

The Weekly Raleigh Register

H. C. Patterson

VOLUME LVIII.

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1857

NO. 8.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. SYME, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. AT \$2.50 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

These are the plans of fair, delightful prose, Swept by party rage to like his brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1857.

THE NEW YEAR.

As the Calendar was not arranged this year precisely in reference to our day of publication, we are compelled, forty-eight hours after its dawning, to tender to our readers those compliments which we could not have done so, should have offered on the advent of the new year. "The Old Year has gone and the New Year's come," says the song, and "come" too with all its hopes, plans, and responsibilities. Of its hopes, "bright as rainbow tints," who would speak a word of discouragement to chill the heart which often lives on hope—but of its plans, may we not say, "Man proposes and God disposes?"—while of its responsibilities, it is our duty as a humble teacher of the public to say, to each one in his respective sphere, to lead that you as well and as honestly as human fallibility will permit, do your duty. Eighteen hundred and fifty-six, with its bustling cares, its joyous anticipations, its blighted hopes, its marriages, its christenings, its funerals, is gone, and its successors will in turn come in and go out "until the last syllable of recorded time," "lighting" in their passage generation after generation, the way to "dusty death."

But we do not mean to make our first New Year's bow to the subscribers of the "Register" through the medium of a sermon.—That we leave to a more appropriate place, and to those who have the qualifications to offer it effectively that we so utterly want. From our heart we wish to all a happy New Year, and many successions of happy New Years, pledging ourselves that if in our humble sphere and vocation we can contribute anything to that happiness—any thing to the willing away of a dull hour, any thing to soothe, and above all, to instruct, to be forthcoming with it.

It may be emphatically said of New Year's day—"heavily and with clouds, the morn'g lowering on," and those clouds permeated their looks promised, for before night snow began to fall in small flakes, and on yesterday morning the earth was covered by a white and thin mantle. The temperature, too, did any thing but remind one of the tropics, and we at one time feared that we were at the beginning of a second edition of last year's memorable spell. Happily, we were mistaken, as the snow began to disappear by 9 o'clock and by 12, had, with the exception of a small patch here and there, vanished.

Before we conclude this brief paragraph, we must not omit to mention that Governor Bragg's inaugural address on entering upon his second term of service, was delivered on New Year's Day before the two Houses of the General Assembly, the oaths of office being administered by Chief Justice Nash.—The inclemency of the weather prevented a large attendance of Carolina's fair daughters, and indispensable business elsewhere prevented the public's humble servant from being present. This we much regretted, as for the sake of school-boy memories, as well as for the pleasure of hearing a speech which we have heard many warmly commend, we would gladly have been a listener as well as a spectator. But we couldn't help ourselves, and the best thing that we can now do is to make the Governor less of a Democrat than he now is. So look out Governor. Yours, is a hard case, we know, but we went to school together, and you took the good lady who now "owns ye" (as an Irishman would say) from our old town, and we won't give you up as a political reprobate. We finish, Governor, by wishing a happy New Year to you and yours.

Since the above was written, we have received the Standard containing Gov. Bragg's inaugural address, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers in another column.

NEW BOOKS.
We are indebted to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, New York, for some new books which they had the kindness, through Mr. Turner the well known Bookseller of this State, to lay on our Table, to-day before we returned to this City. Not having had the time to pay due attention to these volumes, and desiring to say what should be said about them, we must postpone to our next issue, what we would write in the present, had we time or space to do so.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

We really had begun to fear that we should get no "gift" this year, but our contemporary of the "Standard" has taken compassion on us by "giving" us some advice, which is none the less valuable because it was unasked by us. We feel no scruples about taking it, for as it is the cheapest thing the Standard had to give, it didn't strain its back much in making the present. Whether, however, we shall use it, or lay it up as a memento of the Standard's kindness to us, we shall determine for ourselves. We have been noted for gratitude all our life, and shall be on the look-out for an opportunity to requite suitably our contemporary's kindness, and in the mean time tender him the "compliments of the season," accompanied by "assurances of our most distinguished consideration."

P. S.—If not presuming too much, may we not ask the Standard if it is the custom for Judges, young or "old," to attend political meetings and make political speeches? We have heard that quite the contrary is the custom—that the Bench of this State had scrupulously refrained from taking any other part in party politics than that of exercising the right of suffrage. If we are in error we wish to know it.

SUPREME COURT.

We published in our last the names of 17 of those who were licensed on Tuesday last by the Judges of the Supreme Court to practice in the County Courts of this State as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. The following names complete the list, there being 26 all together:

- Maj. F. C. Roberts, Newbern.
 - John S. Moore, Goldsboro.
 - M. S. Robins, Randolph county.
 - David M. Furches, Davie county.
 - Jas. A. Faison, Sampson county.
 - J. N. Stallings, Duplin county.
 - J. P. Holderby, Rockingham county.
 - L. Blue, of Richmond county.
 - Henry T. Torrance, Pittsboro.
- In the Supreme Court on Wednesday, the following gentlemen, after examination by the Judges, were pronounced qualified and consequently licensed to practise in the Superior Courts of this State:
- J. Marcellus Taylor, of Nashville, N. C.
 - John H. Bullock, of Person.
 - M. M. Cowles, of Yadkin county.
 - Jacob Davis, of Richmond Hill, Yadkin.
 - O. R. Rast, of North Carolina.
 - Thomas C. Fuller, of Fayetteville.
 - J. I. Seales, of Rockingham county.
 - B. R. Moore, of Person county.
 - Jesse J. Yeates, of Murfreesboro.
 - John Williams, of Elizabeth City.
 - Alexander McIver, of Moore county.
 - Eugene Martin, of Salisbury.
 - N. H. Fennell, of New Hanover.
 - Hayne Davis, of Iredell.
 - George Washington, of Lenoir.

*Misprinted "J. Blow" in our last.

A DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSRS. STEPHENS AND HILL, OF GEORGIA.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, recently published a Card posting Hon. Z. B. Hill, one of the Fillmore Electors of that State for cowardice in refusing to fight a duel. The correspondence between these two gentlemen which led to this result, is published in the Augusta papers. Mr. Stephens asks Mr. Hill if in allusion to a discussion had at Lexington, he had charged upon him (Mr. Stephens) that he had "betrayed the Whig party, and acted worse towards it than Iscariot, by abusing it afterwards." Mr. Hill replies, speaks of many unpleasent things uttered by Mr. Stephens during the recent election contest, and says that his use of the word Judas was but in reply to him, and that he simply wished to be understood in reply to his charges. Mr. Stephens is not satisfied with this, and wishes further that the charge of "treachery" be removed. Mr. Hill replies at considerable length—professes great respect, &c., &c., for Mr. Stephens, and repeats in effect that he was but simply replying to the charge of Mr. Stephens, and asks him to judge his meaning by his own. Mr. Stephens then sends a challenge which Mr. Hill declines. Mr. Stephens then posted Mr. Hill, and the latter in reply says:

"I regard duelling as no evidence of courage—no vindication of truth, and no test of the character of a true gentleman. I shall be 'chagrined, liar and poltroon' enough, now and forever, to declare that what the laws of God and my native State unite in denouncing as murder, could give me no satisfaction to do, to attempt, or to desire.—The determination is but strengthened, when the contrary course involves the violation of my conscience and the hazard of my family, as against a man who has neither conscience nor family. But I have had, and shall continue to have courage enough to do my duty firmly and truthfully, and to defend myself anywhere and everywhere, even in the Eighth District, and if any gentleman doubts it, there is a short and easy way to test it."

A SUCCESSION.—A young lady, named Sophia DeLoe, who was attending school at Tonawanda, New York, committed suicide by hanging on Saturday last. Her parents reside in Michigan. Deceased about ten days since went to Tonawanda to attend school, and her suicide is attributed to grief at being separated from her relatives. Just before she went out to commit the act she complained of being home sick.

A DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

On yesterday, rumors were rife in town of an intended hostile meeting at Fair Bluff, between Atlas J. Dargan, Esq., of Anson county, and T. L. Hargrove, Esq., of Granville county, both members of the Legislature now in session; and these rumors gained confirmation from the fact, that the parties with their friends, it was ascertained, had repaired to the place of meeting. Later in the day, however, a despatch was received to the effect that the difficulty had been amicably settled, and this morning the parties returned to town.

The difficulty grew out of a misunderstanding in a debate in the House of Commons recently, between these gentlemen, but we deem it unnecessary to make any further allusion to this matter at this time, settled as it has been by the intervention of mutual friends.—*Wilmington Herald, 31st ult.*

The following Card was sent to us, yesterday, for publication:

A CARD.
The undersigned, the friends of Gen. Dargan and Mr. Hargrove, take pleasure in saying that the recent misunderstanding between these gentlemen, has been adjusted, without in any respect compromising the honor of either party.
J. EBORN.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr.
Dec. 30, 1856.

MOODY'S HOTEL, WELDON, N. C.

We take much pleasure in recommending this well kept Hotel to the travelling public. The table is always supplied with every delicacy the surrounding country and the excellent markets of the Seaboard cities can afford, while the servants are as prompt and polite as any we ever saw. Mr. Moody certainly consulted his own interest when he engaged the services of that popular young gentleman, Mr. J. M. Turner. Mr. T. superintends the dining room, and by his urban deportment and kind attentions, makes a favorable and lasting impression upon travellers. Mr. T., from his long connection with hotels and public houses, has become widely known to the travelling public, and his great experience in such matters renders him a perfect adept in the business.

We observe by the official vote of Virginia for President, that John Minor Botts runs but about fifty votes behind the K. N. Electoral ticket in that State. Treason to the South appears to be honorable in the eyes of Virginia. Know Nothings, as it is with many of the same faction in this State.—*Ral. Standard.*

The assertion that the American Party of "Virginia" or of any part of the South is treacherous to, or in any, the slightest degree tainted with treason either to the South, or any portion of this country, no matter by whom made, shows a lamentable ignorance, and party bigotry, which should enlist the pity of the candid and well-informed everywhere. To be angry at such a charge is only to give to it and its authors a dignity of which it and they are wholly unworthy. The Standard would have more perspicacity, and run less risk of misleading its readers, if it had stated that Mr. Botts ran, not as a candidate for the Presidency, but simply as a candidate for a seat in the "American" Electoral College of Virginia. We know that the Standard did not mean to mislead, but it is best to keep things straight as we go along.

If the Standard will refer to the proclamation of the Governor convening the Electoral College of this State, it will find that there was an inequality in the number of votes given to the different gentlemen composing the Democratic Electoral College. Did this denote "treason" to the party or "treason" to the country? and if treason to either, will it please tell us which in Democratic estimation is the greatest offense?

MORTGAGES AND DEEDS OF TRUST.

There have been so many applications for this bill that we have concluded to publish it, so that all may be gratified.

A bill concerning Deeds of Trust and Mortgages, introduced by Mr. Pritchard, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Ogburn moved all be stricken out except the enacting clause, and a substitute be made, which he submitted—which was agreed to.

Mr. Gilliam moved the whole matter be indefinitely postponed, upon which Mr. Ogburn demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted in yeas 44, nays 50. A long debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Pritchard, Gilliam, Ogburn, Jenkins, White, of Bladen, Bridges, Mann, and Caldwell. The question recurring upon the passage of the bill, it was decided in the negative yeas 47, nays 58. The following is a copy of the substitute offered by Mr. Ogburn:

A BILL CONCERNING DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND ASSIGNMENTS IN TRUST.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all Deeds of Trust, Mortgages, or other Assignments of real or personal estate, except as hereinafter provided, executed after the 1st day of March, 1857, shall be deemed, held and taken in law, for the benefit of all the creditors of the bargainor or assignor, whether named in said Deed of Trust, Mortgage or Assignment or not, in proportion to the amount of their respective debts, provided, nevertheless, that any person who purchases real or personal estate, may, as a part of the contract of purchase, make a Deed of Trust, Mortgage or other conveyance, of property so purchased, to receive the purchase money.

Provided, further, that all persons claiming under any Deed of Trust, Mortgage or Assignment, as above provided, shall present their claims to the Trustee within three months after the sale, under any said Deed of Trust, Mortgage or Assignment, or be excluded from any benefits arising therefrom.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. THOMAS BRAGG.

On Thursday, the 1st, in the Commons Hall, in the presence of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly, and a large concourse of persons of both sexes, Gov. Bragg took and subscribed the oaths of office for his second term. A few moments before twelve o'clock, M., the members of the Senate, headed by their Speaker and Clerks, entered the Commons chamber. Mr. Speaker Shepherd and the members of the Commons rose to receive them. Mr. Speaker Avery, of the Senate, taking a seat to the right of Mr. Shepherd. Soon after Gov. Bragg, attended by the committee of the two Houses, and by the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, entered the hall, the members rising to receive them. Mr. Speaker Avery then, in due form, proclaimed THOMAS BRAGG the Governor elect for two years from and after the 1st January, 1857; and the oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice Nash, after which Gov. Bragg delivered in an impressive manner the following very appropriate address:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:
Two years ago it was my fortune to appear before you and give the pledges of fidelity required by law before entering upon the discharge of the duties of Chief Executive officer of the State. The time for which I had then been elected has expired.

It may hardly be becoming in me now to speak of my past official course. My fellow-citizens of all political parties will judge of that, and from knowledge of them, I am confident they believe they will do it, not only conscientiously, but kindly. Errors, no doubt, have been committed by me. I claim no exemption from the weakness incident in a greater or less degree to us all, and trust that I am sensible, to some extent at least, of my own imperfections in particular. All I ask of them is, to believe that my official conduct, viewed in retrospect, and on all occasions, endeavored to maintain the honor and dignity of the State, and to advance her welfare and prosperity, so far as I had power to do it, within the scope of my official authority.

A majority of my fellow-citizens have re-elected me Governor of the State, and I am indebted to them as I was before, for the generous confidence reposed in me, when comparatively a stranger to most of them, I can find no language now adequate to express my deep sense of the obligation under which they have placed me. They had had an opportunity, to some extent, of passing upon my official conduct.

It is under these circumstances that I appear before you to-day to renew the pledges of official fidelity heretofore given; and if I enter upon the discharge of my official duties for a second term, not with entire confidence, I shall do so with loyalty, feeling assured that my official acts, whatever they may be, will be fairly and impartially passed upon by all, and that my errors, if any, will at least meet with the kind indulgence of those whose good opinion and support I have heretofore been so fortunate as to receive.

When I enter to-day upon another year—whether it is to be one of weal or woe for our country and our State, is known only to Him who rules and directs the destinies of nations.

Though the prospect before us is not one of calm and serene brightness, and fragrant with the storm-clouds which but lately overhung the land, still full in our political horizon, yet if they have ceased for the time to threaten us with danger or to excite our immediate apprehensions, these indications may be delusive, but I have persuaded myself that there is a calmer, a better and a more tolerant spirit abroad in the country. Our people have profited by the breath of time they have had since the late struggle, through which they have passed. Educated in self-government, they have, on several occasions, been able to withstand excitements which would have proved fatal to other institutions than theirs, and have trived all our dangers which seemed almost insurmountable.

To those unacquainted with the character of our people, these excitements appeared like uprisings from the great deep of society. Time has proved that they were but as the tempest-tossed ocean waves, agitating the surface, while below all was tranquil and unmoved.

While taking this hopeful view of affairs, I am not unaware of the fact that many regard the present apparent calm as deceitful—a mere lull in the storm, which is destined at no distant day to burst upon us with renewed violence.

However this may be, it is now the duty of every good citizen to endeavor to allay the excitement, abating at the same time none of our rights, but firmly and unflinchingly sustaining them, as the surest means of their preservation and of perpetuating the Union and those institutions, under which we have, in a short time, grown to be one of the great powers of the earth.

Simple and unostentatious as are the ceremonies to-day, we have here represented the three departments of our State government—the Executive, the Legislative, and those who compose our Supreme Judiciary. We have all of us, distinct but important duties to discharge. The most important, however, are those devolved upon you of the exclusive law-making power of the State.

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The following table, compiled mainly from official sources, and which we suppose to be nearly if not entirely accurate, gives the votes cast in the several States on the 4th of November last for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

| States. | Buchanan. | Fillmore. | Fremont. |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Maine, (a) | 38,098 | 3,225 | 65,514 |
| New Hampshire, | 32,567 | 411 | 38,158 |
| Vermont, | 10,577 | 511 | 39,561 |
| Massachusetts, | 59,240 | 18,726 | 108,190 |
| Rhode Island, | 6,680 | 1,675 | 42,715 |
| Connecticut, | 34,995 | 2,615 | 42,715 |
| New York, | 196,878 | 124,367 | 574,705 |
| New Jersey, | 46,943 | 24,115 | 28,361 |
| Pennsylvania, | 230,154 | 82,178 | 147,350 |
| Delaware, | 8,008 | 6,175 | 306 |
| Maryland, | 89,115 | 47,462 | 281 |
| Virginia, (b) | 99,352 | 60,122 | 288 |
| North Carolina, | 48,246 | 36,886 | — |
| Georgia, | 56,617 | 32,429 | — |
| Florida, | 32,658 | 4,883 | — |
| Alabama, | 46,639 | 28,552 | — |
| Mississippi, (c) | 35,393 | 24,213 | — |
| Louisiana, | 22,169 | 20,721 | — |
| Texas, | 73,628 | 66,178 | — |
| Kentucky, (d) | 69,609 | 63,391 | 369 |
| Ohio, | 287,757 | 16,244 | — |
| Arkansas, | 21,899 | 10,796 | — |
| Missouri, | 58,164 | 48,624 | — |
| Iowa, | 36,241 | 9,444 | 44,126 |
| Wisconsin, (f) | 52,867 | 579 | 66,092 |
| Illinois, | 105,344 | 37,461 | 96,180 |
| Indiana, | 118,672 | 23,586 | 94,376 |
| Michigan, (g) | 62,139 | 1,560 | 71,762 |
| California, (h) | 51,925 | 35,131 | 20,339 |

1,828,022 870,358 1,437,625

(a) A few townships and plantations not returned in season to be counted. They would not have materially affected Fremont's majority.

(b) Calhoun county received too late to be counted. It gave Buchanan 326 and Fillmore 23; which sums are included in the above returns.

(c) The votes of the small counties of Tunica, Green, and Wayne were not returned. They would have increased Mr. Buchanan's majority to 11,175.

(d) The vote of the counties of Crittenden, Harlan, Madison, Rockcastle, Union, and Logan were thrown out for informality. They gave an aggregate vote for Mr. Buchanan of 8,408, and for Mr. Fillmore 2,431. Three other counties not reported to the Secretary—viz: Grant, Bracken, and Letcher—gave together about seventeen Democratic majority. These, added to 6,718 as the majority of the counties, would raise the total Democratic majority to 7,112.

(e) Fourteen counties not returned in season to be counted. These would increase Buchanan's majority to about 16,000 in the State.

(f) Nine small counties not returned in season to be included in the official statement, viz: Chippewa, Dunn, Douglas, Oconto, Dunn, Cook, Keweenaw, Pierce, and Polk.

(g) The counties of Sheboygan, Chippewa, Emmet, Mackinac, Sewago, Ontonagon, and Schoelkopf returned too late to be included in the official canvass. They would not have materially varied Fremont's majority.

(h) Complete returns of two small counties, San Bernardino and Tulare; only the majorities are given.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON Dec. 30, 1856.

THE SENATE was in session but a short time, (a portion of which was on Executive business); and, after the reception of memorials and the adoption of a resolution to print the report of the Coast Survey, adjourned over to Friday.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, after listening to a discussion between Messrs. Washburne, Marshall, and Harris, of Illinois, in regard to the issues of the last Presidential canvass, went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service. Much debate occurred in regard to the appointment of Consuls at certain points. Finally, the clause authorizing an appropriation for the appointment of consular pupils to be regularly instructed in foreign ports, so as to be qualified for the discharge of duty, was stricken out. After further amendments, the bill was reported to the House and passed. The attendance being thin, the House adjourned over to Friday.

THE NOBLE SIX.

The six Fillmore members of Congress voted to allow Whitfield to take his seat as the Delegate from Kansas. The Ohio *Times*, the American organ of the Union, justifies them in their vote, and argues that Whitfield was legally entitled to his seat. These men were denounced as Black Republicans by the Southern Democracy during the campaign. Wonder if they will now do this justice? No; if it is not their policy to do justice to a political opponent. They will find some excuse for the votes of these men, and attribute to them some dishonorable motive. But for their votes, Whitfield would have been rejected. These six men are defeated or left at home by the late election in the States from which they came.—Why? Because they showed too much kind feeling for the South. Harrison is beaten in Ohio by a Republican, and Fuller is beaten in Pennsylvania by a Democrat. So we go.—*Memphis Eagle.*

DEBATE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A number of the cities who profess to believe in the result of the recent Presidential election, and who are in favor of pro-slavery government in the hostility between Union and secession, have published a call for a convention to meet at Worcester on the 15th of January, to consider the probability, probability of a separation between the free and slave States, and to take such other action of the times may require. The convention of madmen in the Union, the fact will be promptly announced.

CONDITION OF WALKER'S ARMY.

The steamer "Illinois" brings us no later news from Nicaragua, but the California papers are filled with the most dismal narratives of some of General Walker's "volunteers" who had made their escape. Walker is bitterly reproached for cruelty to his own men, and accused of giving currency to the most shameful misrepresentations in his newspaper organ, "El Nicaraguense," of actual events, in order to deceive people "at home"; this is, in the United States, the home of nearly all his men. Positive details, they say, have often been manufactured into brilliant victories, while at a time when many of the recruits were dying of fevers, and other diseases native to the country, the official organ was publishing elaborate essays upon the salubrity of the climate and the general good health of the army. The effect of these revelations was to cool off the filibuster fever in California, its original source; and we infer from the spirit in which the journals comment that Walker is to get no more volunteers from that quarter. One of these refugees says:

"There were about one hundred persons in the hospital when good fortune allowed me to get away. The very recollection of that horrible time is enough to sicken me, however incapable I am of giving a full description of its horrors. Many of the soldiers are ready to die before entering it, and many sick ones report themselves fit for duty rather than go there. Walker has now no natives in his army. Many of his troops have deserted and gone over to the Chamarista party. His officers are generally drunk. He himself is hardly ever seen. It will be necessary for him to do hard fighting to get food, and the only way in which he gets provisions now, if not by fighting, is by taking them from the natives and compelling them to take oaths of which there is plenty in the country, in return."

It is difficult for an American to make his escape from the filibuster army, for—

"No person is allowed to go from place to place without a passport. No person, either citizen or soldier, is allowed to leave Granada without one; and, if a soldier is caught endeavoring to do so, he is taken as a deserter and shot. Such is his inevitable fate. If a person escapes Walker he runs great risks of falling into the hands of the Chamaristas, who would also shoot him. If he escapes both he must get out of the country the best way he can, and runs many risks and dangers too tedious here to enumerate."

These statements seem to coincide with those we have lately been publishing on this side from persons who had served under Walker, that we apprehend there is little or no reason to challenge their correctness.

[New York Express.]

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA!

THREE DAYS LATER!
HALIFAX, Jan. 1.—The Guard-ship Niagara, with three days later news, reached here last evening.

The Niagara sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 29th, and for the season, had quite a pleasant voyage.

It is stated that France proposes a compromise with Russia, in the Bolgrad affair, and that the latter accepts.

England is sending reinforcements to the expedition against Persia. Eight regiments have also been ordered.

Prussia is preparing to commence operations against Switzerland. Trouble is also brewing in Hungary.

In regard to the proposed compromise concerning Bolgrad, Russia proposes to accept in the place of Bolgrad, the island of the river Tulpuk and one of its tributaries.

Capt. Hartstein, the officers and crew of the *Resolute*, will return in a British ship provided by the government.

An editorial in the *Paris Monitor*, which speaks in very harsh terms of Switzerland concerning the Neuchâtel affair, has attracted considerable attention.

Persia is making great preparations to move against Switzerland. Considerably more than the army corps will be mobilized for immediate service. A Paris dispatch says a friendly power not named, is understood to have suggested that Switzerland should be required to accede to Persia's demand for the release of the Neuchâtel prisoners, by a collective note from the Powers which signed the Protocol of London. This would enable Switzerland to make an honorable retreat.

The failure of Robert Johnson & Co., warehousemen in London, and George Ashworth & Co., manufacturers at Manchester, are announced. All is tranquil at Sicily.

COMMERCIAL.

Breadstuffs very dull, with a decline during the week on flour of from 6d to 1s; corn declined 8d; wheat is without change since the sailing of the Fulton.

Lower qualities of cotton advanced an eighth. Better qualities are stiffer, but notably unchanged. Sales of the week 55,000 bales. The *Persia* arrived out on Saturday. Her advices caused a further advance in the article of from one sixth to an eighth.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1.—A special despatch to one of the city papers here, states that a family of eight persons, named Stith, residing in Hardin county, Ky., had been poisoned by a negro cook, 8ix had died, and the others were not expected to live.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The President's levee to-day was attended by all the diplomatic corps in full dress. All the heads of the Cabinet, many members of Congress, judiciary officers, and those of the Army and Navy, were present. All the Cabinet Officers and many members of Congress, kept open house. The public offices were all closed.

A LARGE PAPER MILL.

The extensive paper mill situated in Trenton, New Jersey, was sold on the 13th ult. for \$64,800 cash. The purchaser was Mr. James Gunn, of New York. This mill produces paper at the rate of sixty feet per minute, measuring from fifteen to sixty inches wide, five widths, which makes in one year, running time in length, 25,371 miles, weighing 1,800,000 pounds.

SOMETHING OF AN INCOME.

It is estimated that one of the rich men of New York has now a "regular income" of \$8,000 a year; or about \$1,100,000 a year. Out of this he can probably manage, with economy, to lay aside against a rainy day the respectable sum of a million a year. Add to this another million by the rapid appreciation of his real estate, and we have an annual increase of wealth for this individual, amounting to two millions of dollars. Wm. B. Astor is that gentleman.

D. G. FOWLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed his office to No. 2, Register Building.

Public Hiring!

ON Wednesday the 14th ult., will be hired to the better bidder in front of my Store, some 20 or 25 Servants, consisting of the women, Boys and Girls. J. J. LITCHFORD, Aust. Jan 8-1.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between William A. Philpot and B. N. HARNOLD, late partners of the Oxford Hotel, under the style of William A. Philpot & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. A. PHILPOT,
B. N. HARNOLD.

Dec. 24th, 1856.

For the future the Hotel will be conducted by B. N. HARNOLD, with the assistance of Mrs. A. W. BARNETT.

Jan 3-31.

The Biblical Recorder of N. C., publish three times and send bills to

B. N. HARNOLD, Oxford, N. C.

SALE OF 66 NEGROES AT JETTERVILLE.

Amelia County Virginia. As the special commission and order of the County Court of Amelia, in the case of Vaughan's administrator, vs. Vaughan's legatees &c., I will offer for sale at Jetterville Depot, on the Richmond and Danville Rail Road, on Tuesday, the 29th and 31st of January, 1857, 40 negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Terms six months credit, the purchaser giving bond to answer from day of sale, with satisfactory security.

Jan 3-31.

L. MASTERS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF 26 NEGROES.

At the same time and place on the same terms as above, I will offer 26 negroes belonging to the estate of J. P. Vaughan, deceased.