PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

allow citizens of the Senate and House of Recate fires : NAME TATES OF

When we compare the condition of the try at the present day with what it was one year ago at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence, which has never failed to interpose for our relief at the usest critical period of our history. One year ago, the sectional strife between the North year ago, the sectional strife between the North and the South on the dangerous subject of slave-ry, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The ap-plication for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted, as would remove the excitement from the States, and comfine it to the territory where it legitimate belonged. Much has been done, I am happy say, towards the accomplishment of this obje-during the last sersion of Congress.

THE EANSAS QUESTION.

The Supreme Court of the United States ha previously decided, that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property ander the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there un-der the guardiamhip of the federal constitution, so long as the territorial condition shall remain. This is now a well established pullion, and the

roceedings of the last session were alone wantin to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognised, in some form or other, by an almos unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, that a territory has a right to come into the Union either as a free or slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous discussion among them has

Whilst such has been the heneficial tendency o your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and control its own allairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the Territorial government established by Congres have been finally shandoned. As a natural con sequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increas-ing thousands of immigrants to make it their hap-

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas enforced the lesson so often already taught, that resistance to lawful anthority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the terr tory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their dure, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of indus trious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance of rightful authority and the persevering attempts to establish a revolution-ary government under the Topeka constitution which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the convertion to frame a Constitution, under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions -This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the territorial government, they disre-garded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a ma-jority of those who vote-not the majority who may remain at nome, from whatever cause-must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seking to take advantage of their own error, the denied the authority of the convention thus cleoted to frame a constitution. The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to sdopt's constitution unexceptionable in its gener-al fratures, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which in my opinion, they were bound to do, under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-important question which had alone convulsed the Territory ; and yet the or penents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, re-frained from exercising their right to vote, and preferred that slavery should continue, rather small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organinstion. A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail be-fore the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the constitution. A ma-jority of the people then voted for governor and other State officers, for a member of Congress and members of the State Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the legislature elect belonged to that members of the legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously returned to vote. The anti-slavery party was thus placed in the ascen-dant, and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kan-ass into the Union under the Lecompton consti-tution, the legislature might at its first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a convention to amend their constitution either on the submitted their constitution either on the slavery or on any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy ef-fect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kanass question would have been immediately and finally nettled. Under these circumstances, I submit.ed to Congress the constitution thus framed, with all the flours already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life, I have never performed any official act which, in the retrospect fficial act which, in the has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event, the slavery question would ere this have been settled, according to the legally-expressed will of a majori-ty of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manwith my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true, that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both be-fore and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the conven-tion and declare the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebrashave been a violation of the Ransas and Nebras-ka act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domes-tic institutions in their own way, saliect only to the constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the principle of popular sov-ereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiling to delegates elec-ted by themselves the trust of framing a constitu-tion without exercise the trust of framing a constitution, without requiring them to subject their con-stituents to the trouble, expense, and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many procedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission of Territorics as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their constitutions. It is to be innersted that a question so insignifi-cant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a finne of ex-citement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warn-

jesced in what has been called ore cordiallyaco the English Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union" upon the terms therein prescribed. Under the ordinance which accompanied the Union. I also recommend that an appropria-ion may be made, to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas. UTAH AFFAIRS.

ecompton constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lauds for the support of common schools, which had ever been previously granted to any State upon enterug the Union ; and also the altornate sections o and for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, ro, osed to be constructed from the northern to the western boundary of the State. Congress ming these claims unreasonable, provided by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just re-ferred, for the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, but "upon the fundamental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grants of public lands which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesota and other new States

Under this sot, should a majority reject the pro-position offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do nor desire ad-mission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition. In that event, the act authorizes the people of the Perritory to elect delegates to from a constitution and State government for themselves, "whenever und not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of represen-tation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. The delegates thus assembled "shall first determin by a vote whether it is the wish of the propose itate to be admitted into the Union at that time and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in conformity with the feder-al constitution." After this constitution small have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non-in-tervention, have left "the mode and manner

of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe. An election was held throughout Kansa

pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to from an other constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertain ed by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Repcontatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of th case, that a third constitution can be lawfully, framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the lest session was devoted to the question of its admission ander the Locompton constitution. Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait before making a third attempt, until the the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty During this brief period the harmony of the States as well as the great business interests of the country, domand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By walting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kanas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

State constitution preparatory to admission into

The present condition of the Territory of Utah when contrasted with what it was one year ago, isubject for congratulation. It was then in a tate of open rebellion, and cost what it might, the harac'er of the government required, that this reellion should be suppressed and the Mormony compelled to yield obedience to the constitution; and the laws. In order to accomplish this object is I informed you is my last annual message, I apsointed a new governor, instead of Brigham Young, and other federal officers to take the place

of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to, withdraw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them. as a posse comitatus, in the execution of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessity adopting these measures is now demonstrat

On the 15th September, 1857, Governor Young sened his proclamation, in the style of an indepen dent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own Territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory, to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion," and es-tablished martial law from its date throughout the Territory. These proved to be no idle threats Forts Bridger and Supply were vacated and burn down by the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Or-ders were issued by Daniel H. Wells, styling him-"Lieutenant General, Nauvoo Legion," to stam pede the animals of the United States troops or their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to blockade the road by felling trees, and destroying the fords of rivers, &c. &c.

These orders were promptly and effectually beyed. On the 4th October, 1857, the Mormons captured and burned on Green River, three of aursupply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons oaded with provisions and tents for the army, and carried away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that General Johnston was obliged to reduce the

ration, and even with this precaution, there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the first of June. Our little army behaved admirably in their en

campment at Fort Bridger, under these trying privations. In the midst of the mountains, in a dreary, unsettled, and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the evere and inclement winter without a murmur They looked forward with confidence for relief

from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed. were not disappointed. The Secretary of War employed all his ener-gies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force to Utah

as would render resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he was efficiently sustained by Congress. They granted appropriations sufficient to cover the deficiency thus necessarily created, and also provided for raising two regiments, " for the purpose of quell-ing disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers. Happily, there was no occasion to call these regi nents into service. If there had been, I should have felt serious embarrassment in selecting them, so great was the number of our brave and patriotic citizens anxious to serve their country in this distant and apparently dangerous expedit Thus it has ever been, and thus may it ever be ! The wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who from their position and opportunities are the most capable of forming a correct judgment. General Johnson, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date of October 18, 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their [the Mer-mons] part is inevitable." This he considered neessary, to terminate the war "specdily and more conomically than if attempted by insufficient neans." In the means time, it was my anxious desirthat the Mormons should yield obedience to the constitution and the laws, without rendering it necessary to resort to military force To aid in accomplishing this object, I demeed it advisable in April last to despatch two distinguished citizen of the United States. Messrs. Powell and Mc-Culloch, to Utah. They bore with them a pro-clamation addressed by myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated on the sixth day of that month warning them of their true condition, and how hopeless it was on their part to persist in rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons. At the same time, assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts. The instructions to these agents, as well as a copy of the proclamation and their reports, are herewith submitted. It will be seen by their report of the 3d of July last, that seen by their report of the 3d of July last, that they fully confirmed the opinion expressed by General Johnston in the previous October, as to the necessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. In this they state, that they "are firmly impressed with the belief that the presence of the army bere and the large additional force that had been ordered to this Territory, were the chief inducement that caused the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting the authority of the United States. A less decisive policy would probably have resulted

more inclined to this opinion, because of the vere chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron in the capture and destruction of the Barries

orts, to avenge an alleged insult to our flag. The event has proved the wisdom of our neu trality. Our minister has executed his instruc-tions with eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he ass peacefully, but effectually, co-operated with the English and French plenipotentiaries; and each of the four powers has concluded a separate treaty with China, of a highly satisfactory char acter. The treaty concluded by our own pleni potentiary will be submitted to the Senate.

JAPAN.

I am happy to announce that, through the er rgetic vet conciliatory efforts of our consul gen sral in Japan, a new treaty has been conclude with that empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in hat quarter, and remove from our countrymen he disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN. It is my earnest desire that every misunde standing with the government of Great Britain, should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and fancerous questions, threatening their triendly elations. This has partially prevented the full de relopment of those feelings of mutual friendship netween the people of the two countries, so natu ral in themselves and so conducive to their con mon interest. Any serious interruption of th commerce between the United States and Grea Britain, would be equally injurious to both. fact, no two nations have ever existed on the earth, which could do each other so much good or

so much harm. Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified inform you, that the long-pending controver sy between the two governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of threat Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most eminent jurists This question was recently brought to an issue by the repeated acts of British cruisers, in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying, as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different States of the Union. Such vex atious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas, from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." These measures received the unmalified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, how-ever, no collision took place, and the British government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject as laid down by the government of the United States, in the note of the Secretary of State to the British minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secure the vessels of the United

States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances

ng of duties unjustly sexacted from American nouses in Un long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so usanifestly equitable and ust, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 844, they were recognized by the Spanish gov rnment. Proceedings were afterwards institued to ascertain their amount, and this was finally ixed according to their own statement (with which we were satisfied) at the sum of one undred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-five doilars and fifty-four cents. Just it the moment, after a delay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a prososal offering to refund one-third of that amount forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventyeight dollars and forty-one cents,) but without in-erest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. demands. The offer is, also accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not foundedon any reason of strict justice ; but is made as a special

One alleged cause for procrastination in the amination and adjustment of our claims, ari from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Span ish government to remove Whilst the captain-general of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his con 'rol, on citizens of the United States. Instead o making our complaints directly to him at Havana, we are obliged to present them through our min-ister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the captain-general for information; and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigs time is thus consumed in preliminary investiga-tions and correspondence between Madrid and Cu-ba, before the Spanish government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the cap-tain-general were invested with authority to settle

questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and sat-isfatorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish government to confer this power upon the captain general, and minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect, we occupy a different position from the powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation including Spain itself, and our citizens are in hab its of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no mat-ter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be oblige to resort t Madrid, especially when the very first step to be

taken there is to refer it back to Cuba. The truth is that Cubs, in its existing colohia condition, is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave-trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain, to maintain a naval force o the coast of Africa, at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to that island. The late serious dif ficulties between the United States and Great Britain respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa.-Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate these dark

It has been made known to the world by my decessors that the United States have on sev ral occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave

titution last framed, by military power, and hose who mantain the anthority of that constitu-ion. The antagonist parties each hold possession of different States of the republic, and the fortune-of the war are constantly changing. Meanwhile, he most reprehensible means have been employ-d up both parties to extort money from foreign-A ARA THE UNIVERSITY FREE MEDICINE AND POPU ers, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous ontest. The truth is, that this fine country, LAR KNOWLEGE blessed with a productive soil and benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissension to a condi-tion of almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility.— It would be vain for this government to attempt PHILADELPHIA, PA., Manufacture and sell the following Medicines ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE for the cure to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten million dollars, against Mexico, because she e destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these The University Remedy for Lung Complaints, etc.

Our late minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all ending questions with the central government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and bility. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provis-ion of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, and oth-J. & C. J. COWLES are proprietors in N. C. and

ers from gross injuries to persons as well as pro-perty, have remained unredressed and even unnoiced. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed without effect to that government. Meantime, in various parts of the repubiic, instances have been numerous of the murder imprisonment, and plunder of our citizens, by dif-ferent parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction : but the central government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the authors or to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business, without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate protection to either; and in this respect our treaty with that republic is almost a dead let-

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -- SUpreme Court.

The Attorney General vs. Clayton Moore and other

The Attorney General cs. Unyton moore and others. Information to vacate a grant. It appearing that Siade Smithwiek and William H. Gordon, defendants, are not residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Raleigh Register," commanding them to appear be-fore the Supreme Court of North-Carolina, on the 24th day of January next, at the Capitol in the city of Ra leigh, and plead answer or demur to said information otherwise, the same will be taken as confessed by

Test, E. B. FREEMAN, Clerk. them. Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1858. dec 4-w6w SELECT SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL open on the 6th of January next, under the se pervision of Mrs. H. B. Bobbitt and Miss S. Partridg Terms per session of five months as follows : English branches, first class, \$15 " second class. 12 third class, French and Latin, each, Music on Piano and Guitar, Drawing, Painting in water colors or Grecian,

Painting in Oil, Board per month, Payable half in advance. dec 11-w2m.

LEASBURG MALE ACADEMY. H. A. ROGERS, Principal.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITU tion will be resumed on the 2nd Monday of Jan-nary, 1859, and continue twenty-one weeks. Boys will be prepared for the Collegiate course. There is a tri-weekly stage line from Barksdale's Depot, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, via Leasburg to Hillsboro'.

EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1856. SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hos-pital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we can em-

hage Lodge, No. 181, of Ancient York Masons," long ad at Carthage, Moore county. dec 1-web dec 1-Rdw AVER'S CATHARTIC PILLS (SUGAR COATED.) ARE MADE 10 CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK. Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues. FOR THE CURE OF Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach PITTABURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Ague, etc.

Sore Eyes,

Tooth ache.

Pills;)

" Cholera, etc.

have the following agents for their sale : Wm. C. DeJournett, Trap Hill; Samuel Young, Bunker Hill; A. C. McIntosh, Tayloraville; A MeAl. pin, Yanceyville; Dr. John Fink, Concord; James M.

pin, Yanceyville; Dr. John Fink, Concord; James M. Allen, Milton; W. C. Walker, Persimmon Creek; T. T. Gooding, Newberne; James N. Smith, Fayetteville William M. Farrsbee, Shady Grove; David H. Id. Abbott's Creek; Transon & Bro., Plafflown; Dr. A. T. Zevely, Salem; F. S. Marshall, Halifaz; W. L Love, Webster; R. Barrus & Son. Polloksville; H. P. Helper, Davidson College; W. H. Lippett and Dr H. O. Bradley, Wilmington; Henry Culpepper, Elizabeth City; Satterfield & Williams, Rozboro'; David Mer rel, LaGrange; William Long, Rockingham; R. D. Mosely & Co., Clinton; W. A. Lash, Walnut Cove; J. & A. C. Cowles, Hamptonville; Lucas & G. J. Moore

& A. C. Cowles, Hamptonville; Lucas & G. J. Moore Goldsboro'; B Nehemiah Smith, Centre; P. & A. H. Horton, Elkville. Address,

TOTICE, THAT APPLICATION WILL

be made to the present session of the Legislature of North Carolina for a charter to incorporate the Christian Gold Mining Company in Montgomery

TOTICE, THAT APPLICATION WILL

be made to the present session of the North Car

Legislature for a charter to incorporate "Car

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ounty.

66

Syrup of Blackberry Root, for

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, " Costive Bowels, (Pills,)

Fever and Ague, (in form

J. & C. J. COWLES.

Wilkesboro', N. C.

Ear sche and Deafury.

cure of Diarhosa, etc. ;

Dr. J. C. AYER-Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose of two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stom

ach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure oth ers as they do me, the fact is worth knowing. Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE 1. 353

Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, !

THE TERRITORIES AND NEW STATES.

This excellent provision, which Congress have applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possess the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exer-cised before the population shall amount to the member required by the act for the admis-sion of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the gov-ctament, has already formed its constitution, elected its Legislature and other officers, and is now repared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious discensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at

an carlier period of the government. Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and form foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and pros-perous common wealth. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are opressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests, are thus diverted to very different pur-

The federal government has ever been a liberal arent to the Territories, and a generous contrioutor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their govern-ments and legislative assemblies out of the com-mon treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress, than to divert them from their useful employments, by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the bauefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for ombryo governors, senators, and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabi-tants shall equal those of a single congressional district. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union, with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the nterior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constituto be admitted under the ropexs constitu-tion. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Territory, at all homogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look forward to it and gov-

arn themselves accordingly. But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two senators and at least on representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice Presi-dent, the power devolves upon the Sonate to se-lect this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the Jeath of the President, the Vice President thus elected by the Sonate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation, the senators from the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and

in a long, bloody, and expensive war. These gentlemen conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and rendered useful services n executing the humane intentions of the government.

It also affords me great satisfaction to state, that Governor Cumming has performed his duty in an able and conciliatory manner, and with the happiest effect. I cannot, in this connexion, refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Col. Thomas L. Kane, who, from motives of pure be-nevolence, and without any official character or cuniary compensation, visited Utah during the ist inclement winter, for the purpose of contribut-

I am happy to inform you, that the governor and other civil officers of Utah, are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.

A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now meanped in Cedar valley, forty-four miles southwest of Salt Lake City; and the remainder have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hostili-The march of the army to Salt Lale City,

through the Indian Territory, has had a power-ful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their depredations .---This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the route

I recommend that the benefits of our land laws and pre-emption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land office in that Territory.

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you on the result of our negotiations with China.

whatever. The claim has been abandoned in manner reflecting honor on the British government, and evincing a just regard for the law o nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries.

The British government, at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement be-tween the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colors. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. Whilst declining to assume so grave a responsi-bility, the Secretary of State has informed the British government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is however, expressed, that the occasional abuse o the flag of any nation, is an evil far less to be deprecated, than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas. This government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British government would propose to carry out their suggestion : and I am nclined to believe, that no plan which can be de-

think proper to make. I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April 1850, have been finally adjusted.

At the commencement of your last session, had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussions, the two gov-ernments would proceed to settle the Central American question in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both : and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the British government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated.— A heir proposal was, to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the two govern-ments; but to accomplish the same object, by a negotiation between the British government and each of the Central American republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved .-The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretation placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications .-As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communi-cate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this

would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries. Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. In my message of December

last, I informed you that our envoy extraordina-ry and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all question pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted; if that were possible. This purpose has been hith-erto defeated by causes which I need not enumerate.

The mission to Spain has been intrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentcky, who will pro-ceed to Madrid without delay, and make another and a final attempt to obtain justice from that government.

Spanish officials, under the direct control of the captain general of Cuba, have insulted our na-tional flag, and in repeated instances have from time to time inflicted injuries on the persons and

trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner.-This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin ot the government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain, and Mexico, or by the free and vol-untary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, ren-dering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preser-

The Island of Cuba, from its geographical po sition, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually-increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that Island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade of vital im-portance to these States, is exposed to danger of being destroyed in the time of war, and has hith-erto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoy-ance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing colonial government over the island shatl remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the Island would of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties, when the great Napoleon transferred Louisians to the Unied States. Jealous, as he was, of the national ionor and interests of France, no person throughout the world, has imputed biame to him, for ac

out the world, has imputed biame to him, for ac-cepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession The publicity which has been given to our for-mer negotiations upon this subject and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making an-other attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress.--This is especially necessary, as it may become in-This is especially necessary, as it may become in-dispensible to success, that I should be entrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spansh government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion, by the example of Mr. Jefferson prerious to the purchase of Louisiana from France. and by that of Mr. Polk in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

I repeat the recommendation made in my mes sage of December last, in favor of an appropria tion "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." President Polk first made a similar recommendation in December. 1847, and t was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fair by due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795; and and whilst demanding justice we ought to do jus-tice. An appropriation premptly made for this purpose, could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

OUR BELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

States south of us on this continent, and especially those within the limits of North America is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean; and we must necessariy feel a deep interest in all that concerns the wellbeing and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the have atways cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable gov-ernment. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly, with its internal affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves, to protect the integrity of its territory, sgainst the hostile interferance of any other power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to

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dec 11-tf Eagle Rock, Wake co., N. O. GTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Bertie County-Court of Pleas and Quarter Ser ions, November Term, 1858. Mary Higgs vs. John Kitchen

Attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State, it is the defendant is not a resident of this black, it is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register, for six successive, weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Windsor, en the 2nd Monday in February, 1857, and

replevy the property, and plead to the Plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be rendered against him for-Plaintiff's debt. Witness, Wm. P. Gurley, Clerk of said Court, a Windsor, the 2nd Monday of November, A. D. 1858. WM. P. GURLEY,

C. C. C. TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -- CHAT.

ham county-Court of Pleas and Quarter Session November Term, 1858. November Term, 1858. Thomas B. Harris, Administrator of Amy Bingham, dec'd, vs. James H. Grant and wife Mary, Edward Chambers and wife Anna Jane, and 'ulia A. Far-

row. Petition for account and settlement.

Petition for account and settlement. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James H. Grant and wife Mary, who are defendants, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Begister for the said de-fendants to make their personal appearance at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Chat-ham, at the Court-house in Pitteborough on the 2nd ham, at the Court-house in Pittsborough, on the 2nd Monday of February next, to plead answer or demur; otherwise, said petition will be taken pro confesso to them.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court at of-fice, in Pittsborough, the 2nd Monday in November, 1858. R. C. COTTEN, R. C. COTTEN, dec 4-w6w Pr. Adv\$5.621 C. C. C.

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ploy. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have soldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

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Dysentary, Relax, and Worms. POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. Co., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

Dr. ATER: Your Pills are the perfection of med

eine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. without being cured entirely even then. Such a medi-cine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here. GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Postmaster.

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Dr. AYEE : I have used yours Pills with extraord nary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours,

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J. V. HIMES. WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855. DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the foundains of the blood. JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D. Erysipelns, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum. From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis. FER. 4, 1856. Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the paragor of all that is great in medicine. They have sured my little daughter

Dr. ATER: Four Phils are the peragon of all that by great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her akin and her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. From the Rev. Dr. Hauskes of the M. E. Church. PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856. HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheu-matism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physi-cians, the disease grew worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackensie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By

tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well. SENATE CHANNER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855. Dr. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afficted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL. For Dropy, Plethorn, or kindred Com-plaints, requiring an actice purge, they are an excel-lent remedy.

ent remedy. For Costiveness or Consumption, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual. Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflamma-tion, and even, Deafness, and Partial Blind-ness, have been cured by the alterative action of

these Pills. Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which athough a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is danger-ous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

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