# In Raleigh Register.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. SYME SDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, AT at Year, Payable in Advance, gas at the End of the Year,

our are the plans of fair delightful peace,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WIND IN RICHMOND ... NEWSPA.

PER ENTERPRISE. ede of very bad weather, the add with great eclat in Richmond. aid to have been the greatest display ever ak is that city, with the single exception the one made on the occasion of La Paywirsit. The account which we publish he's taken from the Petersburg Express. sergetic and enterprising proprietors of and pare in their issue of Tuesday morning all account of everything that was done on histogres who figured in it, and a full and the oles, speeches, &c., &c , an which could not have been surreport in the Express is better than any ert giren in the papers of "Big Richberself, in all her "mighty magni-4" Then, nine cheers for "Little Pestory," and a double bumper to our old the Cratch, who, crutch as he is, can a nee with the journalists of "Big

broamil, complaining of the manner in sid that body was received, or rather was received in "Big Richmond." There an reception given them at all, and no or assigned them, although the Rich-Council had invited them, and the Pemer Council bad notified them of their men of Petersburg, therefore, had to "go atheir own book," or as Cuffee said, "agmen their own supportables," and look air "the good fat capon" wherewithal to fe their fair round bellies." We think whose "the fat Alderman" who wrote the me in the Intelligencer. If we are not mire he is a Magnate of the famous st ward," which, in 1844, L. assured Mr. Clay, in the most soland impressive manner, would "be all

lithe Express, too, we find under the local thersburg met with a reception and treatsquite as cool and considerate as that to the civic representatives of the

HE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. he Petersburg Express speaking of the of the Washington Monument which ap-

ed in its Tuesday's issue, says : the sograving of the Monument, executed buy for this paper, has been much admired. ment Messers. L. Johnson & Co., of Phila the much praise for their faithful adherence briginal, as well as exquisite finish, in which tast practised eye and closest scrutiny will believer a defect. The statues of Henry Meron, which now rest on either side of Enument, were designedly omitted from the thing lest they might mar the magnificent stices and classic finish of the noble pile, the without them is fully exposed to view."

fee statues would "mar the magnificent pertions and classic finish of the noble pile," the Express tell us how the "noble pile" all its "magnificent proportions and me faish," will look when some six or wattes are placed on the pedestal? four old neighbor come the rule of three Whis for us! Men proverbially differ in es of taste, and they have a perfect thus to do. We pretend not to any take taste, but it is no new opinion with that the monument in Richmond is the style of monument which should been reared to the memory of Washingan the metropolis of his own State. The mant should have been to Washington by for he is alone in his almost inspired The present monument is a contharger, though above the other statues, have been conveyed by a monument We do not detract from tents of the artist who executed the agree that he discharged that the a manner not to be surpassed. It is the nodel we object now, as we did in

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. herative of the circumstances which led to Committee are, we do not know. which between Mason and McCarthey, al Ramon and Decatur.

FURTHER EXPOSURE OF MR. . VAL. DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT. LANDIGHAM.

Our readers will remember the conclusive manner in which Mr. Gilmer exposed the antecedents of Vallandigham, who is now contesting the claim of Mr Campbell to a seat in the House of Representatives. To this exposure by Mr. Gilmer, the Dayton (Ohio) Journal adds the following by way of a

VALLANDIGHAM CURRYING FAVOR WITH THE Sours. - The efforts of this contestant to secure a seat in Congress to which he was never elected. are mainly directed to the enlistment of Southern influence in his favor. He would have the Southern Democracy believe, that he was always dead against every movement which was hostile to the extension of slavery, or which in any way condemned the institution as it exists in the South. Even upon that poor, little shabby question in regard to giving negross the right to testify in our Courts in certain cases, he prevariested and ready denied the votes he had given in the Ohio egislature. The card of Mr. Gilmer which we published yesterday, exposed Mr. V. we doubt not to the ridicule of the very men at Washington shom he is so desirous of conciliating, by showing from the record to what kind of "engineering" he had resorted for the purpose of defeating the bill. Of what sort of conrequence, after all, was a vote in favor of the bill in question? The "nigger's" testimony at best was only to be taken for what was worth-and there was not the slightest danger that it would ever be taken for even as much as that. A colored witness is as great a rarity in our courts, as is a black swan in the museum of the naturalist. But our anxious friend at Washington was bent upon making the Southern men believe that he was one of their own family-literally "bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh"

and a beautiful demonstration he has made of the reality of this close relationship! But Mr Vallandigham has another record which if the fact it presents were stated by Mr. to Mr. V.'s vote for the repeal of the Black State under the Lecompton constitution. Laws," the "gentleman from Columbiana," would lony it just as flatly as he did the other "Nigger ote." And yet it is nevertheless true, that Mr Vallandigham, as a member of the Ohio State Democratic Convention which met at Columbus on the 8th of January, 1848, voted for a resolution the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions," and that the Democuse all power clearly given by the terms of the National compact to prevent its increase to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil."

#### NORTHERN RASCALITY.

While the praise-God-bare-bones of the North" are lecturing the South, and turning up their goggle-eyes at the immorality of slavery, they would do well to let the world know how it is that all the villainy carried on in the National Legislature is perpetrated by people North of Mason and Dixon's line t This question is prompted by the following from the New York Times :

MR. WOLCOTT AND THE CORRUPTION COMMIT-PRE -Mr. Wolcott seems to be in a tight spotboth literally and figuratively. The Washington Jail is tolerably and uncomfortably tight,-but his escape from it would not improve his condition very much, if the statement of our Washing-

ton correspondent is correct. It has been proved by other witnesses that Mr. Wolcott received over \$50,000 from the woolen manufacturing establishments on whose behalf he went to Washington. He does not deny this fact, but he refuses to inform the Committee what disposition he made of it. -He has stated that he did not bribe any member of Congress with it,-but the Committee insist on knowing to whom he did pay it, in order that they may ascertain, upon some better authority than Mr. Wolcott's assertion. whether it eventually reached any Congressional pocket or not. And it is proposed to keep Mr. W. in jail until he consents to answer the ques-

tions of the Committee. It now appears that Mr. B. F. Butler is in Washington as agent for the Middlesex and Bay State Mills, for the purpose of assuring Mr. Wolcott that they, as well as the House Committee, will insist on knowing what became of the money which was intrusted to his care. And if he escapes from the clutches of Congress, he will immediately fall into the hands of his old employers, who will commence a civil suit against him for the recovery of their money. It is admitted on all sides that very large sums were placed in Mr. Wolcott's hands for the purpose of aiding the passage of the Tariff bill. If he did not use it to sesure votes in Congress, directly or indirectly, it is not easy to avoid the inference that he put it into his own pocket. Both Congress and the Woolen Companies are interested in knowing the

We have very little doubt that the \$87,000 harged by the Middlesex Company to this acount, was only a small portion of the aggregate um expended in this business. We know that while the subject was pending assessments were levied upon nearly all the woolen manufactories in New England, and that in some of them the operatives were required to contribute from their wages to the fund that was raised to secure the bassage of the bill. Not less than \$200,000 must have been collected in this way; and it would be a matter of some interest to the public, as well as to the parties directly concerned, to know what

truth of the matter.

NORTH CAROLINA WHEAT. We publish the following letter from the Commissioner of Patents to the Hon. John A. Gilmer, with the hope that it may meet the eye of the person alluded to in the Com-

missioner's letter : U. S. PATENT OFFICE, ) February 19, 1858. Sir:-A few months ago, a gentleman from our State sent or left at this Office a sample of eautiful White Wheat, said to have been taken by him the past season.

If you can ascertain who this oblige me by favoring me with his address. Yours, very respectfully, J. HOLT.

WHIG AND AMERICAN CONVENTION. The Elizabeth City Sen'inel requests us to "suggest to the Executive Committee the importance of issuing a call for a convention he kind friend Mr. Pomeroy has, with so that we many fall upon some plan for the panetuality, laid upon our table coming contest." Henry W. Miller, Esq., March number of Harper's Magazine .- is, we understand, the Chairm in of that Comhas one of the most interesting numbers mittee, and we would "suggest" to the Senin periodical we have ever seen. Among tinel the propriety of addressing Mr. Miller white is an illustrated account of the on the subject of a convention. Who the Bladensburg duelling ground, with other members comprising the Executive

SHALL THE AMERICAN PARTY OF N. C. HOLD A CONVENTION? Speaking for ourself as a friend of the cause, and the sentiments expressed We have from the Whig that the town by members of that party generally around us, by members of that party generally around us, and others at a distance, with whom we have conhas been in the first time lighted up with and others at a distance, see no necessity for it.

Why can't Ral
Why can't Ral
Why can't RalBy PEARSON J. In Brewer v. Tysor, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Rogers v. Wallace, from Mccklenburg, affirming the judgment. Also, in Osborne v. High Shoal M.

and M. Company, from Mecklenburg, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Kesler v. Kern, from Rowan, affirming the judgment.—Also, in McMichael v. Moore, in equity, from Rockingham, affirming the decree. Also, in Simpson v. Armfield, in equity, from Union, de-cretal order affirmed. Also, in State v. John,

from Caswell, directing a new trial.

BATTLE J. In State v. Ramsay, from Burke, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Chaffin v. Lawrence, from Davie, judgment affirmed. Also, in Williams v. Alexander, from Mecklenburg, judgment reversed and new trial granted. Also, in Watson v. Watson, in equity, from Wake. Also, in Becton v. Becton in equity, from Jones, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in State v. John. from Caswell, directing a new trial. Also, in Bank of State v. Fowle, Trustee and others, in equity from Wake, declaring the rights of the parties.

PER CURIAM. Manly v. City of Raleigh, in

juity from Wake, injunction dissolved. Also Gillespie v. Shuleberner, in equity, from Rowan, directing a decree for a specific performance according to the prayer of the bill.

The Supreme Court closed its session in this City on Wednesday last.

We observe by a card in the St. Louis papers headed, "Organization of the Free Democracy, that the Democratic party of that city is being shivered into atoms. A large number of citizens of the several wards, formerly Democrats, assembled in primary meetings on the 15th inst., and elected delegates to attend a general convention on the 20th, preliminary to forming a new party antagonistic to the Administration, to be called the "Free Democracy." The advocates of the measure go in for what they term "free labor," Gilmer in the House as plainly as that in relation and are opposed to the admission of Karsas as a

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says, a movement is on foot to bring out Gen. Floyd of Virginia, for the Presidency. Also, that after his Gubernatorial term of service turn Garnett out of Congress. (?) Garnett being racy "will at all times feel it to be their duty to the nephew of Senstor Hunter, he will seek, in this way, to whet the edge of his revenge for the Senatorial defeat.

> The Richmoud Enquirer asks, "if advocacy of the Lecompton Constitution is to be made the ouchstone of Democracy now, we would like to nformed what is to be the next party test;" and it says-"we will not join in maledictions against those Democrats, who dissent from our own and the view of the Administration on this question. We believe them to be actuated by the promptings of patriotism. And the day may not be distant when their services will be needed both by the President and the country."

> DEATH OF JUDGE KANE.-Hon. John K. Kang. Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence, in Philadelphia, on Sunday last, in the sixty-third year of his age.

> Notwithstanding the high position of Judge Kane as a politician and a jurist, we question if he will not be better known as the father of Dr. E. K. Kane, the Arctic Explorer. The Judge was an accomplished scholar, a member of various literary and scientific societses, a clever gentleman, a good lawyer and an able judge. More than once prior to the "Dred Scott" decision, he had affirmed principles identical with those endorsed by the Supreme Court in that memorable case. His course as a judge was therefore assailed by the Republicans, who could not swerve him from the line he had adopted.

A BULL OF EXCOMMUNICATION. Special Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb., 17, 1858. Mr. Douglas having abandoned the Democrat-Party, and thrown himself entirely into the arms of Republicanism and fanaticism, it is becoming a duty for the friends of the time-honored or panization of the Democracy to treat him as its enemy; and those who have followed his lead will discover before long that they have sold their political faith and honesty for less than a "mess of pottage." The country is already aware that the President has ousted the Postmaster at Chicago, who forgot that he owed certain duties to the party which was rewarding him, and gave his influence to the enemies of the National Administration .-For similar reasons, the Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, has also been removed, and in both these instances Democrats, good and true, have received the places vacated.

It is not improbable that Gov. Medary, who has been appointed Postmaster at Columbus, will repurchase the Ohio Statesman, and again make it what it was for years, while under his controlthe organ of true Democracy is the Northwest .-There can be no doubt that the great mass of the Democrats-of the people-of Ohio, are anxious to get rid of the sickening agitation about Kan-sas. They have been deluded for years on the subject, and in consequence have found their State becoming a very hot-bed of treason. They are now realizing the evils which naturally result from unrestrained fanaticism and uncurbed treason, and the sober second thought will bring them back to their first love of Democracy. President Buchanan is determined to reward those who are fuithful, and the country may rely upon it that political traitors and renegades will receive no countenance or favor.

## BLOODLESS DUELS.

The arrangements made on Monday night, by the friends of Messrs. Clay, and Cullom, were, it seems, that they should fight with rifles at 60 pa-ces, on Wednesday morning, in the vicinity of Baltimore. In the afternoon of Tuesday, howthat singleness of dedication which from a parcel of some two hundred bushels, raised ever, the affair was adjusted. Senator Johnson of Arkansas, and Brown of Mississpi, undertook its settlement on the part of Mr. Cay, and Messrs. Underwood of Kentucky, and Zollicoffer of Tennessee, on the part of Gen. Cullom, but failed. It was then referred to Senators Toombs and Critenden, who settled it in this way: Mr. Clay disclaimed any intention of insulting Gen. Cullom by what he said at the time of the quarrel, and Cullom spologizd for the blow.

Captain W. C. Corrie, of South Carolina, who acted as the friend of Lieut Rhind, in his late difficulty with Com. Boutwell, is out in a card in last night's "Star," contradicting the galling assertion of Mr. B. that Lieut. Rhind was

assertion of Mr. B. that Lieut. Khind was convicted, by a Naval court of lying. We should not be surprised, from the tone of this card, if another bloodless duel is brought upon the tapis.

The New York Post reports a bitter feeling also, as yet existing between the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, and the Hon. Mr. Keitt; and it may be that the rankling of malice in their hearts may yet produce something serious. As to the apologies to the House they simply amount to nothing. We see no evidences whatever of personal reparation in what was said or done—Baltimore Clip-

MRS. MAJOR BLISS .- Mrs. Bliss, widow of the late Major Bliss, United States Army, and daughter of Gen. Taylor, the ex-President, was married at New Orleans on the 11th instant, to Phillip P. Dandridge, Esq., of Virginia.

FOR THE REGISTER. RAILROAD TO THE DEEP RIVER COAL

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1858.

Mr. EDITOR:-As there seems to be a calm in the political world at this time (at least so far as North Carolina is concerned) I beg leave through your valuable journal to call public attention to a natter that should engage the minds of every one. of Carolina's sons, as an object of State pride, if nothing else.

That is, developing the mineral wealth of their old mother, and building up a seaport within her borders, which would vie with any of her sister States. This can be accomplished in a great mea-

sure by building 21 miles of railroad. The Locks, Dams and Canalling on Deep River by the Navigation Company are all nearly ready for passing boats, with the exception of two Locks which are now rapidly progressing under efficient contrac-tors, and will in all probability be ready to pass steamers to the heart of those extensive "Coal Fields" early next summer. They works, when completed, being located on solid tone foundations, and more substantially built than similar works heretofore, and not being subject to those 50 and 60 feet freshets, like the lower end of the improvements near Fayetteville, will insure permanent navigation between this place and the several coal pits. Therefore, the only thing lack ing to connect every mile of railway in the State with the Deep River Coulfields, is 21 miles of railroad track; fer, in my humble opinion, this should be built as a branch of the N. C. Road, as the same rolling stock would answer for both roads. In a financial crisis like this, economy is one of the first laws of nature, and by building this 21 miles under the charter of the N. C. Rail

Road, there would be no outlay except the track. Leaving the N. C. Railroad at Mr. Frank Page's, 8 miles nearly due west of Raleigh, you travel over a level ridge about 21 miles to the mouth of Haw River, without crossing any water courses where bridging would be necessary, through a dense forest of virgin long leaf pine, and parallel with those streams so celebrated for their heavy growth of oak and other valuable

pany with Maj. Walter Gwynn) for \$12,000 to \$13,000 per mile which I believe would be sufdicient, as the grading would be very light, and the right of way would cost comparatively noth-With the late reduction in iron, the whole ing. cost would not exceed \$275,000, which would place the above coalfields in direct communicafolk. An outlay here of three hundred thousand dollars would make Carolina and Morehead cities the great coal depot of the Southern States. This alone would bring more shipping to these points than three millions invested in vessels without the coal. This is a connection that must and will be made, and the sooner we have the dirt flying, the

better, Raleigh, Goldsboro', Kinston, Newbern,

Beaufort, and the other two new cities, with the

aid of the N. C. Road, and the citizens on the

route, can and ought to build this link without I hope, Mr. Editor, you, or some one more competent, will bring this important matter fairly before the public, and keep it there until you all have your grates regularly filled with the Deep River coal, and see it daily following the iron horse to our sea coast, where it can be bartered off for those articles so necessary for a wholesome financiering-specie and exchange. If the National Foundry spoken of should be established in this State, it will probably be located at this place, which is the nearest point on the river to

to the capital, being only 28 miles.

Very respectfully, DEEP RIVER,

Haywood, N. C., February 18, 1858.

KICKING SCENE IN CONGRESS.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Argus signing himself, "Delta," gives the following particulars of a scene in the House of Representatives, generally overlooked by the Washington letter writers Whenever a call of the House is ordered, the foors are locked to prevent those that are absent from coming in in the meantime and answering to their names. Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, and Mr. Elliott, of Kentucky, after answering to their names, had occason to leave the hall a few moments, and on returning beckoned to one of the officers of the House through the glass door to admit them, who was proceeding to unbar the door, when Potter, of Wisconsin, told him not to admit them. The officer being a subordinate, and not understanding the rules of the House, obeyed Potter. Potter then amused himself by mockingly and derisively laughing at the situation of Messrs. Elliott and Wright.

In the meanwhile Elliott procured a brickbat and holding it up to the view of the officer, told him if he did not unbar the door ho would smash it and his head too. This frightened the officer, who ran and brought the principal doorkeeper to the scene of action, explaining meanwhile the circumstances of the case. The principal doorkeeper acknowledged the right of Elliott and Wright to dmittance and unbarred the door. Whereupon Mr. Wright made a very brisk application of his pedal extremity to the person of Potter, for his mpudent interference. The future valorous leader received his chastisement in humility and meekness, until Wright, after kicking to his heart's content, turned to go to his seat. Potter then ran his hand in his bosom as if to draw a weapon. Wright remarked-'Do you have the impudence to feign drawing a weapon on me. Potter noded assent. Whereupon Wright returned to the former application of his foot. In the meantime two of Potter's allies came to his rescue and attempted to interfere. Elliot immediately seized both of them, holding one in each hand with the grip of a vice, and calling to Wright to let the d-d rascal's friends see him kicked well since they chose to interfere. Wright, with two spectators to stimulate him, returned to the attack with renewed vigor, and only desisted when through exhaustion he could "kick no longer, and then left the "kicked future leader" to the condolence of his spectator allies."

THE NEWBERN "EXPRESS" OFFICE FOR Wishing to engage in other business, I offer the

Express" Office, fixtures, subscription list, etc.; etc , for sale. The location is a good one for a paper, and the completion of the railroad will make it far better than it now is, and certainly, for a man with a small capital who wishes to engage in Journalism,

The Express, though only just commenced its second volume, has a good circulation, and an extensive local and Northern advertising patron-

Attached to the newspaper is an excellent Job Office, equal, if not superior to any in this part of the State—sufficient for the work required. The Job work patronage is extensive.

There is sufficient type in use for a weekly paper, and, if desired, a sufficient quantity of New Type for both a Daily and Weekly Paper will be sold I know of no open location in the State better calculated to sustain a paper than this, and per-sons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see for themselves. Newbern is healthy, and in a prospering condition, and will soon be a town of commercial and manufacturing importance second

to none in the State. C. G. DAVENPORT, Editor and Proprietor.

Feb. 18th, 1858. P. S. Whether disposed of or not, the publication of the Express will be continued without any disarrangement; therefore, subscribers and adver-tisers many still forward their orders, as they will

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Cunard steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the 6th instant,

arrived here at an early hour this morning. The British Parliament re-assembled on 4th inst. Lord Palmerston gave notice of a bill in regard to conspiracies, which will meet the refugee question. He also gave notice of a bill for amending the Government of India. Addresses congratulating the lately married

couple had been voted in both Houses. In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck had asked Lord Palmerston whether any communication had passed between France and England in regard to the alien act or the alteration of the criminal code. He spoke bitterly against Napoeon and the French officials. Lord Palmerston acknowledged the receipt of

despatch calling attention to the refugee question, hoping the British Government would do what it thought fit, but said that no answer had been returned. He rebuked Mr. Roebuck's onslaught on France. Leave had been given to bring a bill authorizby the East India Company to borrow not over £10,000,000 on debentures in the next two years

We learn from Paris that the French Consuls hereafter will not grant passports to British subects. The new French penal law was undergong some modifications. A decree invest Prince Jerome Bonapart with the right of attending the Councils of State and presiding in the Emperor's

in England.

British relations with France excited some unensiness but it was believed the cloud would speedily blow over. It is said that some of the English residents in Paris were returning home consequence of the unsettled state of the political horizon, and the sudden appearance in London in the beginning of the English week of old Lord Cowley, ambassador at the Emperor's court, appeared to afford some ground for the anxiety. From Paris we learn that the visit of Lord Cowey to England has caused a great sensation in that capital. It is reported that his lordship would not return to his office at the Imperial Court -The Paris correspondent of the Standard-profess-The road could be built (as I was informed by ing to speak on authority-states that the object an Engineer who passed over said route in comof his lordship's journey is to lay before her Malesy's Government the real state of public opinion in France, as well as the views of the Emperor. with reference to the refugee question, and to communicate the explanations of the French authorities with regard to that question.

The House of Commons, on the motion of the without a division: pensions of £1,000 a year each have been granted to the widow of the late General Havelock and to the present Sir Henry Have-

Prussia arrived at Antwerp on Wednesday evening. On landing they were received by the King of the Belgains, the English and Prussian Ambassadors, the Consuls, and the civil and military authorities of Antwerp. The Royal party drove at once to the railway station, and left by special train at five for Brussels. Immense crowds lined the quays and the streets traversed by the procession. The toyal couple were received with enthutiastic acclamations.

The project of a sub-marine tunnel between France and England appears to be supported with considerable energy by the French Government. A sum of money has been voted by our neighbors to examine the plans already prepared, and the English Government is to be asked what share i will take in carrying out the project. It would seem that the horrid tales which have been so long current respecting the mutilations by the natives of India of English men and women have been grossly exaggerated, if not actually untrue, It has been ascertained that no mutilated subjects have come down the Ganges or found their way to England.

The sales of cotton for the week were 54,000 bales; speculators taking 5,500 and exporters 3,-000 bales. The market for the week opened at a slight advance, but subsequently relapsed, and new Uplands declined 1-16d. The closing prices on Friday were: Fair Orleans, 7 d., Mobile, 7 d.; Uplands 7d.; middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; Mobile, d.; Uplands 64d.

Breadstuffs were very dull. Flour and corn ere generally unchanged. Richardson, Spence t Co. quote flour with a declining tendency, unsaleable, and prices nominal. Beef steady; pork heavy; bacon quiet, but all qualities slightly de-

The money market was slightly easier. Bank had reduced its rates to 31 per cent. Consols for money 96, and 961 a 961 for account.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE By the arrival of the steamship Arago at New York, and the Ango-Saxon at Portland, on Tuesday, we receive four days' later news from Europe. The advices from India and China are important. The bombardment of Canton commenced on the 28th of December: 4,600 British and 900 French troops being landed on the morning of that day The bombardment was continued throughout the day and hight, and on the morning of the 29th the assault was made, and by 9 o'clock the beights within the town were in possession of the assailants-but little resistance being made to their progress. From India the news is generally of a cheering character. Sir Colin Campbell had taken possession of Ferukabad, which was abondoned by the enemy, and Cornehpare had been taken on the 6th of January, with but trifling loss. The European news is also interesting. The appearance in the Moniteur of the bellicose addresses from the French Army continued to excite the British public. The subject had been noticed in the House of Lords by Lord Lynd hust in reply to which Earl Granville said that a note had been, received from the French Government expressing the regret of the Emperor for the appearance of anything offensive to the English nation. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston had succeeded in introducing his bill to make conspiracy to commit murder a felony, by a vote of 299 to 90, Nevertheless, a great doubt existed whether Parliament would accept the bill, and this doubt combined with unfavorable rumors from France, had a depressing influence on the funds. Symptoms of revolutionary movements had been discovered in Spain, and outbreaks are apprehended. The news from other portions of Europe is unim-

MARKETS .- Cotton .- All qualities had advanced 1d per lb., the market closing firm at the advance. Breadstuffs-Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm .- Red 5s 9d a 6s and 7s for choice .no finer field could offer. A paper conducted here with energy and ability would be well sus-Corn dull and quotations barely maintained .-

> A CRUEL HUSBAND .- On the 10th intsant a gentleman and lady arrived at the Edgecombe House in Tawbore', N. C., and registered as A. K. Spruill and lady. After remaining there about eight days, Spruill left for the alleged purpose of transacting some business. . It is strongly suspected, says the Southerner, that he intends deserting his wife who appears very much distressed and says she has been married to him about ten months, and that her maiden mane was Mary Ann Elizabeth Swain, and his name is Abram Spruill, of Washington county. Persons knowing anything of his movements or whereabouts, will-confer a great favor by, addressing Proprietor of Edgecombe House, l'awboro, N. C. DEATH OF TALCOTT BURR, Esq.-Talcott

Burr, Esq., the father of the late editor of the Wilmington Herald, died at his residence in Wilmington on Monday last, in the 79th year of his

REPORTED SALE OF THE ADRIATIC. NEW YORK, Feb. 23 .- It is reported that the new steamer Adriatic has been sold to the Russian Government for £200,000 sterling.

### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1858 .- Senate .- The Senate possed a bill to amend the act of March 3d, 1851, limiting the liabilities of shipowners. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, offered the resolutions of his State Legislature respecting his opposition to the Nebraska Bill, endorsing the Lecompton Con-stution and intimating that he ought to resign.— He referred to the date of the resolutions, February 10th, being four years after his vote which they censured. It had been usual, he said, when the constituents of a member of Congress falt ag-

grieved at his course to act promptly.

House.—The House on re-assembling went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Burroughs vindicated the North from the charge of sectionalism preferred by Southern gen-tlemen, referring to statistical facts showing the

rance of the expenditures of the Government in behalf of the South over the North, contrasting the superiority of the North over the South in industry, wealth, population, educa-tion, etc. He proceeded to denounce Presidents Pierce and Buchanan for their course on the Kan-

Mr. Smith, of Va., called him to order. It was lisgraceful, he said, in a gentleman denouncing on this floor a co-ordinate branch of the Govern-

ment. [Cries of "No, no!"]

Mr. Burroughs said he would be happy if he could say in his heart that he honored James Buchanan, but he must be allowed to speak his candid opinion.

He was again proceeding, when Mr. Smith again interrupted him smid much confusion, during which his hour closed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- Senate .- Mr. Mallory presented a bill authorizing the construction of naval dry-dock.

Mr. Green's motion making the Kansas bill the

order of the day for to-morrow was taken up. Mr. Douglas asked whether the current report was true that Senators Stuart and Broderick were read out of the party by the democratic caucus' Mr. Allen said he knew nothing about it. The bill was then made the special order of the y for Monday.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the estatablishment, under the authority and control of the government of the United States, an efficient police in the city

Mr. Bell resumed his speech from yesterday. saying that Mr. Johnson's attack was entirely uncalled for; when Mr. Johnson, interrupting him, disclaimed any intention of impugning Mr. Bell's motives or private character. Mr. Bell said he was surprised at such a state-

ment, and asked, was his colleague ignorant of the tenor of his arguments and language? The attack was a most offensive one. After Mr. Bell concluded Mr. Johnson replied. Each endeavored to vindicate his own consisten-

cy and correctness of political conduct. Ad-House .- The consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 was postponed till the third Monday in March. Mr. Campbell reported a bill changing the pre sent system for the relief of disabled seamen.

The House then went into committee of whole on the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Crawford made a speech on the Kansas uestion. He explained the reason why the pubpeace was disturbed, contending that the whole of the present troubles concerning the Kansas question originated, not from anything wrong in the Lecompton constitution, but from the predetermined intention of the anti-slavery men of the North to defeat the object of the compromise of 1850. He attributed this to the hatred of the republicans to slavery and the doctrines of self-gov-

nment as provided in the Nebraska bill. Mr. Goodwin, of N. Y., delivered his views against the admission of Kansas under the Lecomp-

ton constitution. Mr. Millson, of Va., (who voted against the Kansas and Nebrask bill,) said that his predictions to the mischievous effects of that act have been realized, and he felt that none of the responsibility rested upon him. The transfer of the question of slavery to the people of a territory had produced the convulsion. The government of a Territory was the mere creature of Congress, and had no self-existent independent power. It was only when the people formed a State constitution that they could regulate the question for them-

The committee here rose and the House adjourn

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSRS CLAY AND CULLOM.

The Washington Star gives the following version of the origin of the difficulty, mentioned in our last paper, between Messrs. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, and Cullom of Tennessee :

Mr. Clay was approached by Mr. Cullom while tanding in the hall in company with other gentlemen, and a conversation sprung up between them, in the course of which Mr. Cullom took oceasion to remark that he had been acquainted with the father of Mr. Clay, and expressed great respect and veneration for him. He then invited Mr. Clay to drink, but the latter plead as an excuse that he had just drank. Mr. Cullom insisted on Mr. Clay drinking again, and as the latter reiterated his excuse he made some remark calculated to efcite Mr. Cullom. In the meantime they had entered the bar-room, and after filling a glass for himself, Mr. Cullom-offended, perhaps, at Mr. Clay's reiteration of his unwillngness to drink-proposed as a toast "The illustrious sire of a degenerate son," or something to effect. At this Mr. Clay expressed his indigna-tion somewnat severely, when Mr. Cullom struck

Another version of the affair is as follows: Cullom entered the bar-room of Brown's Hotel. where Clay, Hawkins and Mason were standing. He proposed an old-fashioned Kentucky drink, in which all the parties participated. Subsequently he commenced conversation with Clay, stating how he had removed from Kentucky to near the Hermitage, in Tennessee, where he had bearded the lion in his den. He spoke of his long devo-tion to and admiration for his father. Mr. Clay answered by saying that General Leslie Coombs had once as Chickasaw Embassa-

dor also bearded the lion in his den. This expression, which some bystanders suppos-Cullom, who asked if he meant to insult him Clay disclaimed such intention.

The interrogatory was repeated, with the same reply, but was accompanied with the menacing use of Cullom's finger, when Clay said that he was not accustomed to be addressed in such a threatening manner or words to that effect.

Cultom became more excited under the conviction of an intended insult to him, and denounced

Clay as "the apostateson of a noble sire." Clay said that his physical condition was such as would prevent him from answering with a blow, but he could not resist proclaiming. Cullora a "d—d scoundrel." Whereupon Cullom drew back to strike.

The force of the blow was partially arrested by the spectators, but still reached Clay's nose and caused it to bleed. The two were then separated and withdrew. It is proper to say that Cullom's friends repre-sent that he understood some obnerious

to have been made by Clay to the Investigatin Committee, in connection with other remarks, be fore striking.

Clay called on Senator Johnson of Arkansas to act as his friend and a peremptory message was communicated to Cullom, to which acceptance communicated to Cullom, to which acceptance

stop to the difficulties between General Harney and Colonel Sumner, at least as far as to preven a meeting. Summer has gone North and Harney South to Richmond.

A BLOODLESS DUEL-ONE MAN SHOT

IN THE HAT! WASHINGTON, Peb. 23 .- Lieutenants Bell and Williams, who had a collision in a barber's shop on Sunday, went beyond Bladensburg this morning, at 5 o'clock, accompanied by their respective friends. It is said that Lieut. Bell fired at the word "one," the ball from his pistol penetrating Williams' hat!

Lt. Williams, who was the assailing party, baving given the satisfaction demanded, discharged his pistol in the snow, and both returned to Washington apparently reconciled.

een withdrawn and the seconds having retired.

THE EXPECTED DUEL WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- The challenge having

Messrs. Crittenden and Toombs, and Mason of Kentucky, have effected a settlement of the difficulties between Messrs. Clay and Cullom, who have returned to Washington. WR. EVERETT'S EULOGY OF WASHINGS TON

The largest audience ever witnessed in the Richnond (Va.) Theatre assembled there on Tuesday

morning to hear the Hon. Edward Everett's "Washington Eulogy." The Dispatch says: By 10 o'clock in the morning crowds of ladies and gentlemen began to pour into the building, so that before 12 o'clock every nook and corner from pit to dome was literally packed, while hundreds of others beseiged the box office and sur-

rounded the front door, eagerly seeking an oppor-

tunity to add a few more to the already crowded About 12 o'clock the orchestra played two national airs, and in a short time after the bell rung up the drop, when seated on the stage was observed Lieut. Gen. Scott, Gen. Harney, Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, Gov. Wise, Lieut. Gov. Jackson, Col. George W. Munford and other distinguished civilians and soldiers, all comfortably scated, while upon a table in front of the guests was observed the walking cane and spy-glass of General Wash-ington, which were intended as presents to Messrs.

Everett and Yancey, by the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association." Col. Munford, on behalf of the ladies, presented e cane to Mr. Everett, Yancey, in an eloquent, and appropriate address of ten minutes' duration, during the delivery of which he was frequently interrupted by applause. Messrs. Everett and Yancey responded most happily, both of them reviewing the services to his country of George Washington as a soldier and ci-vilian, and his labors for the preservation of the Union. After the conclusion of these speeches Mr. Everett proceeded to deliver his great oration upon Washington, which was heard with the most exquisite delight by the great assemblage -The ceremonies passed off with the most happy effect, and gave great satisfaction to the vast as-

A MISSOURI SPURGEON .- During a late revival in the Baptist church at Lagrange, Mo., a had 17 years old, who had acquired some notoriety in the town as a theatrical performer, joined the church and prepared himself for the ministry.— He has recently been licensed, and has entered on his clerical duties; and so wonderful are his powers, that the whole community are in ecstacies with his efforts. When he preaches, the church is crowded; persons from all the country round flocking to hear him; and the oldest veterans doclare that they never before listened to such thrilling eloquence. The name of the "boy preacher" is J. B. Fuller.

Lieut, General Winfield Scott was pub licly received in Richmond on Saturday last by both Houses of the Virginia Legislature.

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