

The Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1859.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

We understand that Linn B. Sanders, Esq., has announced himself a candidate for Congress in this district, in opposition to the Hon. L. O. B. Branch.

"ACQUISITION OF CUBA."

This is the title of a pamphlet of a dozen pages which has been circulated through Raleigh, and which is designed as a defense of Mr. L. O. B. Branch's advocacy of the Thirty Million Bill.

"FOR CONGRESS."

This pamphlet is made up mainly of Mr. Branch's letter of acceptance, and articles taken from the editorial columns of the Democratic Press, most, if not all of which, we should suspect Mr. Branch of either contributing himself, or procuring them to be contributed by others, under his supervision.

"HON. L. O. B. BRANCH."

In the Three Million Bill, though the mode of proceeding was the same as that proposed by the Thirty Million Bill, there happens to be this, not very small, difference between them: the latter proposes to place in the hands of the President just ten times as much money as the former, and while a President might be entrusted, under the circumstances which existed when the bill for the acquisition of Mexican Territory was passed, with Three Million of Dollars, it by no means constitutes a precedent for entrusting him, under the circumstances which now exist, with Thirty Millions for the acquisition of Cuba.

Having showed that the Three Million Bill is no precedent for the Thirty Million Bill, we now come to the Bills for the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida as quoted by Mr. Branch. And here we assert that no precedent can be found in either bill for Mr. Branch's Thirty Million Bill.

of Dollars in absolute ignorance of the fact that the Senate will confirm the treaty and make Cuba our property. Suppose the treaty contains objectionable matter—contains conditions displeasing to the Senate of the United States, and that body rejects it, what becomes of the Thirty Million of Dollars?

But Mr. Branch knows, and we can show by his own report that he knows, that Thirty Million of Dollars would not begin to buy Cuba from Spain. Spain, he tells us, receives "a revenue of twenty-four million of dollars" from Cuba.

Well may Col. Edwards ask, "if it cost Thirty Million of Dollars to 'bribe' the subject of the sale of Cuba to Spain, what will be the price of an old fashioned free talk on the subject?"

We think we have clearly showed that the Thirty Million bill is utterly without a precedent in our government, and that it entrusts to the hands of the President a vast sum of money, without a reasonable prospect that the country will ever get a cent's worth of equivalent for the appropriation.

We tell the people, then, to beware how they sustain Mr. Branch. His Democratic colleagues in Congress, gentlemen as intelligent as himself, and as well informed as himself, do not sustain his Thirty Million Bill, and how any intelligent constituency can support him is beyond our power to conceive.

Orders for this Document are pouring in upon us from every part of the State. We are glad to see that our friends are endeavoring to give it a general circulation.

STIRRING NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Never since the battle of Waterloo has this country been in the reception of news from Europe of a more thrillingly interesting nature than that which is getting by every steamer that arrives from that war-distracted region.

At three o'clock the Convention adjourned to the Presbyterian Church, to hear the essay of Mr. Jones on Female Education. The address was also tendered Mrs. Jones for her able address, and in favor of the more thorough education of females.

At the afternoon session of the Association, the President, W. W. Holden, Esq., appointed Standing Committees on Common Schools, on the Journal of Education, on Speakers, and on Educational Statistics.

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EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

On Thursday some 40 or 50 new members were received into the Association. Prof. Johnston, from the Committee on Normal Schools, submitted a report, setting forth the great utility of these schools, which, on motion of Governor Swain, was referred to a Committee of three, whose duty it should be to investigate the subject and report to the Executive Committee the most judicious plan to be adopted for establishing them.

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OBLIGATIONS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS TO THE COUNTRY OF THEIR BIRTH—A CASE IN POINT IN FRANCE.

The recent letter of Secretary Cass on the obligation of naturalized citizens in case of voluntarily returning to the country of their birth has naturally attracted much attention.

There have been various instances in more than one of the German States, and particularly in Prussia, as the readers of the Express have seen, where naturalized citizens who have voluntarily returned within the jurisdiction of those States have been compelled to serve their regular term of military duty, and all remonstrances on the part of the Government have proved unavailing to procure their release.

Francis Allibert, a native of the Department de Var in the South of France, left there during the detention of six months, in 1839, and was naturally drawn as a conscript, and was therefore an epee de la conscription. He arrived at New Orleans, and was duly naturalized in 1845.

The correspondence on file in the Department of State gives the full details of the case, and Mr. Everett, the Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, on the 3rd of March, 1853, (the last day he was in office) wrote a complimentary letter to Mr. Dodge, in which he says:

"BUCK! BUCK! HOW MANY HORNS?"—The press had a good deal of fun at the expense of Zachary Taylor because in his Presidential message he said—among other things—"We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations with the rest of mankind."

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives. A Clergman having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die, by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode by which he was cured, and successful in every case, to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send them a copy of his address, free of charge.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. PREPARED BY ROYAL LETTERS BY ROYAL PATENT.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, C. N. Right Rev. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor. Rev. ALFRED SUTTON, B. D., Rector.

GLENN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY, THORNTONVILLE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C. THE Annual Commencement will be on the 27th and 28th of June. The Fall Session will commence on the 1st of September in July, and close December 28th, 1859.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF JEWELRY. With a Premium to each Purchaser worth from Two Dollars to Two Hundred!

NO MONEY RISKED. We propose to let a person know what Premium he will receive before sending his money. Any Lady or Gentleman desiring one of the above articles, can first send us their name and address, stating whether they will send the Cash and receive the goods, or we will make their selection, and inform them by return Mail what Premium they are entitled to.

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS, CARROLL COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Will be opened on the 1st of June. The Cheapest, if not Greatest of Watering Resorts. The Sulphur Springs presents the claims of the Improved Sulphur Springs to the consideration and patronage of an enlightened public (particularly the Southerners) in quest of health or pleasure.

RATES OF BOARD: Per month \$35 00, Per week 8 00, Per day 1 00. Children under 15 years old receive half price.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES! (CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.) CAPITAL PRIZE \$50,000. TICKETS ONLY \$10.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME! Each Saturday in July. 1 Prize of \$50,000, 1 Prize of \$10,000, 1 Prize of \$5,000, 1 Prize of \$2,500, 1 Prize of \$1,000, 1 Prize of \$500, 1 Prize of \$250, 1 Prize of \$100, 1 Prize of \$50, 1 Prize of \$25, 1 Prize of \$10, 1 Prize of \$5, 1 Prize of \$2, 1 Prize of \$1.

Sparta Academy Lottery. CLASS NO. 405. Draws Wednesday, July 27th, 1859. ON THE THREE NUMBER PLAN. 75 Numbers—12 Drawn Balls.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—CHATTAHOOCY COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1859. May, Boone and James Boon vs. Sherman Boon, John Boon, Wm. Boon and others—Petition for sale of slaves for a dividend.