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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1858.

A friend has called our attention to the following passage in the Standard of the 10 h instant, which we accidentally or rlooked. The Standard, in urging an organization for

the election of members of the Legislature,

GROSS EFFRONTERY.

among other things, says : and salutary policy of the Democratic party in State affairs would be arrested by an opposition

triumph in the Legislature; and secondly, that we hould lose the Senators in Congress and the State forces. The tone of the State, two, in relation to the aggressions of the Freesoilers upon our Cononal rights would be lowered by such a tri- in our reach. umph, and the State would cease to extend to

Provident Buchanan that steady and cordial sup- in every 100 of the Whigs of Virginia will deny, port which he is now receiving." The above is about as complete a piece of cool effrontery as we remember to have seen. even in the Standard, famous as it is for bold and bald assumption and assertion. The idea that the loss of the Legislature by the Democracy would arrest the "wise and salu- that of a Democratic journal at Fineastle, pubtary policy" now in the ascendant in the State, is striking indeed, when we remember that this "wise, and salutary policy" of the Democracy has resulted in heavy State debt, Whig above quoted is the first Whig voice we sion of Kansas into the Union. This bill, which and taxation, and in a languishing, and incomplete system of internal improvements. But the last sentence of the passage demands willing that the Freesoilers of the North should by those who object to Congressional intervena particular notice, inasmuch as it intimates inference that they are sustained by the Whigs of a gross, and unfounded charge against all in the South. this State who will not sing hosannas to the his love of the Union." Love of the Union!-Democracy. What right has the Standard Who was it that called the Convention of Southto intimate that any of its fellow-citizens of conferences at Raleigh? Who was it that re-North Carolina are sympathizers with Free- Boston-an invitation that even the fire-eating soilers, and would aid them "in aggressions on our constitutional rights ?" Are not these it that wanted to have Botts arrested for saying servative men of all parties, who are heartily sick game which has been played once too often, and can never succeed again. The events mooratic party in the election of Mr. Bu- the South, of all parties, begin to see and to ac-

"rights" as dear to Whigs, and Americans, as to Democrats? The Standard is trying a of the last Presidential canvass are of too recent occurrence not to be well remembered by the people. Then, the Democratic cry was that nothing but the triumph of the Dechanan, and the consequent admission of Kansas as a slave State, could either satisfy or save the South. On the faith of these al legations, Mr. Buchanan was triumphantly elected, and soon had a Democratic Congress to back him. All seemed smooth and easy to him, and unless trusted friends betrayed him, the road to the redemption of the pledges made for him was broad and straight, and without an obstacle to trouble or delay him. But a short time has gone by, and what do we see, but an Administration broken down by the most trusted friends of Mr. Buchanan-by Democrats who had communated the confidence of the South-by North Carolina's first choice for the Presidency in 1852, and her second in '56, and by the Democratic Governor of the largest Democratic slave holding Stat; in the Union? Yea, verily, down, and even if he succeeds in getting Le- three seutences, with a particular object : compton through Congress, his success will be the signal of the disruption of the Democratic, as a national party. No one can look at what is going on in the Democratic West, and Northwest, for one purpose, and in the Democratic South, and Southwest, for another, and who'ly different, purpose, without seeing, on either hand, the Soylla and Charibdis, on one of which Mr. Buchanan's tempest-driven bark must be split into a thou-

State," (!) and thereby insinuate that, in the event of an opposition victory, that "tone" would not be in unison with the rights. honer, and dignity of "the State ?" Such

ject of this article, we extract the following after it is published.

remarks of the Lynchburg Virginian

The Richmond Enquirer, of Friday last, publishes an extract from "a private letter from a distinguished Whig to a Whig Sonator," in which after complimenting Gov. Wise for re-assembling the Legislature, he proceeds to speak of him after sentutives of the United States of America in Conthe following fashion:

"His course on Kansas is right, and will be so admitted by all a year hence. I admire him for his love of the Union. I take it that Wise is proud of being a citizen of the great Confederacy; and that he will fight, if need be, in the Union, and not out of it. I shall not be surprised, in the absence of Whig candidates, to flad both you and myself voting for him for the next Presidency-a sentiment which was certainly very far from my thoughts two months since. He cannot be put down, for the people are with him. Whilst politielans may prefer others, I say that he is the man for the times, and as party lines are well nigh obliterated, and Americanism wholly extinct, I do not see why we may not turn our attention to the best man toe Democracy can furnish. I, therefore, say huzza for Wise.

We have no idea who is the "distinguished Whig" referred to. We mean no impeachment of his hones'v or his patriotism-but, as Whigs ourselves, not "distinguished" it is true, but vield--We all know that, in the first place, the wise ing precedence to nobody in our devotion to the Whig cause, we feel it our duty to say that the above extract does not express the sentiments of the Whigs of Virginia, or even of any considerable portion of them, so far as we have been able to ascertain from all the sources of information with-

In the first place, we venture to assert that 99 with the utmost emphasis, the authoritative dictum of the writer that Gov. Wise's "course on Kansas is right." No single Whig paper in the Commonwealth takes ground with Gov. Wise against the admission of Kansas-and no individual Whig that we have heard of, has yet opened his mouth in opposition to it. On the contrary, the only opposition that we have heard of, besidethat of the Democratic Governor of the State, is lished in a county in which there is an overwhelmng Democratic majority. These, it is true, are grants of lands to the several States. ranks, and we undertake to say he stands almost view to effect what has been so urgently insisted solitary and alone in his position. We are un- upon by the friends of popular sovereignty and

The writer, it seems, admires Gov. Wise "for Toombs accepted-and not only refused, but wrote | elements of the present excitement, and to prean insulting letter to the Committee ?-who was e would not dissolve the Union if Fremont were elected?-who was it that recommended a re-organization of the militia, and the collection of the arms of the State to be ready in any emergency -who was it that predicted, far and near, that the election of Fremont would be a dissolution of the Union? Talk about such a man's love of the.

We take issue with the writer, again, in regard to his declaration that "Americanism is extinct." On the contrary, Americanism never before possessed so great vitality. Eminent statesmen of knowledge the necessity for the adoption by the South, as a measure of self-protection, of the leading tenet of the American party. Senator Brown of Mississippi, Sanator Biggs of North Carolina, Senator Hammond of South Carolina-who, no onser ago than last week, made a speech in the Senate in which he protested against the rapid mmigration of foreigners to this country-even John Mitchell, himself a foreigner -all have acknowledged the correctness of the American docrine in regard to foreigners, to a greater or less extent. The peculiar organization of the Amonican party may be dissolved and "extinct," but Americanism, as it is now understood, disconnected with all party issues and associations, would y believe, an overwhelming majority of the

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS .- THE PUBLIC | lect, and taste, are cultivated and refined. LANDS .- ADMISSION OF A DEMO-

In the course of a speech made the other day in the Senate of Virginia, by Mr. Bruce, a Democratic member, he took the ground Mr. Buchanan's Administration has broken lines, rarely pay dividends. We extract

> "Without going further, I might rely upon the fact that in no country where competing lines many of the States of this Union as examples, do railway stocks yield a third of the ordinary profits results, have vielded nothing to stockholders. I exclude several of the great roads of the west that tal, but by the bounty of the Federal Government, or by the donation of the public lands, that should

Of course, Mr. Bruce, and any other intel-It will be idle for the Standard, or any ligent and well-informed gentleman, must one else, to point to the machine meetings - make an exception as to the rarity of these meetings worked by levers, screws, pulleys dividends in favor of "the great roads of the and triggers in the hands of artful master | West that have been built, not by private or ker, an intelligent deaf mute, arrived here workmen-now taking place in this State, by State capital, but by the bounty of the Tuesday evening, and will remain a few days be crushed out. He would rather die in his place as an evidence of the strength of Mr. Bu- Federal Government, or by the donation of previous to proceeding South. He has for than humiliste himself and his constituents. chanan's Administration. The resolutions the public lands that should have been held sale several valuable and interesting charts, of these meetings express the artfully con- sacred as a fund, the common property of illustrating the manual and brachial alpha- would not be crushed out. cocted views of a few leading men in each the States," but which never "has been held bets used by the deaf and dumb, and affordcounty, and the opinions of nobody else. sacred," and never will "be held sacred," ing to the curious an opportunity of learning But, granting that these resolutions give a while there is an acre left for the new States the various methods of communication emgenuine reflection of Democratic sentiment to pounce upon. If the old States, by their ployed by this unfortunate class of our felin North Carolina, what does it prove ! Why, opposition to a Distribution of these lands, low-beings in the absence of an oral language. this, and no more than this-that the De- could ken them "sacred as a fund, the prop- The large charts are 25 cents, the smaller 10 mocracy of North Carolina are most dimin- erty of the States," there would be some cents each. Help a child of silence. utively sectional, as the notorious action in show of reason in their conduct. But, when Those of our citizens who may not see Mr. the other side persevered, he would have spoken no more forever Georgia Alabama, and other Southern States, in the same breath in which they admit the P. while he is in this city, can obtain copies till the day of doom, if helived so long. But as prove on the one hand, and the proceedings fund is distributed, they refuse to take their of his charts by calling at this office provious way. He had the various amendments to conin the West, and Northwest, abundantly show distributive share, although their donations to Monday next, when he will leave the city. sider, and had an amendment of his own to proon the other. What right, then, with all mainly constituted this "fund" "for the comthese facts staying it in the face, has the mon good," it strikes us as the extreme of Standard to palaver about the "tone of the folly and midness, and how the plain think- ISH REVIEWS .- The reader will find in another

an insinuation is unmixed effrontery, and can Finch, one of the clerks in the Raleigh Post only impose upon those who let out their Office, for a most complete schedule of the thir king, to be done by contract by other different mails leaving this place, which will

HON. JOHN A. GILMER AND KANSAS. The Hon, Mr. Gilmer has introduced the following bill in the House of Representatives: A BILL for the admission of the State of Kausas

into the Union. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repregress assembled. That the State of Kansas shall be one and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, until the Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the absbitants of the United States, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the said state of Kanses is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their Legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and to no act whereby the title of the United States to and the right to dispose of the same shall be impaired or questioned; and that they shall never any tax or assessment of any description hatsoever upon the public domain of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents : and that the navigale waters within the said State shall be common ghways and forever free, as well to the inhabiants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to recognize or reject or to deter- do not hesitate to say, could not have been mine the validity of any constitution which has been presented to Congress; the true intent and meaning of this act being to leave the people of Kansas perfectly free to form and regulate their the "Standard" office, domestic institutions and affairs in their own way. subject only to the Constitution of the United

On this bill the National Intelligencer thus

Amongst the bills introduced was one by Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, to prevent the accumulation of an unnecessary surplus in the Treasury of the United States and to equalize the merely exceptional instances. The great bulk of hereafter present an abstract of the provisions of the Democracy of the State are in favor of the this important bill. Mr. Gilmer also offered a admission of Kansas. The declaration of the bill to which objection was made, for the admishave yet heard raised in objection from our own is inserted below, appears to be framed with a nition by Congress of any Constitution, but carries out the prominent idea of the friends of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to wit, "to leave the people of Kansas perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." t would seem to be the object of the bill to take away from the agitators North and South all the sent a common ground for the action of the conof the Kansas question, and are willing to get rid of it in some way acceptable to both the North

"THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL." The last number of the Eclectic Magazine contains a review by the Dublin University Magazine of a story bearing the title of "The Handwriting on the wall, by Edwin Atherston, author of the 'Fall of Ninevoh,' &c., &c.," which, judged by the extracts given by the Reviewer, must be a story of surpassing interest, both in its incidents, and the style in which it is written. We transfer from the Review to another column of to day's Register, a description of "Belshazzar's feast," which is written in a style more gorgeously Eastern, than any modern composition we remember to have This story, published at London ducommand at the present time, as we conscientious- ring the present year, will soon find its way peross the Atlantic, and meet with a cordial greating in every quarter in which intel-

As the weather is now mild and springlike, every body who rejoices in the possession of a "truck parch," is busy in taking the that Railroads, where there were competing steps necessary for an adequate supply of what the Yankees call "long sarse." "Hand down the shovel and the hoe," is now the motto, and wherever you go, you are sure f railway are tolerated, taking England and to meet sundry persons with I ttle vellow paper packages of "Early York Cabbage," of capital! The greatest lines of this country, the "Oxheart Cabbage," "White Sugar Beet," lines that have accomplished the most stupendous "Round Leaved Spirach," "Extra Early selves. Peas," "Marrowfat Peas," &c., &c. By have been built, not by private or by State capi- the way, we think the Marrowfat is the only community is worn out on the subject English garden pea worth the trouble of have been held sacred as a fund, the property of culture. The extra early pea is as troublesome to cultivate as the Marrowfat, and, in comparison with it, yields so trifling a product that we think it a humbur.

HELP THE UNFORTUNATE. -- Charles Par-

BICKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE FOUR BRITing, unaspiring tax payers of the country can column the advertisement of Messrs. L. Scott & tolerate such conduct is, a riddle beyond our Co., stating the prices, &c., of Blackwood's celebrated Magazine and the four British Reviews .-It will be seen that Messrs, L. S. & Co. offer to We return our thanks to Mr. Wm. H. furnish the Magazine and all four of the Reviews for the low price of \$10 per anuum, while the price of the same publications in Great Britain is \$31. Blackwood's Magazine and the four Reviews mentioned have been too long established, enable us to arrange our mail books so as to and occupy too prominent a position in the esteem In conclusion, and as germane to the sub- ensure the very earliest delivery of our paper of nearly the entire enlightened community, to der. need any commendation from us.

An Ingenious North Carolinian.—Among barsh language. I will also use harsh terms, and the thousands who now throng the Federal Metropolis of the United States, is a Mr. Utlee or Utly of North Carolina, well known as the inventor of several original designs for cheapening and facilitating labor. He is seeking a patent for Mr. Cameron asked a breach-loading cannon upon a new plan, by having done what the Senate says is not right, which as many as twenty-ive or more charges though he still thought he was not wrong. For can be fired continuously in a single minute, with anything I have said to that gentlemen, I am reperfect ease, certainty and safety. He obtained one day last week, as we learn from a correspondent of the Richmond Whig, a patent for an improved plough, in which the subsoil, the turning, and coulter plough are the subsoil, the turning, and coulter ploughs are all combined, so as to work jointly or separately. The combined plough is exceedingly simple in structure, and is said to work admirably. Mr. U. is also engaged in per-fecting an invention by which more weight is substituted in place of costly horse, steam, or water power. Should this last scheme succeed, it is destined to produce a great sensation in the industrial and mechanic world, and to realize an immense that Southern inventive genius is at last beginning to compete successfully with that of the North.—Petersburg Express.

Mr. Utley is, we learn, a native of this county and well known to many of our citizens, who will be pleased to hear of his success in procuring patents for his inventions.

A NEAT JOB .- We have received, through the Post Office, a "Map of the Common School Districts of Union County," which we excelled in neatness of execution in any office in the United States. It was executed at

EXCITING SCENES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Our report (published yesterday) of the proceedngs of the U.S. Senate on Monday closed while Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, was speaking in position to the admission of Kansas. This was between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. Of the subsequent proceedings, we give the following sketch, omitting much that is not necessarily required to state the object desired to be reached by he two contending parties. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, said the opposition would

agree to take the vote next Monday and ad-

Mr. Broderick moved a call of the Senate.

The Vice-President ruled the motion not in the other side of the chamber? This was not the courtesy which prevailed in the olden time. For him, he did not wish to be a Senator if the usual courtesy did not prevail. Mr. Green.-The Senator from Pennsylvania is n conflict with what Senators told me not five

minutes ago. They said they had not consulted together. Mr. Cameron understood the gentlemen on the other side had held a caucus and agreed on their

course. His side would meet in the morning. A Senator rose to call the Senator to order .-He wished Mr. Clark to go on. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, in reply to a tion, said he thought—he could not state for the

hought the matter should stand over. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, said that the first speech on Kansas was made on the 9th of December last. Since then the whole business of the country had been made subservient to it. The opposition gentlemen had spoken of their rights, but the country also has rights, the majority have rights, and duties as well as rights. One of these duties is to expedite the business of the country and crush out this faction.

to prevent a vote being taken this week.

that crushing out process was to be accomplished? He defended his side from the charge of having profracted the debate. The opposition did not know that the question was to be insisted on today, but they knew the rules of the Senate, and would resort to them, and make it a question of Senate adjourn till to-morrow they might consult on the subject.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, would like to know how

Mr. Green said that the bill had been more amply discussed than was the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when only three days were allowed. Minorities have rights, and majorities responsibilities. We are resolved to take the responsibility. The good of the North, of the South, and the whole country require it. A postponement will subserve no good. It is as well understood tonight, as it will be when the Senator from New York, the Senator from New Hampshire, and the Senator from Massachusetts shall have spoken. Mr. Hamlin thought that considering the numper to speak and the amendments to come on,

Monday would be a better day to close the debate. He approved of the suggestion to adjourn Mr. Hale suggested that though his party would have to take care of the Americans as well as the seceding D mocrats, they had not got them

yet, and so his party could only answer for them-Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, said the Americans were ready to take a vote to-night. The Mr. Brown said the extremest concession of the

Democratic party is to take the vote by Saturday, the virtuous dead, is that which sympathy erects while the other party proposed Monday. He and which love enal ines in the sorrowing thought that Senators could hardly hold out on this difference promised and he (Mr. Brown) being dependent on no party influence, felt free to say that he thought his friends should accept. Mr. Cameron repeated that he would consult

o-morrow, and bring an honest and fair answer. Mr. Wade said that after the words "crush out" were uttered, all hope of reconciliation with him would tell the Senator from Georgia he could die but could not be conquered. So help him God, he quainted was but to admire and love. She had

On motion of Mr. Brown, Mr. Clark was per-

Mr. Clark then resumed. He said the Senator from Georgia would find it hard work to crush were characteristics which she was ever careful to out twenty Northern Senators. A different class inculcate. But she has gone! her sun of life has bow down and yield. They are sent, not to bow ness which gilded the portals of the tomb, and down, but to stand up. The more you crush them gave assurance that in the world above she would the more they will stand. Had the Senators on rise a shining light before the throne of God to set or Dr. H. W. Montague, Secretary of the Beard of pose, to tack on the old Missouri compromise.— Under these amendments he would debate the

matter fully.

Mr. Green declared that unless he could have a distinct understanding that the vote shall be taken on Monday, he would go on.

(Mr. Green) he asked? He is but our peer. Is he the commander of the Senate majority, that adjourned over from Monday to Tuesday to attend a political pageant at Richmond? Mr. Green .- That it not true.

Mr. Cameron .- Did I understand the gentleman to say that I state what is not true? Mr. Green I said so. The Vice-President called both Senators to or-

Mr Green .- You're a liar The Vice President called both of the gentle-Mr Cameron asked pardon of the Senate for

Mr. Green denied that he arrogated to himsel

to dictate to members. The Senator does mainjustice. He knows he does me injustice. He Mr. Green) was man enough for him or any other. The slander of the Senator will reverberate on his own head.

The Vice-President emphatically called the gentlemsn to order.

Mr. Green said he had said enough to the Senator in this chamber; out of the chamber he would use a more appropriate epithet -the epithet which belongs to the West. He would not infortune for the inventor It is gratifying to know frings upon the propriety of the Senate. If there is any animosity to be settled it must be done outside. He did not go to that side of the chamber to dirtate, but to ask whether it would be agreeable for them to vote. He did not go individually, but as an agent of the committee. He would settle the matter with the S nator in five

minutes. (Snapping his fingers as he spoke.) Mr. Cameron said the Senator's remarks had no effect on him. He was able to take care of himself. He repeated that all this discussion had been protracted by them.

Mr. Broderick-It is evident that the majority have resolved to sit here until the adjournment. The Senator fro n Michigan (Mr. Stuart) has gone ome, which is fortunate, as he will be here carly in the morning. He suggested that the gentlemen on his side of the chamber make no further concessions or compromises.

There being no quorum, Mr. Toembs moved that the sergeant-at-arms bring in the absentees. Mr Doolittle moved a recess till 11 o'clock, A.

M. to enable the sergeant-at-arms to bring in the absenters. This not being in order he moved to adj mrn. Lost-ayes 8, nay- 19. At half-past two o'clock there being but one Senator in his seat, Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Broderick and two others reclining on sofas, and twenty persons in the callery, with the reporters, Mr. Bigler proceeded to address the Senate, stating that his speech was not for the Senate, but for his constituents. He s oke half an heir when Mr. Biggs commenced reading a speech, a Senator sporing an audible accompaniment.

The session continued up to six o'clock vest day morning, without resulting in any definite action. It will, however, be seen by the regular congressional report that a compomise was agreed Mr. Green of Missouri .- Any day this week, but upon ye terday, both parties consenting that the on Monday evening next. It was also be seen that Mess's. G een and Cameron have made personal explanations, and withdrawn the offersive Mr. Cameron, of Ps , asked if it was fair to gag | words used by them as noted above. - Baltimore

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REGISTER.] LARGE HOGS.

LENGIR Co., N. C., March 15, '58. MR. SYME :- Seeing in the Register of the 10th some notice of the weight of a large hog which was butchered in Duplin county, by Mr. Jacob Bostick, I write to inform you that Jones county can beat Duplin. Mr. Ivey King, of Jones county, killed two hogs the first week in this month, the combined weight of which was 1443 pounds. The first weighed 638 pounds, and the second. 805 pounds. The hogs were thirty months old others of the opposition that there was nothing when butchered. These were certainly mammoth hogs, but I have to inform you of another which weighed a little more than the largest of these. Mr. J. H. Kincey, of Jones county, killed on the first of March, 1857, a hog which weighed 811 pounds. This occurred about a year ago, but I believe the weight of the hog has never heretofore been published.

Yours respectfully, J. W. KINCEY.

SICK SENATORS .- There is no preceptible imwovement in the physical condition of Senator Davis, of Mississippi. A partial loss of eresight is feared by his friends.

Senator Douglas is confined to the house, but no serious apprehensions are entertained from his physical endurance. He would add that if the illness. Of the Administration Senators, Messrs. Reid, Henderson, Thompson, Fitznatrick, Davis. and Bates are sick. Mr. Davis cannot resume his place in the Senate for several weeks.

> We learn that the latest information from Kansas removes all doubt of the election of the Free State Ticket; and therefore Calhoun declares his intention to give certificates accordingly.

A farorite Remedy. We believe no medicine has ever given stronger proof of its efficacy than the Oxygenated Bitters. In cases of Dyspopsia and General Debility, restoring health and cheerfulness, when all

Every goose thinks his wife a duck

On the 15th of Feb., in Windsor, Bertie Co. after a long and painful sickness, and which baffl d the skill of the most accomplished Physciane, both at home and abroad, Mrs. MARY F, wife o Thos. H. Speller, E-q. The most enduring of all monuments to perpetuate in sacred rememberance

The power and beauty of eloquence may indeed fascinate and lend an additional charm to language gorg o dv tinseled; but sentiments, however beautifully they may be embodied, are but sounding brass and tinkling symbol" unless accompanied by that genuine grief which cometh from a heart "knowing its own bitterness." Sho who has departed to the spirit land, blighting the cherished hopes of an aged mother, a kind and affectionate husband, fond and devoted children, relations and friends, was one with whom to be aca noble and generous spirit; in her were united all that dignifies and makes interesting the female mitted to resume his speech, with the understand-ing that when he concluded the Senate might ad-amiable disposition combined with a tenderness of conscience, which made her studious to avoid the wrong, and strengous in adhering to the right, of men came from the North-men who will not set. Yet its departure was marked by a bright-Windsor, March 2nd, 1858.

CREDITORS OF MANTEO MANUFAC-TURING COMPANY. By the decision of the Supreme Court, there is left in my hands for distribution among the general creditors of the Manteo Manufacturing Company, about two thousand dollars. All ereditors of said Company are hereby notified to pre-sent their claims to the subscriber, on or before the 15th of May next, so that a distribution of the same may Mr. Cameron was disgusted with these fruitless be made pro rata, among those entitled, before the attempts. I ho is the gentleman from Missouri, next session of the Supreme Court.

> VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, IN Vake Superior Court, the STORE HOUSE AND LOT on Fayetteville street, fronting Lawrence's Hotel. This

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Those who have a special contract must deliver wha Rags they have on hand at this date, by the first of April; after that date they will be declined. WILL. R. POO'E, Pres't

S TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chatham County, Court of pleas and Quarter Ses

Obed. Washburn, Administrator of William Carter, decid., vs. Jones Carter and others.

Petition for sale of Real Estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs at law of William Stout are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that the said heirs be and appear at the next Term of this Court, and make themselves parties to said suit, or judgment will be granted pre confesso as to them.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court a

Office in Pittsborough, the second Monday of February R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C. A. D., 1858. mar 20-6w BUFFALOE ACADEMY, 15 MILES NORTH-EAST OF RALEIGH. Post Office, Rolesville, Wake County, N. C.

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Mr. Bartley, in this connexion, refers the public to Ex President John Tyler; William Green, Esq. Richmond, Va.; Prof. Wm. H. M'Guffey, University of Va.; Rev. Charles Collins, D. D., President of Dickinson College, Pa.; Lucian Minor, Professor of Law in William and Mary College, Va.; and George W. Brooks, The laws of this Academy will be strict, but kind.

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ions, February Term, 1858. Sherwood White vs. L. T Tengue. Attachment.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chatham County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-

Attachment.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Pittsborough, the second Monday of February, 4. D., 1858. R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C. mar "0-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chathan County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Seesions, February Term, 1858. Oliver Clark vs. L. T. Tengne.

has absentiled, or so conceals himself that due no lee f levy of his lands situate in the county of Chathem, William H. Vestal and others, containing 2 0 acres, more or less, cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, so that said L. T. Teague may take

Upon affidavit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that L. T. Tengue, the def-ndant in this case, has absconded, or so conceals blinself, that due notice on Rocky River, adjoining the lands of Samuel Pike, Wm. M. Vestal and others, containing 270 acres, more or less, cannot be served on him. It is ther fore ordered that publication be made for six works in the Raleigh Register, so that said L T. Tengue may take due notice of the same.

A. D., 1858. mar 20-6w

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person troubled with Liv- er Complaint, in any

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One dose taken after | ach mest will cure Dysreasnoon ule will always iche. One hottle taken for f the cause of the disease n i ma'res a perfect cure, tely reli ves Chulic,

he system the effects o' a tedicine after a lun; One dose taken a short

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S TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chatham County, Court of Picas and Quarter Sou-

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that ewis T. Teague, the defendant in this case, has abconded, or so conceals himself that due notice of a evy of an attachment on his estate in the above cass annot be served on him; it is ordered that publication 'e made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, so that he said L. T. Teng te may toke notice of the sam. Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our seil Coort at office in Pittaborough, the second Monday of February, R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.

John W. Perry vs L. T. Teagne.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that conded, or so concerts himself that due notice of a evy of his lands, situate in Chatham, on Rocky River, lioining the lands of Samuel Pike, Wm. II. V stal and others, containing 270 acres, more or less, cannot e served on him; it is therefore ordered that publicaion be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, so that said I. T. Teague may take due notice of the

Upon affidavit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the ourt, that L. T. Teague the defendant in this case, Raleigh Register, so that and due notice of the same.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Pittsborough, the second Munday of February, A. D., 1858.

R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chatham County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Seasions, February Term. 185°.
A. H. Lindley vs. Lewis T. Tengue.

Withess. R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court at office in Pittsborough, the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1858.

R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.