Weekly Raleigh Registers CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11. 1857 VOLUME LVID.



JOHN W. SYME, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. AT \$2 50 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$3 00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

" murs' are the plans of fair, delightful peace linearped by party rage to live like brother

RALBIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1857.

STANDARD.

As an act of justice to Gen. Dockery, and the party of which he is so able and staunch deat ; that the route by this place is through a rich and p pulous region, which would contriba member, we copy his letter in reply to the ute largely, not only to the building, but to the local support of the road, while the somewhat attacks of the Standard upon his course this more direct route from Cheraw to the Coal Fields winter on Internal improvement. Gen. D. is through a region berren, poor, and with scant hits the nail exa-tly on the head when he population. These facts are exceedingly imporsays that the Standard is alarmed at the tant, and they ought to lead, at least, to a careful investigation in selecting the route which is course pursued by the Democratic majority to connect Charleston with the great Coal region to influence my conduct in administering the in the late "Democratic Legislature," and is of North Carolina NORTH CAROLINA COAL FIELDS. striving for the sake of maintaining the su-Should the City of Charleston wish to reach the premacy of his party, to take the responsi-Coal Fields on Deep River, a far better plan can bili'y from the Democracy, and throw it on be suggested than the Cheraw and Coal Fields the shoulders of Whigs and Americans, al- Railroad Company, chartered by the last Legisthough in doing so, it necessarily asserts the lature, offers. There exists a Company in North Carolina, "the monstrous propesition that the minority, and Western Railroad Company," who have chartered privileges which can be made available to the not the majority, are responsible for what ty of Charleston, on terms far more favorable was calm. was done, or left undone. What a doctrine than those offered by the Cheraw and Coel Fields to come from a par excellence champion of a charter. The Western Railroad Company was chartered for the purpose of building a Railroad free representative government !! Does the from Fayettevil'e to the Coal Fields on Deep Riv-Standard take the voters of the country for er, with the right, by the 22d section of the Act a gang of unmitigated dolts ? Can it, with of Incorporation, "to construct branches to the same, or to connect with any other Railroad that all its tact, and the aid of its strikers, cram all its tact, and the aid of its strikers, crain may be constructed " Under this clause the such unadulterated heterodoxy down the road can be ext nded from Fayetteville to the throat of any one outside of a mad-house ? Wilmington and Manchester road at the State ine; and the Northeastern road can be made to We will not believe it. The Democracy terminate, either by its main stem or a branch. at the same point ; or the Wilmington and Mansought power, and attained it, and they canchester road can be used from the State line to not, and shall not, evade the responsibility which necessarily attends it. They had, and ded to str ke the same, which is understood to be people thereof perfectly free to form and reg- mestic manufactures, especially those necessary still have, the command of the ship of State, Under the 22d section of the charter, the and if they have sailed her like land-lubbers, Western Reilroad" can likewise be continued to and connected with the North Carolina Railthey should be driven from the decks, and be oad at any point which runs almost the entire thrown overboard, or fastened under the ogth of the State, and the City of Charleston batches. They were prompt enough to take will thus have access to the entire productions the responsibility of appropriating office, and spoils - prompt enough to take the responsiron, and every means possible is being used to sion bility of expanging journals over which they complete the work. Fayetteville enjoys a large trade, and its commercial insportance is worth had no legal control-prompt enough to take he strention of Charleston. the responsibility of invading the sanctuary It is understood that the Cheraw charter reouires a tax of twenty cents per ton on Coal and of letters, and education, and defiling it with ther produce, and twenty cents per passenger. their polluting steps-in a word, they were to be paid into the State Treasury by the Compromot enough to take the responsibility of pany. No such tax is required of the Western Railrord Company, which is an item of vast im-portance. From Cheraw to the Coal Fields doing every thing that should have been left undone, and they will in vain attempt to shirk nust be eighty miles, through a barren and unproductive country, as poor as any in the State, the responsibility of leaving undone every upon which no subscriptions can be had ; while thing that should have been done. To their a the other line; every mile from the State line credit be it spoken, there is a portion of the Democratic press of the State, which bas county being one of the wea'thiest in the Statenot joined in, or echoed the Standard's comdl of which would be tributary to Charlest in if this road was built, while the length of line mendations of the late "Democratic Legislawould not be materially changed ; and in all reture." Unable to praise, but at the expense of candor, or to defend what is on its face would be greatly perferable absolutely indefensible, they have remained silent. The Standard will find it up-hill an effort to secure a portion of the North Carolina even resident inhabitant the free and indepentrade and free access to the rich mineral region de : work to persuade the people that the handof Deep River, is not the securing of the trade se ich right of each individual must be preservful of Whigs and Americans in the late of Robe on county, and of Fayetteville, eminent-Legislature are responsible for the misdeeds tive connection with the North Carolina Railof the bloated, and overwhelming loco foco road, a point worth struggling for ? It can be destiny for themselves, subject only to the conmajority. The Standard can no more do btained through the "Western Railroad," which stitution of the United States. this, than it can persuade the people that has the right to connect with the North Carolina read at any desired point, and through no other channel. Is it not of vastly more importance a principle as ancient as free government itself apples fall upwourds from the trees on which channel. Is it not of vastly more importance they grow, or that water takes great pains than eighty miles of unproductive country, and to avoid its level. We are, therefore, sur- a heavy tax on all you transport, on the Cheraw ROBESON COUNTY. prised, that so acute and intelligent a man Now we ask the people of this State, in the as our neighbor, should attempt a feat of humbuggery, and honey-fuggling, which if name of their interests and their pride, if successful, would knock Barnum's Woolly, they mean to stand idly by and permit "Car-Horse, and Joyce Heth, into the very "last olina," as her sons arrogantly call her, to ties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded drain off the Coal and Iron treasures with by the Father of his Country, will speedily beof the cocked hats." which the Deep River region abounds, to Our young neighbor of the Standard build up Charleston at the expense of Fay- from this question to others of more pressing and shows a delightful verdure, even under these etteville, Wilmington and North Carolina blasting "March" winds. Peas are looking generally ! We are but recently a citizen known any intermission for more than twenty any thing but green, and coleworts and early of the State, but long before we ever dream-Yorks are positively black, bu' our neighbor | ed of becoming one, we advocated her interstill preserves his greenness, and defies Jack ests and defended her character from the Frost. In his last paper, he positively twits | sneers of the witlings, who only showed their us about consistency, and in the same sen- own want of brains by letting loose their gibes tence mentions "Clay" and the Whigs !! at a people of whom they were ignorant .--"Clay" and the "Whigs." Neighbor, neigh- We are now a citizen, identified with the inbor, did your last Legislature enact a special terests and claiming a stake and a share in "statute of limitations," to fit that speech the prosperity and pride of the State, and acknowledging cheerfully our obligation to do you made here some years ago ! Our neighbor talks of setting a new nap all that we can in our humble department of of domestic slavery is of far greater importance on the Commonwealth, and we like what he labor to advance both. We therefore lift up says for two reasons : First, he is a reader of our voice and protest against this attempt of Shakspeare. Second, he shows some sense | South Carolina to draw into her own bosom of justice, by proposing to set a new nap on the treasures of North Carolina, and we call the Commonwealth, for who so proper to set upon every North Carolinian to join us in the material benefits, can compensate for the loss a new nap on the Commonwealth, as he who protest. has helped to pick off, and pocket the old JOAN OF ARC. nap, and thus leave the old dame thread-Mr. L. H. Shuck will please accept our bare ! Owr young and generous neighbor thanks for the copy of the beautiful poem on also proposes to furnish seven ha' penny Joan of Arc which he was good enough to undertaken to calculate the mere material value loaves for a peany, and we thank him heartiend us. It is an exceeedingly creditable presented of the pecuniary profits and local ad-

WHAT MAY RESULT FROM THE DE-INAUGURAL ADDRESS. STRUCTION OF THE WORKS ON DEEP

For the purpose of letting our readers see what may be the consequences of the neglect of the late Legislature to do any thing for Deep River, we copy from the Charleston Mercury the following article which appeared in that journal some days since :

THE COAL FIELDS OF NORTH CAROLINA The following communication comes to us from a gentleman of Favettaville, and is especially ommended to the attention of those interested in the extension of our railway communications with North Carolina. We have always thought that a Northern route, embracing Favetteville. GEN'L DOCKERY AND THE RALEIGH would have great advantages over any other; but could not support our opinion by the facts brought forward in the letter of our correspon-

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI-TED STATES. MARCH 4, 1857. Fellow-Citizens: I appear before you this

day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." In entering upon this great office, I must

humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmnes to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship the world. among the people of the several States and to my election to the inherent love for the constitution and the Union, which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me taining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation.

Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive government except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the erted in contriving and promoting expedients to sister republic, we purchased these possessions grateful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a presi-dential contest in which the passions of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance ; but when the people proclaimed their

The voice of the majority, speaking in the nanner prescribed by the constitution, was public debt, a reasonable increase of the navy neard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government.

What a happy conception, then, was it for that no more revenue ought to be collected from Congress to apply this simple ule-that the the people than the amount necessary to defray will of the majority shall govern-to the set- the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient tlement of the question of domestic slavery this point, it was necessary to resort to a modifiin the Territories! Congress is neither "to cation of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been legislate slavery into any Territory or State accomplished in such a manner as to do as little the point where the Northeastern road is inten- nor to exclude it therefrom ; but to leave the injury as may have been practicable to our doulate their domestic institutions in their own | for the defence of the country. Any discriminaway, subject only to the constitution of the | tion against a particular branch, for the purpose United States." As a natural consequence, of benefitting corporations, individuals, or interests would have been unjust to the rest of the Congress has, also, prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a fairness and equality which ought to govern in community and inconsistent with that spirit of Slate, it "shall be received into the Union, the adjustment of a revenue tariff. of the State. Ten miles of the forty between with or without slavery, as their constitution But the squandering of the public money Fayetteville and the Cal Fields is ready for the may prescribe at the time of their admis- sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption when compared with the A difference of opinion has arisen in re- squandering of the public lands. gard to the point of time when the poople of blessed with so rich and noble an inheria Territory shall decide this question for tance as we enjoy in the public lands. In adthemselves. ministering this important trust, whilst it may This is, happily, a matter of but little be wise to grant portions of them for the impractical importance. Besides, it is a judi- provement of the remainder, yet we should nevcial question, which legitimately belongs to er forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve the Supreme Court of the United States, be- these lands, as much as may be, for actual setfore whom it is now pending, and will, it is tlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the understood, be speedily and finally settled. new States and Territories by furnishing them a to Savetteville is well settled and productive, and this may be, though it has ever been my in- children and our children's children as well as Kansas act, the appropriate period will be seek in this country to improve their condition when the number of actual residents in the and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to Territory shall justify the formation of a conspects the Robeson county and Fayetteville line stintion with a view to its admission as a promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace into the Union. But be this as it may, it and in war. After becoming citizeus, they are Are not the advantag s allu ted to, worth the is the imperative and indispensable duty of the entitled, under the constitution and laws, to be attention of Carleston? If you intend to make government of the United States to secure to placed on a perfect equality with native born citizens; and in this character they should ever v pression of his opinion by his vote. This he kindly recognized . The federal constitution is a grant from the ed. That being accomplished, nothing can be States to Congress of certain specific powers ly desirable in the first instrance, wi'h a prospec- fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free and the question whether this grant should be libfrom all foreign interference, to decide their own evally or strictly construed, has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument. I desire to state. The whole territorial question being thus setat the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a striet construction of the powers of the -everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment ; safe, theory of the constitution. Whenever, in our because all agree that, under the constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States injurious and unbappy concequences. Many themselves, wherein it exists. May we not, then, such instances might be produced, if this were hope that the long agitation on this subject is apthe proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for proseting its end, and that the geographical parcome extinct ? Most happy for the country will it be when the public mind shall be diverted have been granted, either in express terms or by the plainest implication. practical importance. Throughout the whole Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I vet progress of this agitation, which has scarcely years, whilst it has been productive of no posihe construction of a military road, when this is tive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienate i and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endaner "to declare war," "to raise and support armies." "to provide and maintain a navy." and to gered the very existence of the Union. Nor has call forth the militia to "repel invasions." Thus the danger yet entirely ecased. Under our sysendowed, in an ample manner, with the wartem, there is a remedy for all mere political evils making power, the corresponding duty is requirin the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago excited and is it possible to afford this protection to Califorexasperated the public mind have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But this question nia and other Pacific possessions, except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States, over which men and muthan any mere political question, because, should nitions of war may be speedily transported from the agitation continue, it may eventually endanthe Atlantic States to meet and to repel the inger the personal safety of a large portion of our wader? In the event of a war with a naval powcountrymen where the institution exists. In er much stronger than our own, we should then that event, no form of government, however, have no other available access to the Pacific admirable in itself, and however productive of coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the isthmus of Central of peace and domestic security around the America. It is impossible to conceive that, whilst family aftar. Let every Union-loving man, therethe constitution has expressly required Congress fore, exert h's best influence to suppress this ag-itation, which, since the recent legislation of to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them, by any fair construction, the only possible Congress, is without any legitimate object. means by which one of these States can be de-It is an evil omen of the times that men have fended. Besides, the government, since its origin, has been in the constant practice of conof the Union. Reasoned estima'es have been structing military roads. It might also be wise

nihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the | best route shall have been satisfactorily ascersengraphical lines of jealous and hostile States, tained, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march Ii m

of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, im- our rights and duties as a member of the great portant as they are in themselves, sink into in- family of nations. In our interceurse with them significance when we reflect on the terrific evils | there are some plain principles, approved by our which would result from disunion to every por- own experience, from which we should nev r detion of the confederacy-to the North not more part. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, than to the South, to the East not more than to and friendship with all nations ; and this to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray; merely as the best means of promoting our own because I feel an humble confidence that the material interests, but in a spirit of Chri tian bekind Providence which inspired our fathers with nevolence towards our fell w men, whereve wisdom to frame the most perfect form of gov- their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should ernment and Union ever devised by man will not be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain intorionaly ignorant and incompetent peruffer it to perish until it shall have been peace- more nor accepting less than is our due. We fully instrumental, by its example, in the ex- ought to cherish a sacred regard for the inditension of civil and religious liberty throughout pendence of all nations and never attempt to in Next in importance to the maintenance of the this shall be imperatively required by the great

the suspicion, of corruption. Public virtue is the since the the days of Washington, and its wisvital spirit of republics; and history proves that dom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, when this has decayed, and the love of money we ought to do instice in kindly spirit, to all pahas usurped its place, although the forms of free tions, and require justice from them in return. earnestly ask their powerful support in sus- government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

parallel in history. No nation has ever before by fair purchase, or, as in the case of T-xas been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its by the voluntary determination of a brave treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth kindred and independent people to blend their to extravagant legislation. It produces wild destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions schemes of expenditure, and bege's a race of from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is ex- take advantage of the fortune of war against a

obtain public money. The purity of official under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our suspected, and the character of the government | past history forbids that we shall in the future suffers in the estimation of the people. This is acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to complain if, in the progress of events, we shall will, the tempest at once subsided, and all to great national objects, for which a clear war- still further extend our possessions. Hitherto. rant can be found in the constitution. Among in all our acquisitions, the people, under the pro-

these 1 might mention the extinguishment of the which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage affoat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extended sea coast. It is beyond all question the true principle

administration of the government. To reach ple. office to Mr. Buchanan. There were said to be To their decision, in common with all good harly and independent race of honest and in- to sell." We shall do in the future, as we citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever dustrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our have done in the past, frankly express our able to make liberal subscriptions-Robes on dividual opinion that, under the Nebraska for those exiles from foreign shores who may opinions upon every subject proper to be disgovern nent is the only true, as well as the only assemble in Edenton, sometime during the past history, doubtful powers have been exercised gestions, the Elizabeth City Sentinel recomby Congress, these have never failed to produce mends that a Convention of the delegates the public service to strain the language of the and that the members of the American party constitution ; because all the great and useful in the several counties hold county convenpowers required for a successful administration | tions forthwith for the purpose of appointing of the government, both in peace and in war, delegates to the District Conventon. consider it clear that, under the war-making the Weldon Patriot that the Magistrates of power, Corgress may appropriate money towards Northampton county resolved on Monday Posters, absolutely necessary for the defence of any State last to erect a new Court House. This was or Territory of the Union against foreign in va- a most appropriate act, as a new Court House sion. Under the constitution Congress has powed that "the United States shall protect each of his opponent, Pulaski Cowper, Esq., Private them [the States] against invasion." Now, how Secretary to Gov. Bragg.

It may be proper that, on this occasi should make some brief remarks in regard terfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless ing American and whig postmasters in North Carolina. We understand that Mr. Stephen preserve our free institutions throughout constitution and the Union is the duty of preser- law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling many generations. Convinced that I owe ving the government free from the taint, or even alliances has been a maxim of cur policy ever A White, who obligingly acted as postmaster at Mebanesville, a post-office in Orange County, until a Democrat would take it, was a few days ago removed to make room for one of It is our glory that, whilst other nations the spoils seeking and spoils-loving Demohave extended their dominions by the sword

crats. No cause was assigned for Mr. White's Our present financial condition is without a we have never acquired any territory except removal, for he had faithfully and satisfactovily to everybody discharged the duties of the office, and there could have been no other reason than his politics, he being a staunch old line Whig, -not one of those recreant individuals who claimed to be Whigs and yet voted for the bitter and relentless enemy of the glorious principles which they pretended considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our to cherish,-but one who in the last election went to the polls like a man possessed of a laws of justice and honor Acting on this prisoul which he was not afraid to call his own, ciple, no nation will have a right to interfere or and cast his vote for the man who had once mede the best President that this country has had since the days of Washington.

tection of the American flag, have enjoyed civi' and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous, and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased; and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful Drogress

I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, whilst humbly invoking the essing of Divine Providence on this great peo JAMES BUCHANAN. WASHINGTON, CITY, 4th March, 1857.

After the delivery of the Inaugural Addre se, Chief Justice Taney administered the oath of

" THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH."-As a signal exemplification of this adage, we learn that the imbecile Administra-PRICES CURRENT. REPORTED BY MILLS II. DROWN, tion of Franklin Pierce, which was more noted RALEIGH. Mar., 7 -- Flour-The market is for its wholesale decapitation of every officewell supplied ; we quote No. 1 at \$6 50 holder opposed to the so-called Demceracy Meal in demand and selling at \$1(@ \$1 05 3) than any other which has preceded it, turning bushel Corn-The demand is active, with sales at 90 out as it did in numerous justances men who

G95c \$ bushel. Fodder, \$ hundred, \$1 to \$1 30. according were known to be well qualified for the duties of their offices and placing in their stead to quality White Peas are selling at 90c @\$1 and scarce. Stock Peas 90c. sons, signalized the last few hours of its exis-Butter 20 to 25c. Bacon-No 1 hog round meets with ready tence by displacing the two or three remain-

COMMERCIAL.

RALEIGH MARKET.

FAMILY GROCKE

Stale Subrar

NO. 17.

sales at 124c.; hams 18c. Lard 12 to 18c. Eggs 10 to 121c \$ doz. Cotton has advanced; we quote good 12c.,

medium 114c. Dry Hides 11 to 12} for good.

PETERSBURG MARKET. WEDNESDAY March 4 -- Wheat-The market

to-day is not so very active. We quote good 'o prime White at \$1 50@1 55. A very choice ot would probably bring a few cents more. Cotton .- The market is still active, and choice ots are in demand at 181@181 cents.

Corn-The market is dull, and the offerings are large. Some sales at 75 cts.and the tendency s still downward.

Tobacco .- The receipts are increasing and the breeks larger. We notice an active demend for dry keeping descriptions, for which kind prices are fully maintained.

Spts. Turpentine-Scarce and wanted. We quote nominally at 52(255 cts.

Peas-B. E. Peas in demand at \$1 to \$1 20. FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Mar 5 - Bacou 11@12c. Cotton -Fair to good 131@181; Ordin. to mid. 11@111. Cotton Bagging-Gunny, 22(@25 ; Dundee, 18(@ 20. Flour-Family, \$7; Super. \$64 : Fine, \$6; Scratched, \$51 Grain-Corn, \$1; Wheat, \$1 10@\$1 20; Oats, 70@75c.; Peas, \$1; Rve. 90 @\$1. Lard 13c. Molasses-Cubs. 50@52c. Salt-Liv. Sack. \$11. Flaxseed, \$1 40. N. son street, he was suddenly seized with paralysis C. Spirits-P. Brandy, \$1; Apple do. 75c.; Whiskey, 65c. Wool 17@18. Turpentine-Yellow dip. \$21; virgin, \$21; hard \$1.30; Spirits 45@46c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

THURSDAY. Mar. 5 .- Turpentine-Sales yesterday of 857 bbls at \$2.50 for virgin and vellow dip, and \$1.50 for hard, and to-day of 56 do at same prices.

Spts.-Sales vesterday of 400 casks at 44 cts per No transactions to day . gal. Rosin .- Nothing doing in either quality Tar .--- Sales yesterday of 305 bbls at \$1.80 per bbl ; and to-day of 107 do at same price. Cotton -There is a better feeling in the martet, and we note an advance in the price of fully ict, with sales to-day of 110 bales at 121. 131 G131 cts 3 1b, as in quality. Corn.-A cargo of 1000 bushels received but not sold at the time of closing inquiries.

at least 50,000 strangers in Washington on the 4th instant.

THE WHEAT CROP .- A subscriber to the Register, writing on other business, save to us, "I see you are at the Wheat crop again." We fully understand this. As Editor of the

Petersburg Intelligencer we end eavored to persuade wheat producers not to become speculators in wheat. Some took the advie . and were content to sell at good, remonerative prices, while others who thought it presump-

tuous in an Editor to advise in the premises, held on for \$3 a bushel, and had finally to sell at \$1 50, instead of \$2 35, a price they might have obtained when "vye advised them

cussed in a newsraper. Accordingly, if we have what we deem a well founded opinion concerning ar, y article in the " prices cur-

rent," we shall not hesitate to express it.

AMERICAN DISTRICT CONVENTION .- The Americans of Currituck County held a meeting at Currituck Courthouse on the 23d ult., which was presided over by John B. Etheridge, Esq., and of which C. M. Cox, Esq., acted as Secretary, when the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting and 15 other county delegates were appointed to a Convention of the counties composing the 1st Congressional District, which they suggested should present month. Upon this and other sugfrom all the counties in the district assemble at Edenton on Thursday, the 26th inst.,

NORTHAMPTON COUSTY .- We learn from the County is abundantly able to build it, being one of the wealthiest in the State. At the same time. Samuel J. Cavert, Jr., Esq., was re-elected County Attorney over

ORANGE 'COUNTY .- At the February term of Orange County Court, the following Justices were choser : to compose the special Court : John U. Kirklan 1, D. C. Parrish, W. N. Pratt. William Nelso a, and William on Parrish, W. H. Brown, Th omas Lynch, N. P. Hall, S W. Hughes W. J. Du' ce. Jones Watson, Th. D. Oldham, C. E. Smith, Dr. Hooker, and Lem. Lynch were elected St perintendents of Common Schools : and Thos. Fr neett, County Trustee The while amount of tax laid, togother with the State tax. was \$1 35 on the poll and 43 cents on the lan l

A CASE OF OBSTINACY .- The Madison (N () News says that in the fail of that place Wm Hagood has spent the greater, part of his life having refused to pay a debt of \$25, or any

I REPEAR WELLING AND AT MALLEY ALL

Standard

Two years ago the Legislature raised the State Tax abas at 50 per cent, and as an evidence that this was n t coutriry to the wishes of the people, the Legislature which has just adjourned again it creased the tax 25 per cent, and provided a sicking fund for the gradual extinction of the State debt .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce,

SUDDEN DEATH.-On Tuesday afternoon last, about 6 o'clock, whi'st John McNeill, Esq., a

prominent citizen of Harnett county, was con-

versing with a gentleman of this place in Per-

and fell. He was instantly carried into Dr.

Robinson's, and from thence to his lodgings at

the Shemwell House, where he expired about 10

He was about 40 years of age, and has left an

ser The good old State of North Carolina has

a unbler aished reputation in the financial world.

interesting family .- Fayetteville Observer.

and is determined to preserve it.

clock that night.

F bruary 19, 1857. CELEBRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF JAMES-TOWN IN VIRGINIA .- The citizen soldiery of Richmond, Virginia, are making preparations for a trip to Jamestown on the 18th of May next, for the purpose of partic pating in the celebration on that day of the landing at Jameston of the first settlers of Virginia in 1607

PISASTROUS FIRE IN CHICAGO, ILL .- A fire occurred in Chicago on Monday last, destroying prope ty valued at more than a quarter of dion of dollars.

OBITUARY.

Digh, on Saturlay the 14th ult., in the 30th year of her are REBICCA TALLIAFERBO EMMUNDS, mort of Dr Berjurin Edwands, of Halifax N C. and vonagest child of the late William C merion, of Orange county, N. C. A large circle of friends live to atter the great worth of the decented, and to lament her loss. Every feminine, and above all, every christian grace and heau'y, in combination with a fine and well cultivated mind, combi ed to endear her to all to bew her. She was for several years prior to her death, a consistent member of the P. E. Church, and found in the consolations of religion support under most trying afflictions Truly might she have said, "For me to live in Christ, and to die is gain." COM.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C. March 6 1857

CIRALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED At this office until 10 o'alank & M. 7th of April next, for the purchase of the following ? ate Bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, to wit: \$21.000 for Insane Asy um, date / April Let, 1857, and running ten years : \$25,00 for insane Asylum, dated April 1st, 1857 and ranning thirty years, and \$2.000 for Fayatta ille and Albemarle P ankroad Company, dated April 's ..

1857, and running twenty years. All of the above Bon is, will have compone for interest at six per cent per annum artichel > y able 1st days of April and October in e ch year. The principal and in erest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic. Ne= York, unless whire the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the coeptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest to the credit of the undersigned in the Bunk afara. said, or in the Bank of the State or Bank of (ap : Fear, Baleigh.

Parties bidding will please ad tress their | tto endorsed " Proposals for N. C. "tocks," to .us undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State. and the President of the Bank of the State

D. W. COURTS, Public Treasurer.

mar 7-swtd.

NOTICE.



of the Company, and destined for any point on the line of the North Carolina Road, Free of Com missions

If landed on the Company's wharf, there will be no charge for wharfage or drayage ; but these expenses will be incurred if landed on any other wharf, and will be added to the freight on the way-bills, to be collected on delivery, by the

North Carol na Railroad Company. N. B -To avoid detension at Wilmington, it is essential that the amount of freight by vessels shall, IN ALL CASES, be distinctly stated, in dollars and cents, on each bill of lading, and if goods for more than one person are included in the same bill of lading, the amount of freight for each consignee must be separately stated. The foregoing notice has been received with direction to publish for the information of all

concerned By order of the Board of Directors, S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Sup't.

Office of Engineer & Superin-) tendent Wilmington, N. C., Jan. - ma 7-St 28, 1857.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.-CABARETS

James Allison and others.

Robert W. Allison and others. Petition for Settlement

In this case, it appearing that Robert E. Furr, one of the parties named as defendants in the petition filed by James Allison and D. G Hal. brook, administrators, with the will annexel of Thomas Allison, deceased, and Eliz ibeth J Al lison against Bobert W Allison, and others, for an account and settlement of the testator's catate, resides beyond the limits of the Stat ; the

A COUNCILY SHE IN DISTORY AND BOLLED.

