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The Raleigh Register.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB 13, 1858.

THE DEFEAT OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND BREAKING UP OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We said weeks ago that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan had failed egregiously in the first year of its existence, and while backed by a Congress of its own party kidney. No preceding Administration, coming into power under such auspices, has ever incurred so miserable a fate. Elected on the ground that his success was necessary to quell the fell spirit of Abolition, and thus save the Union, he finds himself deserted as soon as the issue is made in Congress upon the great question of the canvass, by the very men upon whom he had most claim for support. From his own Keystone State, of which he vaunts himself the "favorite son," no less than five members, Chapman, Montgomery and Dewar, have deserted him, by responding eye to the resolution referring the President's Message recommending the Leocompton constitution to a select committee. Had three of these "natural allies of the South" and Pennsylvania Democrats, voted the other way, the message would have been referred to the Standing Committee on Territories, and thus the friends of the Leocompton constitution would have attained their object. Besides these Pennsylvania Democrats who thus contributed to thwart the President and the other friends of Leocompton, Messrs. Harris, Smith, Morris, Shaw and Marshall, of Illinois—Haskin, of New York, and Groesbeck, Miller, Cox, Burns, Lawrence and Hall, of Ohio—all ruling Democrats—all Cincinnati platform men, and "natural allies of the South," went for the select committee, or, in other words, against Leocompton, or in other words still, against slavery in Kansas. The elect of this decision will be to keep the question open for an indefinite time, and in the end, bring in Kansas as a Free State. We see now the true value of Democratic professions and pretences. With full power to perform all they promised, they have failed at the first pinch of the bill.—Will any body hereafter have the effrontery to tell Southern men, that they must look to Northern Democrats for aid and comfort?—

And what "go" to try next, split my topknots if I know any more than one of those Hampton creek oysters we've just swallowed." Holden—"Andy, to be entirely candid, as I always am, with confidential friends, I am as much nonplussed as you are. I'm not, you know, a bad hand at a dodge, but how to dodge this scrape I believe would puzzle the oldest fox in Wake county. It's true my men in North Carolina are generally very manageable, and let me, as they ought to, do their thinking for them. They believe in the Standard, and prefer it to the Bible when they wish to swear a witness, but for all this, I did pile on the agony a little too strong in the way of promises for Kansas, and if they "go" even one eye on me, I'm afraid it will be a case with me. Damn these Northern Democrats, and double damn the Little Giant in particular."

Banks—"There's no use in kissing, Billy; kissing won't do any good. If it would, I'd kiss myself into all the colors of the rainbow, as I have no conscientious nor constitutional scruples about kissing. But we can't kiss and swear out this time, and must try something else. (Help yours'f, and pass the punch.) How would it do to put the whole responsibility and blame for the failure of Leocompton on the Know Nothing party?"

Holden—"I had thought of that, Andy, but on reflection, I concluded it would be too bald 'a go' for even my men. The Know Nothing party only number a trifle more than a baker's dozen in the House, and of those from the South, every man who voted, except Winter Davis—and nobody expected him to vote otherwise than he did—voted for Leocompton. We must try something else, (finish your glass, I'm thirsty, and we'll fill up again.)"

Banks—"Well, how would it do to go it strong on the Senate—kick up a thundering fuss—urge the adoption of Leocompton in that body. It will be irregular, but we are used to that."

Holden—"By the living jingo, Andy, you've hit it! Make a loud noise and clatter, so that our men will turn their attention from the House. Talk about 'forcing the House up to a vote,' &c., &c. 'That's the cut, as Cutty said when he cut his mother's throat.' We'll go it strong, and if the worst comes to the worst, you know they can't take the polls from us for some time, and we'll feather our own private nests, let what will become of the party as you call it!"

"So will empty our glasses, (singing) To all good lazes, Vins, la vin, la vin, And we know that our readers 're infinite in number. Vins la spoia, Vins la spoia."

Chorus— Vins, la vin, vin la vin, Vins, la vin, vin la vin, Vins, la vin, vin la vin, Vins, la vin, vin la vin.

"Andy, you sing a shocking bad bass." Banks—"Well, Billy, as I'm at home, I'll be civil. You sing a beautiful falsetto."

Holden—"Well, then, let's fire up our skegrets and go and see the fashions on Sycamore." Exeunt puffing.

AMERICAN WHIG CONVENTION. "When and where shall the Convention of the American Whig party be held? We hope our Editorial friends throughout the State who have not taken down the flag of their party, will speak out on the occasion. For one, we are in favor of Raleigh as the place and some time in May as the time. Speak out brethren and let us hear from you."

Ah! are you there, friend Mann? And so you think that all the Whig and American Editors from whom you dissent on a mere point of policy have "hailed down the flag of their party," and you are prepared to put out of the pale of the party the Wilmington Herald, the Salisbury Watchman, the Newbern Express and the Raleigh Register. As one of those proposed to be thus fobbed, we tell you frankly, but most respectfully, that we neither have hailed down the flag of our party, nor shall we permit it to be hailed down by any body else without our consent. We hoisted that flag long before you ever wrote a line for, or in, a newspaper, and the lapse of twenty years finds it waving where it ever waved, and where it ever will wave, until judgment and conscience shall bid us haul it down; and then it will come down "with a rub," but not till then.

Another thing, friend Mann, we tell you in all kindness—that Whig and American Editors cannot afford (even had they the inclination, and assuredly we have none), to be disputing among themselves, and reading each other out upon a single difference of opinion, and we, for one, cannot be induced to take part in such proceedings. Claiming no authority on our own part to read out any body, we recognize no authority on the part of any body else to read us out. The ink is hardly dry in which we exposed the despotism of the Raleigh Standard, in expelling men from its party, on the ground that it had not the power to say who had or who had not hailed down his flag, and consistency, if no higher motive, would prevent our acting like the Standard itself, or substituting such action against us by any body else.

In pursuing the course we have taken, we have had an eye single to the good of the State of which we are a citizen, and the party to which we belong. Our reasons were

laid before the reader in the most respectful language. We may have been mistaken in our views, but must await better grounds for changing them than we yet have, before we do so. When we can believe, with our knowledge of the tactics of the Democratic party, that there may be two Democratic candidates in the field against one Whig and American, as you suggest, friend Mann, in another article in your paper, we may do anything—we may square the circle—make water, unforced, run up hill, and prove that things equal to the same thing are exceedingly unequal to one another—but we won't promise to do one of these smart things until we believe that there may or will be two Democratic candidates in the field. If you do hold your convention, we sincerely hope we may be agreeably disappointed as to its effects, and that it may accomplish all the good you have in view. We doubt, however, and we doubt because we have in our possession information which justifies the belief that if the convention shall be held, it will not be cordially united in, and we need not tell as intelligent a gentleman as our Elizabeth City contemporary that a convention, either sparsely attended or divided in its counsels, would not be a very auspicious impetus to the nominated candidate.

In conclusion, we assure our friend that we have the utmost confidence in the rectitude of his motives and do not entertain a doubt that he will give us the credit which we cheerfully award to him.

The Richmond Enquirer announces the appointment of David Paul Brown as "Knight of Mount Vernon for Pennsylvania," and congratulates the Association on so powerful an ally. David Paul Brown is an avowed Free-soiler, and the volunteer counsel of all runaway negroes in his neighborhood who are sought to be captured by their masters. We make no objection to his appointment, because the matter does not concern us, but the congratulations of the Enquirer on the event are in curious contrast with the language held by the Democratic press of the State on the selection of Henry Winter Davis to deliver an address at the University.—*Per. Int.*

Good, Mr. Intelligencer, very good indeed. In language of the pit, your gaff went under the wing that lick.

Snow.—The first genuine snow storm of the winter set in this (we write on Friday) morning at about daybreak. The snow is falling fast as we go to press, and the prospect is that it will be deep enough to block up the railroads and detain the mails.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that an accident occurred on the plantation of Mr. J. J. Lee, in this county, about ten miles from Raleigh, on the 14th inst., which resulted in the instant death of a sprightly negro girl about 12 years of age. It seems that a free negro man was felling a tree, and the girl (his daughter) was going towards him to carry him water, when she was caught beneath the falling tree and instantly crushed to death.

ACCIDENT OF THE R. & O. RAILROAD.—We learn that the mail train which left this city on Thursday morning for Weldon was delayed some hours behind the regular time in reaching there on account of an accident to a freight train run off this side of Weldon. The freight train ran off the track, but the damage was very slight either to the cars or the road.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN EDENTON.—We regret to learn from the Norfolk Herald that a very destructive fire occurred in the town of Edenton, N. C., on the night of the 24th inst. The Herald says: "A little after 9 o'clock on that evening a negro woman emptied a scuttle of ashes near the kitchen of Edmond Wright, Esq., collector, which, owing to a high wind blowing at that time, were fanned into a flame and set fire to the kitchen. The flames then communicated to the collector's office and then spread rapidly until about 30 dwellings and outhouses were consumed. The property destroyed was in the heart of the business part of the town, and the loss is estimated at about \$40,000, on which there was between \$9,000 and \$10,000 insurance. The principal sufferers were Messrs. R. T. Bond & Son, no insurance; W. G. Wood, insured for \$4,000; W. E. Bond, whole stock, no dwelling or insurance; Henry A. Bond, one dwelling; Donald McDowell, one dwelling; John Hall, one dwelling, loss \$1,000; Sawyer, Bro. & Co., fully insured; heirs of Alex. Cheshire, two dwellings not insured; Wm. Badham, one dwelling; Warner House, owned by Rockover & Hathaway, no insurance. Two houses were blown up with gunpowder in order to stop the flames; the best was so intense that the fire was communicated across a wide street."

SALE OF CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK.—Fifty-one shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock were sold at auction in Fayetteville, a few days ago, at the following prices, viz: Ten shares sold at \$120 25, and forty-one shares at \$120 cash.

Among the graduates at the Winter Session of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, we find the names of two gentlemen from this State, viz: R. W. King, of Greenville, Pitt Co., and J. J. Lawrence, of Edgecombe.

FIRE IN SUMMERVILLE.—We regret to learn that on Sunday night, the 21st ult., the steam saw mill and planing machine of Messrs. N. & J. W. McKay, of Summerville, Harnett county, were destroyed by fire. The fire was accidental. The loss was \$8,000 to \$9,000, and there was no insurance.

We learn from the Rutherfordton Enquirer that the election held in Rutherfordton, on Monday last, on the proposition of making a county subscription to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, resulted in the defeat of the proposition by a vote of 566 yeas to 579 nays. Majority against subscription, 7.

STEAMER FASHION SOLD. MONDAY, Feb. 9.—The steamer Fashion, which carried Walker and his men to Nicaragua, was sold at auction to-day, by order of the government, for two hundred dollars, to Capt. Humphries. There were no opposition bidders.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senate.—Mr. Allen presented the joint resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature against the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution.

Mr. Seward presented the petition of Bishop Potter and other clergymen, and a large number of New York merchants, praying that school masters may be appointed for the instruction of seamen.

Mr. Douglas made several ineffectual efforts to take up his resolution offered on Thursday calling for information relative to the facts attending the formation of the Leocompton Constitution.

Mr. Mason objected. He was in favor of taking up the special order, being the motion to refer the special message of the President on the subject of Kansas.

Mr. Douglas said it was entirely immaterial to him whether the vote be taken first on the resolution of the President, or on the special order, any delay in the adoption of the resolution of inquiry would only operate as a delay in the settlement of the Kansas question, he should deem it to be his duty to insist on the special order, if he possibly obtain it, and should insist upon any reasonable delay in order to get it. He gave notice he should renew the motion.

The debate was in progress when this report was issued.

House.—The galleries of the House were crowded to-day more than on any previous occasion. Many ladies were present. The speaker proposed to suspend the pending proposition to amend the demand for the previous question special message, on the several motions to refer the President's message on the subject of Kansas.

The demand for the previous question was then seconded by 110 to 105.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, demanded the yeas and nays, which the question to be so decided instead of the resolution. He thought any delay in the adoption of the resolution of inquiry would only operate as a delay in the settlement of the Kansas question, he should deem it to be his duty to insist on the special order, if he possibly obtain it, and should insist upon any reasonable delay in order to get it. He gave notice he should renew the motion.

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The result of this vote was watched by every body with extreme anxiety.

The House disagreed—yeas 113, nays 114.

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