perish, sword in hand, but they will never subnit to be dishonored or subjugated. They will never subvert the institions of their country, nor

The foregoing extract contains the pith of Mr. Breckenridge's letter, which is distinguished throughout by unusual ability, and is both moderate in tone and candid in argument. Mr. B. considered that act a great error of the Democra- concludes his letter with the expression of the

"The question which the American people must now settle, is no less than this are they desirous, and are they capable, in the new posture of affairs and opinions, of continuing any with all the consideration due to his great virtues longer one united and great people? This ques-and influence, and with all the carnestness allow- tion, as I view it, is one wholly independent of any consideration touching the nature of Slavelike a son, -most of the evils which have followed, very; and it is the evil passions of men, and not the essential nature of Slavery at all, by we are, and we do not believe they will allow Lord vain. His convictions did not accord with mine. If which the people are hurried forward to the ruin they had, I believe be could have defeated the act, of their country. Let Slavery be what it may, if any one man could. Faithful to my convie- it affords no rational ground of itself for the sepations and to my whole country then, I am not ration of the States and civil war; and every less faithful to both now. And in this spirit I good, wise, and patriotic man, let his opinions deliberately assert that, even if the repeal of the about Slavery be what they may, ought to be ready Missouri Compromise were ten thousand times, to crush every political party which intimates worse than I ever supposed it to be—nay, than that does. And such is my faith in human nayou make it out—it is as nothing in comparison ture, in the destiny of my country, and, above all, with the principles you arew and the ends you in the overruling providence of God, that I conpropose; nothing in the vastness of the evils idently trust a way will be found to hurl from which must result—the deliberate perfidy of the power, and cover with public indignation, every means which are used-the atrocious wickedness party that shall dare wag a tongue against the of the objects which are sought. Why, Sir great national safeguards of our independence.

"You, Mr. Seward, have much apparent right subverting the Government? No difference be- to speak in the name of the State of New York. I have none to speak in the name of the State of think fit with regard to Slavery, and dissolving Kentucky. Yet there are instincts in the breasts the Union on the Slave line? No difference be- of upright man which seldom err, and there are tween committing a great mistake as to the best grand truths which cannot be concealed, and method of securing the peace of the country and which will not perish. Now, mark my words committing the very greatest political crimes in New York, the greatest of the Free States, has order to drive the country into civil war? No the least interest of all that Slavery should be lifference between an indiscreet attempt to equal- abolished. Kentucky, the most exposed of all through, so as to form a connection with the ize the rights of the two great sections of the Un- the great Slaves States, has the least interest of Tennessee roads, a road from Beaufort, via Fayion upon the most difficult of all national ques all that Slavery should continue. New York etteville, to some suitable point on the Wilmingtions, and a ferocious purpose to array those two will not abide by your principles-Kentucky will ton, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, or to the

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.-This body assembles on the 3d of December. Ex-Governor Floyd, been reached, or must be maintained, by such and O. M. Crutchfield, Esq., are spoken of for Speaker of the House, Hon, John Letcher is said to be a candidate for United States Senator, in place of Mr. Mason, who declines a re-election.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 .- Gov. Crittenden, of Kentucky, who arrived in this city a few days any other improvement of the same cost and arrayed against twenty-five millions of "free, non- ago, addressed a large concourse of people from the State. thusiastically greeted.

with the section and the section of the

"The slaveholding interest of this country were! MESSAS. Toombs and STEPHENS, of Geor- | to mete out justice to all sections, and secure to gia, have sealed their identification with the locofoco party, by participating in a meeting at Milledgeville, a part of whose proceedings was amongst a civilized people. The hucksters in the the adoption of a resolution to send delegates to the National Convention in Cincinnati to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. They go to swell that immense band of apostates and renegades of which the locofoco party is so largely composed, and upon whom its favor is so lavishly bestowed. We once thought them incapable of such conduct, but have become too familiar with the venality of politicians to be startled by treachery or afflicted by desertion. Let them go. The cause of constitutional and conservative government will not be less dear to the true men of the country, from their loss,

At a meeting of the American party of Wilmington, held on Tuesday evening last, T. James Norcom, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Joseph J. Lippitt was requestdetermined than the people of any Free State ed to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to receive the report of a committee, appointed previously, to prepare a ticket for Town Comissioners. The committee reported the names of the following gentlemen: O. G. Parsley, Isaac Northrop, Thomas M. Gardner, George Davis, Villiam Sutton, Levi A. Hart, Henry P. Russell.

The "Herald" says it has attended many political gatherings, but does not remember to have been present at a popular assemblage where a better feeling-a more united concert of actiona heartier enthusiasm, prevailed, than at this

MR. DOBBIN .- A correspondent of the "New York Herald," writing from Washington, under date of the 20th inst., says that he has it from unquestionable authority, that "it is Secretary DOBBIN's intention to leave in a short time for his home in North Carolina; from thence, if it is deemed expedient by his physician, he will proceed further South-either to Florida or Cuba He has completed his annual report, which has caused him much trouble, owing to his feeble these men were the playmates of my ear- health, and will leave it, provided it becomes necessary, in the hands of the President. His resignation will take effect shortly after the meet-

> FOR THE REGISTER. BANKING INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Elitor: The questions of Banking and

Internal Improvement of the State are impor-

tant ones, closely identified, and deserve greater consideration than they have heretofore received at the hands of the press. So, with the view of directing public attention more particularly to these subjects. I beg leave to appropriate, for a few weeks, a small part of your useful journal, n the hope that if I fail to instruct, I may proroke a discussion that will lead to good results. In common with every North Carolinian, whose mind is animated by a laudable State pride, I am gratified to see my native State shaking off the lethargy that has so long cramped the energies of her people, and making efforts worthy of her character, resources and destiny, for the advancement of her interests. Within the last seven rears, by appropriations and the endorsement of company bonds, she has incurred liabilities approximating \$12,000,000. This immense sum s to be expended in the improvement of rivers, the opening of a ship canal, and construction of plank and rail roads in different parts of the State. But when this shall all be expended, the system of Internal Improvements will be imperfect and incomplete-1st, because it is partial in its benefits; and, 2dly, because it will have failed to connect itself with the water navigation and net-work of rail roads that spread out all over the Mississippi basin; without which, North Carolina can never reach that zenith of greatness and prosperity which it is her high privilege, by the exercise of an enlarged State policy, to attain. The works now authorized will afford local accommodation-offer facilities for inter-communication between the citizens of the East and West; but the means of intercourse outside our own limits, West, are blocked up by huge mountains; and if any citizen of the State withes to visit the inviting plains, fertile vallies, or growing cities, of the West, he will have to seek an outlet through Virginia or South Carolina. Besides, the trade of that immensely productive country, to be increased in the next fifteen or

East, seeking a market in some Atlantic city or port, through which to reach the European markets, the Western extremity of our State, projecting its sharp point and forbidding mountains in that direction, will act as an impartial umpire times the cost of the Ticket. Prizes payable in full without deduction—and every Prize is drawn South Carolina and Virginia; which will pass for six hundred miles on either side of us, almost in full vi w, as a perpetual reproach and continuing evidence of our inferiority as a people. Is such to be the destiny of North Carolina? The enlightened patriotism of the State responds:-Never, never! Nor will they allow the whole State to be taxed for the benefit of the localities through which the roads now authorized will pass. In addition to

twenty years by the construction of the great

Pacific Rail Road, on or near the parallel of 32°.

can find no ingress into North Carolina markets.

When it shall arrive at Chattanooga, in its transit

an extension of some of our roads already begun North Carolina Road, in the direction of Salisbury, must be built. The wealth, liberality and resources of the immediate country through which it will pass, as well as principles of justice to those who contribute so largely to our treasury. all demand it; and last, though not least, a road from some point near Greensboro', along the northern border of the State, to intersect the

statesmanlike policy is calculated to do. No would I be understood as insisting that the resources of the State are equal to the execution of these suggestions, immediately. But'I do contend, however, that if all other questions are made to subserve this great paramount interest the whole scheme may be consummated in a comparatively short period of time, without increasng the taxes now exacted from the industry

The revenue arising from the existing law sufficient to supply the present wants of the State. With the growth of internal improvements, the revenue has gone up from \$150,000 to half a million a year exciting, of course, more less complaint.

But, upon the whole the exactions of the law are submitted to with a cheerfulness becoming enlightened patriots, and will continue to be borne with the same spirit, as the beneficial influences of these works are more sensibly fell and generally diffused. The communities who have acquired these facilities cannot fail to per-ceive that they have made a good bargain, while other sections, not yet accommodated, will struggle under the pleasing anticipation that they too will soon share in the blessings of their more fortunate neighbors, and that then they will be equited for the burthens borne and patience exibited to place the State in this advanced and prosperous condition.

The taxes now imposed, as will be shown by the returns of the next year, when the late act will operate upon the recent assessment of real estate, will be more than equal to the current wants of the Treasury. Our railroad policy and ther improvements will continue to enhance the alue of our property, impart greater activity to business, enlarge our commercial operations, open our mines, build up manufacturing establishments, stimulate agriculture, increase our population, and attract additional wealth to the State which, from year to year, will increase the revenue without raising the taxes. This growing evenue, with the dividends from stocks belongng to the State, will enable us to prosecute to a glorious consummation the policy so well begun.

But this is not all. There is yet another reource untouched. Banks have existed, and will continue to exist, among us. However their utilty may be questioned, this mode of furnishing a irculating medium has become the fixed policy the country. "Ever since the complete estabishment of the present National Government Bank paper has constituted the current money of the United States. Issued by different institutions, sanctioned by the State Legislatures, as by the General Government, it has pervaded evepropose to dispense with banking institutions or so to modify the system as to protect the private citizen against all losses or improper exactions, or guard against the evils incident to banking operations; but, taking banks as they exist, and preserving all their powers of usefulness as commercial agents, I desire to muster the system into the cause of Internal Improvements, and make bankno, in the hands of the State, an instrument for the complete accomplishment of the object above ndicated. This power, prudently exercised, in addition to the annual income from other sources, will enable the State to check off her territory with railroads; extend its accommodation to every section; deal justly by all; form valuable connections with the roads on our west, and raise ourselves into a commercial importance comprehended but by few. How this can all be done, propose to show in future numbers. Yours, &c.

### DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND!! WAR ANTICIPATED!!

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- The Herald's corresponlent asserts in a most positive manner that, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, maters between this country and England appear xtremely warlike, and that there are now certain demands before the Cabinet at Washington

from England for redress. Common rumor to-day has asserted the same thing, adding that either England or America. must retract in order to avoid war.

The difficulty is said to emanate from Secreta. ry Cushing's instructions in regard to Herr's trial

HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY. JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY. [By Authority of the State of Georgia.]

MACON, GA. Beautiful Schemes, \$12,000 for \$5. \$30,000

WILL be distributed at CONCERT HALL. Macon, Ga., Dec. 15, 1855, according to the following magnificent and unprecedented Scheme, under the sworn superintendence of COL. GEO. M. LOGAN and JAS. A. NISBET, Esq. CLASS H.

> December 15th, 1855. CAPITAL, \$12,000. \$12,000 2,000

Prize of do of do of 500 are do of 2,500 19 do of 100 are 1,900 do of 50 are 8.750 25 are 3.250 18 Approximation Prizes

251 Prizes amounting to Only 10,000 Numbers. Tickets \$5; Halves Quarters 1,25. In this Scheme, if you draw anything, even the lowest Prize, it will be five at each Drawing, and some person must get them. Orders strictly confidential. Drawings sent to orders. Registered letters at my risk. Bilis on all selvent Banks at par.

JAS. F. WINTER, Macon, Ga. Location of the Principal Prizes in Class G. The following are the localities where the prininal Prizes were drawn: \$12,000, Macon, Ga.; 5,000, Marietta, Ga.; 3,000 Madison, Ga ; 2,000

Richmond, Va ; 1,500, Bultimore, Md.; 1,200. Burnt Corn, Ky.; 1,100, Americus, Ga. Tickets forwarded by mail, postage free, Prize Tickets received as Cash for Tickets imnediate y after the drawing. All Prize Tickets must have the name of the nolder on the back, and, accompanied with instructions, have the name of the holder on the back, and accompanied with instructions how they wish

#### All communications strictly confidential. JAS. F. WINTER, Manager. HARDING'S CLOTHING ES-TABLISHMENT.

the amount remitted to them, and in what shape.

store to the total cante

RALEIGH, NOVEMBER 20, 1856 THE KANE HOUSE RE-OPENED UPON THE CASH PEAN OF SAME All the delicacies of the season served at a

hoars. (See Bill of Fare.

H KHIMMOTON JAN 8 1825

N. B. Claggett's superior Ale on draft. (tf. Select School. R. H. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.

HIS school, located in Granville co. N. C.,
bout nine miles South of Clarksville, Va.,

TIALS TELD SAY OF TAN NO. 5.

en miles South West of Lynesville Depot, will be pened on the 15th of January, 1856. The loca-ion has been selected with reference to bealthtion has been selected with reference to realth-fulness, and the high tone of social, moral and religious influence in the community.

Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of board and fullion for session of twenty weeks is \$75, payable in ad

The Principal Kaving been engaged in teach ing during the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection, with some of the first ome extent in most sections of the State. Circu lars, however, containing references and other par-ticulars may be obtained by application to the Principal at Brownsville P. O., Granville co., N.

Shoceo Springs FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

N Wednesday, the 12th of December next, this well-known and justly celebrated Water-ing Place, together with the large and valuable tract of Land, on which it is situated, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder

A minute description of the property is unne-cessary: The buildings, which are all either new or in new repair, are elegant, commodious, and sufficiently spacious to entertain between four and five hundred persons. They may be so extended as to accomodate any number of visitors, and it is believed that, with suitable accommodations, any reasonable amount of patronage may be secured in all seasons. The medicinal proper ties of the water have been tested by an rience of more than half a century, and are known throughout the Southern States.

The terms, (which shall be liberal, ) will be made known on the day of sale.

- SAM'L CALVERT.

Desirable City Property For Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS by the General Government, it has pervaded every quarter of the Union, and formed the univer- State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, improvements consist of the dwelling, containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees. Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the

remises, on application to WILLIAM J. CLARKE Raleigh, June 26th, 1855. Course para 51 tf.

Lippitt's Specific-FOR THE CURE OF Dysentery, Diarrhea. and Summer Complaints. WILMINGTON, N. C. Feb. 1, 1856. L. W. H. LIPPITT .- Dear Sir :- Without any

suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part, I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the cure of Dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employed the services of three of the best physipians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after tollow-ing the prescripuous and taking several bottles, am now perfecty restored. I believe your Specific to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the pubic. So far from being a nostrum, as too many of the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it uperior, for the cure of the disease indicated a ove, to any other medicine.

I am truly yours, &c. M. BRYAN. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by W. H. Lippitt, Druggist and Chemist, Wum N. C., Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and by

Foundry and Machine Shop FOR SALEMI . JANOBA

DY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me D by Hall & Bollinger, if not previously dis-posed of I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of November, the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop, with the following Tools One Engine Lathe, 12 feet; 1 do. 6 feet. One Large Back Gear Hand Lathe; 1 small do

One Planing Machine; I Upright Drill; I Cutting Engine—all in first-rate order; I Fan, together with Shafting Belts, &c. Also, Sash and Blind Machines, Morticing Machines, and Saws, driven by Steam Engine, 12 horse power—new; together with a large lot of Patterns for Steam Engines, Corn and Wheat Mills, Circular and other Saw Mills, Pulleys, Hangers, Couplins, &c; with a large lot Iron and Wooden Plasks, Also, Blacksmith Shop and Tools, Iron and Steel; I Brick Building, 2 stories, 20 x 30.

To any one desirous of engaging in this business, a good opportunity now offers, as the Rail Road now building will want large quantities of work done during the coming year, and on River S to 10 steamers are constantly running thereon; in the county, 7 large Cotton Factories, and 150 Steam and Water Mills. Sale will be positive JOHN H. HALL Trinted

Oct. 29, 1866.... . J becom om danit file? -4t

City Cemetery. MAYOR'S OFFICE Baleigh, Nev. 10th, 1855.

Baleigh, Nev. 10th, 1855.

BROPOSALS will be received at this office

until the first Friday in December next, for the erection of a Residence for the keeper of the City Cemetery, the house to be at wood, 11 stories high, rock foundation, to contain two finished rooms and an attic "and to be located immediately over and on both sides of the main entrance to the Cemetery fronting on East Street. The contractor will furnish me with a planfor the building proposed, to be considered with his pro-

WM. DALLAS HAY WOOD, Mayor. Now 18, 1865. e encom: inta l' tueft ber bel 91.

FINE FRUIT TREES 30.000 FRUIT TREES of the finest select kinds, native and foreign, are now ready for sale by Joshua Lindley, at New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C., and Owen Lindley, at Cane Creek, Chatham Co., N. C., consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines and Cherries. Persons wanting Trees will please to direct their orders to Joshua Lindley, New Garden, or Owen Lindley, Cane Creek. JOSHUA LINDLEY.

Nov. 2, 1855. Www. 88 Bricks ! Bricks ! ! Bricks ! !! THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PER. northern border of the State, to intersect the Virginia road, will not only accommodate our fellow-citizens along the line, who also have strong claims upon the State, but it will do more to build up a commercial town at Beaufort than any other improvement of the same cost and magnitude that can be planned and executed by the State,

I will not attempt, however, to enumerate all the works that may become necessary, in order

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