H T Clarke

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOL. LVII. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1857. NO. 4.

The Raleigh Register.

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN W. SYME,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, AT
$2.00 a Year, Payable in Advance;
$2.50 if paid during subscription year; and
$3.00 at the End of the Year.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5.

"KEEP YOUR SOUL IN PATIENCE."

We hope the Raleigh Standard will not be irate with us for publishing the annexed letter from Duncan K. McRae, Esq., one of the most distinguished and consistent Democrats in the State or Union. We do sincerely hope that the Standard will moderate its transports and curb its impulses to knock (politically) Mr. McRae into the very "last of the cocked hats." Let it remember Mr. M.'s services to "the party," and above all, let it ponder well the Democratic precedents for Distribution quoted by Mr. M., and let it reflect that if it "disowns, rejects, and utterly repudiates" him, it must "disown, reject, and utterly repudiate" a legion of those who are credited with Democracy. The length of Mr. McRae's letter forbids a long comment in to-day's paper upon it. It, however, speaks well enough for itself, and, so thinking, we submit it to the consideration of Whigs, Americans, Democrats, and all others who value the best interests of the Old North State; who wish to see her credit sustained, her people educated, and her resources developed by the completion of Internal Improvements which, in their present unfinished condition, only serve to tax the people without paying the equivalent promised in their inception.

LETTER FROM HON. D. K. McRAE.

From the Tarborough Southerner.

STATE DEBT AND DISTRIBUTION.

TARBOROUGH, Nov. 23d., 1857.

To the Editor of Southerner:

Sir: I communicate herewith a letter from D. K. McRae, Esq., in reply to one addressed him by me several weeks since.

I did not retain a copy of my letter to Mr. McRae, but its nature and purport generally will be fully indicated by the character of his reply.

Yours &c. WM. F. DANCY.

KINSTON, N. C., Oct. 22d., 1857.

My Dear Sir:—I have now the first leisure time since the receipt of your letter asking my views on political questions now of great interest to the State, to make you a reply. Our long acquaintance, the relations of personal friendship which have always subsisted between us, and the fact that we have ever been active members of the same political party, prompt me without hesitation to comply with your wishes; and having no political ambition to gratify, having voluntarily yielded an honorable office into the hands of the administration, and being altogether desirous of devoting myself entirely to my profession, I am enabled to communicate with you in entire frankness and sincerity. The present condition of North Carolina is calculated to excite our liveliest concern. She is evidently not advancing in prosperity at an equal pace with her sister states North and South. She has entered on a system of internal improvement, which as yet, holds out no promise of recompense and scarce a hope of stability. The Rail Roads while they are of great convenience and advantage to the public, are so far a dead loss to the stock-holders—town property is depreciating in value—our people whose resources so far as they are developed are quite limited—our bonds below par—Rail Road stock unsaleable and unproductive—our revenue, system uncertain and ill arranged and a necessity of increased taxation—may well inspire us with the friends of North Carolina, with apprehension and alarm.

How may the State be extricated from this situation and placed on the road to prosperity?—is a question of the first importance—and happy will be he who will strike out for her a method of escape.

In a caucus of the Democratic party which sat in convention at Raleigh in May, 1852, I called the attention to the unjust and iniquitous system of squandering THE PUBLIC LANDS, which was depriving North Carolina of her interest therein—which was in utter violation of the principles regularly set forth in the national Conventions of the party, and I pointed out the prospect of a speedy loss to North Carolina of this valuable inheritance. That Democratic Convention in that instance rejected the resolution on this subject reported by the Committee—(which was in substance the Baltimore platform) and resolved "in view of the settled policy of donations—the impossibility of maintaining the old Democratic doctrine—it was altogether right that a distribution of this common property should be made among all the States."

Subsequently, the Democratic party in the Legislature of 1852-'3 resolved in substance "that if the system of squandering was to continue, North Carolina should in common with the Old States assert her claim to her rightful portion of the public domain." This resolution was introduced by [illegible], an excellent Democrat, from Northampton, and was voted for and advocated by such Democrats as Gen. R. Saunders, Mr. Dobbin, at the time the party candidate for the U. S. Senate, Mr. Sam'l P. Hill, of Caswell, Mr. Thos. [illegible] of Bladen, and indeed by most of the leading Democrats in the House of Commons. Thus the Democratic party in this State on two occasions committed itself solemnly and with deliberation to the doctrine of Distribution, in view of the departure from the National platform of the Democrats of the land States, and the certain loss of the whole of the public lands to the State of North Carolina.

Every consideration which could have prompted this policy, has greatly strengthened since the party in this State took the positions I have referred to. The strength of the Land Squanderers in Congress has greatly increased. At the last session of Congress the "Minnesota Bill," giving millions of acres of public lands to corporations for Rail Roads in Minnesota, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, passed both houses of Congress over the veto of President Pierce, and such is the power of the combination, that the conservative check, which was the last hope of the Southern non-landholding States, is powerless for their protection. Not only are the North and [illegible] clamorous for the spoils, but Southern Democrats have united in the cry, [illegible] is now well matured so soon as Kansas, Oregon and Nebraska shall be admitted, and an unequivocal power secured in both houses of Congress to seize boldly upon all and give them to the States in which they lie, and the Territories as they become States, and thus by one daring act of robbery, to deprive us of every interest and right we may have in this valuable estate. Neither honesty nor justice will impede or prevent it. The decree has gone forth, and nothing can avert it but our own prompt and decisive action. I feel that this question of the public lands is at this moment a far more important one than that of Slavery, and a much more practical one. Upon the Slavery question we have nothing more to hope from Legislation. Free States have been the result of every compromise we have accepted. We now rest on the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as embodied in the Nebraska Kansas bill; if this be palpably violated, the united South must determine on her course. Should any sudden cause disturb the relations of the States and dissolve the Union, a vast property will have been secured by those who will then be our foes—indeed it is a solemn view of the land question, that all these donations of our mutual property is building up in power and strength one side, to the impoverishment of the other.

On the land question there is yet something to be done by legislation. If the South and the Northeastern States will unite in claiming a fair and equal distribution of a portion of this common domain, among all the States, the claim would be recognized; it is their refusal to receive, which strengthens the adversary, and at this time so needy is the West and so eager for further assistance, that even she will go for this general distribution. But in a very short time the preponderance of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives from the land States, will enable them to do as they please, and then will be fulfilled the prediction of Mr. Benton, and all this common property will be forever lost.

The policy of giving away these lands is not a new one. They have been squandered under all administrations from Mr. Jefferson to the present, in donations of swamp lands, school lands, &c., the whole system having ever been one of fraud and robbery—against the constant protest of the South, made always, but made without avail—and now or never, must be made the last struggle for an equal participation by all the owners in this common fund. It is startling, but it is truth, that up to this time more of the public land has been given away than has been sold. The Congress of 1849-'50, alone, gave away fifty-four millions to certain States, of which Louisiana received seven and a half millions of acres, under the name of swamp lands, but in reality covering much of the very best land in the Western States. Two of the old States, Kentucky and Connecticut, have built their deaf and dumb asylums out of donations of lands made by Congress: not of lands lying in their borders, but located in Alabama, Arkansas and Florida.

The citizens of North Carolina are heavily taxed for their deaf and dumb asylum, and also for their asylum for the insane—while noble monuments adorn the Western States, monuments at once of the benefits conferred by these donations, and of the partiality and injustice with which they have been made.

There are twenty States and Territories to whom has been granted up to 1854, without the payment of one cent for them, the vast amount of one hundred and thirty-four millions, seven hundred thousand acres of public land, in which North Carolina had as equal an interest as any of them. Illinois received fifteen millions, Louisiana ten millions, Michigan ten millions, and Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin in similar proportions.

With these lands converted into money, and gotten so cheap, only for the asking, they have established schools, universities, and seats of government—roads, canals, and deaf, dumb and insane asylums—their whole borders are permeated with railroads and McAdamized turnpikes—capitols, splendid in their architectural structure to gratify the pride of the citizen—asylums for the bereft and unfortunate, capacious and beautifully constructed, ornament their towns, while all branches of knowledge find cover and protection under the lofty domes of extensive universities, academies and school houses. What wonder is it, then, that it is called the "mighty West?" what wonder that its population swells, that its representation in Congress increases, and that all the elements of prosperity gather in its borders?—What wonder, on the other hand, that with us population stagnates, our representation grows smaller, and progress and improvement is slow and difficult.

On the one hand all the public State works, buildings and institutions are erected and supported by donations from the General Government, while we are obliged to tax ourselves for the self-same objects or go without them; and even our very subjects of taxation are drawn away to fill the prosperity of the West, by the very causes which produce our decline.

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

Ever since 1840, the Democratic party in its several conventions passed a resolution in substance, "That the public lands are the common property of all the States, that they are held by the General Government in trust, to be sold and their profits placed in the public treasury, and thus appropriated to the common benefit, by defraying the expenses of the Government.'. I have often voted for this resolution and approved it till I saw it deserted by democrats from all sections of the country; that indeed the very leaders would return direct from Baltimore to Washington, and vote for the largest donations to States and private corporations of this very land, in utter violation of the intent and meaning as well as the letter of the resolution. When in 1848 I supported Gen'l Cass by speeches in near twenty counties of this State, I advocated the cause of a democrat who had given his aid and support to every application for land donations, in the North West. Mr. Douglass, long my favorite for the Presidency, and the second choice of the Democratic party of this State in 1852, had built up Illinois by these donations and voted for nearly all the rest. When the Democratic party in Congress made Mr. Boyd Speaker of the House of Representatives they voted for a man who had introduced and advocated a bill to give all the lands to the States in which they lie, for a mere nominal price.

Since then Jefferson Davis, Houston of Alabama, the Democratic Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—indeed the whole democracy of the land States, have fled forever from the Baltimore platform—have advocated and taken the benefit of land donations. Mr. Perkins of Louisiana, a favorite of Gen'l Pierce, and to whom was committed by the State Department to reform the Diplomatic and Consular system, introduced a bill but little different from Mr. Boyd's, by which the whole of the land was to be absorbed by the States in which they are situated—only he postponed for ten years the completion of the iniquity. Mr. Andrew Johnson, just elected Senator by the Democratic party of Tennessee, not only has favored these gifts of land, but has even gone far beyond, by advocating a proposition to give away at one lunge, one hundred millions to individuals, natives and foreigners, who choose to settle on them and call them theirs.

The Cincinnati Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan, broke down the Baltimore Platform on this question, and passed a resolution to build the Pacific Rail Road out of the public land, by giving the necessary amount, a hundred millions of acres or more, to corporations or one mammoth Company, and Mr. Buchanan acquiesces in the measure and supports it.

ORTHODOXY.

In no State out of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, is the opinion of a Democrat on the land question, made a test of orthodoxy. It is manifest that he who clings to the Baltimore Platform on this principle, hugs a ghost, a phantom that melts before his eyes; and those who profit by our action, laugh in their sleeves at the folly of our simplicity and credulity.

I put this question—and a satisfactory answer will change at once my convictions:

Why should the children of Ohio and Illinois and Minnesota and Iowa be educated out of the mutual property of the several States given to them by the common trustee, and the children of North Carolina go uneducated?

RAILROAD DONATIONS.

All the important railroads of the west have been constructed by these grants of land, and individual subscription and State aid have done little or nothing. This system has been justified upon the ground that the alternate sections reserved sell for double, and thus the Government loses nothing; that as a prudent proprietor the Government does right to give away one-half to double the value of the other. A more artful bait was never set for any gudgeon, and no trout was ever more caught by an artificial fly than were those Southern presses, and Southern leaders who darted at this suggestion.

Has any man in North Carolina been ever asked to give away one half his land to double the value of the rest? Do railroad companies go through a man's land with us scot free on this principle? Or, are there no *prudent proprietors* among our sturdy old farmers? It would take a long argument to convince any of them thus to diminish their broad acres. A grosser fraud was never attempted.

I take the case of the Illinois Central Railroad, and this is the most favorable case.

The number of acres received by this company amounted to 2,593,093 acres; reserved at double price 1,223,921 acres. The land granted to the road was worth at government price, five millions two hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars, and if the whole of the reservation sold for double the government price, it would fall short of this sum more than one hundred thousand dollars. But I say to you, without fear of truthful contradiction, *that the whole of the reserved sections have never in a single instance brought the double price.* Indeed the company usually absorbs in its alternate sections the best land, and the reserve thus cut off and of the worse, far from bringing the double price, is injured in value and does not sell for the *original* government price. The people have no idea of the corruption of this system, or they would not be blinded by this delusion.

But if it were true that these donations improve the remaining land and indemnify the government, would not a donation to North Carolina, in freeing her from debt, and enabling her to complete her works, tend to improve her property, build up her population, and greatly increase the revenue to be derived from her by the general government? The argument sustains distribution as well as the other system.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF DISTRIBUTION.

The opponents of distribution say that it is unconstitutional. Without *claiming* to find the power to distribute in the clause authorizing Congress to "dispose of land," &c., I answer, the land *has been* distributed from the earliest periods of the Government; only it has been partially and unjustly distributed. But I find the power to distribute, exactly where Mr. Jefferson found the power to *acquire* territory.

There is no constitutional right to acquire territory, so said Mr. Jefferson when he purchased Louisiana; yet he derived the power from the necessity of the case, and he was sustained by the Democratic party throughout the country. A *necessity* equally as urgent and pressing demands distribution. The land system has become by all authority a source of the most iniquitous corruption, consuming much of the time of every Congress, prolonging its sesions, increasing its expenditures, producing log rolling, lobby canvassing, bribery and all sort of dishonest combination. But the *overpowering necessity* is, that this valuable domain, a common property, which all have contributed to pay for, and which belongs alike to all, is melting away, is being distributed to a part, and the balance of the owners left wholly without its benefits.

Again, this land fund is now no longer needed for the expenses of the Government. It is now ascertained, that the lower the tariff is reduced, and the more closely the revenue basis is approximated, without going below it, the larger will be the revenue produced. Each year, since 1846, there has been an increasing surplus, and immense sums have been locked up in the public treasury to the great injury of commerce and manufactures. This evil, and the necessity of some policy to avert the unjust distribution, has inaugurated a principle far worse than *fair distribution of the land itself.* I mean the *deposite* system, for which all the Democratic members of Congress from this State felt compelled to vote. If this deposite be anything else than distribution, it is a policy the most dangerous to States rights ever entered on. By it, the General Government becomes a *money lender*; the States, borrowers of their own funds; and as a temptation to frequent and unnecessary loans, they are not to pay interest, and only morally bound for the reimbursement of the loan.

Suppose North Carolina were called upon today to pay back the sum deposited under the act of 1836—that sum constitutes her school fund. She would be obliged to restore it, or repudiate. What would become of her Common School system in this event? And yet, according to the principle of *deposite*, the event is likely and probable. The system is at variance with State rights and State dignity. If, however, no interest is charged, and the money is never to be called for and not to be refunded, then a democratic paper of this State, widely circulated and highly respectable, both for the ability with which it is conducted and the independence of its Editors, I mean the "Wilmington Journal," said truly, "Deposit is the same thing as Distribution"—and to pretend otherwise is a cover and deceit.

But it is said *distribution is impracticable*, that the measure is dead and cannot be revived. The same may be said of all measures, if no effort be made. But let us see the facts. Mr. Bennett, of New York, has twice introduced a distribution bill, not very fair in its details, into the House of Representatives. Once, if I am not mistaken, it passed that body. At another session it commanded a tie vote. *At present*, there is no doubt if the South unite, a bill will pass. The action of North Carolina could produce it in the House and in the Senate. The non-landholding States have a majority, and they are vitally interested to pass this measure; and, it is not to be supposed that the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, who approves the building of the Pacific Railroad out of the public lands, would interpose the executive veto upon a bill fairly distributing among the several proprietors their common property.

This is, *at this time*, a vital question to North Carolina. She has a debt and liabilities of near ten millions of dollars. She has a system of Railroads commenced but not finished, and which, in their incomplete condition will produce no revenue if they keep up and pay their debts, while the stock of some of them is selling for $25 to $30 on the hundred. The taxes upon the people amount *now* to more than five hundred thousand dollars, besides specific debts for which certain counties have bound themselves, and these taxes, must of necessity, be still further increased. The people cannot for a long time bear this taxation with their limited resources. Within the next two years provision must be made to pay a large amount of the principal of the debt; and this must be done by additional taxation, or a renewed loan. The former is impossible. No Legislature would pass a tax law to draw in one or two years a million and a half of dollars; and the people could not support it if it were passed. A new loan from Peter to pay Paul is inevitable. The example having already been set, of borrowing at more than 6 per cent., by a Corporation in the State; she cannot hope to issue her bonds at that interest and effect a sale, and if she issues them at a greater interest, the securities now out will be further depreciated. The people have then to look in the face, a taxation within the next two years of from six to seven hundred thousand dollars a year.—How is it to be levied? In these times of panic and pressure it will be a burdensome draft upon the hard earnings of the people; and I greatly fear it will drive population and property out of the State.

To the friends of extension I would say, can any sane man suppose that *another dollar*, will be given by way of State aid, to any work in progress or to be begun? Although a strong internal improvement man myself, always favorable to a judicious system, and earnestly desiring to afford to our farmers every facility to bring their produce to market, I cannot hope for further State aid, and I do not see how the people or their representatives can make it up.

THE REMEDY.

What then do I propose? I propose that Congress shall withdraw all the public lands in the Territories from sale for ten years: to issue land warrants in sections and quarter sections, &c., to the Governors of the several States according to their federal population, for two hundred millions or thereabouts, the number still remaining undisposed of in the land States, perhaps two hundred and fifty millions, which warrants will be subject to sale like the soldiers' land warrants, and located when sold, by the purchaser. This plan will get rid of the difficulty about one sovereign holding domain in the limits of another, and about the taxation of these lands by the States in which they lie, for the title will remain in the General Government till the location.

The Treasurers of the several States will hold the warrants in market, and no new officer will be needed. By this means immigration will be confined to the States, and our population prevented from scattering over the wilderness. Thus the necessity of expensive Territorial Governments will be avoided. The larger expenses of the Department of the Interior may be reduced; and what is of vital importance to us, the present near equilibrium of the Senate will not be disturbed by the continued introduction of free States.

If it be said that so much land thrown into the market will become worthless, I reply, such is not our experience. The soldiers' land warrants always commanded fair prices, and sold readily. I do not remember the precise amount sold in about five years, it could not have been much below one hundred millions, and during the same time Railroad companies were selling largely; and the General Government also. I think about twenty-seven millions of acres were sold in two years of Mr. Pierce's administration; at this rate, it would not require ten years to sell the whole. Besides, no State would be disposed to sacrifice its warrants, for if they could npt be sold at fair prices, they coulk be held as a land to meet the States indebtedness, and thus the credit of the State would be preserved and her bonds kept at par; while at least enough could be sold from year to year to make a valuable sinking fund.

The Government will still have left twelve hundred millions of acres in the territories to meet any exigency, and long before this is exhausted we shall probably have acquired as much more.

AMOUNT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By such a distribution I calculate North Carolina would receive from twelve to fifteen millions of acres. This, sold at even a dollar an acre, will yield enough to pay her debt, to double her school fund, and then allow for extension of Railroads three or four millions of dollars.

Now will our people longer hesitate; The question is now more than ever alive. This is the accepted and the best time. There is no organized opposition to the Democratic party, indeed there is but one party at the South. No harm can come of a discussion of this question. If a candidate were to place himself before the people for Governor on this issue in the old fashioned way before caucuses were invented, what matters it? A democrat would be elected anyway. For my own part, I wish some practical farmer, a Democrat, would take this issue in hand and appeal to the people upon it. I find leading Democrats in every county endorsing it; it only needs organization, a press, and a leader, to secure its triumph in the democratic party.

There is no better opening for a young man of talents than to take charge of a paper at Raleigh advocating this issue—a sufficient fund is already in hand to place such an enterprise beyond danger, and a commanding subscription list could soon be obtained for a Democratic Administration paper on this basis.

It is my solemn belief that a more vital issue was never presented. Its success would convert our condition from thraldom to ease and independence, it would be done out of ourown property. Our children would be educated, free schools would multiply and flourish, our system of Rail Roads be completed. Then might we see the tide of emigration stayed, our representation in Congress increase, our population and resources developed; and every son and daughter of North Carolina might point with pride and joy to her prosperous and happy condition. I am my, dear Sir, very truly your friend and obd't serv't.

D. K. McRAE.

To Wm. F. Dancy, Esq., of Edgecombe County.

DINNER OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF PETERSBURG.

The last Petersburg papers give glowing accounts of the festival of the St. Andrew's Society, on Monday last, the Birth-Day of the Patron Saint of Auld Scotia. We could not in person be present, but our heart was in the midst "O' the braw lads o' the mountain, lake and heather," from 8 o' the clock until the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal." For their kindly notice of our humble self, we need not tell them we are grateful, for they ken it unco weel.

THE DEFEAT OF MAYOR WOOD.

The tidings of the defeat of that arch demagogue and agrarian, Mayor Wood, will be joyfully hailed by the lovers of good order throughout the country. Like demagogues in general, he overleaped himself; he "drew it *rather* too fine;" he promised to feed the hungry, and they, not realizing the nutritious properties of bald promises, continued to become more hungry, and in the end, "*chawed him* up and swallowed him whole," as an Irishman would say.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—This tribunal virtually closed its session on Thursday last, says the Standard, after disposing of all the cases ready for trial on the several dockets.

On Wednesday, the case of Edmund Wilkins of Northampton vs. the Schooner Alexiana, in Admiralty, was argued by Messrs. Badger, Bryan, Miller and Gilliam for the libellant, and Messrs. Moore and W. A. Wright for the defendant. His Honor, Judge Wayne, on Thursday morning delivered a decree in favor of the libellant, awarding damages, interest and costs.

The District Attorney, with whom was associated Mr. Busbee, announced his readiness to try the several cases of the United States vs. John G. Gully. Messrs. Badger and Miller, the defendant's counsel, moved for a continuance, and, upon affidavit, the Court continued the cases until next Term.

The defendant, Gully, being required to give bail in the sum of $15,000, and failing, was committed.

On Thursday Jos. K. Marriott, Esq., of this City, was appointed by Judge Wayne, U. S. Commissioner.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—On Monday last, the 30th ult., the Legislature of South Carolina elected Ex-Governor Hammond to the U. S. Senatorship, left vacant by the death of Hon. Alexander Pickens Buttler. The vote stood—Hammond, 85; Pickens, 59; others scattering.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

This is one of the curt and summary maxims in which the Democracy takes especial delight. It is a neat and portable formula admirably adapted to the purposes of the political Dogmatist. Government, they tell us, though not wholly to be dispensed with, is still but "a necessary evil;" and our study should be to limit its obligations, and restrict its interpositions, as far as practicable, without an utter defeat of its primary objects.—It is always difficult to deal satisfactorily with these compendious phrases, which affect to condense the quintessence of all philosophy within the compass of a dozen syllables. But, if we may trust the logic of experience, we can venture to deny the correctness of all such dogmas, when they are applied, as they are designed to be, to our own country. It has never been our lot to encounter the individual or the community, which was unnecessarily "cribbed, cabined and confined." No citizen of the United States can pretend that his facilities for enjoyed are unduly curtailed, that his capacities for good are too much restrained, or that his propensity to mischief is not indulged with all reasonable all reasonable allowance. The howling Dervises of Abolition in the North, the disunion ultraists of the South, and the Vigilance Committees of the West, to say nothing of the freedom shiekers and border ruffians of Kansas, certainly have tether sufficient for the display of all their grotesque peculiarities. The fact is, that we are hardly governed enough; we all need our "limitary cherub." We all require that the high-road of duty should be "fenced and ridered," to bar digression into the primrose path of dalliance with improper indulgencies. We heard a sturdy Democrat, during the canvass of 1852 swear that Gen. Scott never did fight with becoming valor till the British got him into a lane, from which there was no escape but at the point of the sword. Of course, that was false. But if it served as a Democratic argument, it will at least do to point a moral:—when sorely beset by temptation and opportunity, we fight the battle of life the more bravely for being hedged about by restraints which forbid retreat or flight.—*Rich. Whig.*

STATESMEN.—A Missouri paper, a short time since, made itself supremely ridiculous by eulogizing Messrs. Hunter and Wise as great statesmen! They hardly know the meaning of the term. Mr. Hunter is a gentlemanly man, who, after long preparation, can make a pretty fair speech, and he is very keen at keeping in office. He has, indeed, an instinctive knowledge of the popular side on all great questions. But it is a perversion of terms to call him a *great* statesman.

Still more ridiculous is it to apply the term to our neighbor, Of all the men who have played a conspicuous part in Virginia, he is the least entitled to that distinction. A statesman is a man of long views and far-reaching sagacity. Now, if "Gizzard-Foot" ever saw beyond the tip of his nose in any matter except such as are connected with electioneering, we have yet to learn when it happened. It is true, he understands the arts of a canvass very well; but we venture to suggest that these are distinctive of the demagogue, not the statesman. The true statesman, making up his opinions from reflection based upon facts, will not surrender them even at the cost of his popularity. Wise will give up anything for the sake of popularity—his opinions, his *convictions*, his everything. This may arise from the fact that he has no fixed opinions upon any subject, as he certainly has no clear views of anything, except what is popular or the contrary. That he can see plainly enough.

Really, Virginia must be getting low down in the world when such children as these two are reckoned among her jewels.—*Rich. Whig.*

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The election for Mayor, in New York, on Tuesday, resulted in the election of Dan'l F. Tiemann, the Union candidate, by 2,331 majority over Fernando Wood, Democrat. Upwards of 80,000 votes were polled.

The vote is the largest by some thousands that ever was cast in New York, and evinces the nature of the determined efforts made by all parties to secure for their favorites a preponderance of votes. The legislative branch of the city government will stand as follows:

Aldermen—Democrats, 10; Opposition, 7.
Councilmen—Democrats, 19; Opposition, 5.

The election passed off in an unusually quiet manner. In the evening, however, the excitement and enthusiasm in and around the headquarters of the politicians and newspaper offices was intense. Pending the announcements they were addressed by Gen. Follett, Coroner Connery, a host of small lights, and, later in the evening, by Capt. Rynders and John Cochrane. The non-success of the Democratic ticket was borne with a great deal of good humor and philosophic patience.—*Herald.*

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Depression of Cotton—Great Losses—Closing of Manufactories—Abundance of Money—American Stocks, &c.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2d.—The foreign letters regarding cotton represent the feeling as one of great depression, and immense sacrifices have been made for the purpose of raising money. Middling had been forced off at 6½ per lb., being a decline within four weeks of 5 cents per lb., in American currency. Much of it had been held several months and the losses sustained are very severe. It is feared that still greater ones will yet be encountered.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is almost at a stand. Several mills were about closing.

London letters represent money as abundant in the stock exchange at 3 per cent. on consols. The discount houses were loaning at ½ to 1 per cent. below the bank rates.

American stocks were more steady in consequence of the favorable advices from New York. Several large English houses were assisted by the bank, otherwise their failure would have been inevitable.

Money matters on the continent were less threatening.

The panic at Glasgow and in Ireland was subsiding.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives an account of a sad accident which happened in Weldon on Monday last. It seems that a Mr. McGill was handling a pistol at Happer's Hotel, in the room with the children, when it accidentally went off and lodged a ball in the side of an interesting little daughter of Mr. Happer, aged eight years. The ball entered just above the hip, and the attending physicians, of whom there are four or five, have not yet succeeded in extracting it. A fatal result is very much feared.

MARINE LOSSES FOR NOVEMBER.—The New York Courier publishes a table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of thirty-eight vessels, of which two were steamers, six were ships, six were barks, six were brigs, seventeen were schooners, and one sloop. The total value of property lost was *eight hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.* This is the value of the property totally lost, exclusive of damages to vessels not amounting to a total loss and of partial losses of cargo. Since the first of January 525 vessels, valued with their cargoes at $16, 250,809, have been lost.

COUNTY SOLICITOR.—Last week, being Guilford County Court, Levi M. Scott, Esq., was appointed Solcitor in place of Cyrus Mendenhall resigned. Mr. M. has discharged the duties of County Solicitor for the last twelve years, in a faithful and acceptable manner, and now voluntarily retires from the office. Mr. Scott, who succeeds him, is well qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office, and will, we doubt not, make an efficient and faithful officer.—*Patriot and Flag.*

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

This body of clerical representatives of the M. E. Church in Virginia closed an interesting and harmonious session of nineteen days at Elizabeth City on the 26th ult.

Sixteen or eighteen were on trial, among whom we notice was a son of Bishop Early. The Missionary Anniversary was a success, resulting in a collection of one thousand dollars, after addresses by Rev. John E. Edwards and Bishop Pierce.

The following are the delegates to the General Conference: D. S. Doggett, W. A. Smith, L. M. Lee, Leo. Rosser, John E. Edwards, W. B. Rouzie, G. W. Carter, G. W. Langhorne, W. W. Bennett, Robt. Micheals, Joseyh H. Davis.

Reserved Delegates: W. H. Wheelwright, Jacob Manning, and J. D. Coulling.

The vote of the Conference to concur in the Alabama resolution was unanimous; and the vote was nearly unanimous not to concur in the Holstein resolution, touching, boundaries.

The following appointments were made for that portion of North Carolina which is under the jurisdiction of the Virginia Conference.

Murfreesboro'—Milton L Bishop and N Chamberlain.
Gates—John W Howard.
Hertford—John B Dey.
Edenton—Wm J Norfleet.
Pasquotank—Francis J Boggs.
Elizabeth City—W W Berry.
Indian Ridge—J E Moss.

Joseph H Davis, Pres'dt of Murfreesboro' Wesleyan Female College; Wm B Rowzie, Agent for the same.

Rev. Wm H Barnes, transferred to the N. C. Conference.

Rev B F Story at his own request, was allowed to locate.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—The New York Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 1st inst., says:

N. R. Stimson, editor and proprietor of the Day Book, died suddenly yesterday, (30th ult.) while on his way to Cypress Hill, L. I. Mr. Stimson was on his way home in the Long Island cars when the sad occurrence took place. He entered the cars full of life and health, but had not proceeded more than a mile when the hand of death came upon him. The conductor of the train saluted him just previous to the cars entering the tunnel—when they emerged at the other side the deceased was found sitting lifeless in his seat. It is supposed that disease of the heart was the cause of his sudden death.

THE NEW GUANO ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC.—Commander Davis, of the U. S. ship St. Mary's, writes that the "conclusions and opinions" of Commodore Marvine, respecting the Guano or New Nantucket Island in the Pacific have been approved by the actual observation of himself and other officers of the St. Mary's who, being there at a favorable season, were enabled to land at that Island. Com. Mervine, it will be remembered, pronounced as worthless whatever guano might be found on the Island, in consequence of its being saturated by heavy rains.

George Howard, Esq., Editor of the Tarboro' *Southerner*, has been appointed Post-master of Tarboro' in place of David Pender, Esq, resigned.

Pulmonary Consumption.—The great scourge of our northern climate is disarmed of half its terrors since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is performing many wonderful cures.

ARRIVALS AT THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE.

DECEMBER 1 1857.

G. P. Phillips, Clayton; H. A. Gilliam, Plymouth: J. D. Dix, New York; S. M. Brinson, Newbern; W. C. Marrow, jr., Norfolk, Va.; B. H. Davidson, Charlotte; Maj. C. L. Hinton, Wake; W. B. Gwynn, Columbia, S. C.; E. G. Cheatham, New York; K. J. Kemp, Bladen; J. E. Benberry, Gates; Wm. Howard, J. E. Howard, Washing'n; R. H. Leigh, Perquimans; H. G. Lewis, Tyrrell; Master Fitts, Warren; G. D. Newby, Perquimans; Thomas Webb, Memphis, Tenn.; H. B. Parker, Petersburg, Va.; E. S. Bell, Chapel Hill; P. A. Dunn, Wake; W. F. French, Lumberton; W. H. Allen, J. J. Oakley, New York; Mrs. L. C. Dear, Miss E. Ligon, D. E. Hughes, Mobile; W. A. Daniel, Northampton; G. W. Ruffin, Wilson; J. G. King, Franklin; Talbot Sweeney, Va.; W. Daniel, E. A. Thorne, Halifax; J. W. McGill, Mrs. McGill, Petersburg.

DECEMBER 2, 1857.

L. C. Latham, W. W. Martin, R. C. Martin, W. Cross, H. B. Pegram, J. W. Ballard, Chapel Hill; S. L. Bandel, Baltimore; W. M. Cizarte, R. F. Lewis, C. B. Murphy, Chapel Hill; W. N. G. Young, Petersburg, Va.; J. S. Pierson, New York; Allen Grist, jr., Washington, N. C.; O. Gilard, Rowan Mills; Judge Nash, Hillsboro'; Miss T. Austen, Miss Bettie Austen, Halifax; G. B. Barnes, Northampton County; G. B. Johnston, Edenton, N. C.; S. L. Johnston, Plymouth, N. C.; D. P. McEachen, Robeson County; W. Lutterth, Fayetteville; W. W. Boddie, N. W. Boddie, Nash.

DECEMBER 3d.

W. A. Cherry, R. P. Howell, W. L. Garrot, E. B. Saunders, F. Smith, J. Whithead, Thomas McBryde, Chapel Hill; L. O'B. Branch, Raleigh, N. C.; M. Einstein, Baltimore; A. Chrislom, Lexington, N. C.; Thos. Nixon, Wilmington; E. G. McKethan, E. J. Hale, A. Ray, Fayetteville; A. C. Huggins, Jacksonsville; Miss Garrot, Miss Garrot, Miss Pete, St. Marys; O. N. Pearce, Fayetteville; Miss Seton, Charleston, S. C.; James L. Piper, H. N. Troup, L. J. Freeman, Maryland; Ed. Turner, Miss M. Pete, Southampton, Va.; H. B. Parker, Petersburg.

MARRIED

In Hilliardston, Nash county, N. C., by the Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, on the 18th Nov., Mr. G. H. CLARK, of Bertie, to Miss R. P., daughter of E. B. HILLIARD, Esq.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst., at the Methodist Episcopal church, Rehoboth, by JAMES S. FLYTHE, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. GAY to Miss SARAH C. JACOBS, all of Northampton, county, N. C.

BELMONT SELECT SCHOOL,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.,
Ten miles South of Clarkville, Va.,
R. H. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.

THE PRINCIPAL, AFTER TEACHING TWO years, having determined to establish a permanent Select School in the country, selected the above location, out of many which he had carefully examined, as being pre-eminently suitable for the purpose designed, reference being had especially to the health and the advantages of social, moral and religious influence.—To attain these ends, though at the expense of improving a new place, the site was procured in the midst of a community noted for intelligence, refinement and moral worth, remote from stores, tipling shops, and other places of temptation to extravagance and vice.

The School has been two years in successful operation, and the character of the location above given, is freely awarded to it by all acquainted therewith.

Board can be had in families of the highest respectability.

As the number of classes is limited, it is important that applicants state the progress already made.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition, per term of 20 weeks, $85, payable in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 4th of January, 1858.

Address the Principal at Brownsville P. O., Granville County, N. C. dec 5—6w

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, BOTH Teachers, desire a situation in a School. The branches they teach are French, German, English and Piano. Address J. S., 76 Mulberry Street, dec 5—3t—ms (v. o. & co.) Newark, N. J.

The Raleigh Register BOOK AND JOB OFFICE!

HAVING provided my Office with a New and Handsome Assortment of

JOB TYPE,

Selected with special regard to the latest and most beautiful styles of Job Printing, I am prepared to execute, with neatness and dispatch, any work entrusted to me upon terms as moderate as those of any other establishment in the State.

Catalogues,	Blanks, of all kinds,
Pamphlets,	Wedding and Party Tickets,
Handbills,	
Visiting Cards,	Circulars,
Labels,	&c., &c., &c.,

Will be printed in a style which cannot fail to please, and orders for the same are respectfully solicited.

Blanks will be generally kept on hand, and orders for any kind can be filled with the utmost despatch.

JOHN W. SYME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS LATELY received the following additions to his stock,
Oriental Fruit Paste, a simple, palatable and efficacious Carthartic,
Belgravia, Wax, and other Matches,
Bardotte's Worm Plums,
Rose Water, for infants,
Lubin's Toilet Powders,
Pearl Barley,
Best Olive Oils,
Snuff, various kinds,
Mustard, best kinds,
Castile and other Soaps,
Sponges, best Surgical,
Jujube Pastes,
Hops, for family use,
Glycerine,
Spongio Piline,
Best Trisopherus,
Clirehughes' Tricopherous,
Hair Dyes—Pierce's, Phalon's, Batchelor's,
Wood's and Allan's Hair Restorers,
Pomades Parienne,
Pomades by Mangenet and Condroy,
Pomades by Bazin,
Extracts by Lubin and Bazin,
Tooth Pastes and Soaps,
Spicies, whole and ground,
Cox's Gelatine,
Cooper's Isinglass,
Colognes, various kinds,
Hair Oils, " "
Belluo's Eau Angelique,
Frangipanni Soaps,
" Extracts,
Hair Brushes, and various other excellent articles at
E. B. HAYWOOD'S Drug Store.
dec 5—3t

$150 REWARD—RANAWAY FROM the subscriber on the 7th of November, negro slaves, EDGAR and MATT. Edgar is about 35 years old, 6 feet high, of dark brown complexion, almost black, broad shoulders, high cheek bones, long face, and stoops a little in the shoulders. He was raised either in Norfolk or Gloucester County, Va. I bought him in Richmond, July, 1856. The bill of sale was signed by W. Y. Miliner for Jas. A. Bilisoly, administrator of G. W. Chambers, dec'd. He told one of my negroes he was going to Norfolk and sell some furniture he had left there, steal his wife from Richmond, and go to a free State. As he can read and write it is very probable he has provided himself with some kind of papers, and is making his way to a free State. I will give $100 for his apprehension and confinement.—Matt. left my premises in July, 1856, is 25 years old, of brown complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, high cheek bones, small feet for a negro, wears his hair long, keeps it well combed, and will weigh about 150 pounds. I have heard several times of his being in the upper part of Franklin and Granville counties, sometimes passing himself off under the assumed name of Dunn. I will pay $50 for his apprehension and confinement so that I get him.

My Post Office is Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C.
dec 5—wtf C. H. GAY.
Standard copy.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY,

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.
J. J. YOUNG, Principal,—B. W. YOUNG, Assistant.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the first Monday in January, 1858 This Institution is situated eight miles from Raleigh, on the Central Railroad. The healthy location, high-toned morality of the neighborhood, general intelligence, liberality and industrious habits of the citizens, make it one of the most eligible points for a male school in North Carolina. Arrangements have been made by which a large number of boarders can be accommodated, in the best of families, at seven dollars per month. Students will be thoroughly prepared to enter either of the Colleges in the State. The Principal relies with confidence upon the merits of his school alone for success; and refers the public to his success and experience for the last seven or eight years, in the business of teaching. His former preceptor and patrons are the best judges of his Seminary, and he therefore begs leave to refer to John B. Bobbitt, Esq., Col. Willis Whitaker, Maj. N. G. Rand, Wilson W. Whitaker, John Devereux, and Kimbro Jones, Esqrs.

Terms Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$8
Higher English,	12
Classics and Mathematics,	15

For further particulars, apply to the Principal, Raleigh, N. C. nov 21—w5t

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE OXFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL will open the 2nd Monday in January. Rev. T. J. HORNER, who has been long associated with the Principal, will continue to be an assistant instructor. The services of Mr. JOSEPH VENABLE, a former pupil, who has recently graduated with the highest distinction at the University, and who designs to make teaching his profession, have been also secured.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
nov 28—waswt2dMiJ

BY PANNILL & SON, AUCTIONEERS.

RAILROAD MACHINERY AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY THE 10TH DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock, at the City Point Depot, foot of Bolingbrook street, we shall sell at auction a large and valuable lot of Machinery which was selected with great care by Messrs. WILLIAMSON, WATKINS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a Locomotive and Car building business.

The machinery is all of the best quality and but very little used. It consists in part of
1 Large Locomotive Lathe,
1 16 foot Slide Lathe,
1 9 foot Plainer,
1 Upright Drill,
1 Locomotive Engine,
A large lot of line Shafting,
A large lot of Bands of excellent quality,
A large Crane,
Cupola complete, and a variety of other articles.—

The sale will take place without regard to weather and without any reserve whatever.

TERMS: Under $100, cash; $100 to $500, six months credit; over $500, twelve months credit, interest added, for approved endorsed negotiable notes, to be executed on the delivery of the property.

nov 21—td10 PANNILL & SON, Auc'rs

USEFUL BOOKS FOR EVERY HOUSE-WIFE.—Mrs. HALE'S Receipts for the Million, containing 4545 receipts.
INQUIRE WITHIN FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT TO KNOW; or over 3,700 facts worth knowing.
Miss LESLIE'S complete Cook Book.
THE AMERICAN LADY'S Cook Book, by Mrs. T. J. Crowin, author of "Every Lady's Book," of which over two hundred thousand copies have been sold.
Mrs. BEECHER'S DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.
" " ECONOMY.
WHAT I KNOW; comprising Five Hundred Receipts for Cooking, &c.
Miss LESLIE'S NEW RECEIPTS FOR COOKING.
WIDDIFIELD'S NEW COOK BOOK, or Practical Receipts for the House-Wife.
SOYER'S MODERN HOUSE-WIFE.
Miss LESLIE'S NEW COOKERY BOOK.
COTTAGE COOKERY BOOK.
VIRGINIA HOUSE-WIFE, by Mrs. Randolph.
PHILADELPHIA HOUSE-WIFE, by Aunt Mary.
For sale at the N. C. BOOKSTORE.
dec 5

VERY TIGHTLY BOUND