VOL. LVII.

The Raleigh Register.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. SYME EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, AT

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"Ours' are the plans of for delightful peace, Cawarped by party rage to five like brothers." And Anna And

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27.

THE KANSAS ADMISSION BILL PASS-ED THE SENATE.

Our readers will learn from to day's paper that the Bill to admit Kansas as a State has passed the Senate. They will also see that its passage is about as barren a victory for the South, as can well be conceived Mr. Calhoun having recognized as duis elected a free soil legislature, that body convention, there can be no doubt its first act would be to strike slavery from the constitution. Taese remarks are of course based on the supposition that the Senate's bill will pass the House. About this, however, there is much speculation, and no little doubt, as the Bill in its present shape is very unacceptable to Southern members, who, if they vote for it at all, will, according to the correspondent of the Richmond South. do so in order to save the principle of "law as in other States, of the Union ; and the said State and order." or in other words, to recognize the fact that the Lecompton Constitution trict court of the United States for the district of having been substituted according to legal forms, must be regarded as the form | and marshal of the United States for the said of Government acceptable to a majority of district of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the People of Kansas at the time of its the judge, attorney and marshal of the district of The correspondent of the South Iowa. The feeling of Southern members of Congress at the prospect of the admission of Kansas is variand by no means one of unmixed satisfaction. A distinguished South Carolina member has decared to me that, in consequence of the freesoil contrivance of Mr. Calhoun, he should vote against the admission of Kansas under the circumstances, so he did not wish to incur the responsibility with which the South might hereafter charge its repreuntatives-of voting virtually for the admission of a free State, in disregard of justice to their own This view your correspondent has expresend substantially in former communications. he South has nothing of sectional interest to main by the admission of Kansas. Under Caland a decision, it would, in the very set of coming into the Union, be a free State; and it would to represented at the capital by factionist who would laugh at our delusions-that there was to be no more controversy about Kanses. But on the other hand, the South, as an integral part of the Republic, has an interest in favor of good deal in the question, and that the true the admission of Kansas into the Union, simply because it would be a vindication of a constitutional principle and a triumph of law and order over For the sake of this, not the South peculiarly, but the party representing law and order and the conservatism of the country, is summoned to vote for the measure. On this ground, the Lecompton Constitution should be pasted, and him. But more anon. with all possible expedition, too as the matter has already, much to the blame of the dominant partr, beed suffered to linger too long, and to encounter unforescon possible dangers.

State :

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1858.

imits or jurisdiction of any State or Two objects have been aimed at in the produc-Territorist limits of furtheritory shall be exempt-ted out of the bundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas until and tribeshall sig-min there arent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to af-

fect the authority of the government of the United purposes of artificial light, it may well be consida humane invention to produce a lamp which States to make any regulation respecting such Ine , and, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, which it would have shall obviate all danger from its use. This dan der arises from three causes, viz : been competent to make if this act had never First. Because all the lamps in use become heated, and the heating of the fluid within the Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the lamp generates vapor or gas in the body of the

State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon lamp This vapor or gas, (carburetted hydrogen) the express condition that said State shall never mixed with atmospheric air, becomes explosive, interfere with the primary disposal of the public, provided it forms not less than one-twelfth, and lands, or with any regulations which Congress does not exceed one-sixth of the mixture.

may find necessary for securing the title in said Secondly. If a lamp upsets or breaks, the burn-lands to the bona fide purchaser and grantees ing wick will set fire to the fluid, which escapes, thereof, or impose or levy any tax, amessment, or and of course every combustible thing it comes in imposition of any description whatever, upon contact with. Hence the repeated accidents of ment, a very dangerous doctrine and a very unthem or other property of the United States clothes taking fire and persons burning to death, within the limits of said State ; and that nothing to say nothing of the loss of property. in this act shall be construed to abridge or m-

Thirdly. Filling a lamp by its own light, fringe any right of the people seterted in the con- which is often carelessly done, may set on fire the stitution of Kansas at all times to alter, reform, or stream of fluid from the can, and then in a moabolish their form of government in such man- ment sufficient gas may be generated in the can ner as they may think proper-Congress hereby to form the explosive mixture as above stated. disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare All these accidents occur with persons having the construction of the constitution of any State, the greatest presence of mind, and yet, from the except to see that it be republican in form, and very nature of the accidents, such persons are not in conflict with the constitution of the United often shockingly burned and scarred for life

States; and nothing in this act shall be so con-The first cause is in fact unavoidable in every strued as an assent by Congress to all or to any of lamp now in general use, for every one will heat on its meeting has only to put a bill before the propositions or claims contained in the ordi- the fluid in the lamp and form the gas in the body the people of Kansas taking their vote on nance annexed to the sa'd constitution of the peo- of it, which may at any uncertain time, and withthe people of Kansas taking their vote on ple of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of out warning, obtain its quantity of oxygen gas calling a convention to amend the constitu- Kansas of the said grants, if hereafter made, from the atmosphere to produce the explosive tion. Should a majority be in favor of a which were contained in the act of Congress en- mixture, which is more like gunpowder than anytitled "An act to authorize the people of the terthing else in its effects-in addition to which ritory of Minnesota to form a constitution and such explosion scatters the fluid barning in every government preparatory to admission into direction

the Union on an equal fosting with the original States," approved 20th February, 1857. The second cause, though often to be attributed to carelessness, will sometimes occur, notwithstanding all needful precautions. A lamp is lia-Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apporble to be upset or broken at any time. A person tionment of representatives made, the State of carrying a lamp may fall with it, and, breaking Kansas shall be entitled to one representative in the lamp, must be enveloped in the burning flame the House of Representatives of the United States. communicated to the scattering fluid by the blaz-Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That from and ing wick. after the admission of the State of Kansas, as The third cause arises from carelessness alone in

herein before provided, all the laws of the United filling a lamp by the light of a fiame held too States which are not locally inapplicable, shall near the pouring fluid. All these dangers are avoided in the use of Anhave the same force- and effect within that State

drews' Patent Self-Generating Safety Gas Lamp! It does not heat the lamp. It does not heat the fluid within the lamp.

cannot therefore form the explosive mixture within the body of the lamp. It will not produce sufficient vapor or gas in a | would be the end of that sort of sovereignty in

other lamps with volatile fluids will do.

tight lamp to keep up capillary attraction, as all

THE 1864 LIMITATION. The following is an extract from Senator Crit-

Weekly Raleigh Register.

tenden's late powerful and eloquent speech on the Kansas question, touching the important question of the right of the people of Kansas, should they come into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, to disregard the clause of that instrument which provides for amending and altering it :

"But the President says, in reference to the Kansas constitution, that, slihough it contains a provision, that after 1864 a convention may be called to change it, the people can, neverthless, change it before that time. That is to say, the people, by their irresistible power, can at any time, notwithstanding the provisions of their constitution to the contrary, change it as they please. Sir, this is a very high suthority, the President of the United States; but it is, in my humble judgtrue one. The people cannot bind themselves by a constitution ! I thought that was one of the great virtues and purposes of a constitution. We admit them to be sovereign. Why cannot they make what sort of a constitution they please?-The constitution which sovereignty makes, in all Its parts and in all its purposes, must be the rule of conduct for all. It cannot be abolished, except in the manner prescribed and pointed out in the constitution itself, if any manner is prescribed

"If the President's doctrine on this subject be true, what becomes of the Constitution of the United States ?- Instead of following the mode of amendment prescribed in the Constitution, the people, by their irresistible power may in any other manner at any time change the whole frame of our Government. There is not a State constitation in the Union that does not impose some restraint as to the manner of change. What would a constitution be if it were just as liable to change as any ordinary act of the Legislature ?---It would lose its character. Those who talk to to the people about the unlimited and illimitable power they possess are teaching a dangerous doctrine. That is a sort of sovereignty which the people cannot exercise. It may be made very lattering to their ears, but it is impracticable in the nature of things. It cannot be exercised at all. The people must exercise their sovereignty through agencies. They must exercise it through representatives and governments. They must exercise it safely through constitutions. If they could not make constitutions bind themselves their sovereignty never .w uld be safe. If it were not invested in the constitution, it would be constantly escaping into the hands of some of those gentlemen who could talk most eloquently to the people about their irresistible sovereignty. That

the people. "The people must understand that their sover-It must have vent like an oil lamp, or the light eighty, their practical sovereignty; is to be exerwill not burn-hence the empty space formed in cised through representatives and delegates, over the lamp, as the quantity of fluid diminishes, is whom they are to hold the proper control; and to J. Grandy, and the store house of B. Spruil, just hold that control, and to fix and make permanent and operative their sovereignty, they must put it in the form of a constitution. That is the only security for popular sovereignty. Therein it exists, and therein alone can exist. It is not true that the people cannot bind themselves, and are will not set fire to the spilled fluid, for the light | not bound, by the restrictions of their constitution. will be extinguished before the Lamp reaches the | They may rebel against their own lyw and constitution, just as they could violate the law or con-If a burning Lamp is broken with a stick or a stitution of any other people; but it does not folhammer, the scattering fluid will not be set on low that because they could do that, they have fire, for the concussion will extinguish the light. not created a political obligation on themselves, It may be carried about the house like any wick by a constitution, only to amend that instrument in the guarded, temperate, gradual method which the constitution may have provided for and pre-

From the Democratic Pioneer Extra, March 22. AWFUL CONFLAGRATION IN ELIZA-BETH CITY!

It has become four painful duty to announce the occurrence of the most destructive conflagration that has ever visited our little City. While we write, thick clouds of black smoke, from the smouldering remains of thirty-five buildings hang like a pall over the scene, telling of the terrible diaster that has swept the hard earings of many of our best and most valuable citizens to destruction. Never in the annals of our town has so heavy a blow fillen upon it. In the space of six hours, about 80,000 dollars worth of property has been consumed by the devouring element, and a large space in the business portion of the City is only occupied by tall chimnies and, heaps

of bricks and ashes. About twelve o'clock' on Sunday night, our cople were aroused from their slumbers by the of the bells, and the startling cry of "fire!" A cry, so seldom heard in our midst, brought to the scene nearly the entire population of the lace, with the only engine that we have. but too late to prevent the spread of the flames that issued from the Store owned and occupied by N. A. Cohn, West side of Water Street The wind was blowing fresh from the North at the time. which carried the fire to the large building on the corner of Maine and Water streets owned by Charles M. Laverty, and occupied by himself and partner, Robinson White, as a dry goods and Srocery store. Notwithstanding the exertions of our citizens, this was soon wrapped in a solid sheet of flame, communicating to the house on the opposite corner, belonging to and in the occupancy of W. B. Burgess. The fire eatits way northward in the face of the wind, and soon the entire row, consisting of one building, the property of Abel Roberts, another belonging to orphan childred; and three belonging to H. Culpepper, two of which were occupied by himself, and the other by J. T. McCov. It then crossed North street. and destroyed three houses owned by Thomas Allen. One used as a grocery by Banister Bal-

ance, and the remainder as dwellings. The market house in the centre of the street was quickly consumed. The wind by this time had changed to North-west, and sent the flames across Water street, to the extensive Agricultural Machine establishment of W. H. Clark as an engine house and grist mill, and a blacksniith shop n the rear of the main building, were also destroyed. The fire continued its course South, sweeping the entire street on the Eastern side of the water, laying waste a dwelling adjoining the establishment of Mr. Clark, the large ship chandlery of C. M. Laverty, together with his books and papers ; the extensive boot and shoe estabishment of T. D. Knox : two warehouses owned by Jas. W. Hinton, one used for wood and cosl by B. T. Miller, the other for storage by Messrs. Hinton & Dashiel. The large grocery store of J. Shannon, The brick Store

ADVERTIS' IG. An article of some length in Appleton's New

Cyclopedia gives some in cresting facts relative to the history of the "art" of advertising. The earliest patrons of the newspapers, as a medium of advertising, were the booksellers, good luck to them. The earliest advertisement appeared in 1652 in the Mercurius Politicus, and announced a book eulogizing Oliver Cromwell. Next to the bookseller followed the public officers, advertising runaways, etc. The tradesmen who first discovered the advantage of advertising, were the China merchants, who announced the "China drink, called by the Chineans Tcha" (tes.) In 1688, the London Gazette was the only paper printed in that city, and became, and still continues to be, the Court Journal. In the reign of Charles II, dvertisements of theatrical and other public

amusements first appeared. The great plague in Londen brought out announcements of antidotes and remedies. From 1701, advertisements may considered as declaring the wants, the losses, the amusements, the literature, and the money-making eagerness, the fashions, the foibles, the charities, the occasional eccentricities and the nolitical tendencies of the people.

We find in a number of the Tattler in 1710, a eview of the current advertisements of the times in 1745, the General Advertiser was commence in London, the first successful attempt to depend wholly for support on advertisements. Twenty ears later English journalism was fully estabished in the provinces as well as in the capital and at the commencement of the present century advertising had become a system, reflecting the ve-v form and pressure of the times.

In speaking of advertising to-day, the London Times is usually referred to on account of the great number of its advertisements. On the 24th f May, 1855, it had 2.575 new advertisements.t is estimated that its daily readers number 420,000. During the railroad mania of 1845, in the month of October, it received from advertisements £25,000, sterling. Its regular weekly receipts from that source are £5,000. Holloway pays for advertising his pills on an average

\$150,000 per annum. For recommending the Macassar Oil, \$50,000 per annum are expended. The same sum for advertising the sanative prop-erties of Cod Liver Oil. And what is observable, these immense expenditures have amply repaid the proprietors of the articles advertised, and wherever the English language is spoken the names of these princely advertisers-worthy of monuments of brass-are familiar even to the chool-boy

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS .- The Sena of Virginia on Tuesday last re-considered the ill fixing the time for the Banks of that State to resume specie payments, and finally passed a re-solution naming the 1st of August as the time upon which they must resume, instead of the 1st of November, the time fixed by the first bill.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES! Authorized by the State of Georgia.

NO. 19.

ST \$70.000111 - 04 FOR TEN DOLLARS!

The following Scheme will be drawn by Swan & Co., Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for April, 1858, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the Superinten-

CLASS 9, To be drawn in the city of Augusta, Ga., in public, on Saturday, April 3d, 1858.

CLASS 10, To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Ga., in public, on Saturday, April 10th, 1856.

CLASS 11,

e city of Angusts, Ga., in public, on Saturday, April 17th, 1858.

CLASS 12, To be drawn in the city of Augusta, Ga., in public, Saturday, April 24th, 1858.

On the plan of Single Numbers! Five Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty Five

Prime ! NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICEETS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME! To be drawn

Each Saturday in April.

t						A 1997, 18
1	Prize of	\$70,000	1 4	Prizes of	active	900
1	do	- 30,000	4	do	the B	800
11	do .	10,000	4	do	Sec. 8	700
11	do	5,000	4	do	and the second second	600
1	do	4,000	50	do	22999	500
1	do	3,000	50	- do		300
1	do	1,500	100	do	1.0	125
4	do	1,000	230	do	$(H_1)_{i \in I}$	100
1.0	A	provima	tion	Prizes	4	1.00
1.1	4 prizes of	\$400 Appr'	g to \$7	0,000 pr	ize are \$	1,660
100	4 do 1	300	do 1	0,000	do	1,200
12	4 do	200	do 1	0.000	do	800
E.	4 40	195	An S	5 000	do	500

500 400 300 300 4,000 3,000 1,500 do do do 100 do do 75 100,004 5,000 \$320,004 5.485 prizes amounting to

Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50. PLAN OF THE LOTTERY!

The numbers from 1 to 50,000, corresponding with those numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slip. of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and place in one Wheel

The first 457 prizes, similiarly printed and encircled are placed in another wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn

from the wheel of numbers, and at the same time a prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and nce, and registered by the Commissioners; the price being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out. Approximation Prizes .-- The two, preceding and the two succeeding numbers to those drawing the first 7 prizes will be entitled to the 28 Approximation es. For example : If Ticket No. 11250 draws the Priz \$70,000 prize, those Tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251, 11252, will each be entitled to \$400. If Ticket No. 550 draws the \$30,000 - prize, those Tickets numbered 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to \$300 and so on according to the above scheme. The 5,000 Prizes of \$20 will be determined y the last figure of the number that draws the \$70,-000 prize. For example ; if the number drawing the \$70,000 prize ends with No. 1, then all the Tickets, where the number ends in 1, will be entitled to \$20.----If the number ends with No. 2, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to \$20 and so on to 0. Certificates of Packages will be sold at the ollowing rates, which is the ris Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets, \$86 10 Half 10 Quarter 10 Eighth In Ordering Tickets or Certificates, Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets or-lered, on the receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in my figure they may designate. The list of drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasors immediately after the drawing. Purchasors will planse write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State. Remember that every prize is drawn and payable in fall without deduct All prises of \$1,000 and under, paid immediatel after the drawing-other prizes at the usual time of thirty days. Address Orders for Tickets or Certificator 1 5. SWAN & CO. Persons residing near Montgomery, Als., or Atlanta Ga., can have their orders filled, and save time, by ad dressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities. A list of the numbers that are drawn from the whee with the amount of the prize that each one is entitle to, will be published after every drawing, in the follow to, will be published after every drawing, in the follow-ing papers: Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, New Or-leans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Day Book, Savannah Morning News, Richmond Dispatch, New York Dispatch and Paulding Miss.) Clarion. MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS. TINNER'S PIANO FORTE PRIMER_A new and complete method of learning to play in the Piano Forte, without a Master. In this work the Rudiments of Music are explaine f in a new and simple manner, while Melodier, Scale-and Exercises are introduced, which are calculated to interest and advance the pupil. To which is added choice arrangements of the newest Songs, Polkar, Marches, Waltzes, Quadrilles and Opera Airs, never before published in any similar work. Price fifty

The following was the final vote in the C. I Senate. Tuesday, on the bill to admit Kansas as a

Fras-Meurs, Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick. Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, sold, and the amount still unappropriated or Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson, of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomp- of the Union, the Secretary of the Interior on of Kentucky, Thompson, of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright and Yulee-33.

Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Semner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson-25.

The National Intelligencer has the following in regard to the amendments.

The debate upon the bill being closed, Mr. Green announced that he withdrew his former mendment coupling Minnesota with Kansas, and coposed an additional amendment providing in vitic terms that nothing in the present act should still undisposed of, which, if not shortly e construed to abridge or infringe the right of the people, as asserted in the Constitution of Kanvas, at all times to altar, reform, or abolish their vears, be granted away to the new States. form of government in such manner as they may think proper-Congress at the same time disclaim ing the right to construe the Constitution of any State or to inquire into its provisions beyond ascertaining that it is republican in form and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. This amendment was adopted-yeas 31, nays 23.

The following is the bill as it passed the Senate : A BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS INTO THE UNION.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas Stevens, of Petersburg, presented us with a lid, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton on the 4th day of December, 1-57, for that purpose, form to themselves a constitution and State government, which said con- lamp long enough to test its merits, and do stitution is republican, and the said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the optimizing States

1.1.0

Its it exacted by the Senate and House of Represtatives of the United States of American in Congreat assembled. That the State of Kansas shall he and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union

on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. And the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point

the western boundary of the State of Missour

AN APOLOGY. Having just returned from a visit to a sick friend in a neighboring town, we have not the time to prepare the usual amount of editorial matter for this day's issue, or to reply to the voluminous article on Distribution which graced four columns of Wednesday's Standard. We congratulate citizen Holden on waking up from his snooze. It is a good sign for us, inasmuch as it indicates the fact that the citizen has found out that he can't afford to snooze off the question of Distribution-that very many of his own party will

a hereby constituted a judiclal district of the

United States, within which a district court,

with the like powers and jurisdiction as the dis-

Iowa, shall be established ; the judge, attorney,

Not one of these Gas Lamps have ever been exaloded If the Lamp be upset on the table, the light will be extinguished.

filled with atmospheric air alone

If the Lamp fulls upon the floor and breaks, it

If the screw top is taken out of the Lamp, the ight will be extinguished, so that servants may scribed." not fill a lamp by the light of it. The screw-top and burner may be taken out at any time, and the fluid in the Lamp set on fire

with perfect impunity, and without any fear of not be put off with either sneers or loose generalities-that they believe there is a RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND GREAT

LOSS OF GOODS. policy is to "go in" for some of the good deal. We learn that as the upward freight train on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad was and, lastly that many suspected that his crossing the Nansemond River on Thursday continued obstinate silence arose from a secret conviction on his part that the affirma- last, the bridge gave way and the whole tive side of Distribution was too strong for train fell with a terrible crash into the river The train was laden with goods valued at.

THE ESCAPE OF THE BARK ADRIATIC .- It

has already been stated that the bark Adristic,

Capt. Durham, which escaped from the French

authorities, had arrived at Savanah. It appears

had a boisterous passage from Madeira, at which

port she arrived in eleven days from Spezzia .--

It was from the latter port she made her second

escape, the first being from Marseilles. Captain

D. alledges that the collision with the steamer

eived were that the vessel should not be molest-

一下了一下一下了了了了了

Straight Car

·王莽時 古书公太正山道:

THE PUBLIC LANDS. In compliance with a resolution introduced stand, were consigned to this city. into the House of Representatives some time since by Mr. Gilmer of this State, calling JUDGE ELLIS' LETTER.

for information in regard to the amount of We hope Mr. Cantwell will publish the whole of Judge Ellis' Letter to him, as it Public Lands that have been appropriated or will be much more satisfactory to see the unsold, in the various States and Territories letter instead of an extract from it. ANOTHER OF THE JAILBIRDS CAPTURED .-

transmitted to the House, on the 22d ult., a Wesley Mills, another of the jailbirds, who es-Nous-Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, statement furnished by the Commissioner of aned from the county jail a few nights ago, was the General Land Office, which, though lack captured on Tuesday night last by Sheriff High, ing much of being as full and satisfactory at the house of his brother, about 27 miles from this city, and reinstated in his old quarters on as might be desired, will yet suffice to show Wednesday morning. When taken, he had in to the people of this, as well as other States. his pocket a pistol loaded to the muzzle, but Mr. the immense quantity of land that has been granted to the new States. It will also be from using the weapon.

seen that there yet remains a great quantity claimed by the old States, will, in a few The statement referred to will be found on she put into that port short of provisions, having our second page.

LAMPS.

We have been quite in luck of late in the

matter of Lamps, and if we don't write and Lyonnaise (which gave rise to his arrest) was no read clearly it is from no want of light to fault of his, but entirely owing to negligence on enable us to do so. Our friends, Muir & board the steamer, and he made his escape in order to hurry home and lay all the facts before our government for its disposal. Kerosine Lamp and a quantity of the oil While at Spezzia orders came from Turin, to necessary for its use. We have tried this eize the vessel, and the officers actually placed gun-bost under her stern, with two guns nounted, having received orders to fire should not hesitate to give it greatly the preference any attempt be made by the captain of the Adri-

atic to move from the spot. The next orders reover any oil lamp we have ever tried. Messrs. Muir & Stevens keep the lamps and ed, but that none of her men were to be allowed communication with the shore, nor was anything oil constantly on hand for sale at prices rangto be sent on board of her, not even water, nor ing from \$1 25 to \$5. any other kind of assistance offered. These or-

ders, however, were subsequently revoked, when "ANDREW'S PATENT SELF-GENERATING Col. Long, U. S. storekeeper, furnished her with SAFETY GAS LAMP." what she needed, when she put to sea. The above named article is the most com-

BURIED ALIVE .- A Distressing Case .- A letplete invention in the way of a light we have

LETTER FROM MR CANTWELL IN DE. FENCE OF JUDGE ELLIS.

The Wilmington Journal of Monday last publishes a letter from Mr. Cantwell in reply to a correspondent of the Goldsborough Tribune, who charged or insinuated that Judge Ellis had, in a letter to Mr. Cantwell sometime kince, expressed opinions favoring Distribution. The Tribune

We cannot make room for Mr. Cantwell's reply this week, nor, if we could do we feel called upon to publish it, as scarcely one-sixth of it has any bearing whatever on the questions put to him \$100,000, all, or most of which, were greatly | by our correspondent. In justice to Judge Ellis damaged. Some of the goods, we under- we make room for the only paragraph pertinent to the subject. Having admitted, that, in 1853, he claimed Judge Ellis as a distributionist and that that gentleman had written him a certain

letter, Mr. Cantwell savs : Towards the close of this letter, Judge Ellis al-luded to a conversation we had upon the street at which it was taken up, several of those who were stomach and prevent the food from rising and sour-

I had assigned and classed him a few months before the date of this letter, in consequence of my understanding of his views, as stated to me in that conversation. He informed me that my impression of his views was not correct ; and that he had not thought it necessary to address me on the subject previously, but that in the new position I was en shortly to assume as editor of the Statesman. it was due to me to say, that he "did not intend. by any remarks he had made, to create the impression that he was in favor of the distribution of the public land ;" but that on the contrary, he High fell upon him unawares, and prevented him gant donations of them would be checked, and the still indulged the hope, that partial and extravaproceeds turned into the public treasury."

PACKING JURIES.

An important exposure and condign punishment has been inflicted upon the Deputy Sheriff and the High Constanble, of Philadelphia, for corruptly selecting a juror in the Freeth murder case. When the subject was brought to the attention of the Court by the prosecuting officer, Judge Ludlow, acting for the Court, directed a rule to be entered upon Wm. H. Laird. Deputy Sheriff, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in disobeying the orders of the Court by summoning jurors from the court-room instead of "from the body of the county," as specially directed. The rule was made returnable on Saturday, and the answer, as well as the defence made in its favor, were so lamentably weak that Judge Ludlow (after making every possible concession in the examination) was obliged to direct the commitment of the Deputy Sheriff to the County Prison for ten days. The High Constable Carson, who was equally implicated in the infamy connected with the case, in his examination so clearly and unmistakeably convicted himself that Judge Ludlow, upon his own view, very properly bound him over, in the sum of one thouand dollars, to answer the charge of perjury .-After the bail had been entered, humilitated by the visible condemnation shown on the face of

every spectator in the crowded court-room, the

Williams 1 est side of Main street. Samuel though considerably damaged, were saved. The emaining buildings to the water, saved a small store, also the property of B. Spruill, were saved? though their occupants, S. Weisel. Hinton & Dashiell and L. Fearing, Jr., met with considerable loss from the damage in removing their goods From the store of Messrs, White & Laverty, the fire extended up Main street, taking in its course two houses belonging to N. Cohn. and the Ma- carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes rine Hospital, on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets. At this point it was arrested. Whole loss about \$80,000-Ins. \$35,000 -- Fire

upposed to be the work of an incendiary; and r. Cohn and family have been arrested upon suspicion. and lodged in jail, to await an examination. We shall give the losses of each individual

in to-morrow's paper.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BILLS. The House of Delegates, on Saturday last passad internal improvement bills, making the following appropriations To the Covington and Ohio Railroad, \$800. To the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, \$400 .-

To the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire, Railroad, \$300,000 To the Manassas Gap Railroad, \$250,000, and

To the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad \$300,-The Covington and Ohio bill was a Senate bill

and is therefore a law. The remaining bills have vet to nass the Senate. The bill appropriating \$200,000 to the Richmond and York River Railroad, was rejected by 68 to 35-wanting eight to make the constitutional majority necessary to its passage. It was immediately reconsidered and laid on the table .--

Wilmington, and referred to the position in which | friendly to it having left the House. Richmond Dispatch.

MARRIED. hy the Rev. Mr. CRAFT. On the 17th inst. On the 17th inst., by the REV. MR. CRAFT, MR. JOS. J. BROOKS, of Person Co. N. C., to MISS CORNELIA, youngest daughter, of Col. WM. DAVIS of Pittsvlvania Co., Va. In Haywood, Chatham Co., N. C., March 24th by the REV. W. P. TAYLOR, MAJ. JNO. W. SCOTT, to MISS KATE L. MCLEAN. Petersburg Va., Alabama, and Georgia Papers

lease copy. TTENTION, "OAK CITY GUARDS."

A Attend a meeting of your Company at the City Hall on Monday evening, 29th instant, at 8 o'clock. By order of Capt. Tucker. JAS. M. ROYSTER, O.S.

AND FOR SALE .-. WILL BE SOLD 4 on the premises, on the 17th of April, 1858, the lesirable property known as the Stith lands, one-fourth of a mile West of the City of Raleigh. There will be lots, commencing at the lorks of the roads just heyond St. Mary's School, and fronting on the Hillsboro' and Chapel Hill roads. Each lot will front 75 or 50 yards, running back to my garden, making fine buildng lots.

ings, running from the Holly Springs road. West back o Mr. Lee's line, containing about 10 acres. Also a aice building lot, fronting F. C. Shapard's lot, containing about 5 or 6 acres. These are all very choice building lots.

the above named lots, on the Central Railroad, which will be sold in parcels of from 10 to 50 acres, so as to suit purchasers.

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Compounded Entirely From GUMS. ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND Liver Medicines now before the public, that acts Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than ny other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and howels to

officinally, without any of the phinful intings expeof most value ties. It rienced in the Contably. same time that it purges strengthens the sympath all it: and when takedaily in moderate dozes, strengthen and build up w th unusual capidit ".

The Liver is one fi the princi al regulators "enit per maits of the human body; and tions well, the powers o the system he full developed. The stomach is alm at entirely depention of the Liver for the dent on the healthy acproper performance of its functions: when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ-the Liver-having seased to do its duty .--For the diseases of that organ, one of the propri-

etors has made it his study, in a practice on more than twenty years, to find some remedy where with to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable. o which it is liable. To prove that this rem-

person troubled with Liv. Ener Complaint, in any try a bottle, and convidof its forms, has but to tion is certain.

These Guins remove all morbid or had matter from the system, supplythy flow of bile, invigora-food to digest well, puriing tone and health to the 75 whole machinery, remov-ing the cause of the dis-

Billious attacks are better, prevented, by the occase sufficient to relieve the sufficient to relieve the

Only one dose taken the before retiring, prevents Nightmare.

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To One dose of two m teaspoonfuls will always one bottle taken for fe-

the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure. ately relieves Cholic. Only one dose immediwhile One dose often renest. " led is a sure cure for

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commending this medi-We take pleasure in rene as a preventive for Fever and Ague. Fevers of a Billious Chill Fever, and all Type. It operates with certainty, and thousand are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

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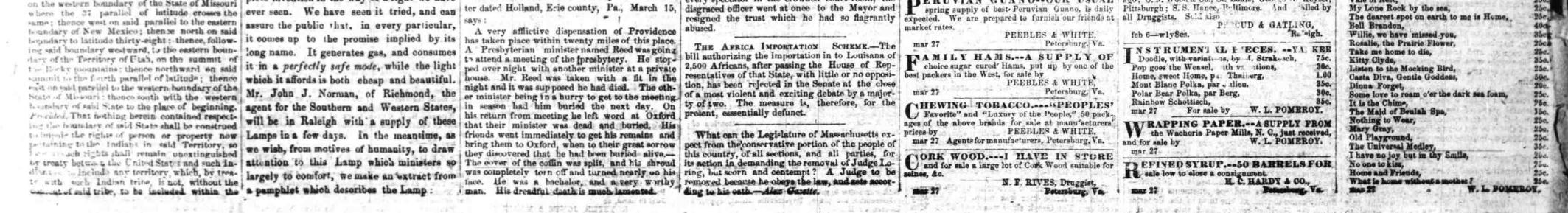
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