PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. SYME. DITUE AND PROPRIETOR.

are the plans of fair, delightful peace,

UT \$2 50 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$3 00 AT

arned by party rage to live like brothers.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 14, '56. In spi c of late hours last night, at the dinner given me by my old friends, I find perself this userning escenced in the wold arm chair" from which I have so often rattled away to an indulgent public, whose forbearance has so often saved me from "catching" what my short-comings, impertinences, and impudences, have too frequently provoked. But late as the hour-early perhaps should be the word-at which I sought my pillow, and immersed as I am in business connected with my removal, I cannot help spatching a moment "between times" just to enquire after my Carolina friends, and pars brightly in the Legislative casket of the State. As I cannot see a Raleigh paper un-

til to-night. I of course do not know what has on done in the Legislature since I left .- | a "secret night meeting," bolted the doors, by this time the tax bill should be reported posted sentinels, and kept all persons, except and on the tapis for amendment and discus- Democrats, out; and in that meeting proceed-This bill will be a sort of pons asino- ed to nominate Trustees, whom they afterrum to the majority party, and how they are | wards elected. But the Standard attempts to get over it without considerable damage, to justify this unprecedented and monstrous is a buzzling enquiry. Raise the taxes they proceeding, by saying it was necessary in ortheir action on snother subject It seems to Will it inform the public why it has never be conerally admitted that if any important | before been necessary, for any party in any gernal improvement bill gets through, it Legislature that ever assembled in the State. will carry in its train every other improve- to do such a thing? There had been on'y one ment bill on the calendar. Should this prove bullot for Trustees before this secret, midto be the case, not only must taxes be raised on the present subjects, but new subjects of They were very 'quick upon the trigger,' and taxation must be sought out, so as to prevent swift to act upon a flimsy pretext, to gratify the old subjects from being unduly, and unequally burthened Now as the Democratic not safe to risk another ballot, for that might the internal improvement party, and at the have resulted in an election, and certain Desome time the economical party, and withal

the majority party, if they do not mind their pointed. properts and paralells" they will "put their as sure as fate. If with their powwith the idea that they are the internal im-

ray of comfort for them. This ray, though "midnight caucus" is a mere sham? 4. moorat, a great and an original thinker, and list when this State of Virginia was (as she is

near) twisting under taxes, and with prospects

(net before it) of more twisting, he, with a

colority of genius, in the inverse ratio to the

subject of his discovery, announced to the Whig. as embled wisdom" of the Old Dominion that her waters contained those bivalvic deseacies called oysters, and that they as a "fundum," should be made to contribute to the fund of the State, as well as to the plate of the epicure. Now North Carolina has a and we would suggest to the Deregrees in the Legislature the propriety of mesting Gov. Bragg to open a corresponthus get the benefit of the latter's discovery

Gazard-Foot will answer promptly, for he

a t only likes to talk and write, but will feel imself highly flattered by the application. le is not only a genius, but a progressive one and there are ten chances to one, that by this time, he has fixed up his "fundum" with terrapin, clam, and crab variations. I am not prepared to suggest that these crus-

weather, and the skies to-night denote that unprecedented in any civilized State, and there is "worse a coming," in the shape of finding its equal only among the northern snow. The river here, and James River, are burbarians of the middle ages, who defaced trozen tight, and all intercourse either coast- the beautiful edifices of Greece and Rome. wise, or sea-aard, of course cut off. This | Many of the better thinking Democratic will produce inconvenience, and worse than members repudiated this action of their parthat - suffering -as the supplies of anthra ty, and boldly refused to obey it. We call cate coal ba e given out, and but for a time- attention to the remarks of WILLIAM EATON, ly, but temporary, supply of bituminous, re- Esq., the Senator from Warren, in another wived by rail-way from the Pits to-day, fuel column. If there were a few more such De-

would have been scarce, when it is most want- mocrats in this Legislature, the State would

and the poor, or improvident, have occasion to think, if they don't say, "wind of the winter's night, whence com'st thou ?"

brought me the Raleigh papers, and most particularly my contemporary's " Standard cusing on the Trustees of the University go in o oblivion. He says "Here let it rest."-Pious man! He was thinking of " rest for the weary soul." He wishes things to "rest' just where they are, and abhors the thought of having them "wrested" from the hard grip of himself and party. He is now "a Trustee," and I count on at least one "friend" at the "Court" of Literature in the State .-While I say this, however, I must solemnly protest against his voting for an incumbent of the chair of Moral Philosophy, for sorry was I to see in his papar, an expression of pleasure that there was a prospect that the proved pimp, and suborner, Forney, would be elected to the Senate of the United States, and conclude by expressing the hope, that he will be glad on reflection, to learn, that at least that disgrace has been spared a Body, once Eaton too ? the most dignified in the world.

THE "DARK-LANTERN" DEMOCRA-

EDITOR OF THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

It is amusing to see how benderly the L'cularly those democratic jewels which blaze | Standard handles the late outrageous conduct of its party in the Legislature, in reference to electing Trustees of the University. It does not, and cannot, deny the fact that they held on Mer to save time in effecting the election. night meeting of the Democracy was held. their inordinate voracity for place. It was mocratic aspirants might have been disap-

But the Standard knows that even this prefext, the only one it had to offer, was taso, they fail to pass improvement | ken away by Mr. Thomas, the Senator from they again bamboozle the people Davidson. The journals show that he offered. in the Senate, a joint resolution proposing provement party of the State? If they do that those five names, which received the highbills, dare they go home without est vote on the first ballot, should be voted for correspondingly increasing taxes, and thus upon the next and be duly elected. The Standlasve the hitherto untarni-hed credit of the ard knows that this would have secured an State to "kick for itself?" We have pon- election at the very next balloting. Does it deced much and painfully on the embarrassed suppose any man in North Carolina will fail, ituation of these jewels, and car see but one for one moment, to see that this excuse for a

solitary is yet so intensely bright, that they But suppose there was, really, the pretendmust look at it through smoked glass w. en we ed necessity. Will the Standard be so kind let it in upon them, or otherwise they Il have as to inform the good people of the State. need for the services of an occulist. It is why every min nominated by that "secret this Gov. Wise is a great man -- a great De- caucus" was a DEMOCRAT! Here is the

> W. W. Holden-Editor of the Standard. Thos. Settle, Jr .- Democratic Commoner. Dr. R. Dillard-Democratic Senator. R. A. Hamilton-Renegade Buchanan

Dr. Hardy-Renegade Buchanan Whig. Three old line Democratic leaders, and bitter partizans; and two renegade Buchanan Whigs, who have been, for some time, in full fellowship with the Democratic party, and one of whom is now among the most active and uncompromising Democrats in the State. If it was necessary to hold a "secret caucus," even the Standard has not the efdende with Gizzard-Foot on the subject, and frontery to pretend that it was necessary to make a strict party nomination, and to deny to the forty-two thousand members of the American party in the State all participation in the management of this institution, which every Legislature herctofore assembled has had the magnanimity to preserve from the pollution of party politics. This proceeding This money was expended and the session prowill certainly impair the usefulness of the University, and lessen it in the affections of traceous subjects would do to bank upon, al- a large portion of our citizens. We can shough one of them has long constituted scarcely imagine anything in the power of Deposit, and though frequently this Legislature, to do which would have "run upon," and broken into, they still con- been so much to be deprecated and so distrive to meet the demands made on them. I graceful to those concerned in it, as this will write to Gizzard-Foot on this subject prostitution of our noble University to the and get his views before I commit myself corruption of party intrigue-parcelling it There is nothing stirring here but cold ty warfare. It is a species of Vandalism

eded to be made up as follows: Lewis Cass, Michigan, Secretary of State.

ed. Wood, of course, will go up in price, have been spared much of the mortification THE COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT | years after the case was reported by Atkine, and shame which has been brought upon it Here is all the last Standard could say in vindication of this disgraceful affair

I could'nt close until the Southern mail "We do not deem it expedient or necessary to tion to the appointment of Trustees of the Uni versity. The attacks of the opposition have alsheet." I see he wishes to let the party-cau-ready been fully and triumphantly met in the Senate, by Mr. Hill and Mr. Houston. They have placed the whole subject in its true light and in doing so they effectually silenced General Dockery and Mr. Pool. Here let it rest."

He confesses that it is not "expedient even to "offer" a reply. He might have said "expedient" or practicable. What a graceful retreat! How tenderly he handles "the nasty thing!" He says it has been "triumphantly and fully met" by Messrs. Hill and Houston. Will be tell us upon what grounds, and how? We are sure his readers would like to know, for they feel an interest in the honor and prosperity of the University, and if there is any palliation that can be offered, it would be grateful to their feelings to hear it. Will he gratify them! But he says, "they effectually silenced Gen. Dockery and Mr. Pool." Did they silence Mr.

"Here let it rest." No. It shall not rest here. The people intend to take it in hand, and to visit a merited retribution upon the heads of those who would taint the sources of education by thrusting into the public instiutions of the State the corrupting influences of party politics. "Here let it rest." No doubt, it would be pleasant to get rid of it so easily. If this were only a small offence, perhaps the Standard might be permitted to to "beg off" in that way. It is very unpleasant, and hurts one's feelings, to lay on the lash when the victim begins to beg. But individual suffering must be endured for the public good. The Standard has abused the American party unsparingly for holding secret pelitical meetings to nominate political officers. And while professing a holy horror at such things, its party in the Legislature has been practicing it here in the nomination of every officer they have elected-and instead of confining it to political offices, have extended it even to Trustees of the Universitu. How can such conduct "rest" in a community of enlightened, honest and pat-

DEBATE ON MEXICAN PREAMBLE RES-

OLUTION. The last Standard contains a notice of the debate upon Mr. Reeves' resolution to expunge from the record that famous Mexican Preamble. It was our intention to have published this whole debase and commented on it. but our space would not allow it, and we have to defer it until our next. The Standard's remarks are not a fair representation of the case. Mr. Ferebee, instead of coming off second best, got much the better of his opponents upon everypoint which was discussed. He further challenged any member on the opposite side of the House to meet him and to fairly and openly discuss the merits of the question. No one accepted this challenge! Does this took like he was vanquished? Throughout the whole discussion, the minority, though small in numbers, proved itself to be strong in mind. We have witnessed many a discussion, and we have yet to see one in which a more signal victory was obtained than that in which the Americans of the been elected. Legislature triumphed on Thursday. The disussion was a triumph of mind over matter, the vote a triumph of matter over mind.

The Standard attempts to ridicule Mr. Mann for an error of his. With every fair dealing man this misrepresentation will be of no avail. We the election. need only say, that it was an accident on Mr. Mann's part, which he did not notice until the roll was being called, to correct the error. He afterwards introduced a resolution upon which the gentleman from Edgecombe commented.

Did time permit, we should like to point out the ridiculeus bombast which prevails throughout the article, but we will close with one idea. which suggests itself to our mind. The expense of the House of Commons, per day, is at least \$450. Just exactly that amount has been thrown away by the introduction of the resolution. Ample opportunities were afforded to the Democrats to stop the debate and proceed to the usiness of the day by laying on the table or indefinitely postponing, but they refused to do it. The discussion continued, and State business was reglected. The resolution passed, and what does t amount to? A mere nothing, an abstraction for which the people generally care not a whit, longed probably several days, and for what?-To gratify the whim of Democrat or the vanity of the Democratic party. The Democratic party were almost unanimous upon the question caucused upon it, or that they acknowledge Mr. stoutly deny the former.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR FROM MISlast elected James S. Green, U. S. Senator for the short term. Green received 89, Benton 34, and L. S. Kennett 32 votes.

THE CABINET .- Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, as now formed by himself, is generally con-

Howell Cobb, Georgia, Secretary of Treasury. John B Floyd, Virginia, Secretary of War. J. P. Beniamin, Louisiana, Secretary of Navy. Jesse D. Bright, Indiana, Secretary of Interior. W. L. Yancey, Alabama, Postmaster General. Nathan Clifford, Maine, Attorney General.

MR. SYME.

The public dinner given Mr. Syme, by his personal friends in Petersburg, irrespective of party, came off on Tuesday last. We copy offer any reply to the Raleigh Register, in rela- a full account of the savings and doings around the festive board from the Petersburg Express; and, as Mr. Syme has not yet returned from Petersburg, we also take the liberty of transferring to the columns of th Register the following editorial notice of the dinner from the Express:

THE DINNER TO MR. STME .- The Syme Testi-

monial, a hurried account of which appeared in the local department of yesterday's Express, was a very brilliant affair and will long be remembered by those who united in it. The entire absence of party feeling, in a demonstration in honor of a gentleman distinguished for his management of a partisan press, was in the highest degree gratifving, and gave proof of the liberality of the citizens of "Little" Petersburg. Though it may seem invidious in us to refer to any particular speaker, among a number of eloquent gentlemen who addressed the dinner party, we cannot help expressing the satisfaction afforded us by the remarks of James Alfred Jones, Esq. Though it was apparent that Mr. Jones, spoke from the impulse of the moment and had premeditated nothing for the oscasion, what he said came freshly from the heart and touched a chord of sympathy in the heart of every auditor. His tribute to Mr. Syme was couched in the happiest terms, and had his discourse been taken down exectly as it came from his lips, it would be creditable as a specimen of Virginia oratory. We think that every one who was present must have been struck with the universal recognition, by all the speakers, of hones'y of purpose and sincerity of soul in the character of the entment editor who is about to leave us. These qualities, above all others, marked the course of Mr. SYME and endeared him to this community. His wit lent brilliancy to the columns of his paper, his hurmor, a much rarer gift, made every paragraph be wrote genial, his strength of argument was felt by all who ever engaged with him in the digladiaion of journalism, but his warm, large heart, took the venom from every barb and his honest simplicity commanded the respect of every op ponent. Mr. Syme was at all times and under all circumstances the steadfast friend of Petersourg, and both in the councils of the State and in the conflicts of his editorial experience, the Cockade commanded his warmest advocacy and love. We shall miss him in future wherever the interests of the city shall call for earnest and powerful speaking and writing, but we feel the consoling assurance, set forth by several of the orators of Tuesday evening, that in the city of his adoption, he will ever prove the efficient friend of Petersburg and never fail to advance its prosperity so far as it shall not come in conflict with the interests of the Old North State. And now it only remains for us to bid our friend and colleague an affectionate farewell. May the wings of !peace overshadow his future abidingplace and the sunlight of happiness fall ever serenely around him!

PENNSYLVANIA U. S. SENATOR .- In the Pennsylvania Legislature on Tuesday last the Hon. Simon Cameron was re-elected U S. Senator on the 1st ballot. The vote

Cameron, 67. Forney, 58. Foster, 7.

Wilkins, 1. Democrats, voted for Cameron; and Messrs. Bachus, Calhoun, Farnsold, Hill, Nicholson, Smith and Creswell, Democrats, voted for Foster-the Democrats thus permitting Cameron, a Black Republican, to be re-elected of four on joint ballot-in preference to John W. Forney. Had some less objectionable man than Forney been nominated by the De-

In the Senate on the same day, Mr. Brown entered a protest against the legality of the election of U. S. Senator on account of a teller not being elected at least a day prior to

TRUSTEES.

In to-day's issue we present to our readers more correct sketch of Mr. Eaton's speech on the subject of the Trustees of the University than was contained by our proceedings.

It will be seen that Mr. Eaton is a liberalminded Democrat, and is unwilling to be bound by any party caucus which conflicts with his sense of justice.

UNIVERSITY.

We are informed that at the meeting of Mr. Jno Kimberly was appointed Professor of Agricultural Chemistry : Mr. H. H. Smith. Professor of Modern Languages; Mr. Sam'l S. Jackson, and Mr. Peter E. Spruill, Tutors.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS .- By reference to Improvement bills have been before that body. The aviended charter of the Wilmington and whether this is to be attributed to their having Rutherford road passed by the casting vote of the Sperker, and the Western railroad was rejected Reeves as the Democratic leader in the House, by a large majority. The bill to charter the we know not, but suppose the latter, as they Trent River and Tuckahoe Navigation Company was also rejected by a large majority. The people of this State were told last summer that the rovement party. Does this action look as if it was so? The Favetteville and Coal Fields road is still pending before the House, and will probably meet with its fate to-day. We opine that the "judicious system," so much talked about last summer, means just no system at all,

Since the above was written, the Favetteville and Coal Fields road has been rejected by years 58, nays 57.

RHODE TSLAND U. S. SENATOR .- The two Houses of the General Assembly of Rhode Islatd on Friday last elected Hon. James E. Simmens to the U. S. Senate.

develop the state of the

OF NORTH CAROLNIA.

In the case of Share vs. Moore. Decided at December Term, 1856.

The only question in the case was whether person professing the religious faith of the enomination called the Universalists, (which is explained by the witness himself to be as stated in the first paragraph of the opinion of the Court,) is a competent witness in a judicial trial. The opinion of the Court was delivered by his Honor Judge PRARSON. It is a document of uncommon ability, and as liberal as the professor of any religion could desire. It concedes to the members of all religious denominations equal privileges in ur Courts of Justice. The opinion of the Court is as fellows :

The ease presents this question: Is person who "believes in the obligation of an oath on the Bible-who believes in God and Jesus Christ, and that God will runish in this world, all violators of his law, and that the sinner will inevitably be punished in this world fer each and every sin committed; but that there will be no punishment after death, and that in another world all will be happy and equal to the angels"-a competent wit-

The law requires two guaranties of the bruth of what a witness is about to statehe must be in the fear of punishment by the laws of man, and he must also be in the fear must be a temporal and also a religious sanction to his oath. In reference to the first, no question is made; but it is insisted, that the eligious sanction required, is the fear of mont 362. punishment in a future state of existence.

This position is not sustained by the reason of the thing, for, if we divest ourselves of the prejudice growing out of presonceived opinions as to what we suppose to be the true teaching of the bible, it is elear, that in reference to a religious sanction, there is no ground for making a distinction between the rule of law, but the sole object was to prefear of punishment by the Supreme Being in this world, and the fear of punishment in the of the general mass of the citizens, for the Weldon, on Wednesday last, says: world to some; both are based upon the sake of sonvenience and uniformity. Acbe said, that there is in the fear of nunishment in a future state of existence an awful. undefined dread, and on the other, that from that punishment which is near at hand, than that which is distant, the reply is this is matter of speculation merely, and has no bearing upon the question, because the efficacy of the fear of punishment in either case. depends upon the degree of the belief as to the judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall certainty of that punishment; so that, there be known." The third section makes an excan be, upon reason, no ground for making ception in favor of those Christians who are quires a religious sanction, is satisfied in ference to their peculiar belief, "swear not."

to be the common law that no infidel, (in change the law by prohibiting any one from which class Jews were included,) could be sworn as a witness in the courts of England. wh ich was a christian country, and Lord Messrs. Selo, Wagenseller, and Minar, Cc ke gives this as his opinion, in which he believe in a God. We think it indecent to sa vs all the cases agree, and he assigns as the suppose that the Legislature intended in an re ason on which the law is based, "All infidels are in law perpetui inimici: for, between settled and unquestioned rule of law, and in men, use Ressers' Bay Leaves. them, as with the devils, whose subjects they despite of the progress of the age to throw be, and the obvistian, there is perpetual hoseron, a Black Republican, to be re-elected tility." This reason, to say the least of it, erant rule which was supposed to be the law And if you, the parent, wish these beneficial is narrow-minuled, illiberal, bigotted and unin the time of bigotry; for, it was every day's results to your own hair, use Rosser's Bay Leaves.

practice to swear Jews upon the Old Testament, and Omichund v. Barker had settled One excelle moe of the common law is, that it works itself pure, by drawing from the the rule that infidels are to be sworn accordfountain of re ason, so that if errors ereep inmocratic caucus, he would no doubt have to it, upon res sons, which more enlarged views sacred and obligatory on their consciences. and a higher state of enlightenment, growing out of the extension of commerce and other causes proves to be fallacious, they may be worked out by subsequent decisions, Accordingly, it is laid down by Lord Hale, notwithstanding the opinion of Coke and the old cases, to be the common law, that a Jew is a competent witness, and may be sworn on the old tentame int, and such has ever since been taken to be the law Afterwards, in the case of Omick und vs. Barker, 1 Atk., 19. and also in W illes' report, 538, it was decided by the 'Lord Chancellor, with the ussistance of Ch ief Baron Parker, Ch. J. Willes void and of no effect, because it is in direct and Chief Jo stice Lee, that a Genteo, who contravention of the 19 see, of the Declarawas an infidel , and did not believe in either tion of Rights : "That all men have a natuthe Old or N ew Testament, but "who believ- ral and unalienable right to worship Almighty ed in a God, as the Creator of the Universe, God according to the dictates of their own and that be is a rewarder of these who do well. and an arrens fer of those who do ill," is, according to the common law, a competent witness, and may be sworp in that form which the Board of Trustees of the University, is the most sacred and obligatory upon his ing Jews and infidels, who believe in a God. religious. sense. The case does no show unfit to take an oath, treating them as "serwhether, according to the Gentoo religion, vants of the devils," because their belief reward a and punishments are to be in this differs frem ours in regard to the attributes world or in the world to come. The decise of the being who created and governs the ion we a made without ascertaining how the Universe, or if any part of that reproach fact 7 ms : so, it must have been considered was still left, the effect of this section of our by th e court to be immaterial : no reference declaration of rights, would be, to extirpate the proceedings of the House of Commons it will is ms de to any distinction in regard to the the error and tear it up by the roots. be seen that several railroad and other Internal time of punishment by any of the counsel in It was said in the argument, " to be sworn the 'wong and full arguments made on both as a witness is no privilege—the person side a; nor is there any intimation or allusien loses nothing by being held incompetent to such a distinction in the opinions of Chief This is a narrow view of the question. I B aron Parker, Chief Justice Lee and the he be held incompetent as a witness on the ord Chancellor. The only thing, through- ground that he cannot take an oath, it folout the whole case, which suggests to the lows that he cannot swear to a book account. mind the existence of such a distinction, is If an injunction is obtained, it must be made an expression ascribed to Chief Justice Willes, perpetual, because he cannot swear to his by Atkins in his report of this case, vis: "I answer; nay, more, he cannot take the oath do not believe in a God, or future rewards peace, judge, legislator or governor; in and punishments, they ought not to be ad- short, it would be the institution of a " test mit ted as witnesses." This expression is incon- oath" towards which our revolutionary fathsistent with the decision of the case in which | ere had so just an abhorrence, and which is Willes and the others all fully concurred, wholly repugnant to the tolerant and enfor, there was no allegation or proof that the lighted spirit of our institutions and of the without believed in future rewards and pun- age in which we live. There is no error. ishments; so there must be a mistake. The Chie, Justice either used the word "future" inady ertently, and without, in his own mind. attach ing any force to it, or Atkins misconceived his meaning; and yet this expression is referred to by most of the English writers

the opinion of Chief Justice Willes, drawn out at length, in his own hand-writing, was found among his manuscripts, and is reported Seven Sailing Vessels Lost-Mexican Steamer in Willes. The words in this manuscript are : "I am elearly of opinion, that such infdels, (if such there be, who either do not believe a God, or if they do, do not think that he will reward or punish them in this world intelligence of a truly painful character from Veor in the next, cannot be witnesses in any case, or under any circumstances, for this plain reason, because an oath cannet possibly be any tie or obligation upon them." This proves either that Atkins misepprehended the words of the Chief Justice, or that upon

reflection, he thought proper to alter the expression, so as to make it consistent with the The great case of Omichand v. Barker, (it may well be called "great," for it relieved the common law from an error, that was a

reproach to it, establishes the rule to be that an infidel is a competent witness, previded he believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, who punishes the wieked, without reference to the time of punishment. The substance of the thing is, every outh must have a religious sanction. Such being the common law in regard to infidels, is fellows, a fortiors, that the same rule is applicable to a witness, who is a Christian; and the fact, that this Christian believes that the divine punishment will be inflicted in this world, and not in the world to come is immaterial, and in no wise affects the principle of the rule .-It is a mere "difference of opinion," as to the true teaching of the gospel. This we find is the conclusion of the Courts in most, if not of punishment by the laws of God, if he lall, of the States of the Union where the states what is false : in other words, there question has been presented for adjudication. 15 Massachusetts Rep. 177, 2 Cushing 104, 18 Johnson 98, 5 Mason 18, 2 Alabama 354, the 27th. South Carolina Law Journal 202, 18 Ver-

> It was insisted, in the argument, that although this may have been the rule of the common law, it is changed by our statutory provisions prescribing the forms of eaths, ch. 76 Rev. Code.

We think it manifest, by a perusal of the Statute, that it was not intended to alter any lists, and the form of oath is framed in reference to their belief, as to a "great day of This satisfies the words of the Statute, and the argument that it was also intended to being sworn except in one or other of the prescribed forms, proves too much; for, it would exclude both Jews and infidels, who indirect and covert manner to alter a well

ing to the form which they hold to be most If it be admitted, for the sake of the argument, that besides prescribing forms for of altering the common law, so as to exclude Jews and infidels, who believe in a God, and christians, who do not believe in future rewards and punishments, from the privilege of taking the oaths which are required, to enable them to testify as witnesses, or to take any office or place of trust or profit ; in other words, to degrade and persecute them fer "opinions sake," then it is clear, that the statute, so far as this purpose is involved, is

the country back upon the illiberal and intol-

We go further, and express the opinion, that if Omichund v. Barker had not releived the common law from the reproach of hold-

ion, that if they (infidels) of office as a constable, sheriff, justice of the ble notes. For the Building, 6, 12 and 18 Judgment affirmed.

> The Kentucky American Council is to meet on the 21st.

beside un besident se tablica alle.

James A. Bayard, Senator from Delaware, is who tree at of evidence, and is the foundation said by an exchange to be the best billiard playof all the error on this subject. Some fifty er in the United States.

POSTSCRIPT!

TERRIBLE STORM AT VERA CRUZ!

Wrecked One Hundred Lives Lost -Stermship Montexuma Lost-Crem all Drowned!!! The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday from Havanda. She brings ra Crnz and the Mexican coast ..

It appears that on Tuesday, the 30th December, a norther set in at Vera Crus and along the coast, which gradually and rapidly increased unall it amounted to a terrible hurricane, involving serious destruction to the shipping in port, and an awful destruction of human lif During its prevalence no less than seven sail-

ing vessels dragged their anchors, and were wrecked between the Southeast Fork and Hornas, Among these vessels was the brig Newspher, of New York, which became a total loss. She was owned by Hargous Brost, and insured. Her crew were saved. The Mexican war steamer flurbide was wreck-

ed, and one hundred of those on board perished. The steamship Montesuma shared the same fate on the Savarina, and nearly all of her orest were drowned. The steamship Colhoun, which has been miss-

ing for some time, and supposed to have been lost, has been heard from, in a disabled condition at Alvarado. Her passengers came on to New Orleans in the Philadelphia. The Calhoun is rapairing at Alvarado.

The steamship Daniel Webster, of New York, from New Orleans for Texas, it is reported, experienced a severe norther near Indianole, on the th inst., and was driven ashore.

A conducta of \$3,000,000 in specie was expected at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico on the 2d instant.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. The Steamer Emeu has arrived with one day later news than that brought by the steamer of

Despatches from Berlin, state that the war exthusiasm in Switzerland was increasing on all sides. The whole Swiss Union was organized for defence. An appeal had been made to the women for ambulances.

The Diet had received from Louis Napoleon a proposition for an amicable arrangement of all difficulties.

DUEL FRUSTRATED.

A correspondent of the Representative news-

News was received here last night that a "ten sense of religion. If, on the one hand, it cordingly, the first section prescribes a ferm steps tragedy" was anticipated here to-day, at of eath as a general form, suited to such as about noon, by parties from Petersburg and Norof eath as a general form, suited to such as hold the ordinary tenets of the Christian re-ligion; that is, an oath, laying the hand up-ligion; that is, an oath, laying the hand upthe constitution of our nature, we fear more on "the Holy Evangelists," &c. The second ginally from Warren co., named Robt Hendrick, section makes an exception in favor of those and another from Norfolk, named Bisbee, (I be-Christians who have conscientious soruples lieve the Editor of the Norfolk Daily News) aragainst taking an oath on the Holy Evange- rived here to-day on the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains to settle an "affair of henor," but thanks to the prompt and efficient action of Justice Campbell, their design was frustrated, and one of the parties held to bail

MICHIGAN U. S. SENTOR,-The Legislature of a distinction. The rule of law which re- Quakers, &c., and the form is framed in re- Michigan has elected Zachariah Chandler, Black Republican, U. S. Senator in the place of the

> FOR CHILDREN! !- dosser's Bay Leave is the only article particularly suited for Children If you wish their heads entirely clear of Dandruff, use Rosser's Bay Leaves. If you wish to comb their houds with ease, use

> Rosser's Bay Leaves. If you wish to beautify their heads and give them the appearance of little ladies and gentle-If you wish to premote the growth of their hair and eause it to flow in glossy and luxuriant

> ringlets, ase Rossers' Bay Leaves. Procure your supply of PESCUD & GATLIN, the only agents for this city.

MARRIED.

In McDonough, on the morning of the 4th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Fryer, by general use, the legislature had the purpose Rev. L. T. Doyal, Mr. Chas. B. Smith, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., to Miss Ellen A. Fryer, of McDonough, Ga.

In Caswell co., at the residence of James Watlingten, Esq., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Jno. H. Pickard, Dr. Ed. M. Powell to Miss Ann P.

The Intelligencer" Newspaper, Building, Fixtures, &c., For Sale at Public Auction.

ON THURSDAY, February 19th, 12 o'clock, M. THE Subscriber, intending to remove from Petersburg, offers for sale, at public rauction

"PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER." With all its PRESSES, TYPE, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL "THE INTELLIGENCER," with the exception of a single paper, is the oldest Journal in Virginia, and one of the oldest in the United States; its material is now complete in every particular, comprising an excellent, safe and rapid POWER PRESS, Type good for 18 months longer, Imposing Stones, Casos, Stands, and everything (all in good order) necessary to constitute an excellent newspaper office. The worth of its "good will" can be satisfactorily ascertained by reference to the books of the office, which have been scourstely kept, and which will show to a cent the nett income of the office from 1838 to the present time. All persons desiring to examine them with a view of making propositions for purchase, are respectfully invited to do so, with the assurance that a free access to every channel of information will be cheerfully granted.

Immediately after the sale of "the Intelligen-eer" newspaper will be effered the BRICK BUILD-ING, on Bank st., one door east of the Exchange Bank. The site is known as one of the most sentral in the city, and the Building was erected with

express reference to a newspaper office.

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