CITY OF RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1856

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

TURDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1855.

10 ORGANIZATION YET, THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.

mentatives effected vet though that Body s now been in session nearly a month. The aste as it was three weeks since. It appears that upon the last ballot taken on Wednesday.

The state of things at Washington is simply his The locofocos do not desire the organization for themselves, nor do they desire it at all for the The opponents of the Administration in the House have a large majority, and they seek salv to direct the effect of the present state of things upon the country. The Republicans, so called, are extremely anxious for an organization but upon the single condition that it shall be ther organization. The National Americans desie an organization, and prefer that it shall be ther own, because, however things may appear in Washington, they believe, and rightly believe. that they are "first in the hearts of their country. sen." Still, they are willing, and have volunbered to organize upon any conservative national This is really the situation of affairs, and upon it

the National Americans are ready to go before

hrow the responsibility of disorganization upon the Americans. But they have been caught in the net they laid for others,-the gun has kicked at the breach, the "engineer is hoist by his own petard,"-and they are placed in a position from which they cannot escape, and which merits the indignant reprehension of the people. They held a caucus, -denounced the American party, and nominated Richardson, who, they say and for the sake of argument, we admit.) is con savative. The House voted :- Richardson re-75; Marshall, (American,) 30. Now, it we put the two votes together, they amount only to 105, which cannot elect. Under no possibility therefore, could the Southern Americans elect Richardson, even if they were not most properly inclined to resent and repel the insult which was offered them in the locofoco caucus. Well, what,

then do the Americans? They put up a mah from the North, who is understood by all (except a few contracted political bigots, who would not acknowledge virtue in an angel, if "Democracy" was to suffer thereby.) to be just as conservative as Richardson, and run him up to 41 votes .-Now, if the "Democrats" would cast their vote for Puller, it would run him up to 116,-more than necessary to a choice. They, then, can elect part of the locofocos, without forfeiting their selfrespect and putting themselves in the predica-

Yet, to bring them out, and show to the country the state of things, as they really exist, Mr. READE, of this State, (American Whig.) made the capital proposition which we published some days suce, viz: "Let the North select the Speaker from the South, or the South select the Speaker from the North." One alternative of this proposition would give to the locofocos the Speaker, certainly; for, if the South made the selection, they have the majority of the South, and could control that selection. Yet the locofocos refuse the proposition! Next, Mr. WALKER, (American Democrat,) proposed that there should be a caucus of all conservalive men to make a choice. This they also refused !!

This then, clearly, is the case: Without them and, especially, against them, there are not conservative men enough in the House to organize it : but with them, (if they are conservative,) there are conse vative men enough to organize. If, then, they refuse to unite with all the conservafives, who are to blame that the conservatives do not organize?-those who propose, or those who oppose, the union of those men? The answer is too evident to require further comment.

In this connection, we take the liberty of publishing a letter from an esteemed Washington correspondent, which, though rather old, is nevertheless important,-contributing, as it does, adeditional evidence of the fact that the sole blame of the failure of the House of Representatives to organize rests upon the shoulders of the Admin-

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR: From the proceedings of to-day, t is demonstrated beyond a d American Party of the House of Representatives occupy the only truly national position of the several parties into which that branch of the national Legislature is divided. While the Democeatic members-I me in those who voted for spoken of highly. Price \$1. Richardson—profess to be opposed to the restoration of the Missouri restriction, it is known, that not a few of the Northern members are anti-Mehraska men, and in favor of undoing the territorial legislation of the last session-in other words, of re-enacting the Missouri Compromise Nor do the Southern members object to thisthey think it no sufficient cause for the destruction of their "cohe ive" properties. The Black Republicans-which, by the way, was recognised by a New York member to-day as not an impro-Per title by which to characterize the Northern

sectional party,-make this question, the resto-

and avowed purpose of their organization. - I AN AMERIC Whereas, the American members, who support Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, as their choice for Speaker, are unanimously opposed to further agitation on the slavery question, and stand apon the 12th section of the Philadelphia Platform; that is, whatever may have been their individual views as to the propriety of the Nebraska-Kanport, and to the support of Mr. Banks, some two or three Northern members—that is to say, the American Party of the House of Representatives has been completely purged and expurgated of the remotest suspicion even, not only of Free-soilism, but of affiliation with it.

To-day's proceedings have settled it beyond a doubt, that a majority of the popular branch of Congress are anti-slavery men. If those in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise could unite

The American delegation of your State have uniformly voted for Mr. Fuller, since Mr. Marshall's name was dropped. I have heard them say that, whilst the resolutions of the Democratic caucus stand, they could not vote for Mr. Richard and the same and the same stand. ardson, without a compromise of self-respect—'indeed, were the national Americans to vote for Mr. Richardson, they could not elect him. The attempt being made to impose the one responsibility upon the members of the Amer-

can Party for the delay in the organization of the House is both ungenerous and unjust. The Democrats are under as much obligations to support Mr. Fuller, as the Americans are to vote for fr. Richardson, "Obligations, indeed! What bligations can exist to support a set of men who have abused and denounced the American Party in such wholesale terms as the Democrats have done. It is to be hoped that the little band of and stand by their colors to the last. If Banks is elected Speaker, no party will be more respon-ible for such a result than the Democracy.

I have never witnessed such wire-pulling and anceuvering as i have seen in the last few days. lorace Greely, of the Triume, seems to be the centre of attraction among the Black Republiquirer, is quite a dusy-body in figuring about.— ly pepi lat his position is not so well known as Greely's. down The lines of sectionalism are drawn more distinct— crash. ly than ever before in our nation's history. predict there will be squally times before a Speaker is elected. Coming events cast their shadows

34-balance scattering. In the Senate, nothing was done, of course. The Senators met and adjourned; and then diffused themselves through the other House-some of them to pull the ropes and others to look on. I saw mg Asa and little Davy in the House. That man Chingman, from your State, who, I remember, abused the Demoruts so outrageously in 1844-'5, is now one of heir most consistent members, regularly voting Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur cum illis?

FOREIGNISM AND CATHOLICISM REQUI-SITE QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.-LETTER FROM HON. R. C. PURYEAR.

The "American Organ" published in its issue of Saturday last a statement to the effect that the Postmaster General had determined not to appoint any American to office. It also gives a letter-from the Hon. R. C. Purvear in relation to the matter, which will give the country some idea of the Jesuitism in this Department, and the proscription which is practised against Natives and Protestants :

House of Representatives, Dec. 24, 1855. DEAR SIE: I see in your paper of 22d instant a statement concerning the appointment of a postmaster in my district at Madison, Rockingham county, North Carolina, which I desire to Fuller. But besides all this, we repeat that while correct. The conversation to which you allude the insult offered to the American party stares was between Mr. Horatio King, 1st Assistant them in the face, they cannot go over to the sup- Postmaster General, and myself, and not with Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster General, as stated in your article. With this exception, the statement is correct, as far as it goes, but it does not ment of the "beaten spaniel" fawning upon his embrace all that occurred between Mr. King and myself on that occasion.

When I made the application for the appointment, Mr. King asked me if the applicant were a Know-Nothing ? I I replied that I did not know boys, and appear barely able to stand the fawhether he was or not; and asked him if it were possible that his being a Know-Nothing would e an objection ? He replied "Yes. I am acting under orders not to appoint any Know-Nothing and to turn out all whom I know to belong to the order." I then asked him if a native-born citizen and a foreigne Roman Catholic, both equally competent, were to apply for the appointment, on which would be bestow it? He said he should be compelled to appoint the forand do not know whether any appointment has yet been made or not, a. Very respectfully, your phedient servant.

of madde LPTERARY NOTICES, and late PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY CLAY,

edited by Colton. We are indebted to the Publishers for this entertaining work. It affords us a new insight into the character of the great Statesman, and shows that the same noble traits which distinguished him upon the public arena, reference to the map, you will see is at a considerable were eminently displayed in the social and domestic walks of life. The volume is very neatly gotten up, and may be obtained of POMEROY.

Brother ; 2 vols .- We are also indebted to Mr. POMEROY for this brilliant biography of a most brilliant and remarkable man, the most gifted orator, perhaps, with the exception of PATRICK navvies, and you see them in thousands making HENRY, that has ever adorned our annals. We roads with all speed against the rainy season have never read a more pleasurable or readable

DIAN, by Mrs. Moodie, - We are further indebt- camps are scattered miles apart, over an area of ed to Messrs. DEWITT & DAVIDSON, Publishers, 160 Nassau St., N. Y.; for this work of fiction .- extremities can be of use to those two only; it The authoress is well known, and has produced would be impracticable to have branches leading several interesting novels. The present work is to all the camps. They use it very little, whilst the macadamized roads, which form a perfect

The Eastern end of the North Carolina Railroad has been completed about three miles beyond Greensboro'. The first train arrived at Greensboro' on Thursday the 13th inst .-There remains to be finished five miles, which it is expected will be completed in a short time.

New Papen.-Eugene B. Drake, Esq., proposes to publish at Asheborough "The N. C. Bulletin," a weekly paper, "American" in poli- to see the great number of American clippers in ration of the Missouri Compromise, as the great tics. Terms, \$2 00 in advance.

CRIMEA. -The following extract f letter addressed to a in the Washington Union, will be read, at this time, with unusual interest. The Union says that the writer is a gentleman of education, tra-

We went to Sebastopol the other day, and spent a week in the English camp. I went all over the town two or three times. A more demolished place was never seen. Every house in of the present day is far more likely to mock it has been gutted by shelfs, and what was left of his hobbling gait or his cracked voice. woodwork the Russians burnt before leaving .full accounts of affairs at that place, so I will confine myself to our personal adventures.

We were well received by the British com manuler-in-chief, and quartered on Cathcart's hill, which commands an excellent view of the town. harbor, opposite side, and of the renowned Malakoff and Redan. We got passes from the English, French, and Sardinian Generals, which enabled us to penetrate everywhere, even when shell and shot were falling. The Russians on the north side keep up a constant firing on different parts of the town where they imagine there may be quartered troops; and they have learnby their last twelvemonth's practice, to throw a shell with the precision almost of a rifle oall. A friend and myself were outside of the city on its south side, opposite Fort Constantine, and were counting the number of shots that had struck her during the naval bombardment, which we could easily do with our glasses. As we were in full view to them, and they probably took us for officers of one of the allied armies, they sent a shell at us, which was devilish near putting an extinguisher on us and our search for knowledge. It passed a couple of yards overhead, and explo-ded a short distance in the ground behind us.— Whilst we were in the town they were constanty peppering away, and sometimes they brought own what remained of a house with a great

The docks are beautiful basins, constructed white sand-stone found here in great abundance; to dock eight ships at once. In one were iron work remaining, the wooden parts being burnt away. These docks are the only structures that remained uninjured, only a few shots having struck them; but orders had been received to blow them up. They are too small to admit the large class of vessels that are now built, but would do for the old class line-of-battle ships,-The whole harbor is studded over with the masts of the numerous vessels that have been sunk during the siege. Those that were sunk last year are by this time entirely destroyed by worms, which are very destructive in the Black Sea; and those last sunk will soon be rendered valueless from the same cause. They will offer no obstruction whatever to the navigation of the harbor when once the masts are removed, which is easitheir hulls. The tops of the three-deckers barey reach above water, and as you know the length of a three-decker's mainmast, you can judge the depth of the water.

The Russians are strongly entrenched on the north side, and twice the force that the Allies have in the Crimea cannot drive them out. If the Russians meet them in the field and are beaten. so that the Allies can invest them and cut off their supplies, they may be starved out. If they have provisions enough they can laugh at every thing the Allies may do to drive them out. There must have died of the latter, since the landing in September, 1854, not less than one hundred thousand-I mean from every cause. No fewer than two hundred thousand sick and wounded have been sent away from camp. These estimates may appear exaggerated, but they certainly are not. During the six weeks preceding our arrival there, young Bonaparte told us that the French had received fifty thousand men to fill vacancies. The British army that landed at Eupatoria last year is nearly extinct; I suppose the per centage of those left is not over 15 per cent. The present race of soldiers that have been sent from England lately offers a great contrast to their old well-drilled ones. They are nostly tigues of camp duty, let alone those of a cam-

I went all around the French and Sardinian outposts, and witnessed some firing between an outpost of the Zouaves and a Russian one. I believe the former got it up for my own gratification ; for, when I asked them where the Russian outposts were, they pointed them out to me, and I found them much closer than I thought, but did not see them at first on account of their grey will be greatly missed from our midst. great-coats. The Zouaves said they would wake them up, and therefore sent them some Minie balls, to which the Russians replied : but I believe no damage was done to either side-certain ly not to the Zouaves. This was opposite the ruins of Inkermann, where the great battle was fought. After witnessing this specimen of Zouave valor, I rewarded the sergeant of the post the Tchernaya, or Tractir Bridge, where the Russians were severely handled. The Sardinian outerable distance (about fifteen miles) from Balak lava. They have erected redoubts on every hill and commanding point, and made excellent macadamized roads leading to every part of their en-LIFE OF SARGENT S. PRENTISS .- Lited by his campments. They are all building themselves excellent huts for the winter, and in the way of making themselves comfortable they as far excel the French as the latter do the English.

The British troops have all been converted int which is now imminent. The railway is pretty much of a humbug, and I believe it was mad more for home effect or buncombe than from any GEOFFREY MONOTON, OR THE FAITHLESS GUAR- real use that it would be to the army. Their that a railway which necessarily has but two network over the country, are covered with carts. lava to their depot of stores. The English have 17,000 mules and horses and about half that number of carts for their transportation, and 11,000 men forming what they call their land transport corps. Balaklava is crowded with vessels, and we were detained three days outside unable to get in. In fact, the vessel did not get in for a week, though we landed from the outside. We went to the Crimea, and returned in a splendid English screw steamer, the Imperador; where we were treated very handsomely. I was sorry

the service of the French.

RESPECT FOR AGE: There is no more beautiful trait of ch the young, than a respect for the old. There a fitness, a propriety, in this deferential regard which commends itself to every man, un feelings are brutalized, and he is lacking in tha views as to the propriety of the Nebraska-Kansas act, they are for maintaining the law as it is, and opposed to its repeal—Mr. Fuller having distinctly and unequivocally taken this position in a speech in the House to-day. The result of the enunciation thus made was, to drive from his supposition:

vel and keen observation, and one whose opinion in regard to military matters is entitled to much prieties. We think that, on this point, there is a great and increasing fault in the education of the consideration. It will be seen that he regards a great and increasing fault in the education of the consideration thus made was, to drive from his supposition:

A 1855. delicate quality of mind which can weigh pro as they once were. There is, to a far greater extext than formerly, a disgusting pertness and impudence in boys. Instead of dofling his cap on meeting an old man, and making a respectfu salutation, as was the custom of old, the urchin

> This lack of respect for su not confined to children, who are governed by impulse and example rather than judgment, but is seen most glaringly in many who are ripening men, and are old enough to know its impropriety In this class, it is indeed but the fault of an early habit, the consequence of a faulty training in chil hood, and is not much to be wondered at, though greatly to be condemned. A chap of this description-a boy in everything except size, and a man in everything but intelligence and honorable feelings-who can swing a cane, and puff a cigar with an air of importance that might lead you at a distance to suppose he was somebody would think it a mark of wit to play off a trick upon an old man; or a sign of spirit to jostle him from the pavement, if he happened to be in the way, especially if his coat was brown, with a patch upon his elbow, or he had the appearance of a mendicant; and this, too, though he might have the white locks and venerable form of a Patriarch. But in our view, there is no way in which meanness, a lack of all nobleness of soul and good-breeding, can be more palpably displayed than in such and similar acts, or even in others less marked and gross, that merely show a want of that deference to which age is entitled by the general consent of mankind. Such contemprudeness, or spirit from insolence, might be shamed by the simple Indian who has read no book but his own heart, and taken lessons in no school but the school of nature. Among the Aborigines, Age is always respected; and the blind, whitehaired old Warrior at the Council has more influence than the young brave, though in the full vigor of his manhood

The locofocos in Congress seem to be engaged in an effort to make capital for "Buncombe" by submitting motions to resign, go home, and the like. We would ask attention to one of their propositions,-that of Mr. McMuly done, for there is sixty feet clear of water over LEN, of Virginia,-"to organize, pass the Appropriation bill, and go home." No doubt! Just so! The "cohesive power of public plunder" has not yet lost its power! Let's put our hands in the Treasury, take a full grab, and ____run! It is, then, but fair to hold up Mr. Mc-MULLEN, and those for whom he speaks, as going to Congress for nothing but money!!

> NORFOLK RENTS .- The ware house erected by our late lamented and enterprising townsman Josiah Wills, deceased-with the wharf known as Wills' Wharf-has been privately leased to years, at \$2,500 per annum. We learn that Messrs. McPheeters & Co. have been offered an advance of \$500 upon their rent, which they have not hesitated to decline.

The warehouse and wharf are known as the seat of enterprise and profit under its late owner. and we trust that the present lessees will achieve, as they will deserve, success.

We are gratified to learn by the foregoing paragraph from the Norfolk "News," that our former townsman, who stands at the head of the Firm referred to, has such flattering prospects be paign. The same may be said of the new French | fore him. We cheerfully commend him and his associates as prompt, punctual, and indefatigable in their line of business.]

> The Rt. Rev. Bishop ATKINSON left the city on Monday last, for the purpose of making majorship) he distinguished himself. Before his Wilmington his future place of residence. He

PIERCE DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI. We learn from different sections of the country that Mr. Pierce and his man Cushing have been busily engaged in getting Pierce delegates selected for the purpose of packing the Cincinati Convention. In matters of small diplomacy-otherwith a cigar, and rode on to the field of battle of wise called trickery-Mr. Pierce has already obtained an unenviable notoriety, and the scheme in which he is now engaged is there eminently posts are in beautiful spots, strung along the val-les of the Tchernava as far as Baidar, which, by surveyors, &c., to get themselves chosen as delegates, and in the New England States especially, these orders have been successfully carried out. It is, therefore, far from improbable that the convention may meet with a nominal majority for the renomination of Mr. Pierce. To be sure, the material which will compose that strength is not very reliable-mere camp followers, ready to sell out to the highest bidder. But as matters stand at present, Pierce has secured a good many delegates, and the only way his Democratic rivals can head him off is to kick up a row in advance, and expose the iniquity of the packing system which has been adopted, or to prepare to bid stronger for the votes fan the present Kitchen Cabinet.

some forty or fifty square miles, and it is evident in the next election. Whatever else may be uncer- elected again by the know-nothings, his majority ain, this is a fixed fact. He has been tried, and ound so wenting in all those qualities which the The Sardinians are making a railway from Balak, of doing up the work thoroughly than to fold their arms and allow Mr. Pierce to pack the convention and carry out his plan.—Wash. Letter.

THE STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT. New York, Dec. 26 .- At the suggestion of proceed on her voyage, conditioned that she takes out two Marshal's Deputies to superintend nitions found on board.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.—First Session. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. The Senate was in session but a few minute only; and after the presentation of several peti-tions, adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Mr. Leiter, who had received, from time to time, several votes for Speaker, explained, for fear his position might be misunderstood, that he had uniformly voted for Mr. Banks, and wished it to be distinctly known that he was not a candidate and never

would be. Mr. Stewart of Maryland, said he came here claimed to represent no particular or special par- Company declared that the vessel should sail at ty, but to discharge his duty to his country as a representative of the people. He had voted from the beginning for Mr. Richardson, (for reasons trick Attorney to see what arrangements could be which he stated.) and in the course of his remarks said that that gentleman and Mr. Fuller had explicitly stated their positions, but that Mr. Banks had not. He wished to know whether the last named had not declared, in a speech despect the last named had not declared, in a speech despect the last named had not declared, in a speech despect the last named had not declared, in a speech despect the last named had not declared, in a speech despect the last named had not declared, in a speech despect the last named had not declared, in a speech despect to the last named had not declared, in a speech despect to the last named had not declared, in a speech despect to the last named had not declared, in a speech despect to the last named had not declared, in a speech despect to the last named had not declared, in a speech despect to the last named had not declared, in a speech despect to the last named had not declared in a speech despect to the last named had not declared in a speech despect to the last named had not declared in a speech despect to the last named had not declared in a speech despect to the last named had not declared in a speech despect to the last named had not declared in a speech despect to the last named had not declared in a speech despect to the last named had not declared in the las livered in Maine, that he would "let the Union

Mr. Banks replied that he would meet the enmies of the Union on a fair field; that he was that they were Nicaraguan adventurers. One for the Union as it is; was for it as the guaran- confessed that they were such, and had been entor of the rights of the States, and, as the main | gaged by French and others. prop of our Government, he would have it stand on the record of history, in the language of Washngton, "crowned with immortal fame ;" but in a certain contingency, (should the Government prostrate its gigantic power to the support of a single institution -slavery,) in that event he would let the Union slide.

Mr. Grow remarked that the declaration had been repeated from time to time, by gentlemen now voting for Richardson for Speaker, that they were ready to dissolve the Union. They voting for Mr. Banks would never consent to take any other interpretation of the constitution save that furnished by the fathers of the republic, and contemporaneous reports for the last sixty years. After further proceedings, the House laid or the table the resolution pending from Saturday that no debate shall be in order until after

Speaker shall have been elected. Mr. Stewart offered a series of resolutions, as serting the principles held by the Democratic party, as a platform on which the Speaker of the House should stand.

Mr. Colfax offered a substitute-that this House earnestly disapproves any attempt, covert or open, to annex Cuba, and approves of the restoration of that part of Oregon which was surrendered by the administration of President Polk. the coping is of pink granite. There is room tible fellows, who cannot distinguish wit from (Laughter.) If the gentleman from Maryland, he said, would accept of this substitute, he would

order was the election of a Speaker and the swearing in of the members Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, said that in contingency the reverse of that contemplated by

Mr. Banks, he would be willing to "let the Union The House voted, with the following result Banks, 101; Richardson, 72; Fuller, 81; Pennington, 4; scattering 7. Necessary to a choice

Mr. Nichols offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote; but it was laid upon the table—yeas 116, nays 101.

The House adjourned till Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. The SENATE did not sit to-day.

The House passed a resolution that no motion to adjourn should be in order until a Speaker was elected, and then took a recess until to-morrow.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRE-SENTATIVES.

The numerous unsuccessful ballotings for Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives have na-Messrs. A. M. McPheeters & Co., for a term of turally drawn public attention to the several prominent gentlemen named for the responsible post, and awakened a desire to know some of their antecedents. We therefore condense from the New York Herald the following sketches: William A. Richardson, of Illinois, was born in

Favette county, Kentucky, in 1811. His father was a Virginia farmer, and his wife-one of the Edmondson family of the Old Dominion. Her father, and seven of his brothers, died in battle, Mr. Richardson studied law in Kentucky, practised a short time there, and then removed to Illinois, where he was elected State's attorney, which office he subsequently resigned to accept a seat in the Legislature. For nine years he was a democratic member of either the State Senate or House, and of the latter he was at one time Speaker. In 1846 he raised a company of volunteers and proceeded to Mexico. At the battle of Buena Vista (where he was promoted to a return home, he was elected to Congress, and has been a member ever since.

Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, a native of that State, was born in 1816. He commenced life by working in a cotton factory, then learned the trade of a machini t. Subsequently he studied law under the Hon. R. Rantoul, and was admitted to the bar in 1848, in which vear the democrats elected him to the Legislature. In 1840 he was a supporter of Martin Van Buren, and subsequently of Gen. Cass. In 1851 he was chosen to both the Massachusetts Senate and House. He accepted the latter, and was chosen Speaker by a coalition of democrats and freesoilers in 1851 and 1852. In 1853 he was chosen to preside over the State Constitutional Convention, although he had just been elected to Congress by the democrats. At the last Congressional election he was nominated by both Democrats and Know Nothings, and was elected by about 7.000 majority.

Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., was born in that State in 1823, and is a distant relative of the late Chief Justice Marshall. His mother is the sister of John G. Birney, so often the candidate of the Liberty party for the Presidency. Mr. Marshall is a graduate of West Point, and served as a lieutenant under Gen. Scott in the Black Hawk war. ing, or by applying to the subscribers at Wil-He also served gallantly in the Mexican war. In 1846 the whigs elected him to Congress, and in Of course, the re-nomination of Pierce would 1852 he was re-elected, but resigned his seat to ead to the certain defeat of the Democratic party accept the mission to China. Last fall he was

Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, was born in that President of a great country should possess, that State in 1811. His father was a Virginian. Mr. ve do not believe he could carry a single State in | C. served an apprenticeship at the printing busiis favor. If the Democratic party is prepared ness, and afterwards started a Clay paper at Butthis Bank for the last six months—paya's at a commit suicide, they can adopt no better mode ler, Ohio. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1840 was defeated for Congress by Col. ry next, and at the Branches fifteen days there-Weller, by only 56 votes out of 14,000. In 1848 after. he was elected to Congress as a whig, and has been a member ever since. He is distinguished for his opposition to the further spread of slavery. His principal business at home is farming.

Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, was born in the Transit Company, the District Attorney has that State in 1820. He is a lawyer by profession, decided that the steamer Northern Light may and was first elected to Congress as a whig in 1850, having the year before been in the Legislature. In 1852 he was defeated by Mr. Wright. the discharge of the steamer. The Company democrat, but in 1854, by the aid of the Know stipulating to bring back all the cannon and mu- Nothings, was again returned, having this time Hanover. defeated Mr. Wright.

NICARAGUA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The steamer Northern Light has engaged to carry out to Nicaragua five hundred men, pretend d emigrants, under the protection of Parker H. French. District Attorney McKeon has tel graphed to the President for instructions.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 .- Shortly after 2 o'clock to-day, the U.S. Marshall received a dispatch from Washington ordering the seizure and detention of the steamer Northern Light. Officers under no special or distinct organization. He were sent on board. The counsel of the Transit made. The result of this interview is unknown. intercepted by a revenue cutter, which ared two shots across her bows, which brought the steamer to. Two other cutters then went to assist the

first. Between two and three hundred young men were found aboard. Appearances indicated

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY Has established for itself a reputation that cannot be assailed. Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washing ton. N. C. writes, under date of May 1, as follows "I have heard of many cases of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma, and Chronic Cough of spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with marked good results.

"Every one knows the reputation of the Turpentine and Balsam constituents in protracted oughs The combination of these principles in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is ingenious and

"Medical men are justly distrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candor must discriminate between outrageous nestrums and humbugs and those medicines which have proven salutary, and, in many well attested cases, curative." None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the

For sale by Williams & Haywood.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, by Charles B. Root, Esq., William Terry to Ailsey B. Nines.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, A. M., the 22d inst., of consumption, Mr. Alexander P. Alsobrook, aged about 40 years. The deceased left an aged mother, a wife, and four small children, to mourn their loss,

RALEIGH, NOVEMBER 20, 1855.

THE KANE HOUSE RE-OPENED UPON THE CASH PLAN.

All the delicacies of the season served at hours. (See Bill of Fare.)

N. B. Claggett's superior Ale on draft. (tf.) Oxford Female Seminary.

WE next session will commence on Thursday. the 10th of January, 1856, and cose on the first Friday in the following June. Pupils will be admitted at any time, and charged from the time of entering to the close of the Session; yet it is very desirable for every pupil to be present

at the beginning of the session. SAM'L. L. VENABLE: Princi pal.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE CO. N. C. THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 7th day of January 18 6, under the management of Mr. James Campbell, a graduate of the University of N. C. Board \$6 per Month ; Tuition as heretofore .-For particulars address the Principal-either of the Trustees-or the Secretary ..

TRUSTEES. Dr. J. A. Russell, Wm. Clement, Jas. C. Cozart, Esq., Allen Waller, L. P. Allen. C. W. ALLEN, Secretary. Tar River P. O., Granville Co.

YALE OF LAND, NEGROES, &c .- Will be Sold on Wednesday, the 231 day of January next, on the Piantation of the late Edward B Dudley, about five miles from Jacksonville, in Onslow County, the Plantstion containing about 4000 acres of land, of which 2000 acres are cleared. and under fence, and in fine order for planting, and the rest are woodlands. This well known plantation is one of the most valuable in Eastern N Carolina, and offers a rare opportunity to persens wishing to purchase lands. At is situated on New River, about 25 miles from the Ocean, with free and ready access to the markets of New Berne and Wilmington; there are three good landings on the Plantation, at which vessels of a small size may load. There are on the Plantation an excellent two story dw elling house and all proper out houses, Overseer's house, cabins to accommodate 200 negroes, two large barns, a steam saw mill, in fine order, with a thrasher, cotton, gin and grist mill attached. All the said buildings being in excellent repair. At the same time and place will be sold 85 valuable slaves, all the corn, (about 7,000 bushels,) fodder and peas. &c: 14 mules, 20 horses, about 300 hogs, about 1 io sheep, about 100 head of cattle, and the plan-

tation stock and farming utensils. -Terms of sale—For the Plantation 3,000 cash, and the bulance at one, two and three years credit, with interest from sale-for the other property all sums under \$100 cash; all sums over \$100 and under \$200, six months credit; all sums over \$200, six and twelve months credit .-For the deferred payments, notes with approved securities will be required in all cases, bearing inerest from date. Mr. Robert Dudley, who resides on the plants-

tion, will give any information in regard to it, and will show it to any one desirous of purchasmington, N. C., any information will be given. C. H. DUDLEY. WM. H. DUDLEY. Wilmington, Dec. 27, 1855. 4

Bank of the State of North Caroli-

DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT has this A day been declared on the Capital Stock of

C. DEWEY, Cashier. Raleigh, Dec. 6, 1855.

> French & McLean. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LUMBERTON, ROBESON CO., N. C.

OBERT S French and Neill A. McLean have associated in the practice of Law. They will attend the Courts of Cumberland Biaden, Richmond, Robeson, Columbus, New

FRESH OYSTERS. R-E-C-E-I-V-E-D D-A-I-L-Y 'KANE HOUSE." Raleigh, Dec. 1855.

Splendid Lottery-January, 1850.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers (Successors to J. W. Maury & Co.)
Lottery for the benefit of the State of Delaware. Class 9. for 1856.

obe drawn at Wilmington, Dal., Saturday, on Jan. 19. 1856 78 number Lottery and 12 draws Ballots.

RICH SCHEME. 100 Prizes of .

&c. &c. &c. Tickets \$10 dolls.—Halves \$5,00—Qu'r 2,56 Certfs. of Pkg's of 26 whl. tickets, \$150 00 26 half de 26 quarter de Orders for Tickets and shares and Cortificate of

ackages in the above splendid Lotteries will reeive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address- P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,

Wanted to Hire OR the ensuing year, for a family of two per

& BIRDSALL.

Dec. 27, 1956.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -- PIE COUNTY. Phenetts Wilson and others, by their guardien and next friend, Elizabeth Wilson, vs. Jac. Wilson, Sr., Cannon Wilson and wife Lissins, James D.

Wilson, Dicey Cox. John W. Wilson, Benj. J. Wilson, Frances Wilson, John Haddock and wife Dicey, Mary Mills, Lewis Jones and wife Sally, William Wilson and wife Patsey, Edwin Petit, Oliver Petit, William Petit, and William

PETITION FOR SALE OF LANDS FOR PARTITIES. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Edwin Petit, Oliver Petit, and William Petit, are not residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Baleigh Register, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of our Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greesville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiffs' petition, or the same will be taken PRO CONrusso by them and be heard ax PARTS

Witness, Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, in Greenville, December 32, GOOLD HOYT, O & M. H.

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- GRANVILLE County .- In Equity .- September Term.

Isaac Adams and wife, and others. Elijah Hester and wife, and others. Petition to sell land for division.

In this case, on motion, and it being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Lanier, George Cush and Nancy Jenkins, of the defendants, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks successively, notifying them to be and uppear belove the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Granville, in the Court House at Oxford, do the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, enswer or domur to said petition; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard es porte, as against them, the said defendants.

Witness E. H. Hicks, Clerk and Muster of our said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in September, 1855. E. H. HICKS, C. M E.

Raleigh Female Seminary. RALEIGH, N. C.

DEV. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., President-(aided by a number of Teachers sufficient to meet all the demands of the School.)

The exercises of this institution will commence 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 R. M. College, but has also graduated in several schools of the Virginia University. He has had extensive experince in teaching in Female Schools of high grade. so that persons committing their daughters to his charge may feel assured that every effert will be

made necessary to their improvement. TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTES: Board, including eating. sleeping, lights and fuel,

Inglish Tuition, Music on Pine and Guitar. Use of In trument, French Italian, Anglo-Saxon, Ancient Languaces, Psinting and Drawing in all their varieties.

Seedle work, &c., taught at the usual prices. Persons intending to board their daughters with the President should inform him of the fact as soon as they can, that he may make his arrangements accordingly. 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 clothing. For further particulars, address Prof. W. H. Christian, President; or A. M. Gor-man, Esq., Sec. of the Board of Directors, Ra-leigh, 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 session, and charged from time of entrance enly. DIRECTORS. C. W. D. Mutchings, T. H. Selby, J. C. Palmer,

. T. Cooke, Henry Porter, A. M. Gorman, S. M. Young, M. A. Bledsoe, N. F. Beid. Raleigh, October 26, 1855.

St Mary's School, Raieigh, N. C. REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D. Rector. THE 27th term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1854. Application for the entrance of new pupils should be made

mmediately.

For a circular apply to the Rector. Dec. 17, 1855. Fayetteville Observer, Ra'eigh Standard, Wilaington Herald, Petersburg Intelligencer, Noralk Herald, Salisbury Watchman, Liz City Sen-

unel, copy, each to amount of \$1, and forward accounts to A. S.