PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. SYME. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. AT \$2.00 per Annum for Single Copies, \$10.00 4 4 for Six \$15.00 4 4 for Ten Parable Invariably in Advance.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1859

of no and after this date, the name of no new or wriber will be entered on our subscription book without the price of subscription in advance, vis : \$2.00 for the Weekly, and \$4,00 for the Semi-Weekly,

Subscribers to the Weekly will be notified three weeks before their subscriptions expire by a Red Cross Mark on their papers, and if the subscription is not renewed by the expiration of that time, their papers will be discontinued. There will be no parture from this rule under any circum

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give up to-day all our disposable space clerk of the War Department.

Read the letter from Washington, and see the conduct of the Democra ic party in Congress showed up in its true colors.

We are requested by Mr. Treasurer Courts to say that he is ready to pay off the \$500,000 bends of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, which fall due next month.

ARREST OF A SUSPICIOUS CHAR-ACTER.

A man by the name of Vestal, for talking in an improper marner, in the county of Guilford, in relation to the institution of slavery, Saunders, and after examination, was releasamount of the bond being \$2,000, two Quakers from the county of Guilford becoming his spreties. by the train from the North on he same evening there came a package by the Adams Express which accidentally having got open, w s found to contain two hundred and more of Hinton Rowan Helper's "Impending Crisis." The package was addressed to Jesse Pope, High Point, N. C.

OAR CITY SAVINGS BANK.

By reference to their proceedings in today's paper, it will be seen that the corporators of the "Oak City Savings Bank," have directed Books to be opened at the office of John G. Williams & Co., for the purpose of yet how many Democrats "sunk all minor differreceiving sub-criptions to the Capital Stock. ences" on that bellot for Mr. Boteler? Let the Our ci izens interested in the success of this Institution, have now an opportunity of becoming associated with it as Stockholders; and as it requires no specified amount of Stock to be subscribed before an organization, at the end of 20 days, those who have become Sto-kholders will meet, elect Directors, and put the Bank into effective operation.

ARREST OF REV. DANIEL WORTH. The Rev. Daniel Worth was arrested in Guilford on Friday last, on a Justices warrant, and was tried before three Justices in Greensborough on Saturday. It was proved on the trial that he had used in his sermons the strongest and vilest incendiary language, and had circulated Helper's book. He was held to bail in the sum of \$5,080 for his appearance at Court, and \$5,000 for his good behavior. He gave the bond for his appearance at Court, and was endeavoring to give bail for his good behavior. The Sheriff of Alamance was present, and intended to arrest him on a writ issued by Judge Saunders as soon as he passed from the jurisdiction of the Justices Court. He was expected to be brought to this city the present week

had not arrived up to Thursday afternoon. LATER FROM EUROPE.-The steamer Arago arrived at New York on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 14th. Senator Seward came as a passenger. The Moors had twice attacked the Spanish redoubts, and been repulsed with 300 killd and 1,000 wounded. Seventy Spaniards were killed and 300 wounded. Cotton was steady. Breadstuffs had a declining tendency.

to answer before Judge Saunders for his violation of

the law in Alamance, Chatham and Randolph, but he

Consols 954x954. [From the New York Day Book.] Hon, Edward Everett, we learn, is to continu to write for the New York Ledger during the ensuing year. It seems from this that both Mr. Everett and Mr. Bonner are well pleased with their previous arrangement in behalf of the

Mr Everett's noble distinterestedness in undertaking such enerous tack, in the midst of engrossing cares and lubors for the purpose of further-ing the object so dear to his heart, deserves the the most cordial recognition from every person who takes an interest in the rescue of the Home of Washington from the auctioneer's bammer and the speculator's ruthless gripe. No other such spectacle of persistent, disinterested devotion to a great and noble public enterprise has been exhibiten during the present century at least, as that which Mr. Everett has shown in this Mount Vernon movement. His course has elevated the patriotic tone of the whole country, and set in action entimen's and emotions which have drawn cluser

that the Ledger, as a family literary paper, is one in which the Democrats had spoken of John A. which we can cordially recommend to the patron- Gilmer, last Friday, when he obtained 36 votes age of our friends.

and it will cure the most obstinate case of hourse. guage, they could ever be expected by men of honness in a short time. So says an exchange.

Correspondence of the Raleich Res

A HISTORY-ANOTHER RE ANOTHER TREACHERY U THE DEMOCRATS REFUSE TO SHERMAN-THE DELUSIONS TICED BY A WICKED PARTY.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1859. We have had another eventful day in the House. Again have the Democrats been tendered the opportunity to organize by the election of a Southern man for Speaker over John Sherman, the Bi-ck Republican candidate; and again have they declined to do so! And thus again does that factions and intolerant party, by their actions, give the fiattest contradition to all their professions of desire to overthrow the Republican party.

To show that I do not state this fart unfairly, I will give a plain unvarnished history of the events that have occurred since the date of my last letter. Let the people of the country judge for themselves. During the session of last Friday, John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, received eleven votes from the conservative States of Popusylvania, New Jersey and New York, which run up his aggregate

vote to thirty-six, whereby it was placed in the power of the Democrats to elect him, and thus to best John Sherman. The Democrats refused to do so, and immediately after the adjournment on that day they called a caucus. The object of that caucus was well known. It was the desire of a to the President's Message, for copies of few Democratic members to procure the assent of which we are endebted to the politeness of the party to support H in. Alexander R. Boteler, Mr. Reed, of Adams & Co.'s Express, and a Virginia Oppositionist, for Spraker. Mr. B. teler represents the Harper's Forry District of Virmond Examiner, and Col. Drinkard, chief ginia. He is an Old Line Whig and American. But representing the Harper's Ferry District, he has naturally felt the deepest indignation on account the John Brown toray, and has been extreme in his atterances of abhorrence of the Republican party. Indeed, he has felt as keenly as any in Virginia, the violence committed on his native State, and had proclaimed his unconquerable purcess to "sink al' minor questions-all past" differences"-in the language of the Democrats at Washingt note "vindicate the rights of the South." In fact, many Americans had already given up Mr. Boteler in their own minds as inevitably gene into the Democratic ranks by reason of this Harper's Ferry affair, to desply did he seem to sympathize with the Democrats in all their po-

When, therefore, the thirty-six votes were cast

for John A. Gilmer, and the Democrats were ask-Side, was brought to this city on Thursday ed why they did not units in electing him over morning last by a warrant issued by Judge | John Sherman, many of them replied: "We do ed on security for his good behavior, the American give us the man that we prefer." It was known that Mr. Boteler of Virginia, was the man that they meant. And when it was manifest, last Friday, that the Democrats would not defeat the Black Republican candidate by voting for John A. Gilmer, this latter gentleman, in his desire to secure an organization, rose and withdrew his name, and nominated that very man who seemed to please the Democracy, to wit: Alex. K. Boteler, of the Harper's Ferry District. Here was an opportunity for those who have clamored three weeks in Congress for a "united South," to show their willingness to "forget all past differences" in an effort to beat the Black Republicans. The very man that they professed to like best among the Americans was set before them. Mr. Boteler's name was presented with the full consent of the Americans in caucus and got the American vote; three! As they had rejected John A. Gilmer, so they rejected Alex. R. Boteler. And thus, as before, was the veil of deceit and hypocrisy stripped from the Democrats of the House. It was shown that they wished not to "save the South and the Union"-but to save the Democratic party!

The result of the ballot, in which Boteler of Virginia was rejected, was felt to be a blundereven a calamity-by a few patriotic Democrats on

How would they ever justify themselves for refusing, again and again, to practice their own precepts of "laying aside party differences" for the good of the country? If they refused Mr. Gilmer, and asked the Americans to offer Mr. B teler, whom they felt to or almost one of their own party, how could they justify themselves in refusing to accept Mr. Boteler, when he was offered? Feeling the pinch of their position, the Democrats called a cancus for that night, as I have said, with the known object of trying to get their party to agree to vote for Mr. Boteler, and elect him. The sucus met, but utterly refused to accept Mr. Boteler! The Democratic members of the Free States, who have German and Trish among their constituents, repelled the proposition. They would vote for no American, and so lose the votes of the Dutch and Irish in their districts; no, not even if the South was to be united and saved by the oper-

So the Dutch and Irish earried it against the South, in the Democratic ranks! And Pryor of Virginia, Winslow of North Carolina, and such leaders of the Southern Democracy, appr ved the decision. What was the value of a "united South" in comparison with the danger of losing the votes of the Dutch and Irish in the North !

When Mr. Bocock withdrow his name from the ontest, a day or two afterwards, Mr. Boteler on two ballots, received a few scattering Democratic votes - nover over twenty-including two Ameri-Mount Vernon Fund. The Ledger very truly can Democrats from Missouri-and finally these fell off and returned to their own nominees; so closed the second attempt of the Americans to procure a Southern man for Speaker.

But that was not the end. Having failed to ge the Democrats to units on either Gilmer or Bote ler, though the former might easily have beet elected; having failed to get them to signify even by a respectable vote that they were willing to "lay aside past differences" and unite with the Americans to beat the Black Republicans, som of the Americans were willing to overlook this palpable lack of all patriotic disposition, and unite with the Democrate on some Democratic nomine the bonds of union from one end of the land to the for Speaker, although it was conceded by the Democrats that the American vote, if added to In this connection, we take pleasure in stating their own, would not elect. The insulting t and might have been elected—they saying that To Cure Some Throat.-Take the whites of they "would as soon see John Sherman elected two eggs and beat them with two spoonsful of Speaker as John A Gilmer," very naturally inwhite sugar; grate in a little nu meg, and then did a pint of lukewarm water. Stir well and not feel that, after such treatment and such landard of the properties if necessary.

or and self-respect to go over and aid a party in-

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4 1860.

sulting them so unnecessarily and so grossly .- ton, of New Jersey, another one of them, and an Nevertheless the Ame. ican caucus determined to old Whig, arose and said the same. Jno. Schwartz, show their willingness to vote for a Democrat for who represents "old Berks," in Pennsylvania, a to be elected. So, yesterday, all other Democratic Democratic majorities of near 5000 votes, arose names were dropped, and Mr. Boteler of Virginia, and said the same. John B. Haskin, anti-Lethe heretofore American candidate, in a most compton Democrat, of New York, arose and said handsome and animated speech, nominated Gen. the same. And in like manner each rose and re-John S. Millson, Democrat, of Virginia, for the sponded for himself in succession, until all who office of Speaker. The balloting proceeded, and had voted for Mr. Gilmer, last Friday, declared twelve Americans cast their votes for him, in- that they had voted for him in good faith and were cluding even Messrs. Smith, Leach and Vance of ready to do so again, that instant, and organize the North Carolina, all of whom "laid aside their par-North Carolina, all of whom "laid aside their party feeling" for the time, and voted for Millson notwithstanding the Democrats had so grossly insulted their colleague when his name was before the House. But notwithstanding this American help, House and a second description. But the Democrats shrunk from the challenge. In sullen silence they permitted the ballotting to begin and to proceed. The Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York men redeemed their words and cast their votes for John A. Gilmer, and again. Gen. Millson only received 96 votes; showing that he had obtained only 84 Democratic votes, although the Democratic party claims 93 votes in a full House ! He could not unite his own party.

would be had from no side, from no party, what- hearted party at an end? ever! Thus was it demonstrated that the Democrats, with every American vote combined, could not elect a Speaker. The party was now "cornered" again and grown entirely desperate. Hon. Henry C. Burnett of Kentucky, took the floor and began a speech by admitting that the Democrats could not have elected even with all the American votes to help, but said he wanted them all for the D-mocratic nomines on account of the moral power it would give to the South. But he failed o show which would be stronger, the moral powof voting for his nomines and not electing him, the moral power of voting for a Southern man (Gilmer) and electing him? After this admission, Mr. Burnett poured forth a perfect torrent of invective against the Opposition. He attacked Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee; he attacked Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina; he rudely assailed Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky. There was no limit to the bitterness and abundance of his denunciations of those gentlemen, who had had the impudence to come to Congress in spite of the desperate resistance, not to say desperate malignity and defamation, of the Democratic party; and yet when here, had dared to vote for a man of their own political faith and principles for Speaker, and not for the Democratic nominees for that office! Civil Mr. Burnett ! reasonable Mr. Burnett ! and modest,

mild mannered democracy! Mr. Burnett did not stop here. Gathering within himself wrath as he proceeded, in reply to a reference by Mr. Anderson of Kentucky to the old Whig party, Mr. Burnett turned the cateract of his boisterous eloquence upon the Americans present, who had aided, he said, in "converting the great and patriotic Whig party of the past, adorned by the glorious life and services of Henry Clay, into a mis-er-a-ble, con-tempt-i-ble Know No-thing par ty." And so he hissed out his hate towards the men who had just "laid aside all past differences," and cast twelve votes for the Democratic nominee for Speaker!

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, bitterly returned the scorn of Mr. Burnett by saying that he had no procedile tears to shed over the memory of Henry Clay. He left that work to those who had persecuted Mr. Clay throughout his noble life with their cruel calumnies, and had not ceased to baunt him till he was laid in his grave! Hon! Joshus Hill, American, of Georgia, was on the floor, previously to Mr. Burnett's speech, and on request of Mr Burnett yielded it to the latter, from courtesy

When Mr. Burnett uttered his flerce invective against the American party, Mr., Hill pushed forward to his side and resumed the floor, and to Mr. Burnett's face denounced the course of his remarks He declared that "his courtesy had been abused, but that it should be done no longer-that such epithets should not be applied to his party, and he repelled them-that if any person on that floor thought that he was one inch tailer, or one ounce heavier, or entitled to one particle more respect by reason of his (Hill's) belonging to the "miserable" American party, he spurned such a man from his acquaintance"! Mr. Hill was thoroughly aroused, and he broke forth in a flery and indignant speech that mountid to the heights of a noble eloquence It created the decepast sensation and excitement in

Mr. Burnett had been betrayed by the webe mence of his own feelings and had gone too far He interposed as soon as possible and protested that he was not aware that he had used the offensive epithets and withdrew them. This was manly, to be sure, but the withdrawal did not withdraw the sting of the affront that had been given to those Americans who had just "laid aside all past differences," and given their votes for the Democratic nominee. Thus ended the proceedings

To-day (Thursday) the Americans went in the House is solid body once more for John A. Gilmer They had concluded that the coin of kindness with which their advances to the Democrats had been met, did not pay. Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, took the floor and temperately renewed the contest for the Speakership, and showed from the record and from the admissions of the Democrats that the American and Opposition vote could not elect the Democratic nominee. Then said Mr. Anderson, "why did you not take Mr. Gilmer, when you could have detested the Republicans by so doing? If you wish to have a Spraker from the South, Mr. Gilmer is a Southern man and a slaveholder. We will give you another chance, cried Mr. Anderson. Mr. Gilmer will be before you again to day, and he will get enough votes, with your votes added, to beat John Sherman. Will you do it? Remember, Democrats, he has eighty-siz niggers!" The laughter that followed this speech and singular concluding remark, did not mollify the grim sourness of the Demo-

Mr. Burnett intimated that the reason why the Democrats did not vote for Mr. Gilmer, last Friday, was that if they had done so, the men from the middle States that had voted for him, would have changed their votes. Hon. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, took the floor to assure Mr. Burnett differently, but the gentlemen themselves who had cast the votes saved him the trouble. Mr. Campcast the votes saved him the trouble. bell, of Pennsylvania, arose and said he had voted for Mr. Gilmer in good faith and was ready to do it again! Mr. Ed. Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, a condemned by Douglas and the whole Illinois delefaithful old line Whig, who had voted for Mr. gation. Mr. Brabeon nominated Hon. Horace May-Gilmer, arose and said the same. Gov. Penning-nard, of Tenn., for the Speakership, saying that

conker and see whether he could get votes enough county that has given for 20 years, continuously,

run up his total vote to thirty-six. But the Democrats east for him not a solitary vote; though if they had now thrown their whole vote for him, he they had now thrown their whole vote for him, he would have been elected, and John Sherman, the

a full House ! He could not unite his own party.

Gen. Millson lacked nearly 20 votes of an election, notwithstanding so many Americans went took, notwithstanding so many Americans went cord? Does not every honest man in the nation now see that it is agitation—that it is trouble—that over to his side. If every American member on the floor had voted for him, he would still have been it is disunion—that the Democrats want, and not the defeat of the Black Bepublic in candidates. Is not the day of delusion and treachery by this false

> CONGRESSIONAL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. SENATE. Mr. Davis introduced a bill for the temporary government of Arizona.

After executive session, the Senate adjourned till Tuesday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., interrogated the Dem-

crats, as to the endorsation of a work called the Black Diamond," published as an offset to Helper's book, and favoring the re-opening of the lave trade. Messrs. Cobb, of Ala., and Miles, of S. C., reudiated the re-opening of the slave trade. The atter catechised the Black Republicans, as to their

ndorsation of Helper's book. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, with equal frankness said, that so far as it advocated servile insurrection he denounced it. There was not ten men in Ohio who endorsed those sentimen's. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, opposed the re-opening

f the slave trade. Mr. Borham, of S. C., regarded the acts of 1819-20 as unconstitutional, but was not in favor of agitating their repeal. Mr. McRae, of Miss., for himself favored the

e-opening of the slave trade, but did not think people of Mississippi were of the same Mr. Crawford, of Ga., opposed the re-opening of the trade at present, but under particular cir-

eumstances wou'd favor it. Mr. Farnsworth (Rep.,) did not endorse Helper; he was opposed to foreible abolition or insur-Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., said a mamber who

would not carry out the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the rendition of fugitive slaves, was false to his oath to support that Constitution, and a traitor to the country.

Lively times ensued. Questions were asked

and answered. Mr. Farnsworth at last said that the design to re-open the slave trade could not be fastened on the South any more than Brown's raid could be on the Repulicans. The House proce ded to vote for Speaker, with

the following result : Necessary to a choice, 107. Sherman, Gilmer. Bocock

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

The Senate was not in session to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Bonham gave notice that he would en deavor to obtain the floor, to move that the House proceed to ballot for Speaker throughout this entire day; and failing in that, he would endeavor to offer a resolution that from and after to day there shall be no vote taken for speaker until the ninth of January, and that when the House adjourned to-day it be till Wednesday. Hon. William Smith, of Va., read the remarks of Mr. Sherman in relation to the Helper book,

and put the question to him directly -does he disclaim the doctrines of that book ?.. Mr. Sherman made no reply. Mr. Smith, after a pause, resumed. The gen tleman is silent—he is dumb—ne is mute as an

Mr. Nelson made some further remarks, saying when Mr. Sherman rose in the House and stated that he had five times dissyowed any intention of intertering with slavery in the States, he considereu that that was repudiating the doctrines of the

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, remarked that h was a supporter of Mr. Sherman because he knew him to be eminently conservative, and referred to a speech delivered by Mr. S. in 1856 in proof of

Mr. Smith could not allow the candidate of the Repub lican party to speak by deputy. If that entlemen wanted to be vindicated before the country he should speak for himself. I ask him now does he endorse the Helper Book? "Speak forever after hold your peace!" [Limbghter.] No response being made, Mr. Smith proce to say that it was the duty of the House to protest against the election of any man as presiding officer who declined to denounce that infamou book. He then alluded to the remarks of Mr. Grow the other day, and went on to show that Mr. Grow was responsible for the defeat of the post of-

fice appropriation bill at the last session. Mr. Branch corroborated what had been said on this point by the gentleman from Virginia, having been a member of the committee of conference on that bill. He declared that the sole reponsibility of its defeat rested on Mr. Grow, and believed his object was to compel the President to call an extra session of Congress, in order that he and his friends might at an earlier day than was allowed law, get possession of the organization of the

Mr. Grow desired to reply ; but other questions ntervened, several motions having been made to djourn over, which, however, were subsequently withdrawn.

There was a call of the House as a preliminary The twenty-first vote was then taken with the following result: Whole number of votes 206. Necessary to a choice, 104. Sherman received, 100. Bocock, 20; Gilmer, 17; Houston, 17; John G. Davis, 11; Maclay, 9; Scattering, 32. So there

was no choice. On motion, the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on Monday. In the House, Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the Hon. Alexander R. Boteler be declared Speaker of the 36th Congress. Objection being made, the Clerk declared the resolution out of order. Mr. Smith, of Va., resumed his speech, commenced on Friday, and spoke until the House adjourned without conclu-

In the Senate on Tuesday, the President's Annua Message was received and read, at the conclusion of which the Senate adjourned until Friday. In the

In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Morris, of Ill. made a strong anti-Administration speech, which is

though he was one of the Fillmore Electors, he was not in the American organization. The next ballot stood: Sherman, 101—four votes short of election; Maynard, 65—his vote being made up of Democrats and Americans. Some of the Democrats said they wauld not vote for Maynard in any event. Others who did not vote for him, said they would do so if they could thereby defeat the Republicans.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE The Annual Conference of the Ministers of the fethodist Episcopal Church of North Carolina has been in session for seven days at Beaufort, N. C., up to Wednesday, on which day it adjourned. o meet in Salisburyfin December, 1860. We suboin the list of appointments for the ensuing year. It will be seen that the Rev. Joel W. Tucker has been stationed at the Methodist Church in this city, and the Rev. L. L. Hendren, the present pastor, has been stationed at Greensboro':

APPOINTMENTS Of the Preachers of the North Carolina Conference for the ensuing year:
Raleigh District.—D B Nicholson, P. E.
Raleigh City—Joel W Tucker.

" Mission—Dugan C. Johnson.

" Col'rd Mission—Jno L. Newby.

" Circuit—Jas B Bobbitt, B C Maynard,

supernumerary. Tar River—Jos B Martin : Jas Reid, Super'y Henderson—BF Long.
Person—T W Moore and Junius P. Moore. Granville-Williamson Harriss. Hillsboro' Circuit-John W Tinnin. Hillsboro' Station-Oscar J Brent.

Chapel Hill-Jesse A Cunninggim. Louisburg-T P Ricaud. Nashville-Geo E Wyche. R T Heflin, Editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate.

Greensboro District-N F Reid, P E Greenshoro'-L L Hendren. Guilford-Jas B Alford. Davidson-Jno W Lewis. Forsyth-D W Doub. Winston-Jas F Mann. Stokes-Clarendon M Pepper. Wentworth-D R Bruton. Alamance-Chas H Phillips. Yanceyville-Wm Barringer. Leesburg-Alfred Norman. Franklinsville-R T N Stevenson. Trinity College-Braxton Craven. High Point-Jas F Smoot. Ashborough—Jos C Thomas.

B Craven—Pres't Trinity College.

N H D Wilson-Ag't for Trinity College

Salisbury District-Wm H Bobbitt, P E. Salisbury-Thos W Gathrie. Rowan-Robert A Willis. East Rowan-Jas J Hines. Mocksville—M C Thomas; T B Reeks, Sup'y. Iredell—W C Gannon; W W Albes, Sup'y. South Iredell-R S Webb. Alexander-Jno W Flord. Jonesville-Isaac F Keerans. Wilkes-Chas M Anderson. Surry-Isaac W Avent. Blue Ridge Mission-Marble N Taylor. Sauratown-Solomon H Helsebeck.

Washington Diegrict-Ira T Wyche, P E. Roanoke-Adolphus W Mangam ; T B Kings

Warren-Jno W Andrews. Williamston-Abraham Weaver. Plymouth-Jno W Jenkins: Greenville-N A H Goddin. Columbia - Wm F Clegg. Mattamuskeet-H H Gibbons. Bath- Washington D Meacham. Neuse-Chas P Jones. Tarborough-Robert S Moran. Neuse Mission-Nathan A Hooker. Portsmouth and Ocracoke Mission-William Wheeler.

Cape Hatteras-F H Wood. Robeson-Wm M , Jordan. Marcus L Wood, Missionary to China. William Carter transferred to the Virginia Con ference. John S Davis transferred to the Tennessee Con

ference. Newbern District-Wm Closs, P E. Newbern-Centenary-James H Brent. Andrew Chapel Celored Mission .- William Newbern Circuit-Berenice B Cultreth. now Hill-Jas B Baily.

Wilson-H T Hudson. Contentnea-Jno R Brooks. Smithfield-L Shell. Goldsboro'-R G Barrett. Everettaville-Jos H Wheeler. Jones-Jno M Gunn. Trent-Thos L Triplett. Beauf ort-Ann st-James L Fisher. Purvis Chapel and Look-Out Mission-Isham H Straits-Jno C Brent.

S M Frost, Pres't Wayne Female College. Roanoke Colored Mission-Moses J Hunt. Tar River Colored Mission-Medicus H Hight. Edgecombe Colored Mission-Wm M Walsh. Morehead City-John Jones. Slocum Creek Mission P W Yarrell. Care Look-Out Mission-to be supplied.

Wilmington District-C F Deems, P E. Wilmington-Front Street-John S Long. Fifth Street-Joseph Wheeler Copsail-George W Deems. nslow-Simeon D Peeler. Doplin -B F Guthrie. Sampson-P J Caraway. Bladen-W B Richardson Elizabeth-Alexander D Betts. Whitesville-Caswell W King. Smithville-J H Robbins. Cape Fear Colored Mission-North East-to be supplied. South River Mission—Daniel Culbreth.

Fayetteville District-Peter Doub, P E. Payetteville-Lingurn S Birkhead. Evans' Chappel-Robert P Bibb. Fayetteville Circuit-to be supplied. Cape Fear-Gaston Farrar. Haw River-John Tillett. Pittsborough-James W Wheeler Deep River-Washington S Charain. Montgomery—Thomas C Moses. Zion—P H Scoville. Rockingham-S D Adams. "OAK CITY SAVINGS BANK."

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 24th., 1856. The following corporators, named in the charter of the Oak City Savings Bank, to wit: R. H. Battle, Jno. G. Williams, Q. Bushee and H. S. Smith, pursuant to the notice published in the "Register" and "Standard," met at the office of Q.

Busbee, at 12 M. On motion, R H. Battle was called to the chair, and H. S. Smith requested to act as Secretary. The act of the General Assembly incorporating the Bank being read, it was determined, on motion of Q. Busbee, that the amount of each share of the capital stock shall be \$30. And on motion of H. S Smith, it was further

determined, that Books of subscription be opened for 20 days from and after Monday next, at the tion of the corporrators present, and that 10 percent, of the amount subscribed be required to be paid at the time of subscription; and that at the paid at the time of subscription; and that at the end of 20 days, a meeting of the subscribers will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwell be called at the office of Q. Bushee, by pubsial be called at the office of Q. Bushee, by pubscribers while the settlement of the new Territory will have been a foregone conclusion.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives

Our deep and heart-felt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings throughout the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plantiful and appropriate the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plantiful and appropriate the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plantiful and appropriate the country of the country has been unusually plantiful and appropriate the country of t sually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughou the land. Indeed, notwithstanding our demerits we have much reason to believe from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away. May we ever be under the divine "guidance and protection." Whilst it is the duty of the President "from

time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to he recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst, for myself, I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of Our Union is a stake of such ble value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view, let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of the day; now nearly all passed away, and whose first and desrest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age, and es-

pecially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcanoes burnt out, and on the lava and ashes and squalid scoring of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." Such, in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, con-tinue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like everything human, will have its day and give place to other and less threatening controversies. Public opinion in this country is allpowerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective and bring it within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to rem that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teach ings. Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and attempt by violence t carry these doctrines into practical effect. In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotted that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious dar ger to the personal safety of the people of the fifteen members of the confederacy. If the peace the domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be invaded -if the mothers of familie within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate and that of their children betere morningwould be vain to recount to such a peo ple the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people, must at last become intelerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that should "the silver cord b loosed or the golden bowl be broken \* the fountain," human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments. I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United

States of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property, of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor a territorial legislature nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves, and so well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States. It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the Territories.—
Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere, in a single instance, with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have ed an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do strengthen their hands by further legislation.— Had it been decided that either Congress or th territorial legislature possess the power to annu! or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event, there would be a struggle for a majority of the mem bers of the legislature at each successive election and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the time being on the result. The agitation would thus be endered incessant whilst the territorial condition mained, and its baneful influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people o. of the several States. Thus has the status of a Territory, during the ntermediate period from its first settlement until

it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunate has this been for the prosperity of the Territories, as well as the tranquility of the States.

Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories. ries on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted, in for 20 days from and after Monday next, at the office of Jno G. Williams & Co., under the direction of the corporrators present, and that 10 per each case soon virtually settle itself; and before shall be called at the omice of Q. Busbee, by public notice in the newspapers.

On metion of Jno. G. Williams, the meeting adjourned to Saturday, the 14th of January next.

t. H. BATTLE, Chairman.

H. S. SMITH, See'y.

required to form a State, they will then proc in a regular manner, and in the exercise rights of popular sovereignty, to form a constitu-tion preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kanssa and Nebraska act, they "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has bap-nity been recognised in some form or other, by an pily been recognised, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the last

All lawful means at my command have been employed, and shall continue to be employed, to execute the laws against the African slave-trade. After a most careful and rigorous examination of our coasts and a thorough investigation of the abject, we have not been able to discover any slaves have been imported into the United States except the cargo by the Wanderer, num-bering between three and four bundred. Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much suc-cess as their crimes have deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution.

Our history proves that the Fathers of the Republic, in advance of a'l other nations, condemne the African slave-trade. It was, notwithistand ing, deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to pro-hibit "the migration or importation of such per-sons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit" "prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States or to the trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d March, 1794. Congress passed an act imposing severe penalties and pun-ishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this act were extended and enforced by the act of 10th May,

Again : The States themselves had a clear right to waive the constitutional privilege intended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade at any time they thought proper pre-vious to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the constitutional barrier. Congress accordingly passed an act on 28th February, 1803, "to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited." In this manner the importation of African slaves into the United States was, to a great extent, prohibited some

years in advance of 1808. As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a single day after they had the rower to abolish it. On the 2d of March, 1807, they passed an act to take effect "from and after the 1st day of January, 1898," prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States. This was followed by subsequent acts of a similar character, to which need not specially refer. Such were the principles and such the practice of our ancestors than fifty years ago in regard to the African slave-

It did not occur to the revered patriots whe had been delegates to the convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and which they had trained while deliberation. They supposed that to prohibit deliberation are express terms, from exercising a Congress, in express terms, from exercispecified power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power

after that day had arrived. If this were not the case, the Constitution had expended much labor in valn. Had they imagined that Congress would possess ne power to prohibit the trade 1808, they would not have taken so mu care to protect the States against 'the exerthis power before that period. Nay more, they wou'd not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitution were exposed. It would, then, have been wholly unnecessary t engraft on the fifth article of the Constitu prescribing the mode of its own future ame ment, the proviso, "that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect "
the provision in the Constitution, securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African slaves previous to that period.

According to the adverse construction, the clause itself on which so much care and discussion had been employed by the members of the convection, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usur-

It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress; because, had it been left to the States, its efficient exercise would have been impossible. In that event any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for itself but for al the other slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? Because African slaves, when once brought within the limits of slaves, when once brought within the limits of any one State, in accordance with its laws, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where slavery exists. And even if all the States had separately passed laws prohibiting the impor-tation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Congress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose. For a period of more than half a century there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been great-

ly improved.

Re-open the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interests of the master or on those of the native-born slave. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild, heathen and ignorant barintroduction of wild, heathen and ignorant bar-barians among the sober, orderly and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several generations. This might tend to barbarize, deporalize, and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences The effect upon the existing slave would, if pos

The effect upon the existing slave would, it pos-sible, be still more deplorable. At present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not overworked. His confed, well clothed, and not overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern nations of high civilization have employed as a sub-titute for African slaves. Both the philanthropy and the self-interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be reopened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave-trade is openly tolerated: and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly able at any moment to enforce their execution. There the master, intent upon present gain, exterts from the ment to enforce their execution. There the master, intent upon present gain, extorts from the slave as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that, when desth comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competipite reduced to the lowest point by the competipite reduced to the lowest point by the competiever be the case in our country—which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not overhumanity, and those capable of labor are not overhumanity.