CITY OF RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23. 1856

## THE RALBIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. AT \$2 50 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$8 00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1856.

WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING?

That able, influential, and eminently conservative journal, the National Intelligencer, raises its voice in appeal from the too apparent disposition of the Administration to precipitate the nation into a rupture with Great Britain upon the Foreign Enlistment and Central American questions. The Intelligencer, of all other journals in this country, perhaps, is the farthest removed from the excitements and whirlwinds of popular passion, and what it says, therefore, is entitled to a weight and a consideration that no other press in this country is so rightfully entitled to.

The Intelligencer plants itself upon the wellfounded assumption that, although there may be nothing positively, in our relations with the mother country, premonitory of a disturbance of the peaceful relations which happily exist with the United States, yet, unless Congress look to it, we may discover the Executive drifting into difficulties, from which we cannot extricate ourselves. save at the sacrifice of national pride or national tranquility.

We are not given to exaggeration, or unjustifiable apprehensions, in aught that affect our foreign relations, but, (as the "New York Express" remarks,) considering the course of the Administration in reference to the case of Mr. Crampton, and the tone of the President in his Message, touching the Nicaragua difficulty,-to say nothing of the spirited debate, on the same subject, which took place some days since in the U. S. Senate,-considering these things, we say, it would be idle to deny, that the attitude of the two countries is certainly not such as should warrant the hypothesis that the wisdom, discrements from precipitating us into a war hardly before we are award of it. While we entertain but little apprehension that the preposterous pretensions, put forth by the Earl Clarendon and or perspective operation of the Clayton-Bulwer the people or the Press of Great Britain,-if the alternative is war, -- we must be permitted to express the belief that our own Government needs plomacy may not be directed to the provocation of a rupture, there is no telling in what disast- | they can afford to enjoy in a time of peace. rous direction it may drift, if left to itself.

In this view of the case, therefore, the organiattitude we are assuming, and a due apprecia- life. dice. The N. Y. Express says-

friendship to fixmanity-with which they profess to be imbued-a fitting opportunity, it seems to us, is now presented to give to the world some possible evils of slavery in Kansas or Nebraska, or slavery anywhere else, -to the horrors and disasters certain to result, immediately, from a war with Great Britain ? What are the petty own on this point. burglaries of the 'Border Ruffians' to the stupendous horrors of a foreign var? Yet, while we are drifting towards a conflict, the country is called upon to witness, from day to day, an obpremonitions, we are having from the Administration oracles of the dangers that are gathering around us. The welfare of a hundred millions of white men, the commerce of two mighty empires, the preservation of peace and good will between England and the United States, surely, surely, are worth more than all the Africans in the world. Can not some such reflections as these elevate men's minds for a moment above the belittling considerations of self, which so far have operated as a barrier to the organization of Congress,-Congress that is alone competent to keep the Administration from the shoals and quicksands, to which it seems disposed, whether willingly or otherwise, to thrust the ship of

FIRE.-The alarm of fire was given in our midst, on Thursday night last, about 9 o'clock, when the office in the Court House, occupied by the Clerk of the County Court, was discovered to be in flames. The fire was with difficulty extinguished, and not until a number of books, valuable official papers, &c., were destroyed .-We have not heard the positive extent of the injury done. The Clerk, Mr. UTLEY, (who, we' regret to say, was quite severely burnt,) will, no doubt, enter promptly and efficiently upon the work of ascertaining, and, as far as it can be done, remedying, whatever confusion or damage that have resulted

MILITARY FESTIVAL .- The entertainment given by the "Independent Guards," (Capt. DeCarteret;) of this City, on Monday evening last, passed off with decided eclat. The musical part of the festival, was excellent, and the other preparations in capital taste. During the "flow of soul," there were speeches by several gentlemen of the corps and others. The "Independent Guards" deserve much credit for this additional contribution to the enjoyment of our citizens.

The sufficient cases to warrant conclusions on the property on the part of the South as well as the property on the Part of the South as well as the property on the Part of the South as well as the property on the part of the South as well as the property on the Part of the South as well as the property on the Part of the South as well as t contribution to the enjoyment of our citizens. the Attorney General's office .- [Norfolk Herald, and splintering up of the bones."

WAR-COMMERCE-TRADE. Far distant as the seat of war between Russia

and the "Allies" is from our peaceful homes, itsinfluence is nevertheless felt throughout the length cular of a commercial house in Liverpool, it is stated reason to trace the fact to that source The cotnecessarily cripple her manufactures, which are | Eagle," for the great sweepstakes of '56: the staples of commerce. Commerce, carried on in the face of enemies, must be a great disadvanthrow upon the shoulders of those to whom he sells as well as those from whom he buys. His sales are smaller, and, as a matter of course, his back upon the manufacturer, who is discouraged | even in the " Northern Libertie ." in his business, by his mability to sell, and he is mills, or greatly curtailing his operations. This down." causes a diminution in the demand for cotton, and a consequent fall in price.

and commerce cause those of the United States | fool (and none but a fool) may see. to prosper in equal proportion? We are decidotl er European powers involved in the war along the scrub of Fauquier. with her. Our manufactures for home consumption no doubt greatly increase, but the country in the aggregate is not the better for it, since the very circumstance to which the manufacturing prosperity of the country is owing depresses and probably may ruin the planting interest, viz: the destruction of British manufactures.

It may be thought a little singular that that which depresses the price of cotton will have the opposite effect upon the value of breadstuffs. But, it must be remembered that breadstuffs are | weight." indispensable—that they are absolute necessaries. in almost every way in which they are used, while cotton ministers in a thousand ways to the gratification of artificial wants, which in a period tion, and common sense of the people of both of war, which produces pecuniary distress, are nations are not needed to restrain their govern- not thought of. British and American manuto the East and West Indies, to Brazil, China, and other countries, where they are exchanged for a thousand agreeable tropical luxuries, embra-Lord Palmerston, in reference to the prospective | cing the important ones of tea, coffee and sugar. When war intervenes, and commerce is inter-Treaty, will be sustained, on calm reflection, by rupted, the prices of those articles become ex- Cincinnati Convention. Does not any one see orbitantly high, and they are dispensed with by that the "shambles," which will be opened in the masses of mankind, to a great extent, if not that abolition city next June, will have to "run entirely. The producers of them, in consequence close watching, for true as it may be that its di- of the same interruption of commerce aust dispense with the gay muslins and calicoes which

Bread is an indispensable staple of war, as much so as gunpowder itself, and it is to be remarked zation of Congress assumes an immediate and that bread is the most indispensable of necessaparamount importance. Every day's delay to ries. It is the cheapest and most wholesome food choose a speaker but thickens the "shadows, which can be preserved for a length of time, and We cannot say that we greatly admire this the Constitution to exclude slavery from half of clouds and darkness" that are gathering over the hence it is the last thing to be dispensed with .- species of catechism; but we feel proud of the a territ ry, I think you have power to exclude Capitol In the present unorganized House, the It is for this reason that war ruins the price of manner in which Mr. Fuller sustained him- and wrong I have never, therefore, voted to the state of the country, in its relations to foreign the producers from their fields, and turns them day he has risen higher in the public estmai- the Wilmot proviso in any territorial bill. powers; but the knowledge of the belligerent into idle consumers and destroyers of the staff of tion, and in the confidence of his friends, than

tion of the tremendous consequences clinging to The cotton growers of the South, therefore, a collision with England, should sink party feel- are deeply interested in the preservation of peace applied to Mr. Fuller. He has not only stood it, in my opinion, carry the institutions of any of ing, or political predilection, or sectional preju- in Europe and all over the world. War produces | but has come out of it brighter and purer than a temporary rise in breadstuffs, which would, of he seemed at first. The American party put State as of another. The citizen of Virginia is as "If the so-called Republican Party were ani- course, be beneficial to our grain producers; but their trust in him when he was but partially much entitled, in the common territory, to the mated with half the love of country-half the the effect would only be spasmodic, and perhaps known to them. Every successive day has ser- protection of his property under the constitution not permanently beneficial

We dislike to contemplate a state of things in proof that they are not men who preach one which our prosperity is traceable to the crimes thing and practice another. What are all the or misfortunes of other nations or people; and we think that the moral sentiment of our agricultural population will be in harmony with our

The tobacco interest will be affected in equal if not greater degree by war than the cotton ; and, since the value of our slaves depends upon stinate refusal to organize the House, and, by the value of these great staples, we may safely consequence, a dispegard of the warnings and set it down, that peace with all mankind is the true policy of the South, without distinction of with which the Philadelphia platform was assailclasses or interests.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Nightingale; or, "a kind act is never lost:" A tale of the Republican War, forty years ago .-From the German of Christoph Schmid; New York, Dance & Co.

This is an interesting and beautiful story, calculated to elevate both the mind and affections of conthful readers; inspiring them with a desire to emulate the piety and virtue which brightened and blessed the noble characters depicted on its pages. The story exemplifies, in a very striking manner, the certainty of the ultimate reward of the virtuous, the diligent, the upright, the benevolent, acting in the love and fear of God, earnestly and devoutly desiring His approbation. It teaches likewise the efficacy of that scriptural injunction, "Train up a child in the way he shall go, and, when he is old, he will not depart from

Parents will find it a happy auxiliary to their earnest efforts for the religious and moral adful Gift Book or Reward for diligence and good coudnet. For sale by POMEROY

The Hon. R. C. PURYEAR is at present in

No Speaker, - no prospect of one,

THE PRESIDENTIAL COURSE FOR 1856.

Notes of preparation for the great quadrennial race of 1856, are distinctly heard among the trainers in the Sag-Nicht locofoco stables. The and breadth of the United States. In the trade cir- "Democratic General Committee" met at Washington, on the 8th inst., and made arrangements that the rise in the price of breadstuffs, and the for the National Convention, which is to assemfall of cotton, are entirely attributable to the war, or | ble at Cincinnati in June. That Convention, rather to the present probabilities of a protracted judging from the number of aspirants for the war between these powers; and there seems good | Presidency, who are putting forward their claims, bids fair to be a "slaughter house," indeed, as ton manufacture is carried on chiefly by England, Greeley said of the Whig Convention which and since war necessarily interrupts her extensive | nominated Gen. Taylor. Here is a roll of names commerce in all parts of the world, it must as -a list of entries, presented by the "Memphis

New York enters Marcy, Seymour and Dix,all rabid freesoilers; the first and old stages of tage, which the merchant naturally endeavors to approved wind and training; the others, nothing particular to speak of.

Pennsylvania trots out Buchanan and Dallasthe former, the hero of "Ostend;" the latter, purchases must be smaller. The loss thus falls a bob-tailed nag, of very questionable bottom,

Michigan enters Gen. Cass,-but the General reduced to the alternative of shutting up his won't run, and himself declares that he has "let

Illinois enters the "little giant" Douglass-long in training, but without hope, even of an entry, A war in Europe, therefore, injures the cotton until the letting down of Cass. The trainers of growing interest, and seriously impairs the value | this horse declare his Nebraska pedigree to be truction or curtailment of British manufactures North. A very consistent proposition, as any

Virginia, always ready with a plentiful crop edly of opinion that it does not, for the reason of "short grass" stock, enters Wise, the fiery Conthat our best customer is England herself, and e-toga of Accomac, and Hunter, the crabbed lit-

Texas enters Gen. Rusk-a gallant steed enough, but wanting in mettle, needing the spur and with fetlocks to kill.

most forgotten Pierce, a "granite" thunderguster, without speed, bottom or respectability, who miraculously won a race once, without me it of his own, but simply because his competitor made the blunder of carrying "double

and more brass than either.

tome of Sag-Nichtism; an Abolitionist, body and bones; and a humbugger and a demagogue beyond Mephistopheles himself.

All these, and more, have been entered for the great "scrub race," which is to come off at the

er column the answers made by the several aspirants to the Speakership to questions pro-

he was the day before. It is not every man who

By the way, Mr. Richardson declared lifs bestitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, and yet the Southern locofocracy support and applaud him, ets. A precious set of patriots they are to be sure! and most precious of all that pink of Our readers will doubtless recollect the violence ed by these same incorruptible gentlemen, because it pretermitted the expression of an opinsaid it was an Abolition trap. If it was not, why ry in the Territories? Here is their own man for Speaker not pretermitting the expression of his opinion on the subject, but boldly saving Congress has the power. Many sound Whigs, not at all tainted with Abolitionism, were denounced by these Southern purists for expressing the very opinion which their candidate expresses. Yet they hold on to him. Is it not a farce to hear these men prating about principle?

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF CONICAL BALLS.-An English surgeon,-Mr. Langamore-writing to the London Daily News from the Crimea, says :

"The experience of French practice, as well as our own, is, that patients scarcely ever recover | been in Congress at the time. with compound fractures of the thigh, caused by rifle shots in the upper part of the limb, whethvancement of their offspring, as well as a beauti- er amputation be performed or not. This hasled very into the Territories of the United States. COMPLIMENT TO MR. FILLMORE. - In his last throwing out new bones. There have not been argument before the Supreme Court, Attorney sufficient cases to warrant conclusions on the property on the part of the South as well as the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of Kansas

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS-FIRST WASHINGTON, January 12, 1856. SENATE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the reso lution restricting members to ten minutes in de-

The Senate did not sit to-day.

bate be suspended until Wednesday, unless otherwise ordered. His reason for making this motion was the impossibility of candidates for the Speakership to define their positions in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday vithin so short a time. He offered for the use of the candidates a scrat

book containinging all the past platforms of the last twenty years. Also, the ancient platforms of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, and he would present the Bible had it not been removed from the Congressional Library to make room for the works of Eugene Sue .-[Laughter.]

bers expressed their opposition to turning the House into a debating society, and opening the doors to an endless sea of debate. Mr. Richardson said be thought he could get

through with his part of the programme under the ten minutes' rule, and Mr. Campbell, at his request, withdrew his resolution to rescind Mr. Humphrey Marshall suggested that the

to reply in printed publications at their convenience. [Laughter.] Mr. Richardson then proceeded to reply to series of written interrogations propounded by of capital invested in it. But does not the des- pro-Slavery at the South and anti-Slavery at the Mr. Zollicoffer, and commanded marked attention

hatches of interrogation be filed, the candidates

from the members and a crowded auditory in the

Mr. Richardson.-I voted for the bills organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, because I thought them just to all, and I defended that vote before my constituents on that ground I intended then, and I intend now, that the people who go there, or who have gone there, shall decide the question of slavery for themselves, and, so far as I could, admit them as States, with or without slavery, as the people should decide, New Hampshire and South Carolina, relying In common with northern and Southern gentleupon his "traditional luck," enter the now al- men, I have said that, in my opinion, slavery would never go there, but I have never, here or elsewhere, urged that as a reason why I voted for that bill. I voted for the bill because it was just, right and proper, and wanted nothing more to defend myself. If a majority of the people of Kansas or Nebraska are in favor of slavery, they will have it: if a majority are opposed to it, then they will not have it. This is the practical re-Mississippi enters Jeff. Davis, the "game sult of every theory gavocated by the friends of chicken of the South," with more legs than brains, | the Nebraska and Kansas bill. It is a principle lying at the foundation of all popular govern-Tennessee-or, rather Andy Johnson-enters ments, that the people of each separate or dis-Andy Johnson, -a "bite" and no mistake-the tinct community shall decide for themselves the nature and character of the institutions under finest representative of the principles (which are which they shall live, and by this principle I am none at all) of his party, in the Union; the epi- prepared to live and die. I therefore voted for the Nebraska and Kausas bill neither as a proslavery nor anti-slavery measure, but as a measure of equal right and justice to the people of all sections of our common country.

Mr. Richardson in reply to the second question said: In 1803 we acquired Louisiana; it was a slave territory. In 1820 we divided, by line of 36 deg. 30 min. that territory : north of the line it was to be free. In 1845 we annexed Texas: that was a slave territory; we divided blood as free as festal wine," before a selection is that by extending the line of 36 deg. 30 min. made of a champion horse, for the great day of through that; north to be free. In 1848 we acquired territory from Mexico; that was free .-I voted repeatedly to extend the same line west to the Pacific ocean. I voted for that line with HENRY M. FULLER.-We publish in anot - la few representatives from the North, and the whole body of Southern representatives. When I gave those votes I did not believe then, nor do I believe now, that I violated the Constitution of pounded by Messrs. Zollicoffer and Barksdule, the United States. If you have power under from all, though such an exercise would be unjust Representatives of the people are not competent cotton, and enhances that of bread. A large army self. And thus he has sustained himself from exercise that power, except upon the principle of to call upon the President for information upon is a great market for bread, and yet it draws away the commencement of these difficulties. Every compromise. I uniformly voted against placing voted against it because I believed it to be unjust to the people of a portion of this Un-

can stand so severe a test as that which has been Mr. R. continued-The constitution does not, the States into the Territories; but it affords the same protection there to the institutions of one ved to strengthen the confidence thus generously as the citizen of Illinois; but both are dependent upon the legislation of the territorial government for laws to protect their property, of whatever kind it may be. Thus it will be seen. lief, in the course of the inquisition, in the con- that though there may be upon this point a difdicial decision-yet there is none, practically, among the friends of non-intervention by Conas they did Van Buren, and do Pierce, and will gress, as the practical result is to place the decisany body who can keep the spoils in their pock- ion of the question in the hands of those who are any place else. He believed that the Almighty most deeply interested in its solution-namely. the people of the Territory-who have made it their home, and whose interests are the most an equality unless the white man was dragged journalists, the Editor of the "Raleigh Standard! deeply involved in the character of the institutions under which they are to live.

POSITION OF MR. BANKS.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, had voted for the resolution presented by the honorable gentle- fied for the place and his political sentiments corion with regard to this power of Congress. They man from Tennessee (Mr. Zollicoffer) yesterday, and had done so with pleasure. He wished to distinctly say that he did not regard the Kansas did not the Convention say at once that Congress and Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation had no power to legislate on the subject of slave- of free States, inasmuch as it repeals a prohibition of the institution of slavery from that secion of the country to which the bill applies. He believed in the constitutionality of that act which is known as the Wilmot proviso. He beieved it to be within the power of Congress to

rohibit the institution of slavery in a Territory longing to the United States. Whether he ould advocate the passage of such an act in reference to a Territory where it was clearly unecessary, because by the local or existing laws it had been already prohibited, would depend

In regard to the application of this principle o the Territories embodied in the bill of 1850, he would distinctly say, that if he thought it was necessary, in order to prohibit slavery in these Territories, that the Wilmot proviso should have been passed, he would have voted for it had he

He believed that the Constitution of the United States does not carry the institution of slaboth the French and ourselves to make some ex- His understanding of that question was based periments in cutting out some portions of the upon the declaration of Mr. Webster, that even bone broken and killed by the injury, leaving the the Constitution of the United States itself does limb on ; hoping that wi ile one source of irrita- not go to a territory until it is carried there by an

ered property by the universal laws of the world. tories of Kansas and Nebraska, as made by the

of the country, but such property, in his opinion, was not protected by the Constitution of the United States when it exists in the Territories of tice between the different sections of the country, far as he could remember, that expressed sentiments different from these.

decree of 1794, had prohibited the institution of great question. very there, that the interdiction of 1820 should Territories of the United States?" slavery to go there under certain possible cir- I do not. [Laughter.] cumstances, was not an act promotive of the for-

mation of free States. POSITION OF MR. PULLER.

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, cordially approred of the resolution which had been adopted,- He thought, with General Washington, that it He felt it his duty, in justice to himself and to would comport best with the policy of this counthose with whom he was acting, to dedlare the try to appoint native-born citizens in preference opinions he entertained, and the course of action to those of foreign birth. He would proscribe no be would pursue under certain circumstances - man because of his religion, and would denounce In answer to the specific interrogatories present- no man because of his politics, but would accord ed, he would say, as to the first, that he did not to all the largest liberty of opinion, and the free regard the Kansas and Nebraska bill as promo- expression of that opinion. He cared not what tive of the formation of free States, nor yet did religion a man might profess. He cared not what he consider it promotive of the formation of denomination he might belong to: be he Mahoslave States.

As to the second interrogatory, relating to the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, he had his own judgment. With reference to the exclunever, and did not now, advocate the constitution of foreign-born citizens, he did not desire to tionality of the Wilmot proviso. He had never exclude them. He invited them to come here committed himself to the position that if the ter- and enter upon the public land, to occupy the ritorial bills were silent on the subject of slavery, public territory, and to build up for themselves leaving it to the operation of the Mexican laws, homes, and teach their children to love the Conhe would vote for a bill embodying the Wilmot stitution and laws which protect them; but he

ken a position on the subject, but was willing to rica. pronounce upon it now. Slavery existed before the constitution, and, in his judgment, now existed independent of the constitution. When the people of the confederated States met by their representatives in convention to form the constitution, slavery existed in all but one of the presentatives the right to prohibit the importation of them after the year 1808. They made no concession so far as regarded the existence of domestic slavery. They claimed the right, and it was granted to them, to reclaim slaves in cases of escape. They claimed the right of representation and it was granted. He held that Congress had no right to legislate upon the subject of slavery, and that the Territories are the common property of all the States. The people of all the States, therefore, had a right to enter upon and occupy that territory, and were protected by the flag of the country. He thought that Congress had no right to legislate it into or exclude it from a Territory, and, in his judgment, the Territorial Legislature had no right to legisate upon the subjec ., except so far as to protect the citizens of the Territory in the enjoyment of their property. He believed he had answered all the questions, and had nothing more to say.

MR. BARKSDALE'S INTEROGATORIES. Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, submitted the following interrogatories, stating that he expected each candidate to answer them:

"1. Are you now a member of the American or Know-Nothing party? "2. Are you in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the United

States dock-vards, &c.? "8. Do you believe in the equality of the black and white races in the United States, and do you

wish to promote that equality by legislation? "4. Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of adopted citizens and Roman Catholics from office? "5. Do you favor the same modification of the tariff now that you did at the last session of Con-

Mr. Richardson then proceeded to answer the interrogatories of the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Barksdale,) He belonged to no American or Know-Nothing party, nor no secret political ference theoretically-involving questions for ju- organization. He was opposed to the abolition of, or interference with, slavery in the District of Columbia; and he was also opposed to Congress interfering with it in the dock-yards, or had made the negro inferior to the white man, and he thought that they could not be placed on down to a level with the other. In relation to Catholics and foreigners he did not care what a man's religious opinions might be. He would as soon support a Catholic for office as a member fany other denomination, provided he was qualiresponded with his (M . R's.) own. He thought that the only safety in a government like ours was to keep religion out of politics, and that we should never carry our religion to the polls or our politics to the church.

RESPONSE OF MR. BANKS.

Mr. Banks was elected a member of the House upon the nomination of the regular Democratic party and of the American party in his district. the latter being very largely in the majority. In roply to the fourth interrogatory of the gentleman from Mississippi, he referred that gentleman to a speech which he had delivered in the House during the last session, in which he had expres sed his opinions upon the subject fully and freely, and which he considered his record. In regard to the third interrogatory, he believed in the maxim contained in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal." He had adopted the idea that when there is a weaker race in existence it must succumb and be absorbed in the stronger race. This he considered a universal law as regarded the races, and he proposed to wait until time should determine the superiority of the black or the white race by one of them absorbing the other.

Mr. B. then went on to answer the question, are you in favor of restoring the Missouri restriction, or do you go for the entire prohibition of slavery in all the Territories of the United States? The territorial question now referred to the Tertion is thus removed, and a less severe shock to the frame is caused than by lopping loff the he did not believe that the constitution of the Uwhole limb near the hip, nature may in time res- nited States carries to any of the Territories of Territories to come hereafter, he left them to the tore the continuality of the detached ends by the United States the right to hold slaves there. There have not been throwing out new bones. There have not been the recognised the right to the protection of the detached ends by the United States the right to hold slaves there. He would say to the gentleman from Mississippi and the House that he was for the protection of the recognised the right to hold slaves there. hereafter. He would say to the gentleman from

He had no wish to disturb that property in man Southern States, should be made good to the peowhich existed under local laws in certain sections ple of the country. As to the manner in which it should be done, the methods, appliances, acts, or principles which should give to the American January 24th, 12 o'clock. States the prohibition for which Southern statesthe United States. He believed that the Constitution men and Southern States had compacted and tion of the United States was intended to do just agreed to take a consideration, he had nothing to say. He was for the substantial restoration of to the South as well as the North, and no speech the prohibition of slavery as it was prohibited by

or declaration had ever fallen from his lips, so the act of 1820. He stood ready and willing desirous and determined, to co-operate with the men of the United States who are for the sub-Mr. Banks further said that it had been doubt- stantial restoration of the interdict on the institued whether the institution of slavery existed in | tion of slavery in the Territories of Kansas and these Territories at the time it was occupied. Nebraska; and he was ready to act with men of date January 1st, 1855, and will run thirty years. Without going into that matter at all-without any principles, of any views, or of any party, resting on the question whether France; by the who would co-operate with him in regard to this

slavery there he would say that if it were ne- | Mr. Fuller was laboring under a severe indis cassary that the Congress of the United States position, and could not pretend to any eloquence should interdict the institution in either of those on this occasion. He would, therefore, answer Territories, in order to make them free Territo- the questions specifically and directly. He reries, he thought that Congress was right in do- plied to the first question-"Are you in favor of ing it. If it was necessary, in order to give the restoring the Missouri restriction, or do you go South the right to carry their institution of sla- for the entire prohibition of slavery in all the be repealed, he thought that the Congress of 18- To the second—"Are you in favor of abolishing 53 was wrong in making that repeal. He could slavery in the District of Columbia, in the United not but say, with the light that had come to him States dock-yards?" &c. I am not. To the upon this question, that the interdiction of 1820, third-'Do you believe in the equality of the having abolished slavery, if it ever existed there, white and black races in the United States, and the repeal of that interdiction in 1853, allowing wish to promote that equality by legislation?"-To the 4th-

"Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of adopted citizens and Roman Catholics from of-

medan, Jew or Gentile, he would accord to him the right to worship according to the dictates of would say that in all matters of legislation and of As to the third interrogatory, he had never ta- administration, Americans should govern Ame-

[Cries of "Call the roll!"]

HUNDRED AND EIGHTH BALLOT. The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker. The Clerk called the roll, with the following re-

Whole number of votes, 207; necessary to a States of the confederacy. The people, having choice, 104; of these Mr. Banks received 94, the right to hold slaves, conceded through their Richardson 69, H. M. Fuller 34, Pennington 7, There being no choice, the House, at a quarter

after 3, adjourned.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 5, 1851. To Seth W. Fowle: My Dear Sir-Having experienced results of a satisfactory character from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of severe colds, during the past two years, I am induced to express the full faith I have in

its renovating power.
I was first induced to try this medicine as ar experiment, about two years ago, in connection with the strong recommendation of a friend, who was well night gone with consumption, and whose relief from the use of it satisfied me of its great valve in cases of colds and decline, and most cleary demonstrating, to my mind, its great value as restorative, that only needs a fair trial to insure a grateful demonstration from the public.

Your obedient servant, SAMUEL A. WALKER. For sale by Williams & Haywood.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE -We have no esitation in saying that consumption can always alleviated, and in a great many cases completey cured, simply by the use of Dr. Wistar's Wild therry Balsum. Its soothing and healing influence on the diseased organs is truly wonderful.

RALEIGH, NOVEMBER 20, 1855.

## THE KANE HOUSE RE-OPENED

UPON THE CASH PLAN. All the delicacies of the season served at all ours. (See Bill of Fare.) N. B. Claggett's superior Ale on draft. (tf.)

Wanted, 300 Active Young Men. TO ACT AS LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in a business easy, u-eful and honorable. at a SALARY OF \$100 PER MONTH. A capital of \$5 only required. No patent medicine or book business, Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent

piece, and address. A. H. MARTYR, Plaistow, N. H. Jan. 17. 1856.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS .- A Retired Cler gyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M DAGNALL, No. 59, Fulton street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Nov. 1, 1855.

YN EQUITY -FALL TERM, 1855. George West and others vs. Lewis and Willi

faction of our Court of Equity, for Wake Coun ty, that Willis Peck, one of the Defendants in the above written cause, was at the Fall Term of our said Court a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: This, therefore, is to notify the said Wittis Peck, wherever he may be, to be and ap pear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Wake, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, at the Court House, in the city of Kaleigh, then and there to plead answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint of George Wert and others (filed for a sale and divi sion of Real Estate in the city of Raleigh,) or said idli will be taken PRO CONFESSO as to him and decree made accordingly. Given under my hand, at office, this 11th of

lecember, 1855. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. M. E Dec. 14, 1355

To the Voters of Raleigh Dis-

trict, No. 2. ure to elect me. I pledge myself to discharge the letters will be sent from this office un'ess prepaid duties of the office without fear or favor. (Elec-

tion 3d Monday in January.
WILLIAM E. ALLEY.

Wilmington, Jan. 10, '56

Manteo Mills.

THE sale of the above Mills will take place at the Court House Door, Raleigh, on Thursday,

DAN'L G. FOWLE, Trustee. Jan. 18th, 1856.

> Sale of State Bonds. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C. Jan. 17, 1856.

CEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 10 c'clock, A. M., of the 19th Feb. next, for the purchase of \$29,000 of Bonds, issued by the State of N. Carolina They will bear Proposals will also be received for the purchase of \$15.000 of Bonds, which will be dated January 1st 1856, and will run thirty years .-Both classes of Bonds will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable on the 1st of Ian. and July, in each and every year, and both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, N. York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the

Treasury of the State of N. C. They will be issued in bonds of \$1,000. They are expressly exempted from taxation for any

Parties bidding will please address their letters to the undersigned at Ruleigh, N. C., endorsed "sealed proposals for N. C. stocks." Success'ul bidders, upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposit the amount, with the accrued interest, to the credit of the undersigned, in either the Bank of the Re-

public, New York, the Bank of the State, or

Bank of Cape Fear Raleigh, N. C. The right

of accepting such bid in whole, or in part, as

may be deemed most advantageous for the State, The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary, and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State of N

[td] D. W. COURTS, Public Treasurer.

Disolution of Copartnership. THE Copartnership of NIEWEYER & WHITE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry V. Niemeyer will settle the transactions of the Copartnership.
HENRY V. NIMMEYER.

JAMES C. WHITE. Portsmouth, Jan. 1, 1856. DEVISED Code, price \$4 Pestage when sent

Revised Code, produced by W. L. POMBROY. ALSO the Revised Code interleaved; a few copies only in this form remaining, \$5 50, for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

W. L. P. has also for sale Enton's Forms, Jones' Digest, Iredell on Executors, together with Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court Li-

Winegar's Automaton Gate.

THE only really practical self operating Gate ever invented, calculated for Rural Residenes, Farms, Lanes, Turnpikes and Plank roads,

ic. Hear what is said of it. The scientific American of Aug, 25 says: "The above gate is the ne plus ultra in its way; nothing can be more pleasing or satisfactory than its operations. If you are approaching one of them in a carriage, you reach out the hand and touch a small lever placed on a side post; when prest, the gate opens and you pass through. In passing you touch another lever and the Gate closes in the same magic manner. The contrivance is quite simple and its cost very moderate. It cannot

fail to become very popular."

J. J. Thomas, of the Cultivator, says: "We have lately witnessed the successful operation of a simple contrivance effected by C. Winegar .-We passed repeatedly through a gate of this kind. for some months in successful operation on the grounds of William H. Chase of Union Springs, without stopping the vehicle either for opening or closing the gate after us."

This gate can be so erected that a fast horse driven at his best speed may pass through and not lessen his gait either for opening or closing the same. Now is the time to secure county, precinct or individual rights. A gate is being erected on the grounds of G. W. Mordecai, Esq., of this city. The subscriber has purchased the right of this State to make use and vend to others to be used. Address L. N. WEED, Lawrence's Hotel.

Jan 18, 1855.

Raleigh, N. C.

A CARD.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and the public at large, that he has permanently settled down in Raleigh to carry on the COPPERSMITH BUSINESS

in all its branches, and that he is fully prepared

to execute all work entrusted to him, such Turpentine and Brandy Stills, Cooking Utensils of brass, lead and copper, Pumps, &c. Orders fr in a distance promptly attended to. Prices will be liberal to ensure a large patronage. This Establishment is on Payetteville Street,

HENRY HESSELBACH. Jan. 18, 1856. lm 6

directly opposite the Market House.

WANTED.

BY a Southern lady, who is fully qualified to teach the English in all its branches, Music on the Piano, with drawing, &c., a situation as teacher,—either in a genteel private family, or in a Seminary or Village. Apply to the Editor of the Raleigh Register. Jan. 18, 1856.

Bricks ! Bricks !! Bricks !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERmanent arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale. are now prepared to contract for the delivery, durthe ensuing season, of from one to two mill Bricks of the best quality and at such prices as will defy all competition.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attend-

ed to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots, if desired. GEO. T. COOKS & CO. Raleigh, March 12, 1855. 21 tf.

MRS. N. B. SMITH, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and viciniy, that she is prepared to manufacture any kind of Ladies dresses in the latest style and most elegant manner. Also Geatlemen's apparel executed with the greatest neatness and dispatch. All she asks is a fair trial. Charges very moderate.
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1855 Raleigh, Nov. 3, 1855.

PREPARE YOURSELVES WITH STAMPS!

RALEIGH Post Office, Jan. 1, 1856. TOFFER MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE for the office of DISTRICT CONSTABLE for this date, (according to act of Congress the leigh District No 2, and should it be your pleas.

WM. WHITE, P. M

Jan. 3, 1856.

2 td

New Crop Cardenas Molasses.

2 td

Did DS of Superior New Crop Cerdeburg. M'd,—the Mother-House of the sisters of charity in the E.S.

H D. TURNER. N. C. Bookstore.

Raeigh, Dec. 21st, 1855.