The Meekly Raleigh Registers

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30. 1856

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

RALEIGH. N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1856.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN. leut and public spirited Merchants and Citizens, mocracy. J. B. G. ROULHAC, Esq. Mr. ROULHAC returned from dinner to his store in apparent possession

of spoplexy. the range of their acquaintance, more generally addedmissed and lamented. We stop our pen, however. We trust one more competent will do justice to his memory.

We are requested by the Mayor to state that the following Delegates have been appointed to attend the South and South-Western Commercial Convention in Richmond, on the 30th January, 1856: Charles Dewey, J. McKimmen, G. W. Mordecai, E. G. Haywood, J. Mordecai, Seaton Gales, C. L. Hinton, M. P. Taylor, Dr. E. B. Haywood, W. H. Tucker, Dr. H. Seawell, George Little, W. H. Harrison, Jordan Womble, Judge R. M. Sannders, John Hutchins, Dr. E. Fisher, W. W. Holden, O. L. Burch, H. D. Turner, L. Adams, C. B. Root, P. P. Williams, Calvin Jordan, J. Q. De Carteret, P. F. Pescud, Dr. W. G. Hill, W. L. Pom roy, Dr. W. H. McKee, E. Yarbrough, W. D. Williams, E. P. Guion, John O'Rorke, J. C Palmer, M.H. Brown, A. Williams, E. Rosenthal, L. E. Mart, W. C. Doub, S. H. Rogers, W. C. Upchurch, J. H. Bryan, Wm. Thompson, B. F. Moore, A. J. Lawrence, S. H. Young, T. H. Selby, J. M. Perkinson, Carson Murray.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

There appear to be wide discrepancies of construction of a prominent principle of the Nebraska bill prevailing in the locofoco party .-This contrariety of sentiment partakes of a sectional cast-Northern Democrats claiming for the people of a Territory the right to regulate their own concerns in their own way, independent of Congress, while Southern Democrats contend that the Territorial government, being subordinate to the Federal government, neither the Legislature nor the people have any such right. The doctrine of the former is what is familiarly known as Squatter Sovereignty, claiming for its paternity the distinguished Senator from Michi-

This doctrine was first eliminated by Gen. Cass in his celebrated Nicho'son letter, wherein he said, "The interference of Congress should be limited to the creation of proper governments for new Territories acquired or settled, and to the necessary provisions for their eventual admission into the Union, leaving, in the meantime, to the people inhabiting them, to regulate their own cencerns in their own way." This same doctrine was expressed by the same gentleman on another occasion, in the following still more emphatic terms: "Organized communities, exercising the powers of government, whether in the States or Territorities, had alone the right of determining the question of slavery for themselves."

The quick perception and astute sagacity of Mr. Caihoun discovered at once the covert mischief that was smothered in this generalizing. and, at the first blush, specious and popular axiom. It was seen, but not until after a while, (so great was the faith of the Democracy in Mr. Cass,) that this assertion of the sovereignty of the people of the Territories over property in the Territories conceded the right of the people of a Territory to exclude slavery : or, in other words, to declare that not to be property in a Territory belonging to all the States, which is recognized as property by the United States, and held as property in fifteen States of the Union. This is the essence of what is called "Squatter Sovereignty" which Gen. Cass fathers, and which such leading Democrats as Bright, of Indiana, the President pro tem. of the Senate, Dcikinson, of New York, Dodge, of Iowa, and Douglas, the young giant of the West, openly sanction and endorse. During the memorable debate on the Nebraska bill in the Senate in 1854, Douglas gave expression to his opinions in the following frank and clear language: "I have always held," he said, "that the people have a right to settle these questions as they choose, not only when they come into the Union as a State, but that they

shall be permitted to do so while a Territory. On the other hand this specious doctrine has always been held by Southern statesmen as heterodox and mischievous, and has provoked, more than any other, unqualified denunciation. Tue great exponent and champion of Southern rights, Mr. Calhoun, led off and pronounced it to be the most monstrous doctrine ever advanced by any American statesman." That master mind put the question in the shape of a proposition, as follows, and which conveys an argument that cannot be met: "If the Territories belong to the United States, if the ownership, dominion and sovereignty over them be in the States of the Union, then neither the inhabitants of the Territories, nor their Legislatures, can exercise any power but what is subordinate to them."

o o "But if the reverse be true, if the dominion and sovereignty over the Territories be in the inhabitants, o o they might exclud-

in that case, they would cease to be Territories of the United States the moment we acquired them and permitted them to be juhabited. The first half dozen of squatters would become the sovereigns, with full dominion and sovereignty over them."

This is the Southern doctrine of non-intervention, in contradistinction from the Northern Democratic doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," which has been formally declared by Southern Democratic Conventions "as indefensible in prin-Our entire community was shocked, on Wed- ciple and dangerous in practice as the Wilmot nesday afternoon last, by the announcement of Proviso," but which, nevertheless, at this prethe very sudden death of one of our most excel- sent time, is a cardinal principle of Northern De-

Such was the conflict of opinion among members of the same party, six or eight years ago, of his usual good health. On entering, his clerks upon the great principle involved in the Nebrasleft for dinner, leaving him alone in the counting | ka bill, which at the present time is considered room. Five minutes afterwards, he was dis- as the sure test of Democracy. The subject has covered, by a gentleman who entered, sitting in | been revived in the House of Representatives, as his chair dead! The supposition is that he died a kind of episode to the tedious business of voting for a Speaker, and some interesting facts eli-In all the relations of life, Mr. Roulhac was an cited. Mr. Cox, a member from Kentucky, put estimable and useful man. He will be greatly the direct question to Mr. Howard, of Michigan, missed in our community-prompt as he always whether he believed that the laws established was to advance its interests. Few men have by the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas passed away from our midst, who can be, within are, under the Constitution, null and void, and

"I asked the question for the purpose of better illustrating the ground taken by Democrats on the stump in the late election-in not one, but several of the States of this Union. 1 understood that the ground was taken, during the late canvass for legislative offices, by Nebraska Democrats North, that Congress, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had conferred on the Territory power to establish or abolish slavery; and that in this regard the North had the advantage, because it could pour in population more rapidly than the South, and thus prevent | believe of them, what Mr. Orr, in a burst of pa-Kansas or Nebraska ever becoming slave territo- triotic indignation, said, in 1850, of the whole ry. In short, I understand that the ground was taken before the people that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was a measure in favor of freedom."

Mr. Howard replied-

"I was of opinion that the due effect of the Kansas-Nebraska act was to allow slaveholders to go into the Territories with their slave property, and to receive therethat protection, by virtue of the Constitution, which they do with that property upon the high seas under the flag of the Union. I brought that as one of the charges against the measure; not that I was in favor of the doctrine, but I contended that that was the effect of the act. My opponent denounced me as being a Southern Calhoun, man, and one who took the extreme Southern ground. I was so represented, as I understood, by my opponent, and also by the distinguished Senator from my

Mr. Walbridge, another Democratic member from Michigan, after being catechised, made ans

"I had the pleasure, sir, of listening to an elaborate speech made by one of the distinguished Senators from my State, during the canvass of 1854, in which he discussed at length the princifreedom that had ever been passed; and in support of that opinion, among other arguments used by him was this, that by the Missouri Compromise slavery was prohibited in all the Louisana purenactment, and by implication was therefore permitted south of this line; and that by the Kansas Nebraska law repealing that compromise, Congress was left at liberty to prohibit slavery in all the Territories either North or South of that line. which power Congress had conferred upon the people of Kausas and Nebraska, and, without agitation upon the subject slavery could not exist there. This view of the subject was taken by all the Democratic speakers to whom I listened during the canvass of that year in my district, and was, I believe, the general sentiment of the press."

Mr. Nichols, also of Michigan, a Democratic nember of the last Congress, stated that he was prosed at the last election by another Democrat, because he (Nichols) avowed himself against squatter sovereignty. He further added:

"But there were other positions taken by the Nebraska Democrat who was opposed to me, that further illustrate the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, or the principles of the Nebraska bill as understood by the Demogracy of the District; I mean the Democracy within the organization for majority of the Democracy of the district have sent me here again to represent them. Sir, my opponent took the position that the Kansas Nethe people upon that issue, upon that declaration; and to illustrate the sincerity of his position, he said further, and he appealed to those who had long been identified with him in political action, to bear witness, that he had opposed the annexa-tion of Texas, which I had advocated, and further, he came before the people upon a distinct printed pledge .o vote against the incorporation of slave Territory into the Union under any and all circumstances; and that is squatter sovereignty and the Kansas-Nebraska bill as construed by those of the Democratic party in my district whattempted to defeat me for my vote against that

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, also gave his experience during the late canvass : he said :

"I believe the position assumed by the Demo cratic candulate was, that by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise nothing was lost to freedom, because, under the provisions of the bill slavery could not enter into the Territories. recollect more distinctly a discussion which had with the honorable Senator from my State. (Mr. Pugh) in which the honorable Senator took the ground of the Nich olson letter, that slavery from Mr. We ster's great Hayne speech; could not exist anywhere without positive enactment; that as there was no positive law creating slavery in the Territories of Kan as and Nebraska, slavery could not, under the provisions of that bill, exist there. I had the pleasure, too, of penetrate the veil," &c. making addresses in every district in the State of Michigan, behind the distinguished Senator. I have in my possession his speeches, as reported at the time, in which he took the ground of

the Nicholson letter, claiming, in those speeches, that if a slaveholder, under the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska act, takes his slave property aeross the line into Kansas, the shackles fall from him the moment he crosses that line, and the slave stands there as free as his moster."

velopments. It is not our purpose to explain and reconcile locofoco discrepancies.

"Non nostrum tantas componere lites." We much prefer to hear what Democrats themelves have to say upon these strange exposiions, and we therefore give the comments of the whom they pleased, and what they pleased. But Charleston Mercury upon this debate.

of Representatives at Washington, there has at times broken unexpected light upon the political movements in the country, and we have had some rare exposures of party principles and tactics. Indeed, we might also pardon the wranglings in the House, in consideration of the bit of history which is furnished in the extracts from the debates, which we make to-day, and to which we invite the ttention of the State in general, and of our National Democrats, who talk so

warmly of their Northern allies, and of the Cin-

cinnati Convention, in particular. It seems that Mr. Cox, a member from Kentucky, was cruel enough to compel Northern Democrats to the confession, upon the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and the principles upon which it was defended at the North. He calls up Democratic numbers from Michigan, and makes them give damning testimony against Messrs, Cass and Douglas. He summons also the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democracy to the same purpose. They unite in testifying that Democrats at the North advocate the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, not on the grounds of w popular sovereignty," not as measure of justice, and a quietus to slavery agitation, but as "the best Abolition measure ever passed," and the surest step to the consummation of their final objects. Such is the Democracy of the North, as declared by their own hips; and we in the South are invoked to applant -- nay more, to entrust our destiny to the keeping of men who tell us that the very test we propose of faithfulness to us is the argument with which they demonstrate their deep lastility. Faunticism demands practical proofs of their devotion to its cause, and right cheerfully they point to the Nebraska-Kansas bill? One might nearly North, "they are more hostile to us than any foreign nation on the globe."

sed the Free Soilers will make, wher a Slave State in his Message, says :

ed in forcing on this issue, can their pretentions fail to be met by compter pretentions? Will not different States be compelled respectively to meextremes with extremes ? And, if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but a dissolution of the Uni n.

In this connection, we have to ask one or two very, why have you, consistently, through your appointing them to office, and by affording them chase north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, by positive | North and the State Rights dismain "agitators" ern and constitutional doctrine. but whose acts reek with perfidy and treason, both to the South and to the Constitution ! A man, who came into office when the whole question of slavery had promise of 1850-when the era of good feeling, ad, to all appearance, set in-and whose first act was to throw a fire-brand into Congress, all the fair, delightful plans of peace!" A beauadventure! Heaven save us from such friends! They are spics-traitors-Delilabs-in the South- field crn camp, and we worth the day when the South shall take such men to her bosom!

BIRTH DAY OF DANIEL WEBSTER. House, Boston, on Friday last, in honor of the birth day of Daniel Webster, is represented by the b'aska bill was the best Abolition measure ever | Boston papers as having been a grand affair. The passed by Congress. [Laughter.] He went to president's table, says the Post, crossed the upper end of the large dining room of the Revere, and three long tables were ranged lengthwise the hall. Upon the centre table was a perfect representation, in confectionary, of the Marsh field house with its walks and surubbery, among which the favorite tree and seat of Mr. Webster were not forgotten. Upon another, table was a representation, of the same material, of Mr. Welster's birth-place in Salisbury, with its once fence of rails, and its old she halarent, hencatl which rested a miniature and primitive booking cart, with various odds and ends possibler to an old fashioned country hou e. An attempt had been made to get a representation of the Frank- I lin house, but it had been disappointed. In its stead was a beautiful pillar of slab, bearing mottos from Mr. Webster's replies to Mr. Calhonn Flags were arranged upon the walls, above which were displayed as mottoes, occupying a portion of three sides of the room, the extrac

> "While the Union lasts we have high, exciting gratifying prospects spread out before us, for uand our children. Beyond, that I seek not t

Hon. Edward Everett delivered an oration which will be justly pronounced one of his grea est efforts. We make some extracts from it :

"On this occasion, in this circle of friends me of whom, with greater or less degrees of intim by, were individually known to him and had cul- , who should chance to meet him under a shed in tivated kindly personal relations with him, I wish a shower of rain, would say. "This was an exrather to say a few words of the man. Let us traordinary man." A stranger, who did not the right, you would have rested so secure? And We have no comment to make upon these de- the world's, care. It needs not our pour attesta- with him in his seasons of relaxation without detion ; it has passed into the history of the Uni- tecting the jurist or the statesman, but he could ted States, where it will last and bloom forever. not have passed half an hour with him without The freshly remembered presence of the great coming to the conclusion that he was one of the jurist, invisible to the eye of souse, still abides in best informed of men. His personal appearance his faculties, to that position which his talents our tribunals; the voice of the matchless orator | contributed to the attraction of his social interyet echoes from the arches of Fancuil Hall, If course. His countenance, frame, expression, and ever it is given to the spirits of the departed to presence arrested and fixed attention. You could revisit the sphere of their activity and esofulness | not pass him unnoticed in a crowd, nor fail to on earth, who can doubt that the shade of Web- see in him a man of high mark and character .- surpassed since the days of Washington? Two Jan. 24, 1856.

"Amid the chaos which prevails in the House ster returns with anxiety to that Senate which No one could see him and not wish to see I days before the decease of Daniel Webster, a what he did, and how he spoke, and wrote, and counselled, and persuaded, and controlled, and swayed, in all these great public capacities, his printed works contain the proof and the exemplification; recent recollection premarvellous record.

If all else which in various parts of the country has been spoken and written of him should be forgotten, (and there is much, very much, that will be permanently remembered,) the sulogy of Mr. Hillard, pronounced at the request of the city of Boston, and the discourse of Mr. Choate letivered at Dartmouth College-whose great sufficiency of fame it is to have nurtured two with an acuteness of analysis, a wealth of illustration and a splendor of diction, which will coney to all coming time an adequate and vivid ow little they knew of him, who knew him only as a public man ; how little they knew of his personal appearance, who never saw his countento the desolating force of his invective and the energy of soul with which he pursued the great withering power of his sarcasm when compelled put on the panoply of forensic or parliamenary war. But no one really knew even his personal appearance who was not familiar with his diant glance, his sweet expression, his beamng smile, lighting up the circle of those whom e loved and trusted and in whose sympathy he

Were I to fix upon any one trait as the prominent trait of his personal character, it would Le his social disposition, his loving heart. If of the divine utterance, "it is not good for man be alone," it was he. Notwithstanding the vast resources of his own mind, and the materi-I such an intellect, few men whom I have known have been so little addicted to solitary and departed; how he planted his grief, if I may say | 22nd. meditative introspection; to few have social inter- so, in the soil of Marshfield, in designating the Referring to the issues which it is suppo- or friendly spirits ocen so grateful and even ne- ter; how beautiful the dedications in which he has shall apply for admission into the Union, Fierce, study for some specific employment, he shunned his last farewells, how saintlike the meditations to be above. He preferred dictation to solitary of his departing spirit how can I attempt to do composition, especially in the latter part of his justice to topics like these, whose sacredness with a friend.

mirably for convivial intercourse. I use that ex- bright picture, no spots upon the disc of this meout by Geero in a letter to one of his friends. and referred to by Mr. Webster in a charmit g note That faultless monster which the world ne'er saw, pose and quiet at Marshfield. He loved his which renewed the old dissensions and marred so thoughtful? In the very last days of his life, and when confined to the couch from which he | ror is on the side of the observer. never rose, he continued to give minute directions for the hospitable entertainment of the anxious and sorrowful friends who came to Marsh- a lens which will not distort the body it reflects.

If he enjoyed society himself, how much His colloquial powers were, I think, quite equal to his parliamentary and forsenic talent. He had something instructive or ingenious to say on the most familiar occasion. In his playful mood he was not afraid to trifle; but he never prosed, never indulged in common place, never dogmatized, was never affected. His range of information was so act in separating the important from the unesential so nice, his memory so retentive, his command of language so great, that his common tacuse of the ludicrons, and repeated or listened to a humorous anecdote with infinite glee. He parrated with unsurpassed clearness, brevity and eurs-but its main points set each in its place, o as often to make a little dinner-table epic, but il naturally and without effort, He delighted anedotes of eminent man, especially of emient Americans, and his memory was stored

He would briefly discuss a question in natural istory, relative, for instance, to climate, or the races and habits and breads of the different pleasant conversation would charm the way, w omestic animals or the various kinds of our naive gime, for he knew the secrets of the forest. conners and great industrial pursuits of life; and ands are trivial and uninviting. Nor were the tores of our literature less at his command. He is enabled him to enrich conversation with the nost apposite aliusions and illustrations. When he occasion and character of the company inited it, his conversation turned on higher themes. and sometimes rose to the moral sublime. He as not fond of the technical language of metabysics, but had grappled, like the giant he was, ith its most formidable problems. Dr. Johnon was wont to say of Burke, that a stranger,

so often hung with admiration upon his lips, and more of him, and this alike in public and pri- gentle and thoughtful spirit touched to "the finwalks by night an unseen guardian along the vate. Notwithstanding his noble stature and est issues," (Rev. Dr. Frothingham,) who knew ramparts of the Capitol. Of what he was, and athletic deportment in after life, he was in child-, and revered him (as who that truly knew him hood frail and tender. In an autobiographical sketch taken down from his dictation, he says: "I was a weak and ailing child and suffere I from almost every disease that flesh is held to." "I was not able to work on the farm." This it was serves the memory; and eulogy, warm and em- | which determined his father, though in strait- | and elevated strain, which, I am sure, expresses phatic, but not exaggerated, has set forth the ened circumstances, to make the effort to send Daniel to college, because, as some said, "he was not fit for anything else." His brother Joe, "the wit of the family," remarked that "it was necessary to send Dan to school to make him equal to the rest of the boys."

Let me not conclude, my friends, without speaking of a still more endearing aspect of Mr. Webster's character, I mean the warmth and such publis-have unfolded the intellectual, pro- strength of his kindly natural affections. The fessional and public character of Daniel Webster, great sympathies of a true generous spirit we'e as strongly developed in him as the muscular powers of his frame or the capacity of his mighty intellect. In all the gentle humanities of life he nception of the great original. Ah, my friends, had the tenderness of a woman. He honored his parents, he loved brother and sister and wife and child, he cherished friend and neighbor, the companions of boyhood, townsman, aged schoolmasnce, except when darkened with the terrors of ter, humble dependent, faithful servant, and culhis deep flashing eye! These at times gave a tivated all the other kindly instincts, if others everity to his aspect, which added not a little there be, with the same steadiness, warmth and secular objects of life. Mere social complacency may have a selfish basis, but Mr. Webster's heart was full of pure disinterested love. Religious conviction is an act of the understanding, but he bowed to the infinite with the submissiveness of a child.

With what tenderness he comtemplated the place of his birth: how fondly he pointed to the site of the humble cottage where he first drew the that shaded it; how his heart melted through | ferences. there ever was a person who felt all the meaning life at the thought of the sacrifices made by his aged parent-the hard working veter in of two wars-to procure him an education; how he himself toiled to secure that advantage to his older s for self-communion laid up in the store house brother; how he cherished the fond sympatices of husband and father; how he sorrowed over the French blew up the docks at Sebastopol on the arse, sympathy and communion with kindred trees by the names of his beloved son and daugh-Unless actually occupied with his pen | consigned his friendships and his loves to immorhis books, and coerced into the solitude of his tality, how subline and touching the pathos of and he much liked, on the eve of a great ef- | shrinks from the most distant approach to public fort, if it had been in his power to reduce the discussion! These were the pure fountains from heads of his argument to writing, to go over them which he drew not merely the beauty but the strength of his character, every faculty of his mind and every purpose of his will deriving new strength The strong social disposition of Mr. Webster, and fervor from the warmth of his heart. But of which I have spoken, of course fitted him ad- some may ask were there no shadows upon this

to Mr. Rush, in which he contrasts the superior or did he partake the infirmities of our common whole Presidential career, favored the "proten- | refinement of the Roman word convinum, (liv- humanity? Did this great intellectual, emotionsions" and strengthened the hands of the anti- ing together) with the Greek symposium, which al, and physical organization, amidst the strong Pork, Lard and Bacon quiet. slavery, anti-constitutional men of the North, by 'is merely drinking together.' Mr. Webster enter- action and reaction of its vast energies, its intense ed most fully into the sentiment of Cicero, so consciousness of power, its soaring aspirations, beautifully expressed in the letter alluded to:- it's hard struggles with fortune in early life, its all sorts of handles for agitation? Why, in the Sei mehercule, mi Porte, extra jocum moneo te, vehement antagonisms of a later period, the ex- Carolina, offered the following preamble and rename of all the gods at once, have you so uni- que pertinere ad beate sizendum arbitror; ut cum hilarations of triumph, the lassitude of exertionwhich induced him to give it his suppost. He formly held with the hare and ran with the vir is honus, jucundis, amantibus tum vivas.— did it never, under the urgent pressure of the intook the ground then that it was the best law for hounds? You are down upon "sectional agimodatius. Nee id ad veluptatum refero, sed ad diverge in the slightest degree from the golden tators," like a thousand of brick; yet, why have communitaten site et victus, remissionemque ani- mean, in which cloistered philosophy places absoyou so invariably selected as your chosen friends morum, gave maxime ermone efficitur familiari, lute moral perfection? To this question, which no and bedfellows the Free Soil "agitators" of the qui est in convivio dulcissimus." Mr. Webster one has a right to put to an angel-whose serene loved to live with his friends; with "good plea- vision no mote distempers-to which no one will sant men who leved him." This was his delight expect a negative answer but a Pharisee, with a of the South? A "beautiful" Southern man this, alike when oppressed with multiplied cares of beam in his eye big enough for the cross-tree of most truly! A man who talks very good south- office at Washington, and when enjoying the re- a synagogue-I make no response. I confine myself to two reflections-first, that while conriends at the social board, because it is there temporary merit is for the most part drudgingly that men most cast off the burden of business estimated, the faults of very great men, placed as and thought; there, as Cicero says, that conver- they are upon eminences where nothing can be sation is sweetest; there that the kindly affec- concealed, are objects of the most scrutinizing eer definitely and finally settled by the Com- tions have the fullest play. By the social sym- hostility, personal and political, and like the spots pathies thus cultivated, the general conscious- on the sun to which I have compared them, seen. ness of individual existence becomes more in- for the most part through telescopes, that ma tense. And who that ever enjoyed it can forget nify a hundred, a thousand times; and second, ment. the charm of his hospit lity-so liberal, so choice, the not seldom, in reference to questions that strongly excite the public mind, the imputed er- gan, the preamble and resolution were laid on

We learn from the Earl of Ross, that the most difficult problem in practical science is to construct | plurality rule. The slightest aberration from the true curve of the specular mirror is enough to queuch the fires he contributed to its enjoyment in others !- of Sirius and break the class of Hercules. The motives and conduct, the principles and the characters of men are not less likely to be mistaken than the lines and angles of material by lies. The uncharitableness of individuals and parties will sometimes confound a defect in the glass with a blemish in the object. A fly, hatched from a maggot, in our own brain, creeps into the tube, and straightway we proclaim that there cast, his observation so acute and accurate, his is a monster in the heavens, which threatens to devour the art. Such, my friends, most inadequately sketched, in some of his private and personal relations, was Mr. Webster; not the jurist ole-talk, if taken down from his lips, would have not the Senator, not the statesman, not the orastood the test of publication. He had a keen tor, but the man; and when you add to those amiable personal traits, of which I have endeavored to enliven your recollections, the remembrance of what he was in those great public capacities. grace—no tedious unnecessary details to spin out on which I have purposely omitted to dwell, but the story—the fault of the most professed recen- which it has tasked the highest surviving talent to describe, may we not fairly say that, in many respects, he stood without an equal among the men of his day and generation.

Besides his noble presence and majestic countenance, in how many points, and those of what If you desired only a companion for an idle lover a summer's drive, an evening ramble, whose there no man living you would sooner have sought than him? But if, on the other hand, you wished He delighted to treat a topic drawn from life, to be resolved on the most difficult point of constitutional jurisprudence or public law, to whom ardson and Fuller will prevent the use of their e did it with such spirit and originality as to would you have propounded somer than to him ; brow a charm around subjects which in common If you desired a guest for the social circle, whose very presence, when ceremony is dropped and the public interest greatly promoted. care banished, gave life and cheerfulness to the ad such acquaintance with the great writers of board, would not your thought, while he was our language, especially the historians and poets, with us, have turned to him? And if your life, your fortune, your good name were in peril or you wished for a voice of patriotic exportation to over till to-morrow. The House adjourned. ring through the land, or if the great interests of the country were to be explained and vindicated our beloved native land, the union of the States; peace or war with foreign powers, all that is dear or important for yourselves and children were at stake, did there live the man, nav, did there ever live the man, with whose intellect to conceive. whose energy to enforce, whose voice to proclaim Reads with a chair, whereupon the latter fired to-night leave his great fame to the country's, to the world's care. It needs not our poor at esta
the world's care. It needs not our poor at esta
with him in his seasons of relaxation without de
tional prejudice, personal "detractions" and the

Reade stood his trial before a magistrate and was military availabilities which catch the dazzled faucies of men, he could have "ploughed his way," at the meridian of his life and the maturity his patriotism, and his public service, so highly merited, would be not, beyond all question, have administered the government with a dignity, a wisdom, and a fidelity to the Constitution not for said note.

did not) contemplating the setting sun as he 'shed his parting smile" on the mellow skies of October, and anticipating that a brighter sun was soon to set, which could rise no more on earth, gave utterance to his feelings in a chaste the feelings of all present :-

Sink, thou autumnal sun! The trees will miss the radiance of thine eye, Clad in their Joseph coat of many a dye, The clouds will miss thee in the fading sky; But now in other climes thy race must run, This day of glory done.

Sink, thou of nobler light !! the land will mourn thee in its darkling hour. Its heavens grow gray at thy retiring power, Thou shining orb of mind, thou beacon tower! Be thy great memory still a guardian might When thou art gone from sight.

Speches were also made by Hon. Rufus Choate, Geo. S. Hillard, and others, and the festival was prolonged till a late hour.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA! FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, Jan. 23 .- The Steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst., arrived at her wharf this morning.

European affairs are unchanged and quiet .-The news consists merely of an extension of the leace rumors brought over by the previous teamer. Russia's answer to the ultimatum of the Allies cannot arrive till the 10th, and probably later. It is expected that it will contain neither an absolute assent nor a refusal to accede breath of life; how he valued the paternal trees | to the proposition, to be settled by renewed Con-

The feeling in England continues warlike, and France it is again becoming so.

Russia continues to make incessant prepara ons for the vigorous prosecution of the war. .We have nothing later from the Crimes. The

Affairs in Asia were unchanged.

The British news is unimportant. The Conference in regard to the Danish Sound mes has been postponed indefinitely. Sweden continues to make active warlike pre-

The Baltie arrived out on the morning of the The latest Berlin papers speak not unfavorawof the disposition of Russia to consider the Allied proposals.

COMMERCIAL. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9 .- Cotton-Sales of the last three days 18,000 bales. The market is dull, but prices are unchanged, although some Circulars report a decline of 1 to 1. Sales to speculators

Breadstuffs .- Flour has advanced 6d., with an mproved demand. Wheat advanced 2d. Corn firm and tending upward; prices unaltered. Provisions.—Beef is in improved demand.—

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- Mr. Boyce, of South

WHEREAS, our relations with Great Britain ere of the most threatening character, indicating that we may be upon the eve of most startling events; and whereas it is the imperative duty of the House at this particular juncture of imminent peril, not to abdicate its great mission, but o fulfil it by an organization, if possible, on such basis as will give peace to our distracted country and enable it to present an undivided front to the common enemy; therefore,

Resolved. That the conservative elements of the House should unite in a sincere effort to elect a Speaker who will represent the great ideas of peace for ourselves and the sword for the stran-

Mr. Stephens asked for explanations of the facts on which Mr. Boyce made the announce-

Objections being made, on motion of Mr. Morthe table. An ineffectual effort was made to adopt the

The House then voted for Speaker with the llowing result:

N. P. Banks, (Black Rep.,) of Mass., Wm. H. Richardson, (Dem.,) of Illinois, H. M. Fuller, Amer.,) of Pennsylvania, Compbell, (Black Rep.,) of Ohio,

Scattering, Whole number of votes 195. Necessary to a Two more ballots were taken with about the

ame result as the above. And then the House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- House .- Mr. Richrdson said he was sincerely desirous for au organization of the House. It had been intimated ere and elsewhere that there may be an elecion should the other candidates retire from the contest. Gentlemen would bear testimony that the position he occupied was not of his own seekg, and from which he was anxious to recede, o relieve the house embarrassment. He would if possible have re ired to-day, but will certainly do so to-morrow, from the candidacy for the Speakership.

On motion of Mr. Dowdell, a resolution was dopted that the daily sessions of the House be pened with prayer, and requesting the minisers of Washington to officiate.

The House then voted for Speaker with the illowing result : Banks 90 ; Richardson 65 ; Fuller 20 ; Campbell 5 ; scattering 3. Mr. Rust offered a resolution, declaring it. be the sense of the House that if Banks, Rich-

names as caudidates after to day, insurmountable obstacles to an organization will be removed and The House refused to lay the resolution on the thie by a tie vote.

On a motion to that effect the House refused to order the main question. So the subject goes

ANOTHER TRAGEDY AT CHAPEL HILL. We learn by a letter received from the University, that a law student, by the name of Reads. from Ala., had a difficulty with a carpenter, by the name of Cheek, one night last week, which resulted in the death of the latter. Cheek, our informant says, raised the difficulty and made at admitted to bail .- Greensbord Times.

Lost.

DECENTLY, a note due December 1st, 1855, 80 and 20 acres of land, issued to the heirs of John Baily, dec'd., for mil.tary services, in lieu of land and acres of land.

1 an 94 1856.

P. S. SMITH. 2tp 8

WANTED.-A Gentleman of the Ber, if sufficient encouragement is shown him designs delivering, to Witmington and Fayetteville, a

Course of Lectures on the EARLY HISTORY OF THE CAPE FEAR COUNTRY

and to this end desires, and through this medium calls upon, all those who have Manuscripts and Documents relating to the Revolutionary History of this section of the State, -such as letters, printed documents, &c., to forward them to him at Elizabethtown, N. C. All letters, &c., will be carefully preserved,

and after being noted, will be safely returned to their proper owners. Address J. A. R. at Elizabethtown, Blades County, N. C.

8 18 Jan. '56. MOZZENS' Hotel, Corner of Broadway and Ca Inal St., New York City.

and the public, that they have taken for a term of years the extensive establishment, heretofore known as the Brandreth House. Having made many alterations and improvements in the buildings, the house is now prepar-

The undersigned desire to inform their friends

ed to receive company. friends and the public to their new establishment. J. B. & S. T. COZZENS. Jan. 24, '56.

YOUNG LADY, competent, and who was come properly and satisfactorily recommended, wishes a situation as Music Teacher, in some College or School. Address Box 112, Raleigh Post Office. Jan. 25, 1856. 31 8

WANTED.—To be hired, for the remainder of the year, a girl suitable for seamstress, and child's nurse. Inquire at this office. Jan. 25, 1856.

New Firm --- To the Public.

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

which the following list in part comprises: A large let of Coffee- Laguira, Rio and Java. Coffee Sugar - Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices A good lot of Teas

A heavy stock of Sole and Upper Leather, A large assertment of Boots and Shoes, among which are fine calf and kip boots, salf shoes ladies and gents'. Also a good lot of Broguns, for men and boys. Candles -- Adamantine and Talley.

All kinds of Fancy Soap. Shot Powder and Caps. Water Buckets of different kinds. 125 Bags of Salt -- Liverpool and Ground Alum. Nails of all sizes ; - Cotton Yurne. Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal. A lot of splendid Tobacco.

Bagging and Rope. A good lot of Cigars-various brands. Also, a good lot of DRY GOODS

Among which are to be found Demestics from 4 to 5 qurs. wide. B saching Goods, for Gentlemen's wear, such as Cussimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Ticeeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys, a fine lot of heavy Blankets and Hats, suitable for negros' wear, and a great many others toe tedious to mention.

Our goods will be said upon secommodsing terms for CASH. Please give us a call and xamine for yourselves

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. Agency st Washington City.

JENNINGS PIGOTT and JNO. W. HANCOCK (lute of North Carolina.) Will prosecute claims of every description before Congress, the several Executive Departments and Public Offices. Particular attention will be given to Claims for PENSIONS and BOUNTY LAND.

Mr. PIGOTT will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the several Courts of the District of Columbia Address Proors & IANCOCK, Washington, D. C. Feb. 6, 1855.

RALEIGH, NOVEMBER' 20, 1855.

THE KANE HOUSE RE-OPENED

UPON THE CASH PLAN. All the delicacies of the season served at all

hours. (See Bill of Fare.) N. B. Claggett's superior Ale on draft, (tf.)

NOTICE JOS. K MARKIOFF has removed his LAW OFFICE from the Smith building to the office

near the Court House, next door to Miller & Rog-ers, and two doors from the office of the Raileigh Raleigh, Jan. 14th, 1856.

PREPARE YOURSELVES WITH STAMPS!

RALEIGH Post Office, Jan. 1, 1856 TOTICE is hereby given that from and after this date, (according to act of Congress and by direction of the Postmaster General.) ne etters will be sent from this office un'ess prepaid

WM. WHITE, P. M.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! I) UN to the Fish and Provision Store, every

evening, on the arrival of the cars! The subscriber will furnish Oysters, raw or pickled, in any quantity, at short notice. Also, tres Fish of the various kinds found in the Norfoik and Portsmouth Markets. All werranted tresh and good-to be delivered in the city of Raleigh at my Fish and Provision Store, on Wilming. on Street, and next to Beckwich & Clayton's I now have in store, for sale, most all the dif-

ferent kinds of sait fish, such as pickled Shad, No. I NC family Roe herrings, No. 1 N (Cut, No 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, No. 1 October New Birer Mullets, Trout, Hog-fish, Spits, Blue fish and

Orders from a distance containing the cash will

be promptly attended to. Jan. 14, 1856.

ONE PRICE JEWELRY STORE MYERS & JANKE,

DEALERS IN Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,

Silver Ware, &c. No 754 Main Street, Richmond, Va. WATCHES AND JEWELLY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Notice

Dec. 17, 1855.

IS hereby given, that the parties in interest will apply to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for certified copies, or duplicates, of two land scrips, No 11,336 and No. 11,337, each for