THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, KDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

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

THE END OF THE YEAR.

RALEIGH. N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1856.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW J. DONELSON.

OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET, FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. L. B CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes, JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

1st District, Jas. T. Littlejohn, of Granville, A. J. Stedman, of Chatham, Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson. 7th

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN A. GILMER. OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

Y. Rasetvan, That we ratify and approve the platform of principles laid down by the American Couvention which assembled in Philadelphia in February last,
2. Rasetvan, That we are in favor of a progressive system of internal improvement; such as will ultimately develop he resources of the State, and such as will not burthen the content of the State, and such as will not burthen the

the resources of the State, and such a very people with oppressive taxation.

I. Rasetvan, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Ge

amaniling the State Constitution, as well as the manner and attent to which amendment should be made:

4. Essouvan, That in order that the paramount principles of Americanism may not be trammelled in the ensuing con-test by versed State questions, made up by our former politi-cal organizations, the party, eschewing sectional issues in abiding by and maintaining the representative basis of the

present Constitution.
[Resolutions of the Greensboro' Convention.] "I accept the nomination with the Platform annexed; and I accept the Platform with the nomination annexed."—
Jno. A. Gilmer's Address before the Greensboro' Convention.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN! CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!

To meet the demand that there will doubtless be for a paper, which, during the ensuing Presidential Campaign, will keep fully informed upon #he points to be discussed in the Cafivass, the "RALEIGH REGISTER" will be issued as a campaign paper, at a price so reasonable as to place is in the hands of every man,-commencing on the first of May.

TERMS, WEEL	KLY,	FO	E SI	X I	MON	TH	s.—	-CL	UBS	÷
Five copies	for		٠,				-	-	\$	4
Ten do	do				-	-			8	7
Twenty do	do	-	•	÷			•	•	\$	12
All to be sen	if to	ene	ad	dre	¥8.					

THE GLORIOUS AMERICANS OF NEW HANOVER We are gratified to learn that the American Ratification meeting in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening last, was an "ovstion,"-a triumph. The wery best feeling prevailed and the warmest enthurisam animated every American present .-The nomination of JONN A. GILMER for Governor was ratified with acclamation; and the "Herald' expresses its regret that Holden of the Standard, who has been insidiously endeavoring to foment dissatisfaction in that section, was not present, to see how utterly futile were his efforts. and how warmly the Americans came up to the support of the nominee of the Greensburg' Convention. He would have learned (says that paper,) that the American party of New Hanover, waiving most readily all personal predilections, for to extend to Mr. Gilmer a hearty support, that not the slightest feeling of dissatisfaction existed

his seat, addressed the meeting in eloquent terms, in the course of which he stiuded most smacefully to his own connection with the nomimation, and paid a deserved tribute to the character and services of Mr. Gilmer, in whose cause and that of the party of which he was the representative, he would labor with such zeal and ability at it was in his power to exert." This was to have been expected from Mr. Davis, who, whether as leader or private, is always unselfish and ready to do good service in behalf of Aunerican principles.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Jno. A. Baker, O. P. Meares and R. H. Cowan. -all good men and true.

AMERICAN MEETING IN BRUNSWICK .- A rally of the American party of Brunswick was held in Smithville last week. Daniel L. Russell, Esq., G. Bynum addressed the meeting. The nomination of John A. GILMER, as the American candidate for Governor, was enthusiastically ratified.

JOHN A. GILMER.

This gentleman has been selected by the American Party as their candidate for the office of Gov. of North Carolina. He is, in our opinion, the man for the present emergency. Being the pioneer of his own fortunes, he combines more of the party through the coming canvass.—Char. The monarchies. Yet, from such, we are to expect spot on which he was born.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AN "AMERICAN."-The ollowing extract from Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, written about the year 1802, more than half a century ago, shows that its distinguished author was an "American," and even at that early period entertained strong doubts, to say the least, of the policy of holding out encourage-AT \$2 50 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$8 00 AT ment to immigration, as a means of increasing our then limited population. Mr. Jefferson thought, in common with the other great statesmen of his day, that however proper it might be to invite mechanics and artisans from the old world to settle amongst us, in consideration of the knowledge they would bring with them in their respective branches of mechanical pursuit, of which we then stood in need, it would be unwise to look to immigration as a source of population merely as such. The reasons assigned by him for his opinion are it will be seen, identical with those which have led to the formation of the "American" party, the soundness of which has been tested by the experience of more than half a century. This, it will be remembered, is the view taken of the matter by a statesman, whom his opponents charged with being under foreign influence, and who was the founder of the true Democratic party of the country, which has, we all know, been in the ascendant ever since the days of the elder Adams, and the name and mantle of which, assumed by false prophets and demagogues, have, in modera days, been the cloak of political sins without number. The people are all powerful, for good or evil, and when misled by the artful wiles which cunning knowledge merely; it is from our having such but unprincipled politicians know but too well how to make use of, for self inferest, have too often been made the instruments of their own loss. The name of Democracy, held sacred as tne term must be by all who believe in the right of the people to govern themselves, has been made the rallying cry of men, to whom its spirit is hateful. Men who are, at heart, aristocrats of to some of the concomitants of the late celebrathe strictest sect, have, from time to time, availed themselves of the power of this 'talismanic word, and led the unsuspecting and single-minded masses, the producing classes, the bone and sinew of the country, to war against their own dearest interests. When asked why they thus Henry Clay, hits the nail on the head, and green lent themselves to these wicked men, their an-

writhing under the bloody lash of despotic pow- over him: er,-the mild, temperate, well-balanced "Democracy" of our own dear native land, which oncedes equal privileges to all and breathes the would ask was it American Democracy, as here defined, to place American mechanics on an equal footing with the pauper labor of Britain, making Americans tributary to the work-shops of Europe, call to our shores the occupants of her jails and almshouses, her penitentiaries and her brothels, to partake with us of our POLITI-CAL privileges ? Was it "American Democracy" to bow the knee to every foreign renegade, who had "left his country for his country's good," and extend to him honors and deference never bestowed upon the best and the bravest of our Republic; paying up their tavern bills, to the amount of thousands upon thousands, with the hard-earned money taken from the pockets of American mechanics, as in the case of Kossuth and other "strangers of distinction !!! ?" Was it "American Democracy" to send fereigners by birth, scarcely able to pronounce our language intelligibly, as the diplomatic representatives at foreign courts of our people and our free insti-

of those who have been so very fortunate as to be born abroad. But what says Mr. Jefferson "Here I will beg leave to propose a doubt .-The present desire of America is to produce rapid population by as great importation of foreigners as possible. But is this founded on good policy? the advantages proposed is the multiplication of numbers. Now let us suppose (for the sake of principle, were prepared and anxious example only) that, in this State, we could double our numbers in one year by the importation of foreigners; and this is a greater accession than the most sanguine advocate for immigration has at the result of the Convention, and that the a right to expect. Then I say, beginning with party would do its whole duty in the coming a double stock, we shall attain any given degree man? The whole canvas howled with the clamof population only 27 years and 3 months sooner ors of his assailants. Did any of these men who than if we proceed on our single stock. If we have now come from Washington to Virginia to "Geo. Davis, Esq., presided, and, upon taking propose four millions and a half as a competent attest their veneration for his character—did any population for this State, we should be 541 years | solitary one of them then open his lips or raise attaining it, could we at once double our num-

tutions-the genius and policy of which they

ould not understand? If so, there are no A-

nericans, but the citizens of these States are

nothing but the very humble servants of for-

eign monarchies, ready to do their bidding and

hail with acclamation the arrival upon our shores

ation, as	may be seen by the	following table
	Proceeding on our present stock.	Proceeding on a double stock.
1781	567,614	1,135,228
18081	1,135,228	2,270,456
18354	2,270.456	4,540,912
1862	4,540,912	

In the first column are stated periods of 271 ears; in the second are our numbers at each period as they will be if we proceed on our actual stock; and in the third are what they would be at the same periods, were we to set out from the double of our present stock. I have taken the term of four millions and a half of inhabitants for example's sake only. Yet I am persuaded it is a greater number than the country spoken of, considering how much inarable land contains, can clothe and feed, without a material change in the quality of their diet. But are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the presided, and George Davis, Esq., and Gen. Jno. scale against the advantage expected from a multiplication of members by the importation of foreigners? It is for the kappiness of those united in society to harmonise as much as possible in matters which they must of necessity transact together. Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent. Every species of government has its specific principles; ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than meet him on her border, as he was coming to- ed or proscribed. W. J. Brown, of Indiana, those of any other in the universe. It is a com- ward his native State, and drive him back from who would have been made the Democratic position of the freest principles of the English their soil. Now, for purposes of their own, Speaker of this House, in the Thirty-Second Conthe elements of success than any other man who could have been selected to bear the standard of could have been selected to be could have be could have been selected to be could have been selected to be could have be could

he greatest number of immigrants. They will ring with them the principles of the governnent they leave, imbibed in their early youth; r, if able to throw them off, it will be in exhange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing us is usual, from one extreme to another would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. These princioles, with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their numbers they will share with us the legislation. They will nfuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its directions and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass. I may appeal to experience, during the present contest, for a verification of these conjectures. But if they be not certain in event, are they not possible, are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience 27 years and 3 months longer, for the attainment of any degree of p-pulation desired or expected? May not our goverment be more omogeneous, more peaceable, more durable ?suppose twenty millions of republican Amerians thrown all of a sudden into France, what would be the condition of that kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, less happy, less strong we may believe that the addition of half a milion of foreigners to our present numbers would produce a similar effect here. If they come of hemselves, they are entitled to all the rights of itizenship, but I doubt the expediency of invitng them by extraordinary encouragements. mean not that those doubts should be extended to the importation of useful artificers. The policy of that measure depends on very different considerations. Spare no expense in obtaining them. They will after a while go to the plough and the hoe: but in the meantime, they will teach us something we do not know. It is not so in agriculture. The indifferent state of that among us does not proceed from a want of quantities of land to waste as we please. In urope, the object is to make the most of their land, labor being abunlant; here, it is to make the most of our labor, land being abundant."

CROCODILE TEARS.

The following article from the Lynchburg Virginian so exactly expresses our views in relation tion of Mr. Clay's birth-day at the Slash Cottage, Va., that we transfer them to our columns. We have not the slightest doubt that the surmise of the 'Virginian,' as to the motives which prompted this locofoco pious pilgrimage to the birth place of beyond all power of expression will be any true swer has been that the "Democracy" did it .- | friend of Mr. Clay when living, and when the de-Democracy," or, we should rather say, "Amer- votion and sympathy of friends poured a balm can Democracy," for we must admit that we into a heart lacerated and torn by the malignity loathe the bastard "Democracy," engendered by of unprincipled and unscrupulous toes, if he shall foreign oppression, which is the bantling of vice, be imposed on by the crocodile tears recently shed

"Post obit Praises .- The spectacle presented last Saturday at the Slashes of Hanover has elicited much remark. That men should have left their posts in the Cabinet, the Senate and the spirit of universal toleration, but owes allegiance House, to have come together near the humble to itself, its country, and its God alone. We scene of his nativity to do honor to the memory of an illustrious citizen, now no more, would not have been so remarkable, if they had been men who had ever given reason to believe that they entertained for him living any of the sentiments France and Germany, and, not contented with they profess toward him dead. But when such men as Secretary Cushing, Senators Douglas, Bigler, Mason, Butler, and Jones, of Iowa: Mr. Cadwallader, Caskie and others of the Housemen who scarcely ever held a political opinion in common with the lamented statesman-who beong to a party that hunted him through life like beast-when such men are found putting themselves to unusual trouble to evince their love and admiration for Henry Clay, other men who attes- said : ted their devotion to bim living as well as dead may be pardoned if they attempt to find an explanation of conduct which to them cannot seem

ess than extraordinary. It has been only twelve years since Henry Clay was a candidate for the Presidency. The gentle-

men whom we have named, without an exception. opposed his election, and sustained that of a cititen of Tennessee, whose birth-day it has never yet been thought appropriate publicly to celebrate. To what extent they or any of them may have oined in the bue and cry of detraction and calimny, with which their party assailed him then, we have not the means of knowing ; but we think if any of them had gone to his vindication against the foul aspersions that were poured upon him, we should have known it. We have before us now an editorial article from the Louisville Demcrat, then as now one of the recognized and most nfluential of the organs of that party in the country-in which, in the space of a hand-breadth Mr. Clay is charged with the "foul murder" of Cilley, with "making his wife a maniac." with having "perjured himself to secure a seat in the United States Senate," with having made "an infamous bargain with J. Quincy Adams, by which he sold out for a 6 thousand-a-year office," with being "a gambler and a sabbath-breaker," with entertaining "political principles precisely and exactly those of the Hartford convention federalists," and other most base and villainous falsehoods, that should have palsied the hand that penned or the tongue that uttered them. Where then were these ardent Democratic friends and admirers of the persecuted and slandered old his hand to hush the storm or shelter the brave old Commoner from its fury? Not one of them. In his own language, at the time: "The vile curs of party are barking at my heels, and the blood-hounds of personal malignity are aiming at my throat. I scorn and defy them as I ever did.' It is enough to make one's blood boil to think that men, who then cried on the brutal pack, and joined in the wild halloo of the chase, should now trifle and mock the sensibilities of those who really revere the name of Henry Clay, by utter-ing maudlin panegyrics in his honor. Why has not this occurred before? There have been other celebrations of his birth-day, both before and since his death. How does it happen that not till now have prominent and aspiring Democrats come forward to lay their offerings on his shrine? Why have they come just at this juncture in such numbers and with such votive fervor? The mystery does not lie too deep to be fathomed. A residential election is near at hand. There is a arge Whig vote supposed to be floating and capable of being netted by skilful angling. Numers of the old friends of Henry Clay stand disonnected with the parties of the day, and it is hought that adroit management may enlist them n the ranks of the Democracy. Hence this

There is a moral in these things which the I the Administration a high and important office. country will not lack the intelligence to deduce. Either the abuse by the Democratic party of judgment of him was immensely and monstrous-ly erroneous. Their word, or their judgment, the one or the other, is not to be trusted. It follows that we must take as entitled to no weight what they may now say of other menof Millard Fillmore, for example. For, who can tell but that in a short lime the chorus of defamation they are now chanting over him may also be changed into pasans of praise! Who can tell that the soil which shall after a while inurn his ashes may not, like the sod that covers the prostrate and mouldering form of Henry Clay, be moistened with the tears of the Democracy

THE DEMOCRACY AND FREESOIL. Gen. Zollicoffer of Tennessee one of the ablest members of the House of Representatives, made speech in that body the 8th inst., in which he made the following examination into the course and position of leading Democrats, with regard to the subject of freesoil. Raving and ranting abolitionism, of the Garrison type, can never acof freedom, pursued by the North-western Democracy, will if not checked, effectually and forever bar the extension of slavery an inch further. We make an extract from Gen. Zollicof-

fer's speech: "I have a sketch of a speech before me, which Gen. Shields made in defence of the Nebraska bill, at Springfield, Illinois, in the Fall of 1854, which appeared in the Washington Union of October 28, of that year. Now, remembering that the Nebraska bill is the present Democratic platform, this extract is important. Here it is: see upon what ground he defends that measure !

"Kansas and Nebraska were free now and the people there would keep them free. The estabishment of slavery in those Territories was not only improbable, but impossible, and it was always wiser and better to let people work out a great good for themselves, than have it forced pon them by others; and this was the way in which freemen always do what is great and good, by their own free and voluntary act. The prinriple of non-intervention would not only keep Kansas and Nebraska what they are now-free -but would, by its full and fair operation, if we acquire the continent to the Isthmus of Darien, man would ever see another slave Territory on this A. GILMER gets through with him !-Had'nt

The Washington Union, in the article copying this extract, expresses its gratification that Gen. Shields is in the canvass in his State, giving powerful aid to his distinguished colleague, Judge Douglas," and remarks, that in this partic dar speech, "he sustained the principles of the Nebraska bill with great force and effect!" He was giving 'powerful aid' to Judge Douglas. And what was Judge Douglas doing? I have no opies of the speeches he was making in Illinois; but I have an extract of a letter he addressed to the editor of the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, dated February 16, 1854, in which, speaking of the allegation in the North that the Nebraska bill opens the whole country to slavery, he asks:

Why do they not state the matter truly, and say that it opens the country to freedom, by leaving the people perfectly free to do as they

This is very similar to sentiments expressed by the same distinguished gentleman in the Senate, in his speech on the Territorial question, on the 13th and 14th of March, 1850. He

"Last year I introduced a bill for the admission of all the country acquired from Mexico by the treaty of peace into the Union as one State, reserving the right to form new States out of any portion of said territory lying east of the Sierra Nevada mountain." "If my bill of last ession had become the law of the land-which it certainly would have done, if he (Mr. HALE) had not united his forces with those of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. CALHOUN) to defeat it-the whole of the territory acquired in Mexico would at this moment have been dedicated to freedom forever, by a constitutional provision."

In the same speech, speaking of the effect of his own amendment to the Texas amexation resolution, he said :

"While Texas remained an independent Power, it was all slave territory, from the Gulf of Mexico to the forty-second parallel of latitude By the resolution of agnexation, five and a half degrees of this slave territory, to wit : all be-tween thirty-six and a half and the forty-second parallels, were to become fixed, pledged, fastened to be' free, and not slave territory forever, by the solemn guarantees of law. Here is a territo ry stretching across five and a half degrees of latitude, withdrawn from slavery devoted to freedom, by the very act which the Senator (Mr. WEBSTER) has chosen to denounce and deride as the work of Northern Democracy."

"And when the northern Democrats are arraigned and condemned for having contributed to the extension of slavery, the five and a half degrees of latitude north of 36 deg. 30 min., for which provision was made to be converted into free territory absolutely, and probably double that amount south of that line, by the action of the people themselves, when they come to form a State constitution, ought to have been brought to the notice of the public, and put to our credit in the statement of the account.

Here we have Judge Douglas's own interpretation of his own action, connected with the three most momentous measures touching the public territories. for which his southern friends give him redit! Is it not legitimate to present these record facts of history? Still it is just to say, that Messrs, Douglas, Shields, and Richardson are of the very soundest of northern Democrats, and are really entitled to much credit for the patriot-

ism and general nationality of their sentiments. They are far better than the masses of the Democratic party at the North, who have been so fearfully complicated with Freesoilism and the Wilmot proviso. So generally has this been so, that, after Mr. Pierce's nomination for the Presidency, the Washington Union, edited by a Tennesseean, was forced to say-at least, I have ften seen this language quoted from it :

"The Freesoil Democratic leaders of the North are a portion of the Democratic party; and General Pierce, if elected, will make no distinction between them and the rest of the Democracy in the distribution of official patronage, and in the selection of agents for administering the Government.'

The public offices were accordingly filled, to irruption of Democratic leaders into Virginia, and a great extent, by Free-soil Democrats from the hence this sudden and surpassing affection for North-such as Dix, Bishop, Cochrane, Fowler, ruin. The South will survive them ! the consecrated sage of Ashland It has not been a great many years since the Richmond En- | Crocker, &c., -while sound national men-such quirer called upon the Democracy of Virginia to as Dickinson, Bronson and others-were neglectjorities, was appointed to and now holds under perate and foul-mouthed" journal.

The present Secretary of the Interior is a Wilmot Proviso Free-soiler of so strong a type as to deny Henry Clay while living was insincere, or its that slaves are property. Our minister Plenipo-praises of him now dead hypocritical—or their tentiary to Russia is a Freesoiler. Of the seventy delegates appointed by the Softs to attend the Democratic convention in June next, all were old Buffalo platform Free-soilers of 1848, (says the New York National Democrat) but seven. But I have not time to go further into these prolific details.

What is the present estensible position of the Democratic party? Why, its platform is not founded upon principle at all, but upon a solitary measure-the Nebraska bill-which is construed variously by its various supporters. Gen. Cass, for example, heads those who see in it squatter sovereignty: my colleague is of those who understand it very differently. Gen. Shields is dom," and the distinguished C. C. Cambreleng, as orthodox a democrat as any of them, is in love with it, because he says it will so operate as to leave "not a single square inch of slave territory in the United States."

Where, then, is the identity of principlewhere the soundness of the Democratic party, of which my colleague speaks? The same radical differences of opinion, which characterize them. complish any thing in this country; but the on slavery questions, also attend them on other plausible and quiet system of extending the area / leading branches of public policy. But my colleague claims that his party are strict constructionists; and, before I leave this slavery question, let me call attention to the fact that there is a large section of the Democratic party who are such strict constructionists that they deny that the Federal Government had the con-

GOV. BRAGG.

It is our intention to hoist the name of this distinguished statesman, (who is a candidate for re-election to the post he now so ably fills,) at the head of our Campaign paper, and we intend to lend our sid to insure his election. Norfolk (Va.) Argus.

This is decidedly the coolest specimen of impudence we have met with in many a day .-There may be more, however, in the movement than meets the eye. Mr. Bragg's Virginia affinities are well known,-and certainly no Virginia politician ever hugged an abstraction to his bosom with greater tondness or swore more devotedly by the Resolutions of '98 and '99 than this same Governor of ours.

Help from Virginia / Gov. Bragg will need work with such powerful force and effect that no help from other quarters, besides, before John he better send over for his Ebo-shin Excellen-

> The Americans are opposed to every measure which has not for its object the perpetuation of our glorious Union. They are conservative and national-and, hence, are hostile to the introduction of a controlling and arrogant foreign influence into our political concerns. They believe that the descendants of those who achieved our liber- Mack Taylor, ties are the proper persons to whom the guar- Mrs. Fran' McCanby, Philadelphia, Pennsylvani dianship of those liberties should be entrusted ; and therefore they combat against all parties who favor the elevation of a raw foreigner, who may not understand our language, and certainly does | Ewd. Williams, not comprehand the true policy of our government, into an elector of President and other public officers, before he has had the time to learn the true principles of our institutions; and the question for the American people to decide is, whether the children of those who fought for our country, during the Revolution, or the descendants of those who fought against it, should have the control of public affairs? Can there be any hesitation with genuine American as to how he will cast his vote on such a question? We think not. Instinct, without reflection, would guide the hand to deposit the right ballot.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

AN ESSAY ON LIBERTY AND SLAVERY; by AL-BERT TAYLOR BLEDSOE, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia .-

Philadelphia, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., 1856. This is a volume of 383 pages, neatly bound and beautifully printed. In size and literary attractions it is unpretending, and presents no meretricious fascination to the public eye; but if we mistake not, it deserves to be hailed as one of the ablest essays of the age. The discussion is close, logical, clear and conclusive. The reason-1" ing is of almost mathematical severity, and the impression it makes as overwhelming as a pure demonstration. The author treats his subject, first, morally, then scripturally, and concludes with its political and legal relations. Passing by such works of fiction as "Uncle Tom's Cabn," and other superficial works on slavery, he boldly assails the strong positions of the abolitionists, as held in the writings of such men as Channing, Wayland Gurney and Barnes, and in the speeches of Chase, Seward, Sumner, and other leading politicions of the anti-slavery party. These strongholds disappear before the irresistible logic of the professor like frost-work before the morning sun. One after another they are utterly, irretrievably defeated, and their hollow rhetoric is held up triumphantly in his hands to the derision of the world. Often as these men have been refuted before, they have never been silenced. We are at a loss to imagine how they can ever recover from this general, sweeping, overwhelming catastrophe. It will do the heart of any southern patriot

good to read this noble vindication of our cause. We only wish it could circulate and be read in every northern community. It will not be read because it cannot possibly be answered. While thousands on thousands of such books as Mrs. Stowe's are eagerly devoured in the South, the people of the North remain wilfully ignorant of what may be written on the other side of the question, and we fear that even the unanswerable essay of Professor Bledsoe will remain unnoticed and unknown in that section of the Union. So let it be. Their ignorance may prove their

CALLING NAMES .- The London Times calls thinks that the London Times is "a very intem-

LOCAL NEWS. [REPORTED FOR THE BEGISTER.]

Insane Asylum.-Last week some six or seven nsane persons were received into the above Institution. Some of them were quite violent and straight jackets were immediately placed upon

Fight .- A fight occurred on Tuesday, on Cologne Street, in which several persons were engaged Three upon one were the odds, but, much to the satisfaction of the by-standers, the plural number were defeated. Cause of the whole occurrence, mean whiskey, and too much

Drunk Again .- A friend of ours, passing up of the class who think it a measure " for free- Fayetteville Street, a few nights since, stumbled over something, which was supposed by him to be one of Mr. O'Whack's proteges, but, on examination, it turned out to be a well known gentleman by the name of Medlin. Upon being disturbed, he broke forth with the following classic

> Oh I went (nic) down to Tennes (hic) see, Just to court (hic) Mana Aggy (hic) Rhee-On an old (hie) log, I laid my (hie) head, And dreamed (hic) I was in a (hic) shuck bed. Oh get along Aggy, On get along Aggy, &c.

Our friend passed on, delighted with the air Fashionable Singing .- Being invited to a fash ionable party a few days since, (a la conversastitutional right to pass the present fugitive slave | tione, a la musicale, &c., &c., a boarding school young lady, Miss Fitzfidget by name, was requested to favor the company with a song, and after many excuses, such as these: "I have'nt practiced this;" "that's too difficult;" "that's old-fashioned;" "that's too high for my voice;" that I've sung so often;" "that I'm sure you would'nt like," &c., &c., at length consented to sing Robin Adair, (and if any of our readers can make out that it is Robin Adair, we'll give in ;) as follows-

> "Raw-haw, he-heens, nor-hot, he-yer. What-wawst-I-weeesh't-to-see, Raw-haw, he-heen, sh-ha, day-er, Whe-ers all thee j-'y and mirth, Made thi-his tow-un a Haav'n on erth! Ho! they-er aw-hall, flayed with thee, Raw-haw, he-heen, ah-ha, day-er." Quantum sufficit.

Smart man .- Passing through market yesterday (Thursday) morning, we overheard the following trade made between a merchant and a retailer of roe-herrings, to wit: "What do you ask for herrings?" "One cent and a-half a-piece,—usual price." "Well," says the merchant, "I'll give you thirty-seven and a-half

Unpaid Letters .- Below will be found a list of letters, which are detained in the Post office advertisement by made in the Raleigh hegister in this city, for want of pre-payment-Miss Lizzie W. Fitch, Valparaiso, Sth. America. C F. Dunbar. Lexington, Missouri.

G. W. Adams, Petersburg, Virginia. Richmond Spring Hill, Alabama. Sion Williams. Wm. Blake, Arbacoochy, John Kimberly, Nashville, Miss N. E. Taylor, Macon: Alabama. Louisburg, N. Carolina. Miss L. Hartsfield Rolesville. Rachael Iredell Edenton. Wiley J. Palmer, Milton, Geo. R. Hanrine. Fayetteville, Mr. E. Harris, Gulf, Wakefield. Wyatt Earp.

Thomas Carter,

W. H. Apthy,

Greensboro'. New Bridge.-The North Carolina Railroad Co. intend placing a Bridge across the deep cut be yond Dr. Stigh's premises on the old Haywood road, and distant from the city about one mile. It is very much needed, and should be speedily

Newberne.

Lincolnton,

Detention -The cars on the North Carolina Railroad were detained an hour or more on Wednesday last, in consequence of a freight train being in the way. The recent change in the sche dule on that road will at first cause derangements, but no accidents need be apprehended on the part of the travelling public

Hope is like a bad clock, forever striking the hour of happiness, whether it has come or not.

Our devil says if he is "born again," he wants

It has been but a few years since the epithet 'Old Fogy" began to be applied to men whose opinions were supposed not to be abreast with the spirit of the age.

The British admiralty has, with commendable promptness, sent out two steam vessels of war in quest of the Pacific.

Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, has written a book in reply to Rev. Mr. Graves' "Iron Wheel."

I will bring him up imbued with the idea that nations must not be egotistical," said Louis Napoleon to Count Walewski, who offered him the congratulations of the Congress upon the birth of by informing me of their location !

Mr. Dallas has been most flatteringly received in London. He dined with the Premier after his arrival, and various other fetes were given in his

the joints of their toes, which the gullible public mistook for spiritual rappings. The Bank of the State of Georgia has declared

Misses Fox have realized a fortune by snapping

a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent.

The South Side Democrat thinks that Franklin Pierce will receive the vote of Virginia at the Cincinnati Convention.

MARRIED.

At Richmond Hill, Yadkin Co., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Jno. H. Parker, Daniel G. Fowle, Esq., of Raleigh, to Miss Ellen Brent Pearson, daughter of the Hon R. M. Pearson, of the Supreme Court.

BOARDING This book is for sale at H. D. Turner's N. C. P-R-I-V-A-T-E A-N-D T-R-A-N-S-I-E-N-T-FRONT STREET. L. Mallett, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mar. 4, '56. 3m 19 CILK and ope a straw Bonnets and Infants' Hate W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

CIRCUS. FOUR GREAT SHOWS IN ONE. ROBINSON & ELDRED, PROPRIETORS.

courtebrary

HIPPODROME, ANIMALS & CIRCUS. Will Exhibit at Raleigh May 5th & 6th, 1856. CARD

> ROBINSON & ELDRED Proclaim to the South that, as a return for the generous patronage

that has ever crowned their efforts to please, they have this season FOUR GREAT STOWS! and engaged the world renowned

FRANCONI HIPPODROME TROUPE to appear in conjunction with their splendid AVIMAL EXHIBITION. GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS

Making in all the most complete, interesting and satisfactory entertainment ever seen under any Pavilion, and the best FIFTY CENT SHOW ver offered to the People of the

S. HENDRICKS; Agent. April 25, 1856.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, April 18th, 1856,

IVILEND — The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable at the principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 1st May next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to May 16t H. B. SAVAGE Cash'r, April 24th, 1856.

TOTICE .- The Annual Meeting of the Stock-

holders of the Bank of Cape Fear will be held at the Bank in Wilmington, on Thursday, the 8th day of May next. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r. April 24th, 1856. tm. 84 Valuable Property For Sale.

Will be sold, the 24th day of May at the Mark-

et House in Beaufort, the lots between Front

Street and low water mark. Terms made known on the day of sale JNO. P. C DAVIS. B L PERRY, JOHN RUMLEY, JOHN PIGOTT.

Commissioners. BENJ. LEECRAFT. April 24, 1856. wtd- 84.

COUNTY -Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1856. Charles Dewey, Cashier vs. J. H. Benedict & Co.

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -- WAKE

In this cause, it appears to the satisfaction of cents for fifty." "Done," said the wagoner: and the Court, that the detendants, James H. Benodict and John S. Andrews, have absconded or so conceal themselves that the ordinary pre cannot be served upon them : It is ordered that for six weeks, notifying said defendants to come forward and plead or replevy, on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of May next, or the property levied upon will be condemned to

the use of the plaintiff's claims. Witness, Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of said Court, at office in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of Februay.

THOS. J. UTLEY, Clerk April 24, 1856. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- WAKE COUNTY .- Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-

sions, February Term, 1856. John Creech vs Elizabeth S. Ryals.

OBIGINAL ATTACHMENT. In this cause, it appears that the defendant has absconded or so conceals herself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on her: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying said defendant to come forward and plead or replevy, at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of May next, or the property levied upon will be condemned to the use of the plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of said Court, at office in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of February. THOS. J. UTLEY, Clerk April 24, 18 6.

Unusually Attractive Stock!-1856 Spring and Summer Supplies! IN R. FENTRESS, MERCHANT TATLOR, Would

respectfully inform his triends, patrons, and the public at large, that he has but recently returned from the Northern Cities with by far the most superior articles in the line of his business ever exhibited in this City. To prove this statement, he invites an examination of his stock of CLOTHS, CASSIVERES AND VESTINGS, of almost all colors, as well as "rap D'Etes, plain to be born a Dutchman, just to enjoy lager beer. | and figured, Drillings, Marseilles of every variety, Satins, &c. &c, together with his rich and general assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Snirts, and other things too numerous to detail in an ordi

nary advertisement. The above goods will be made up, sold, &c., on the most accommouating terms for Cash, or, to punctual customers, on six month's credit. And this leads me to say that my seasons for the maturity of accounts are the 1st of April and the 1st of October This I have frequently .. entioned, but some of my customers are unwilling or unsble to comprehend it. I have written very many letters to very many of them, but the only consolation I have derived in the majority of instances has been the exceedingly pour couse ation of having had to pre-pay the postage on their letters. Those living at a distance might at least oblige me

T. R. FENTRESS. N. B. A reduced stock of READY MADE Clothing on hand, which will be sold, for cash, at cost.

DARIS AND AMERICAN FASHIONS for the Spring and Summer of 1856 just received The subscriber wishes to employ 1 or 2 good Journeymen immediately; also, would take 1 or 2 Apprentice boys The boys must come well ra-

Standard and Spirit of the Age 3 times.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY. THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Medical Society of the State of North Caroliwill be held in the city of Baleigh, on Tuesday; the 13th of May, 1856, the second Tuesday of that month. The Society will convene at 3 o'clock,

Delegates, Permanent members, and the Protession generally, are invited to attend S. SATCHWELL, M. D., Sec. N. C. Med. Soc.

April 8, 1856.

For Business Men. SUITS of Cassimere and Marseilles all sizes.
Just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

For Sale. E have for sale a first rate "HERRING'S PATENT SAFE" in perfect order, and

secure in every respect. It is sold for no fault, whatever, but the increase of books and papers has compelled us to procure a larger one. W. H. & R S. TUCKER

April 22, 1856.