THE RALEIGH REGISTER

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. AT \$2 50, IN ADVANCE; OR, \$3 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, FEB. 2, 1856.

CONGRESS.

No prospect of an organization. In the House, on the 30th ult., Mr. Clingman offered a resolution for the election of a Speaker by the plurality vote; and if no choice be made at the next three trials, then proceed to vote riva roce. He said if the resolution was adopted, a majority must concur in the election, and it would devolve upon the Americans to choose between Orr and Banks.

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 110° to 106. Five democrats voted for the plurality

THE EMPEROR SOULOUQUE.—The star of Faustin I. has culiminated. The creator of four princes and fifty-seven dukes is skulking with "the headsman at his heels." Faustin, though born a slave, came to be an emperor. Step by step he escended the rugged steep of fame until upon the throne of Hayti he might sip from the imperial goblet the juice of the bean, which in former years it was his lot to "bring forth" by the sweat of his brow from the fields of his master. Having enlisted as a soldier, he gradually rose to the rank of Colonel. We find him taking an active part in all the political conspiracies, which were set on foot in Hayti from 1843 to 1847, and yet taking care not to commit himself irretrievably in favor of any particular project. It was to this sagacity that he was indebted for his election as President. The sanguniary events 1848 showed Faustin to be, instead of an impartial ruler, and free from the vice of ambition, as had been supposed, a cruel and relentless des-

pot. Had it not been for the energetic remon- fication." strances of the French consuls, his fiendish purpose a fifth part of the whole population, would engaged in hostilities against the Spanish portion of the Island, which had been erected into public of St. Domingo, he was elected Emperor. The empire, however, is rather a petty affair, its whole extent being only 29,000 square miles-a little more than one-half the size of the State of New York ... Faustin's own revenues amounted only to about \$1,000,000, of which the emperor received personally \$15,200 per annum, the Empress \$5,200, and each of his ministers

The conquest of St. Domingo has, for a long time, been the favorite project of Faustin. That conquest he has recently attempted with an army of 30,000 pien, but, as we have been informed, failed-failed with the loss of his empire. and probably his head. This is the second defeat which the Haytiens have suffered in attempting to conquer St. Domingo since that section asserted its independence. The prospect for the black population of Hayti, which numbers about | President of gross misstatement and injus-800,000, is rather a bloody one. The different tice, as soon as he shall be allowed to take his military aspirants will now doubtless each set up for himself, and we shall have another of those are inclined to think, will not be for some confearful dramas of which that miserable Island has siderable time, if ever. so frequently been the theatre.

ENGLISH VIRTUE,-Although, as colonies, the United States had troubles enough with the English, and next in declaring their independence were subjected to a hazardous and glorious strug- ponsibility of the disorganization where it belongs gle for their freedom, and though we are yet the of right. There is no getting over it, or under it, rivals of Great Britain, in supplying the markets or around it. The locofoco party in the House, of the world with manufactures, and conflict with her in peaceful victories upon the sea, we cannot fail to admire her admirable courage and English virtue. These qualities have been the theme of the historian, and furnished lays to the poet; nor has the present great struggle which the British nation is making, in order to keep her place among the other nations of Europe, failed to bring forth her olden valor and her publican Speaker should be elected, the commit-John Bull individuality.

Nothing has impressed us more fully with her unconquerable pride and determination, than the table compiled by Elihu Burritt, setting forth the amount contributed to the English Benevolent Societies for the last year, from which it seems, that in the face of all the contributions which the country has been forced to make, indirectly and directly, for the war with Russia, not including the Scotch or Irish charities, there was given to the Bible Societies, £230,616; Foreign Missions, £544,006; Irish Missions, £42,147; Home Missions, £153,694; Educational Societies £78,512; Benevolent Societies, £127,638; Miscellaneous, £57,637; Total, £1,259,644. There, then, is a sum total of more than six millions of dollars, given by the people of England alone, in a year, when the private demands upon the purses of the community must have been so constant, and when so many families must have expended their mite, that would have else gone to charity, upon their relatives and friends in either the land or naval service. We think this table shows that benevolence and philanthropy is not a vain boast in England; it proceeds from principle, it lies deep in the popular mind; it is hing superior to wars with Russia, or con quests in India, or the subtletics of diplomatic correspondence. May we, who have more opportunity, improve the English example, and show in a time of peace, that we do not forget the poor, the school, or the church !

The Snow is almost entirely gone, and we have every prospect now of fair and delight-

DISTRICT AMERICAN CONVENTION.

As yet we have heard of no move in any one of the several counties composing this Congressional District towards the appointment of Delegates to represent it in the National American Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 22nd inst.; nor, indeed, of the designation of a day for holding such District Convention. This is the season of the courts, in some of the counties, and it would be well for the friends of the American party to hold meetings and appoint delegates. Even in counties where no courts intervene, there can be no difficulty in getting them up. As to the day and place, how would Thursday, the 14th, at Raleigh, answer.

It is indispensable, it seems to us, that the Americans of the Metropolitan District should be represented at Philadelphia, -and hence these

THE TRUE AFFINITY.

The locofoco party of Galveston county, Texas, have elected an Abolitionist to the Legislature. We learn from Texas papers, that this fellow's name is Sherwood, and his abolitionism leaked out in 1848, in a discussion with Col. Wigfall, at land. a public meeting of the citizens of Galveston. From a report of that discussion, we extract the

"From his own acquaintance and observation, Mr. Sherwood would assure the audience that he had never found more than three or four individuals who pretended to vindicate the institu- part of the English Government. It is not diffi- ors of the first half of the nineteenth" century ? tion of slavery in the abstract. They have af- cult to believe that if the corrupt and feeble ruler Were not the noblest of the list of names here efected, and still affect, to regard it as an institution of Persia has taken this step, he was prompted numerated bern in the Attic age of English in-prejudicial in its operations—an evil introduced to it by Russian agents at Teheron, and that it tellectual grandeur; and—as Italian art culminwithout the fault of the present generation, and assign as an apology for its continuance the difficulty of its abandonment."

Col. Wigfall having replied, and "expressed his surprise at having an abolition lecture before such a meeting, and on such an occasion," Mr. Sherwood rejoined in the following language:

"Upon the subject of slavery, Mr. S. said he would not hesitate to avow his sentiments, if called upon, either in public or private. He had accorded with Northern men in general, who had felt no desire to interfere with the institution of it in the States where it now existed and were content to leave it exclusively to the people of these States. But, said Mr. S., if the people of any one of those States, in their sovereign capacity, saw fit in deliberate judgment to abolish it, and could see it for their interests so to do, it would be to him a source of high grati-

Now, this same fellow, it seems, has been givpast three or four weeks, and that too unchangdoubtless have been executed. In 1849, while ed and unrebuked by a Legislature which censured Sam Houston for his Nebraska vote! Verily extremes meet, and the abolitionists of the an independent State under the title of the re- North and the fire-eaters of the South should ever be written down in the self-same category.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following is the arrangement of the Cir-

cuits for the Spring	1 erm:	4 114111	1 14
Edenton,	ST I	Judge	Manly,
Newbern,		*	Saunders,
Raleigh,	-32	44	Person,
Hillsborough,	P 1 21	84	Dick,
Wilmington,		**	Caldwell,
Salisbury,		66	Ellis,
Morganton,		**	Bailey.
100			

GOVERNOR REEDER. This gentleman has written a letter in reply to the late epistle of the President. The Governor indignantly repels the accusations of the President, justifies the people of the Territory, and promises to convict the seat in Congress. The latter event, however, we

HON, W. R. SMITH, OF ALABAMA. - This gentleman seems to have been born for the express purpose of plaguing the locofocos. He published a letter some days ago, in which he fixes the reswith Mr. Cobb at its head, is the cause of all the mischief. But for it the House would have been with, if not greater than, his material triumph organized, with a conservative Speaker in the chair, six weeks ago. If government has been impeded, the country alarmed, the public business neglected, Abolitionism encouraged, and the representative system brought into discredit, they, be the results which may ensue from it to Engand they alone, are to blame. If a Black Retees packed, the slavery agitation increased, the Constitution disregarded, and the Union shaken to and their feeble and un killful diplomacy at Teits base, on their heads will be the responsibility. The Americans have done all that men could do. They have prevented the election of a Black Republican Speaker, which would inevitably have taken place, had the secret wishes of the locofocos been consulted. Let the damning responsibility rest on the proper heads, and let it sink them to that political perdition from which there the former only requiring active measures of s no more escape than there is from Tophet!

A resolution asserting that the Missouri compromise ought not to have been submitted to. even to save the Union, has passed the popular branch of the Alabama Legislature by a vote of 72 to 26. There is one curious fact, says the Richmond Enquirer, connected with these proceedings-and that is, that the author of the aforesaid resolutions (Mr. Walker,) is the sou of Senator Walker, who represented Alabama in the Senate of the United States, in 1820, and roted for the Missouri Compromise. The son now them to exterminate th. enemies and persecutors voted that his father did wrong in voting for the of their religion; but it is believed that religions nins! That Bulwer and Thackeray are talent-Missouri Compromise, even to save the Union! Which is only an illustration of the promptitude and tribu e collectors, who have always been the and rise with which "Young America," at the objects of their peculiar detestation. In Oude, present day, puts its veto upon and repudiates the contest is between the Musulman and Hin- days of his life on the uppers of his shoes, than will be required of the purchaser, and no title will the Fogyism of the past,

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS .- The new Board of Commissione was regularly installed on Friday night is, that it may take root amongst the Sepoy troops, ast—the Mayor presiding. R. H. BATTLE, Esq., in whose ranks many of both denominations are was elected City Treasurer, E. E. Harris, Esq., to be found; who, instead of being efficient to Tribune, was coming from the Capitol, he was City Constable, and WM. N. Andrews, Assisful weather. Success to the operations of our tant. The usual number of Committees were ap- and sow the seeds of wider and more alarming

AFFAIRS OF BRITISH INDIA.

The forced surrender to the Russians of the gallant and enduring garrison of Kars, -attributable as is generally believed to the wilful neglect and petty jealousy of the British officials at Constantinople,-seems likely to give rise to serious complications, endangering the material interests and the supremacy of Great Britain in India. If ever the representatives of a great power should have laid aside their jealousies and private feelings, and acted with vigor and singleness of purpose, apart from every other considera-

security of the British Empire in India. their district-a considerable portion of the Pro- feenth.' vince of Bengal-the continuation of the religious

good account-is one of the deepest importance, of the nineteenth. and calls for prompt and decisive action on the century, of continually making fresh conquests, event to arise to weaken this fear, by diminishing the prestige of British power, the most fearful and wide-spread conflict would be the result, which, England's utmost energies are required in Europe. her European troops from her Indian Possessions most serious difficulties, and to her enemy of the Russian intrigues have occasioned this reported act of agression on the part of the Shah of Persia against the drunken Khan of Herat, or not if it be not promptly and enectually repolsed, it tater." will be none the less injurious to England. The obstinacy with which General Mouravien sustained the siege of Kars proved the importance which the Czar attaches to the possession of this fortress, as a protection to his Transcaucasian Provinces; and were he to succeed in remlering his influence all powerful at the Court of Persia -being already in possession of Astrabad, on the Persian shore of the Caspian -he would have little difficulty in getting all the supplies h needs, and thus obviate one of the greatest diff culties in the way of his success, now that the shores of the Black Sea are in the possession of his adversaries, and consequently closed agains

him. But this is only the material advantage h would gain. His increase of moral power over the Khurds and other semi-barbarous inhab tants of these countries, is fully commensurate The capture of Herat by his Persian smellite would, at any other time, and under any other circumstances, be of comparatively trivial importance, but at the present juncture is an event of extreme moment; and, however disastrous may lish interests in India and in Asia Minor, the British Government is alone to blame. Their disgraceful negligence to use the abundant means within their reach to succor the defenders of Kars.

heran, are the sole causes. The insurrection of the Santals-the aboriginal tribes of the Rajmahal hills and the swampy plains in their immediate reighborhood, on the banks of the Ganges -and the fanatical war in Oude, which the proffigate King and his corrupt Government have principally occasioned, are matters of lesser moment, if considered by themselves, apart from other circumstances coercion to be suppressed, and the latter, the cast their shadows upon it, yet their noble trunks adoption of that course which, it is stated, been already ordered, namely, taking the Gov- that has given them birth, and to which they inernment out of the hands of the present weak alienably belong. and incompetent ruler, and annexing Oude to the Province of Bengal.

The Santals and other kindred tribes occupying principally the District of Whangulpore, on tion that the literature of the last century was the right bank of the Ganges, whose fanatical hatred of the Hindoos, Mohammedans and ble. Christians has continually driven them to revolt, ingbroke, Addison, Pope, Chesterfield, Johnson, have been committing frightful atrocities in the name of the God of the Santals, who, they assert, has never since been approached, much less, eappeared in a flame of fire to four brothers, who qualled! And Charles Dickens is the only Enare the leaders of the insurrection, and ordered zeal has much less to do with their insurrection ed writers, is undeniable. than a desire to wreak vengeance upon the tax supported by the people. The principal danger to be apprehended from this religious antagonism

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE OF THE 18TH WHO WROTE THE MESSAGE? AND 19TH CENTURIES. The Boston Post is an exceedingly able and

espectable journal. It is a high toned, fearless and independent literary organ. By no considerations causit be deterred from devoting a liberal portion of its space to the cause of literature and art. And hence, when it desires to be in ormed upon a point wherein we are supposed to have erred, although contrary to our usual rule of allowing such observations to pass unnotice ! it is but fair that we should endeavor to enlight en it. We will not deprive our critic of the benefit of his "deep" attempt at sarcasm :

"Deep Thought .- The Publishers' Circular says: tion, it was here; for on this disastrous event may No honest-minded thinker can regret that the depend not only the mere triumide or defeat of an darkness which overspread England and Ameriarmy in Asia Minor, but the future interest and | ca in the middle of the seventeenth century should be so effectually dispelled as it now is The latest accounts from Bombay and Calentta while it is impossible not to deplore that the elare of the gravest character. They announce the | egance, the gracefulness, and beauty, which charinsurrection of the Santals unsubdued, and the acterized the English literature of the eighteenth necessity for the proclamation of martial law in century, seem alm st foreign to that of the nine-

"Elegance, gracefulness, and beauty" seem warfare between the Hindoos and Mussulmans of almost foreign, do they, to the English literature Oude, and the still graver intelligence of the of the nineteenth century ?- a literature made ilcapture or annexation of Herat, the frontier town lustrious by Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, and Thackof Affghanistan and Chorassan, by the Shah of leray in fiction; by Byron, Wordsworth, Cole-Persia, the undoubted favorer of the Czar, al- ridge, Moore, Keats, Shelley, Hood, and Tennythough nominally the ally of the Queen of Eng. son in poetry; by Jeffrey, Macaulay, Brougham in criticism, to say nothing of hundreds of This latter event-if authentic-when viewed | bright lights in other walks of literature, and of in connection with the recent triumph of Russian a hundred lesser ones in the specialities we have. arms in Armenia and Mingrelia, the capture of pamed. We should be glad to hear of anything Kars and the retreat of Omar Pacha, which in the eighteenth century that can be matched muscovite energy and zeal will not fail to turn to with even the great living authors of the first half

Now, pray, who were "the great living authwas intended as a direct menace against British ated in the glorious triumphs of Angelo and Rap-India. Herat, situated just within the boundary hael, who were succeeded by the extravagance of of Affghanistan, once the Capital of the Mighty the Rennaissonce—did they not live to witness Empire ruled by Timour, is the great mart for its decline? They might not, indeed, have ex- without any medicine whatever.' the products of Hindostan, is the Indian gate of changed jokes at the table of the Lady Montathe only road leading from the Caspian to the gue; they might not have witnessed the inter-Indus, and has in consequence been designated view of Dr. Johnson with the Earl of Chesterthe "Key of India." From this point a hostile field; but the youngest among the most celebraarmy might at any time be marched into the cen- ted of them all was old enough to have heard, tre of Affghanistan, and although any attempt at seen and known, many of the most eminent men conquest would be vain from the natural facili- that ever gave dignity to the English tongue! ties for defence which this country affords, the Every one of that galaxy of great writers, whose moral effect upon a restless and disaffected popu- genius radiated the commencement of the ninelation might be incalculable and might entail, as | teenth century, was first permitted to see the the Sombay correspondent of the London Times ; light during the last half of the eighteenth ; and, says, "the re-conquest of Northern India." Eng- consequently, they were thus allowed to behold land must not forget that her dominion in India the zenith and decline of the Periclean age of over the various vanquished races of which the English history. They came upon the stage population is composed, has on'y been secure so when David Hume and Edward Gibbon, when long as it has been upheld by the sword, and so Joseph Addison and Alexander Pope, when Richlong as she has been able to preserve the prestige and Steele and Laurence Sterne, were retiring of indomitable armies and colossal power. Con- from it, or had already retired. Many of them quest can never be very palatable to the con- had heard the copious eloquence of the Earl of flicting injury on the vanquished, and the system All of them were familiar with the brilliant gepursued by Great Britain in India, for more than bius and convivial qualities of Richard Brinsley Sheridan; with the matchless oratorical powers and extending her frontiers by the absorption of ef Charles James Fox; with the impetuous, polneighboring States, for the purpose of procuring | ished, and patriotic Grattan; and with the georder and tranquility in those countries already | nial-hearted and sympathetic prose-poet of Iresubmitted to her rule, does not tend to efface the land, John Philpot Curran. The triumphs of bitter feeling of subjection and inferiority, which | Mrs. Siddons were achieved; the star of Miss the inhabitants of these countries must feel ag i ist O'Neil was then arising. They could have entheir invaders. The arrogant policy of England | joyed the majestic and gorgeous conversational towards the native population has not been such as powers of Dr. Johnson, and the wit of David to obliterate this recollection. They obey because | Garrick. Their advantages, indeed, were great they fear, not because they love; and were any land the models of their emulation unquestionably sul-lime! In that age had lived two of the most celebrated of English artists-William Hogarth and Sir Joshua Reynolds. They had inherited were it to take place at the present moment, when | from the generation which was just passing away, the most perfect of English classics: 'Tom -when to strengthen her army in the Crimes, of Jones," the finest novel in our language, and Roderick Random," hardly its inferior; the best translations of the "Illiad" and "Odyssey;" the splendid writings of Jenathan Swift, whose wit and satire remain yet unrivalled ; "Rasselas," the "Vicar of Wakefield," "Tristram Shandy," and T e Deserted Village," the 'Tattler,' the "Rambler," and the "Guardian," the 'Idler,' and 'Spec-In this century appeared Bishop Berk-"Alciparua * at "New Theory of Vision ; David Hanch Listery of England," and his ingenious l'infosophical Treatises; and of Nations." Grafton, Land Mansheld, Sir William Draper bir wallan Blackstone—the most eminent, theps, of English jurists—were writhing bework in our language-"The Decline and Fall of he Lonian Empire"-had been given to the v rid. One of the finest Comedies upon the "The School for Scaudal," was written by me who had delivered the most brilliant publi peech ever heard in Western Europe. The Brit-Senate was henored by a statesman, who comined with the eloquence of Domosthenes, the imprehension and political sagacity of Pericles, and the prophetic powers of both-the good Edmund Burke. His noble essay on the French Revolution inspired Sir James Mackintosh to enter the lists with him. Tom Paine had attained fame ; Benjamin Franklin was enviably eminent ; Thomas Jefferson's writings were subejcts f no small admiration; and those of Alexander Hamilton, in their peculiar department, have not yet been surpassed. Such was the era in which

was cast the lot of Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Moore, and others of their contemporaries; such the influences and associations that clustered around them. They were all born and educated , and had drawn their inspiration from, the eighteenth century. Before the opening of the nineteenth, their literary career had commenced; and long before the first twenty-five years that succeeded had passed away, all that could particularly immortalize their names were given to the public. Hence they did not belong to the present century. They resemble some of those stately trees that grow on river-banks, which while their boughs overhang the current, and and wide-spreading roots seem proud of the soil

But granting-if it were consistent with facts to do so-that the names enumerated by the Post did really belong to this century, our assersuperior to that of the present is incontroverti-The dignity imparted to it by Burke, Bol-Goldsmith, Swift, Sheridan, and a host of others, glish author of the present day, to whom we should willingly apply the sacred epithet of ge-

The ice upon which poverty often slips is dignity. 'A poor man had better stand all the doo zealots, the one assisted and abetted by the attempt a "standee ticket," labelled Dignity, es- be made until the whole purchase money is paid. King and his Durbar, the other funented and pecially if his coat has more than seventeen parti-colored patches and fifty holes.

> GREELY .- Washington, Jan. 29-This afternoon as Horace Greely, editor of the N. York attacked by Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, who inflicted several blows on his head with his fist. As Mr. Greely attempted to get into the National Hotel, Mr. R. struck him upon the arm with his stick.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier says:

"In respect to the authorship of the message he impression is general that it was edited by the President, but that it was written in scraps by the members of the Cabinet and other persons attached to the administration. The first part which treats of foreign affairs, is attributed to Governor Marcy; the closing division, referring to Federal politics, to General Cushing. In reference to the sectional part of it, Hon. G. W.

Jones, of Tennessee, remarked that the President had got farther South than he had ever gone." Mr. George W. Jones should recollect that he voted for the Oregon bill, and also that General Pierce, like himself, belongs to Jacob's ladder school of politics.

HOW TO BREAK UP A COLD .- Dr. Hall, in his Medical Journal, gives the following directions for breaking up a cold :

"A bad cold, like measles and mumps, or other imilar ailments, will run its course of about ten days, in spite of what you may do for it, unless Coal. For sale by H. V. NIEMEYER. remedial means are employed within forty-eight Postsmouth, Va., Feb. 1, '56. Imp 10 hours of its inception. Many a useful life may be spared to be increasingly useful by cutting a cold short off in the following safe and simple manner: On the first day of taking a cold there is a very unpleasant sensation of chillness. The mbment you observe this go to your room and stay there; keep it at such a temperature as will entirely prevent this chilly feeling, even if it require | for Cash. 100 degrees Fahrenheit. In addition, put your feet in water half limb (leg) deep, as hot as you can bear it, adding bot water from time to time for a quarter of an hour, so that the water shall be hotter when you take your feet out than when you put them in: then dry them thoroughly and put on warm thick woolen stockings, even i it be summer; colds are then most dangerous; and for twenty-four hours eat not an atom of food, but drink as largely as you desire of any kind of warm teas; at the end of that time, if not sooner, the cold will be effectually broken.

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.)

Timber Wanted 4500 TELEGRAPH POLES

are wanted on the Railroad from Weldon to Wil-

RED CEDAR, BLACK LOCUST, CHESNUT, WHITE OAK, BLACK CYPRESS.

They must be at least 85 feet long, straight nots trimmed closely and perfectly sound ; if of Red Cedar at least four inches in diameter at the smaller end, excluding bark and sap; if of any cluding bark and sap; in other words, the Red ledar must have at least FOUR inches, and any other timber FIVE inches of sound heart at the smaller end. Parties are requested to state price both for peeled and unpeeled Poles.

This timber must be cut before the end of Feb. ruary next, and delivered at some station or stations on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, before the 1st of May next, where it will on notice be inspected and paid for by the undersign-The whole lot may be of one kind of timber.

or of various kinds above named, the price being attached to each, and offers will be received for any smaller number not less than fifty. Proposals must be addressed to the undersign-

ed at Petersburg, Va.
J. R. DOWELL, Superintendant Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Line. January 31st, 1856.

Fire Companies.

The citizens of Raleigh are hereby invited to enol their names as members of the City Fire Comsanies: two of which companies to consist of orty men each, and the other of Twenty met ; the first two to be known as Fire Companies Nos and 2, and the other as the Hook and Ladder Company, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled 'an act for the protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by fire. Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same will furnish the City Constables with their names on or before Priday, the 15th of February, 18-6, on which day, if the prescribed number [100] have not been previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency. Mein bers of the Fire Companies are exempt, by act of Assembly, from Military duty, during their term of service, except the country should be at war. WM. D. HAYWOOD, Mayor. Raleigh, January 31, 1856.

NOTICE.

TS hereby given, that I forewarn all persons not to trade for, or take as an equivalent, to any alue, a note of hand, given by me to Samuel T. Sugg, in March 1855, for one hundred and twelve lollars and fifty ceuts. The note was given for property, to which Sugg had no legal right; hence it is a fraud, and I do not intend to pay off or take up the note.

EDWARD TEASLEY.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY, OXFORD, N. C.

J. H. HORNER, Principal HE next session opens the 2d Monday in Jan-

unry. Board and Tuition, without any extra charge, \$75.00 per session.

The principal will be assisted in the classical epartment, by his brother, T. J. HORNER. The Academy having been removed some distance from the town, the school now has the advantages of a country school, without its disad-

Oxford, December 10, 1855. SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

Wake, I shall offer for sale, at the Court louse door, in the city of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January next, a part of the lot occupied by the late Seymour W. Whiting, fronting on Jones Street, about 110 feet, and also the reversion in that portion of said lot, on which the dower of Mrs. Whiting has been allotted. The sale will be made on a credit of six and

GEO. W. MORDECAL, Adm'r of S. W. Whiting. Raleigh, Dec. 18, 1855 wtd 101

BRICK! BRICK!!

THE undersigned has on hand some 550,000

Bricks. His prices range between \$6,87,50 and \$15. The latter are oil bricks. CH'S. W. PALMER. Oct. 15, 1855.

WHE Copartnership of NIEMEYER & WHITE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry V. Niemeyer will settle the transactions of the Copartnership

Dissolution of Copartnership.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER, JAMES C. WHITE. Porismouth, Va., Jan. 1, 1856. HENRY V. NIEWEYER

Portsmouth, Virginia, Commission Merchant AND DEALER IN

Lumber, Provisions. Lime, Coal, Salt, and Nava

Lime, Salt & Coal.

200 CASKS Thomaston, Camden and Washington City Lime-fresh harst and in prime order. 6000 Bushels and 600 Sacks of coarse and fine

600 Tons of Foundry, Grate, Stove and Smut

PAINTING! PAINTING! ENRY M. LEVY takes this opportunipublic generally, that he will do PAINTING of

every description, - such as Houses, Carriages, Buggies, &c., at the shortest notice, and cheap

Raleigh, Feb 1, 1856.

Negro Hiring. AVING been very desirous, as the Executor of Sherwood Haywood, deceased, to distribate his negro estate among his representatives, and having been prevented from so doing by one ainth of the claimants, I am reduced to the necessity of hiring them out, and will hire out those fit to hire, of one hundred and forty negroes, on Monday, the 4th of February, at the Court House, in Raleigh, to the highest bidder. The hiring will take place at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Lewis W. Peck, Auctioneer, is authorised to conduct the hiring and will also receive applications, before that time,

to hire any of them privately to good and humane masters. JOHN D. HAWKINS, Executor of Sherwood Haywoord, dec'd.

A Proclamation, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG. GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF

NORTH-CAROLINA. WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three fitths of all the members thereof, a dul

certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina WHEREAS. A large number of the people are dis franchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. There-

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and at is hereby enucted by the authority of the same, (three-fifths of the whol number of members of each House concurring) That the 2nd clause or the 1st section of the 1st people of North Carolina, on the second Monday November, in the year of Our Lord eightee other kind of timber five inches in diameter, ex. | hundred and thirty-live, shall be amended to read twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been ar inhalistant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he

> SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the ecretary of State, and both the proclamation and he copy of this act the Governor of the State all cause to be published in ten newspapers f this State, at least six months before the election f members to the General Assembly. Read three times and ratified in General Assem-

ly, this 3d day of February, 1855. SAM'L P HILL. Speaker of the House of Commons. WARREN WINSLOW Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of State. I. William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for he State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as rati-

Given under my hand this 24th day of January W. HILL, Secretary of State. Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid nct. I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisons of said act and the amendment thereby proused to be made to the Constitution of the State, nd do cause the same to be published in ten news papers of this State six months before the election members of the next General Assembly. In tessimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg,

Governor of the State of North Corolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the [L. S.] great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.
THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor: PULASKI COWPER. Raleigh, January 30, 1856.

A CARD. THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citi-

zens of Raleigh and the public at large, that he has permanently settled down in Raleigh to car-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, Pamps, &c. Orders ir m a distance promptly attended to. Prices will be liberal to ensure a large patronage.

This Establishment is on Payetteville Street, lirectly apposite the Market House, HENRY HESSELBACH.

Julius Guion, DURSUANT to a decree of the County Court of ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. RALEIGH, N. C.

Office at Guion's Hotel. BRESH GARDEN SEED -THE SUBSCRI

bers are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and ! Grass Seed, which is much larger and more varied They are prepared to execute orders from mer-

chants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June. Families wishing seed will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties. PESCUD & GATLING,

Druggists and Seedsmen Baleigh, N. C. Jan. 7th, 1856.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYES, GLASS &C THE undersigned are opening for their Spring Sales a fresh assortment of all goods in their line both domestic and foreign. In offering their stock, they are enabled by im-

portant changes in their business to assure to cash and prompt 6 mouths buyers bargains in all descriptions of their goods: the quality to be strictly as represented.

Physicians have an opportunity of selecting from our stock the most reliable and popular phar-maceutical and chemical preparations at reduced

Druggists, Merchants, and buyers generally, will find a large supply: comprising all new and approved remedies; Standard Patent Medicines, fashionable Perfamery, Tollette preparations &c., &c., which will be furnished of the best quality

and the very lowest prices" Catalogues of prices furnished when desired and an examination of our stock solicited. JOHN C. BAKER & CO.

No. 100 N. 3d St. Philadelphia. Jan. 28, 1856. [Pr. Adv. \$6.] i2m 9

Winegar's Automaton Gate.

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

Hear what is said of it. The scientific American of Aug. 25 says : "The bove gate is the ne plus ultra in its way : nothug can be more pleasing or satisfactory than its perations. If you are approaching one of them in a carriage, .you reach out the hand and touch 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 repentedly 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 su'sscriber has purchased the right of this State to make use and vend to others to be

L. N. WEED, used. Address Lawrence's Hotel. Raleigh, N. C.

ORTH CAROLINA. -- NASH COUNTY, Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1855.
Thomas W. Wright, Adm'r of Margaret Drake, Plaintiff, vs. Allen Drake, Wavisto F. Drake, Nathaniel B. Drake, Matthew Brake, Pope, and wife, formerly Harriet Drake, the children o Betsy Griffin, to-wit : Elizabeth Griffin, Dilly

Griffin, Charity Griffin, and Jamsford Griffin,

and the children of Dilly Orake, William E-In this case, it appearing to the Court that all of the Defendants (except Allen Drake and Wilham T. Drrke) are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six wocks, notifying the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of our Court of Equity for the County of Nash, to be held at the Court House in Nashville on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer ordemur to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them

and the cause set for hearing. Witness B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, in Nashville, the 3rd Monday of September, A. D. 1855.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

STATE, OF COUNTY. NORTH CAROLINA POT

Phenetta Wilson and others, by their guardian and next friend, Elizabeth Wilson, vs. Jas. Wilson, Sr., Cannon Wilson and wife Lizzins, James D. Wilson, Dicey Cax, John W. Wilson, Benj. J. Wilson, Frances Wilson, John Haddock and wife Dicey, Mary Wills, Lewis Jones and wife Sally, William Wilson and wife Patsey, Edwin

Petit, Oliver Petit, William Petit, and William

McCullum and wife Elinor. PETITION FOR SALE OF LANDS FOR PARTITION In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the derendants, Edwin Petit. Oliver Petit, and William Petit, afe 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 Greenville, on the first Monday in March, next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plain-

tiffs' petition, or the same will be taken pao con-PESSO by them and be heard EX PARTE Witness, Goold Hoyt, Cterk and Master of said Court, at Office, in Greenville, December 22,

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N EQUITY .- FALL TERM, 1855. George West and others vs. Lewis and Willis Whereas, it was made to appear to the satis-

faction of our Court of Equity, for Wake County, that Willis Peck, one of the Defen lants 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 Willis Peck, wherever he may be, to be and anpear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Wake, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Montay of Murch next, at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, then and there to plead. answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint of. George Wert and others (filed for a sale and division of Real Estate in the city of lineigh,) or said bill will be taken PRO CONFESSO as to him and a decree made accordingly.

Given under my Land, at office, this 11th December, 1835 ED. GRAHAM HAVWOOD, C. M. E. Dec. 14, 1000 w6w 100

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY. GRANVILLE CO. N. C.

THE exercises of this School will be resumes on the 7th day of Jasuary 1816, under the management of Mr. James Campbell, a graduate of the University of N. C. Board So per Mouth ; Tuition as heretofore. -For particulats address the Principal -either of

he Trustees -or the Secretary. TRUSTEES. Dr. J. A. Russe I, Wm. Clement, Jac. C. Coz. art, Esq., Allen Waler, L. P. Allen. C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Tar River P. O., Granville Co. HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY The next session of this School will commonce on Tuesday the 2rd day of January, 1856, Terms:

Classical Department, \$21 : English, \$17. Payment any time during the Session. HAZEIA, NORWOOD, Principal or 1), 1855. 6w 100. December 11, 1855.

TO HIRE! GOOD SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE .-