# THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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

## RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1856.

### AMERICAN MEETING.

We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the American Party, of the town and county, at the City Hall, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention, proposed to be held in this city, on Thursday next, the 14th inst, to select a Delegate to the National American Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 22nd inst.

### PRINTER'S INK,—NEW INVENTION.

The outside of our issue to-day is printed with Ink made from *black lead* by the Chemist of the Heron Mining Company, at their Plumbago mines near this City. That gentleman, thinking that he discovered in the lead fit properties for the manufacture of the ink, ventured the experiment, and requested us to test it. It works remarkably well *for an experiment*, and makes a fair impression. We have but little doubt that, with such improvements as the trial of it suggests, and which can be readily effected, it will answer full as well as the composition now employed. It can be manufactured much more cheaply than the article at present in use,—the components of which are nut-oil, lamp-black, and a small quantity of indigo.

### TO WHICH PARTY?

Well put was Humphrey Marshall's question to Clingman, in the House of Representatives,—"to which branch of the Pierce Party do *you* belong?" And pray, to which branch does *Pierce himself* belong? At the North, the Nebraskaites proclaim that measure,—the Kansas-Nebraska Bill,—as favorable to freedom and a death-blow to the extension of slavery;—at the South, its friends declare it to be the very salvation,—the *sine qua non*, of southern rights and southern property. Look at the letters of Cambrelling, Blair, and many others, who have heretofore been the main pillars of the Democracy at the North. Can any man be so blind as not to see, at a glance, the double game which the present Administration is playing? The movement made by leading men of that party in the House, to secure the election of Banks, by the adoption of the plurality rule, foreshadows what they are ready and willing to do, to perpetuate their power.

"Is that you, Captain Scott?"
"Yes."
"Captain *Martin* Scott?"
"The same."
"Well, *you need'nt shoot*;—I guess I'd as well come down!"

Why *did* Mr. Sydney A. Smith, of Johnston, waste his valuable ammunition? He need'nt have shot. The American party would have "come down," as did the squirrel before Captain Scott pulled trigger, at the first intimation of his intention to lift his piece. But Mr. Sydney A. Smith is an aspiring young politician,—he likes, very naturally, to figure in the papers,—and accordingly he appears in the last "Standard" in a lengthy article, giving, for the enlightenment of mankind in general and of Johnston County in particular, *his* reasons for deserting the American party. But while cutting a "figure," Mr. Sydney A. Smith should be mindful as to what sort of a one he cuts. Those who have heard him, within a few months past, express his continued devotion to the American cause, will be apt to think it rather an unenviable one. The uncharitable, too, will be inclined to believe that any grown up man,—a graduate of the University, too,—who could be an active and zealous member of a political organization for upwards of a year, before discovering that he was the victim of imposition and deception, stands in need of a guardian. So much for Mr. Sydney A. Smith.

☞ *Speaker Banks, Mrs. Banks and Mrs. Banks' Mother.*—We have a variety of dispatches from the East, all telling of "bonfires," 'cannon firing,' "public meetings," &c., for "Banks." Here is one incident that will do to repeat:—"The citizens of Waltham, the native town of Speaker Banks, fired one hundred guns to-day in honor of his election. The announcement was made at Waltham on Saturday night by a special messenger from Boston. Several dwellings were illuminated, and congratulatory speeches made. Mrs. Banks was called upon, and found in attendance at the sick bed of her mother. Hearty cheers were given at the residences of the leading Republicans, when, about midnight, the crowd dispersed."

☞ The counter-message of Ex-Governor Reeder to the President's message is one of the most insolent productions that ever fell under our observation. When Lieut. Randolph pulled Gen. Jackson's nose, some sensitive persons imagined that the nose of the nation was thereby pulled, though the affair was altogether personal. But here we have an ex-official pompously appearing in the papers, and formally arraigning the President for falsehood, hypocrisy, treason,—and what other crimes, we know not,—alleged to have been committed in his official character. The affair scarcely attracts the passing notice of a newspaper; so much does it seem a matter of course,—either on account of the low estimate of the President, or of his former associate, or both!

☞ From Hayti we have additional particulars concerning the defeat of Soulouque by the Dominicans. The latter were armed with Minie rifles, which accounts for the great slaughter among the Haytiens. Soulouque had turned up, and was concentrating his forces for another expedition. The Dominicans, however, were fully prepared to repel their enemy. All the ports were under strict blockade.

CASS ON PALMERSTON.—Lord Palmerston, the present British Premier, is pronounced by Gen. Cass, who knows him well, personally, "the veriest of monarchists, and a rabid hater of American institutions; and although liberal in many respects, yet, on all questions touching our government, as stubborn as a mule." The General says, that so long as Palmerston presides over the Foreign Office, there is no prospect for any amicable adjustment of our difficulties with England.

### THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 4th.—In the Senate, to-day, the petitions of naval officers were received who had been affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

Mr. Toombs, of Ga., said he had no doubt but wrong and injustice had been done to the officers by the Naval Board. He advocated a revision of the proceedings of the Board.

It was finally postponed for further consideration.

Many bills were introduced, among which was one for the extension of the term of naturalization.

HOUSE.—The Speaker administered the usual oath to the members, and a joint committee, consisting of one from the Senate and one from the House, was appointed to inform the President of the organization of the two Houses, and their readiness to receive any communication from him.

A resolution proposing to elect the Clerk of the House by *viva voce* vote was tabled, by a vote of 103 to 85.

A resolution declaring Gen. Wm. CULLOM, (Am.) of Tennessee, Clerk of the House, was adopted, by a vote of 126 to 87.

[Mr. CULLOM received the votes of all the Republicans present, excepting Messrs. Billinghurst, Bliss, Brenton, Day, Holloway, Leiter, Nichols, Spinner and Watson, combined with all the Americans present, excepting Messrs. Eustis, H. Marshall, A. K. Marshall and Mr. Walker.]

The Speaker announced to Gen. Cullom his election, and administered the customary oath.

The seats for members were then drawn for and located.

TUESDAY, *February* 5th. In the SENATE Mr. FOOTE made a warm speech on Central American affairs. He proposed that we make a direct declaration to England of our purpose to enforce our construction of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty. If this proved unavailing, and all negotiations became exhausted, he advocated giving her formal notice that she must withdraw from the Central American possessions by a given day. If she then still held out, he would have her removed by force of arms.

Mr. Wilson next obtained the floor.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Glossbrenner, Democrat, and the present incumbent, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, by resolution. The vote stood 103 to 98.

A resolution was adopted by a vote of 119 to 96, declaring Nathan Darling, Republican, door keeper.

Robert Morris, a grandson of the distinguished patriot and financier of Revolutionary memory, was appointed Postmaster to the House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, *Feb.* 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Clayton submitted a joint resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms of both Houses to ascertain, without delay, the cases in Washington of individual suffering for want of fuel, and appropriating $1500 for the relief of the poor.

The resolution was passed, after an amendment making the Mayors of Georgetown and Washington distributors of the money.

The House proceeded to the election of printer *viva voce*. The following is the result of the first ballot:—O. Follett 80, Cornelius Wendell 68, Nathan Sargent 11, Robert Farnham 18, John T. Defrees 4, John T. Towers 7, F. P. Blair 2, Scattering 5. Necessary to a choice 98.

The House voted twice more for printer without a choice.

### WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

No truly national man can object to the *non-intervention* principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but many are of opinion that it was unnecessary to go on legislating upon the subject, when the principle had been previously established by the Compromise of 1850, and was acquiesced in by a large majority of the people North and South. The slavery clause of the Kansas-Nebraska act gave the scoundrel leaders of Abolition at the North an excuse to "agitate," and an opportunity to reconstruct their *then* decayed and broken-down political fortunes. And what have been the results? Seward, Greeley, Van Buren & Company, have built up a great, so-called, "Republican Party;" which has elected the Speaker of our national house of Representatives; which has thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the South, with a boldness never witnessed before; and which seems diabolically bent on dissolving the Union. Another, and far more serious result is, that Kansas, and all of the prospective incoming States and Territories, are probably lost to us forever;—FOR, the late agitation of slavery, on the basis of the Kansas-Nebraska legislation, has opened the eyes of the Northern people to the fact, *that when it comes to colonizing a new Territory*, the North, aided by foreigners and the carpet-bag democracy generally, will have immeasurably the advantages of the South. History will record, that the responsibility for these grave results of bad statesmanship, or demagogueism, or whatever it may be called, lies at the door of the present double dealing Administration, aided and "harked on" by the wily "Little Giant" of Illinois.

☞ Pierce's Message reveals the fact that the expenses of our federal government are now *seventy-one millions per year!* John Quincy Adams was driven from office by the cry of "extravagance," when the highest expenditures of his administration never exceeded *thirteen millions*. Fillmore, a quarter of a century later, was charged with "extravagance," because, with the war debt upon his shoulders, he spent *fifty millions*. But in three years, this economical "Democratic administration" has run the expenses up from fifty to *seventy-one millions! Vive la humbug!*

LENT.—Last Wednesday (Ash-Wednesday) was the first day of Lent,—the most solemn of all the fasts observed by the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches,—commemorative of the Saviour's fasting in the wilderness forty days and forty nights. Services are held throughout the entire season, (till Easter.)

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—This body, which was in session last week at Richmond, Va., adjourned on Saturday, to meet at Savannah, Ga., on the second Monday in December next. We do not perceive that any business likely to lead to important results was transacted during the session of the Convention.

SENATORS UNSEATED.—The three know-nothing members of the Louisiana Senate from New Orleans have been unseated, and their three democratic competitors declared to be legally elected, notwithstanding the destruction of the ballot boxes on the night of the election.

### THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

We announced in our last the election of N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, to the Speakership of the House of Representatives on Saturday last.

Just previous to taking the vote, it is stated the lobbies were crowded to suffocation, and the excitement was intense.

The clerk read the vote as follows:

Mr. Banks received 103, Mr. Aiken 100, Mr. H. M. Fuller 6, Mr. L. D. Campbell 4, Mr. Wells 1.

The whole number cast was 214. The House being composed of 234 members, it is thus shown that twenty members were absent or did not vote. The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. Banks.—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Bingham, Billinghurst, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Jas. H. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Comback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Flagier, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robt. B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, Meacham, McCarty, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Murray, Mott, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Savin, Sage, Stranahan, Tappan, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Elihu B. Washburne, Cadwalader C. Washburne, Israel Washburne, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth—103.

For Mr. Aiken.—Messrs. Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Hendley S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, John P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Thos. J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, J. Morrison Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harriss, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Alex K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Mordecai, Oliver, Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Winslow, Daniel B. Wright, John V. Wright, and Zollicoffer—100.

For Mr. Fuller—Messrs. Broom, Clark of New York, Cullen, Davis, of Maryland, Milward and Whitney—6.

For Mr. Campbell—Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore and Scott—4.

For Mr. Wells—Mr. Hickman.

Mr. Benson, of Maine, one of the tellers, declared Mr. Banks elected. [Deafening shouts on the Republican side and in many other quarters.]

Mr. Banks, by the request of the clerk, was then conducted to the chair by Messrs. Aiken, of South Carolina, Fuller, of Pennsylvania, and Campbell, of Ohio.

Amid the most profound silence, succeeding the cheers with which he was greeted, he said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—Before I proceed to complete the acceptance of the office which you have conferred on me, I avail myself of your indulgence to express my obligation for the honor conferred upon me.

It would afford far greater pleasure were it accompanied by the slightest assurance that I could bring to the discharge of the arduous and delicate duties (always difficult, but now environed with unusual difficulties) any capacity commensurate with their responsibility and dignity.

I can only say that I shall bear myself, so far as I am able, with fidelity to the interests and institutions of the country and government, and with impartiality so far as regards the rights of members of this House.

I have no personal objects to accomplish—I am animated by the single desire of contributing, in some little degree, to the maintenance of the well-established principles of our government in their original American signification, and in developing that portion of the continent which we occupy, so far as we may do so within the legitimate power conferred upon us, enlarging and swelling its capacity for beneficent influences both at home and abroad, and maintaining intact and in perpetuity the inestimable principles transmitted to us

I am aware that neither myself nor any other man is equal to the perfect accomplishment of those duties. I am, therefore, as a man must be in such a presence, a suppliant for your indulgence and assistance, and I again return my thanks for the honor which you have conferred on me.

At the conclusion of the address, there was deafening and long continued applause.

Mr. Giddings (the oldest member of the House) administered, by request of the Clerk, the oath of office to the Speaker.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this House are eminently due and are hereby tendered to John W. Forney, Esq., for the distinguished ability, fidelity and impartiality with which he presided over the deliberations of the House of Representatives, during the arduous and protracted contest for Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, the House, at 7 o'clock, adjourned.

[Three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Banks, when his friends rushed forward to congratulate him on his good fortune.]

Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, when his name was called, asked the consent of the House to submit a few remarks, and no objection being made,

Mr. M. remarked that he had in his eye a member of the House whose acquaintance he formed on his way to this city. They travelled together in the railroad cars and became acquainted on the route. In the course of this protracted contest for the Speakership, and in view of the action taken by the House, especially that taken by the little band with which he had been acting, he had been often reminded of a conversation between himself and that gentleman on the route hither. The gentleman told me (said Mr. M.) that I was young as a politician, and that when I arrived in Washington I would find that the American party had no existence at all; that at the North it was merged in another and very different sort of feeling, and that the few who might be here from the South, unaided by any Northern help at all, would not be able to make the least stand as a party upon the floor of Congress. I think my friend would take back that declaration now; and I think I can say that we have not only stood here as a distinct and separate party, but that we have fought a good fight.

Gentlemen, my friends, we have not yet finished our course. The battle in which we have been hitherto engaged has been a party fight.—We have been contending for party existence and for party supremacy; we have been contending with our Democratic friends to force from them an acknowledgment upon their part that they did us wrong in the idea which they held out in the resolution adopted in their caucus and in the declaration which they made in that resolution. We have fought a good fight for our party, and have done more than fight: *we have conquered*. Is there standing out now upon this floor, as a candidate for election to the Speakership, any nominee of the Democratic party? Is there any Democratic platform now presented upon this floor which implies indignity or offence to the members of the American party? I have lost sight of them altogether. So far then, we have fought a good fight.

But I say to my friends, we have yet a duty to perform. Having done all that party men could require; having done all it was our duty to do as party men; having, as I believe, proved ourselves equal to the contest and victorious over the mighty numbers that assailed us, we have now a duty to perform to our country. And let us ask ourselves what is that duty? Look at the state and condition of this House at this moment. See,—I appeal to those who have been acting with me thus far, and whose conduct, whose fearless defence of their principles have commended them not only to their friends abroad, but even to their enemies—see what it is now our duty to do. Our chieftain—I left him with as much reluctance as ever Highlander left his chieftain—has fallen, but with the love of his friends and the admiration of his enemies.—[Great applause in the galleries.] What is now my duty? According to the view I take of it, there is now presented to this House this question: Shall there be a sectional organization?—Shall there be an organization of such a character as will perhaps, whether it ought to do so or not, inflame a portion of the people of this country and bring about an agitation which is to be deplored, or shall we for a time give up our particular party organization and unite with those who agree with us upon the great and paramount question of the day?

I make these remarks that I may be understood here and at home. I occupy a very peculiar position. I have been a Democrat for years. I represent a district which is largely Whig, and owe to Whig votes my position upon this floor. I represent an American constituency also. I have not abandoned the principles of the American party, and in voting now for a Democrat, I shall do so under the firm conviction that when I reach home my constituency will excuse me on the ground of the absolute necessity of so casting my vote that I may save the whole country. Having fully performed my duty to party, my constituents demand of me that I should discharge that duty which I owe to my country.

Upon the motion of Mr. CLINGMAN that the House confirm the election of BANKS,—

Mr. PAINE, of North Carolina, remarked that he desired, when his name was called, upon the last vote for Speaker, to give the reasons why he should no longer vote with his party as a party man, but was willing, when the contest was narrowed down between two gentlemen, to give his vote for the gentleman from South Carolina.

He loved this Union; it was dearer to him than any parties or party considerations; and there were no circumstances which had occurred or could that would ever induce him to vote for a man, as Speaker of the House or for any high responsible political station under this government, who had declared himself in favor of a dissolution of the Union. Maintaining these principles, he could not vote to confirm the election of the gentleman from Massachusetts. As would be well remembered, when that gentleman was charged with having made a speech in the State of Maine in which he declared that he was willing "to let the Union slide," the gentleman undertook to explain what he meant by it, remarking that if the General government should foster any one institution at the expense of another, he would consider the Union no longer desirable, and would be willing "to let it slide." Had the General Government ever undertaken to pursue such a course? No exigency, then, for a dissolution of the Union had ever arisen. There must have been some other reason for this speech.—He would state to the House that the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, no longer than eighteen months ago, in this city, declared to a gentleman who was in favor of a dissolution of the Union, that he himself was an advocate of disunion, and desired his co-operation in it. The guiding star of Mr. P.'s life had been his devotion to the Union, and he would never vote to place any man in the Speaker's chair or in any other responsible political station who maintained such a sentiment as the one to which he had alluded.

### DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following is a list, to the extent to which we have been able to collect them, of the Delegates to the National American Convention which is to assemble at Philadelphia on the 22d inst, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President—

ARKANSAS.
*Delegates at Large.*
Absalom Fowler,
James Logan.
*District Delegates.*
Albert Pike,
S. L. Austell.
CALIFORNIA.
*Delegates at Large.*
John Skinner,
S. W. Breckeray.
*District Delegates.*
Dr. Hitchcock,
Mr. Winters.
DELAWARE.
*Delegates at Large.*
G. P. Norris,
Levi H. Springer.
*District Delegates.*
Jas. Murdish, Jr.
In favor of postponing the nomination of President until some time in June or July.
FLORIDA.
*Delegates at Large.*
Ed. Hopkins,
R. K. Call.
*District Delegates.*
L. W. Rowley.
GEORGIA.
*Delegates at Large.*
G. W. Crawford,
Eli H. Baxter.
MARYLAND.
*Delegates at Large.*
Ant. Kennedy,
Dr. Dennis.
*District Delegate.*
Frederick Schley.
NORTH CAROLINA.
*Delegates at Large.*
Jno. H. Haughton,
Jno. F. Hoke.
NEW YORK.
*Delegates at Large.*
E. Brooks,
G. A. Scroggs.
*District Delegates.*
W. A. Fountain,
S. S. Guy,
J. H. Toone,
Robt. Beatty,
G. C. Deane,
F. C. Wagner,
John Bullock,
Jos. S. Taylor,
Bayard Clarke,
O. Whirten,
— Westbrook,
A. K. Chandler,
C. J. Wilbur,
C. H. Adams,
Wm. A. Russell,
L. L. Lovell,
R. G. Savery,
Wm. Oakes,
G. C. Bennett,
Jas. Ford,
J. Murray,
R. H. S. Hyde,

*District Delegates.*
L. Burrows,
J. R. Thompson,
A. Stevens,
Solomon G. Haven,
F. S. Bartow,
Jas. Johnson,
R. T. Trippe,
B. H. Hill,
H. V. M. Miller,
R. D. Moore,
N. G. Foster,
A. J. Miller.
The Georgia delegates will not meet in the Convention on the 22nd of February, but desire to have the nominations postponed until after the 1st of May.
KENTUCKY.
*District at Large.*
G. D. Prentice,
E. B. Bartlett.
*District Delegates.*
Jas. Campbell,
J. G. Rogers,
P. B. Thompson,
W. S. Pitcher,
G. W. Gist,
B. C. Butler,
T. W. Varnon,
W. C. Goodloe,
G. S. Shanklin,
T. L. Jones.
The Louisville Courier (opposition) says a resolution expressing the choice of the Covention stood——Garret Davis, 88; Millard Fillmore, 82. Afterwards the resolution was rescinded at the request of Mr. Davis.
NEW JERSEY.
*District Delegates.*
Mr. Orr,
E. H. Grandin,
Mr. Cornell,
E. Marsh,
Jno. Marks.
PENNSYLVANIA.
*Delegates at Large.*
J. L. Gossler,
Wm. F. Johnson.
*District Delegates.*
G. Lear,
L. Jones,
O. J. Dickey,
Wm. F. Small,
F. Parke,
W. H. Irwin.
TENNESSEE.
*Delegates at Large.*
A. J. Donelson,
Thos. A. R. Nelson.
VIRGINIA.
*Delegates at Large.*
R. A. Bolling,
J. D. Imboden.

☞ The "Union," in an article on the Speakership, thus gingerly refers to the election of Banks:—

"Although the result is one that every national man must regret, yet, as the republicans have a known majority in the House—*and therefore are entitled to a Speaker*—there is reason for acquiescing, inasmuch as it enables the machinery of government once more to move on."

☞ Mr. Dallas will take his whole family with him to London. His son will fill the position of his private secretary.

### RUSSIA'S ACCEPTANCE.

The following is the official announcement received in Paris of Russia's acceptance of the peace proposition—

"16th January, 1856.—The French Ambassador at Vienna to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris. The Prince Esterhazy announces that he has just received from Count Nesselrode, at St. Petersburg, the acceptance, *pure et simple*, of the ultimatum offered to Russia by the late propositions, which propositions are to become the basis of an immediate convention for a treaty of peace."

The form of this announcement produced an immense sensation in Paris, and it was construed as a virtual termination of the war. And we presume it scarcely admits of any other construction. If Russia accepts the ultimatum of the Allies, as contained in the "propositions," unconditionally, as the language of the above despatch implies, they are accepted as an end to hostilities. Russia, in effect, is already bound by them in honor, and further hostilities can only arise from bad faith on one side or the other.—All that remains to be done is to construct a treaty of peace upon the basis presented in the propositions. If this is so, there can be no longer a doubt that Russia has suffered very severely; and that she has reason to apprehend much greater disaster in the campaign which menaces her.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In England, excites a good deal of characteristic—but, on the whole, not unkindly,—comment. Upon the question of the British Enlistments for the Crimea, the general opinion seems to be that the British government, in disavowing any intention to violate the municipal laws of the U. States, has given all the apology that the case requires,—and an apology that ought to be entirely satisfactory at Washington. That is the *opinion*, we say; the impression is, that the apology is considered sufficiently accepted by the people of the Union,—but that the President and his Cabinet are bent on making as much an ado about it as possible, in order to manufacture party capital for the approaching Presidential Election. The Times thinks the British government has made a "reparation" that would be thought "ten times more than sufficient by the dignified Courts of the old world," —but if Brother Jonathan is bent on something more, he is begged to assure himself that "the people of England will *not* submit to undeserved and gratuitous humiliation." The Spirit of the Press at large is much in the same vein. All deprecate a collision between the two countries,—and all, as unanimously, unite in the opinion, that if such a calamity is possible, it will be the result of a wicked premeditation, on the part of demagogues, who desire to side with, or keep possession of, power and place, on a war flurry. As for the apprehended difficulties between the two countries, resulting from the interpretations, or misinterpretations, of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, it would be happy, we think, for both nations, if they would but arrive at the same conclusion with the Liverpool Journal, that the question—

"Will speedily right itself by those natural laws of occupation and increase of numbers, which have raised the Union to its present unprecedented pitch of greatness."

And so it will,—or rather, so it would,—if let alone.—*N. Y. Express.*

### PARLIAMENT AND THE PEACE QUESTION.

LONDON, January 19.—It is not unlikely that the proximate session of Parliament will find the House divided into three parties:—Those who see sufficient grounds for an immediate cessation of hostilities; those who advocate the further prosecution of the war, not thinking the terms at present accepted sufficient; and those who take the intermediate course and hold themselves open to the voice of peace, but who will not lay down their arms until peace is secured us on terms of abiding obligation. It now remains for the governments of France and England to be firm and cautious in negotiations, for Austria to keep her engagements honorably, for Russia to see her true interests, for the British nation warmly to uphold the Executive government, and for the British Parliament to support the ministry with firmness, while these all important negotiations are in process of arrangement.

### MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate to-day confirmed Hon. George M. Dallas, as Minister to England.

### DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION OF PA.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—In this city, the Democratic Convention of Delegates that were elected last night, met to-day to choose delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were introduced declaring Buchanan the choice of the Convention, and the favorite son of Pennsylvania, and instructing the delegate to the State Convention to vote in his favor. These were referred to a Committee on resolutions, with instructions to report on them to-morrow, (the 6th.) The vote in the matter was nearly unanimous.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

A dispatch dated to-day, from Independence, Mo., to W. M. F. MAGRAW, Mail Contractor on the Plains, now here, states that the thermometer is 22° below zero, and the snow three or four feet deep on a level on the Plains. The Santa Fe and Salt Lake mails, which started on the 1st inst., have returned. All the men and animals on the Salt Lake route are supposed to have been frozen on the Plains.

MR. SPEAKER BANKS.—The Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, is thus described by a writer:

"Mr. Banks' personal appearance somewhat resembles that of Senator Seward, though a more youthful and handsome looking man than that distinguished statesman. He is of medium height, and slimly built, with a pale face, keen eye, an intellectual forehead, frisky hair of iron grey mixture, standing erect as an Indian, walking with the measured and courtly air of a prince, and having withal a stilted stiffness about him, which some have described as "clerical," and others as "Puritanic," but which, be it what it may, unmistakably indicates, to my mind, that with him the intellectual faculties predominate, and that in social life he is cold as an icicle. Judging him by his appearance, he would very naturally be taken as a sprig of the aristocracy of the so-called Athens of America, instead of a man of the people, and a recent workman in the machine shop. "He has the air," says one writer, and he says so with some truth, "of a New England clergyman pacing the deck of a steamer which he expects every minute to be blown up." His appearance, in a word, marks him as a man of note. Though stiff and cold, he is yet not forbidding in his manners, and his personal demeanor resembles much the lofty condescending dignity, yet ever courteous and urbane manner, of the polished and elegant Winthrop. He is a native of Massachusetts, and represents the seventh Congressional District of that State, being born at Waltham, in the county of Middlesex, in January, 1816, and is therefore now forty years of age. His habits are excellent, and his private character pure and unspotted."

### BEAR WOMAN.

MISS JULIA PASTRANA, as she is called, will be here on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th., and 12th., *only*. Every one should see her, as she certainly is the greatest curiosity that has ever been in Raleigh. The admission is only 25 cts; therefore, we expect she will see a great many of our Ladies and Gentlemen. She can be seen from 9 in the morning till 9 at night.

February 8, 1856. 1t

### DIED.

At his father's residence, in the county of Halifax, William Brinkley, in the 26th year of his age. The subject of this notice lingered for one or two years with that dreadful disease, consumption, and eventually fell a victim to its all-destroying and ruthless power, on the 16th of December, 1855. The family and friends of the deceased have reason to mourn over the irreparable loss of one so highly respected and universally beloved by all who knew him. His unexceptionable moral character, and his example for good behavior and probity and worth, will long be remembered in connection with his acquaintance by a large circle of sincere and devoted friends. Many of his classmates and college companions will read with sadness and sorrow the intelligence of his death, and heave a sigh over the painful and shuddering reminiscence of the bright morning of their youthfulness and bloom. He graduated with distinction and honor at Wake Forest in 1853, and to the close of his life evinced a fondness for reading and a taste for science and literature peculiar to well-disciplined and richly cultivated minds.

We deeply regret the loss of so estimable and worthy a citizen from our midst, as, in such a dispensation of Providence, a kind father, an affectionate mother, and several brothers and sisters are left to mourn over the premature demise of one hallowed and endeared to their memories by a thousand fond and pleasing associations.—Green, then, be the embowering shades that canopy his repose! and soft the foot prints that are left to remind the passing wanderer that the grave of buried love can never be forsaken by hearts both fond and true! and flowers of sweet and perennial bloom spring up lightly above his grave and shed perfume upon the zephyr-wind that lingers around so sacred a spot in accents of peace and whispers of love! May no rude breath disturb his slumbering, but the brooding genius of calm tranquility be his to all eternity.
—COM.

### BEAR WOMAN.

THIS wonder of the age, which is supposed by Naturalists and others to be part Human and part Baboon, whose face and entire person are covered with thick black shaggy hair, like that upon the Bear or Baboon, will be in this city on Monday. She is certainly the greatest curiosity ever seen. No one should miss seeing her.

She will be on Exhibition in this city, at the Town Hall, FOR TWO DAYS ONLY, commencing Monday, Feb. 11th, for Ladies and Gentlemen, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cts, children and servants 12½ cts.

February 8, 1856. 12 1t.

LANDRETHS' WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

*Warranted Fresh and Genuine,*

**Growth of 1855.**

*FOR SALE BY*

HENRY D. TURNER,

*Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.*

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Early Mohawk, Early Canada, Early Rachel, (speckled,) Early Refugee, or Thousand to One, Early Red Marrow, Early Valentine Dwarf, Early Horticultural Pole, Early Dutch Case-Knife Pole, white, Early Large Lima, white, Early Carolina, white, Early Large Runners, (scarlet.)
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnep, Early Orange Turnep, Early French Amber Sugar, Early Long Blood, Early Mangel Wurtzel
Bene Plant.
Broccoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower, Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead [Battersea,] Early Bullock's Heart, Early Large York, Early Large Drumhead, Early Cromwell's Superb, Early Flat or Late Dutch, Early Drumhead Savoy, (new,) Early Green Glazed.
Lettuce—Extra Cabbage Head, Extra Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Cantelope, (yellow) Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, [superb.] Pine Apple, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, (scarlet flesh;) Water Early Apple Seed, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Nasturtium.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White, [Silver Skin,] Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnep—Guernsey or Cup, Long White, Hollow Crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new & fine,) Early May, (Extra.) Early Washington or June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black-eyed Marrowfat, Dwarf, Marrowfat.
Pepper—Squash, Bell, or Ox heart, Bull Nose, Mammoth.
Pumpkin—Mammoth, Large Yellow, Large Cheese.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon,
Scarlet or Cherry Turnep.
Cabbage,—Red Dutch, (for pickling.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose-colored Solid.
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early Chinese Tree.
Corn Salad, or Fetticus.
Cress—Curled, or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved Water.
Cucumber,—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, Long Green Turkey, Long Green [Keene's,] Small Gherkin, for pickles.
Carrot—Early Horn, White Field, Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental,)
Endive,—Green Curled, Broad Leaved.
Kale,—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar-loaf, Large Green Head, Large Drumhead, Ice Head, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head, [early.]
Radish—Philadelphia Large Turnep, White Turnep, Yellow Turnep, White Fall Spanish.
Rhubard—Early Tobolsk, Myatt's Scarlet Victoria.
Scorzonera.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad Leaved,
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round Leaved.
Salsafy, or Vegetable Oyster
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white, Dutch Summer Scallop, yellow, Bergen Striped Bush, Cocoanut or Porier, Sweet Potato.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry or Cuba.
Turnep—Early Dutch or Spring Flat, Early Garden Stone, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, (strap leaved,) White Flat, White Flat, (Extra) white top, Yellow Aberdeen or Bullock, Rutabaga, Swedish, (yellow.)

GRASS SEEDS.
White Dutch Clover, Lucern or French, Blue Grass, Mustard White, Mustard Brown.
And a great variety not included in this list.

Raleigh, Feb. 8, 1856. tf 12

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. COMPANY,
RALEIGH, Jan. 31, 1856.

*Schedule for Mail Train on and after Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1856.*

NOTICE.—On and after to-day, the Mail Train will leave the Depot, (North-Carolina Rail road) at 18 minutes before 6 o'clock, A. M. upon the arrival of the cars from the West. The Conductors and Baggage Master will be in readiness to take charge of baggage, &c. Passengers will have no trouble in shifting baggage, and will arrive at Weldon at 11,30 A. M, in full time for all trains going North.

By order of the President,
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Feb. 8, '56 tf 12

**For Sale,**

OUR SODA-WATER APPARATUS, in good order, and in which a bargain may be had.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, Feb. 7, 1856. 12-4w.


**New Crop Molasses.**

274 Hhds of Superior new Crop Cardenas Molasses, now, landing from the Bark Saranac, direct from Cuba.
For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 7, '56. 1m 12

**GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.**

IN consequence of the death of Mr. JOSEPH B. G. ROULHAC, it becomes necessary to close his mercantile business in this city as soon as it can be.

In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased, and the public, are informed, that the store will be kept open at his late stand, and that prices will be put down, for cash, *to about costs and charges, upon an average.*

The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality and was laid in on fair terms,—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies' Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware, and the best Family Groceries.

The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and, as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber. THOS. RUFFIN.
Raleigh, Feb. 5th, 1856. 12-tf.

FOR HIRE BY THE MONTH.—A first rate Cook and Washer. Apply to the Editor of this paper or to P. F. PESCUD, Esq.
Feb. 8, 1856. 12 3t.

**PAINTING! PAINTING!**

HENRY M. LEVY takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he will do PAINTING of every description,—such as Houses, Carriages, Buggies, &c., at the shortest notice, and cheap for Cash.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1856. tf 10

**A CARD.**

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and the public at large, that he has permanently settled down in Raleigh to carry on the
COPPERSMITH BUSINESS
in all its branches, and that he is fully prepared to execute all work entrusted to him, such Turpentine and Brandy Stills, Cooking Utensils of brass, lead and copper, Pumps, &c.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Prices will be liberal to ensure a large patronage. This Establishment is on Fayetteville Street, directly opposite the Market House.
HENRY HESSELBACH.
Jan. 18, 1856. 1m 6

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYES, GLASS &C**

THE undersigned are opening for their Spring Sales a fresh assortment of all goods in their line, both domestic and foreign.

In offering their stock, they are enabled by important changes in their business to assure to cash and prompt 6 months buyers bargains in all descriptions of their goods: the quality to be strictly as represented.

Physicians have an opportunity of selecting from our stock the most reliable and popular pharmaceutical and chemical preparations at reduced prices.

Druggists, Merchants, and buyers generally, will find a large supply: comprising all new and approved remedies; Standard Patent Medicines, fashionable Perfumery, Toilette preparations &c., &c., which will be furnished of the best quality and the very lowest prices.

Catalogues of prices furnished when desired; and an examination of our stock solicited.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.
No. 100 N. 3d St.
Philadelphia.
Jan. 28, 1856. [Pr. Adv. $6.] 12m 9

GENUINE EDITION—MISS BUNKLEY'S BOOK. The Testimony of an Escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmetsburg, M'd,—the Mother House of the sisters of charity in the U. S.
H. D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.
Raeigh, Dec. 21st, 1855. 120

**LUMBER! LUMBER!!**

500,000 feet Plank.
350,000 do Framing.
150,000 do Sheeting.
All long leaf pine. Apply to
SNOW & SMITH.
January 2°, 1856. 8 1y

**LAND FOR SALE.**

I SHALL offer, on Monday, (February Court,) to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, one hundred and forty acres of Land, lying immediately on the Fayetteville road, two miles south of Raleigh. Any person wishing to purchase can do so privately between this and Court. I will sell it in lots of from forty to forty-five acres, or sell to any one person the whole, as may be desired. I deem it unnecessary to describe the land particularly, as those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. td 3

**NOTICE.**

IS hereby given, that I forewarn all persons not to trade for, or take as an equivalent, to any value, a note of hand, given by me to Samuel T. Sugg, in March 1855, for one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents. The note was given for property, to which Sugg had no legal right; hence it is a fraud, and I do not intend to pay off or take up the note.
EDWARD TEASLEY.
Feb. 1, 1856. 5t 10.

**Lost.**

RECENTLY, a note due December 1st, 1855, signed by Otto Leutze and Wm. Barham, for $58,25. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note. P. S. SMITH.
Jan. 24, 1856. 2tp 8

**For Rent.**

THE STORE, AND DWELLING HOUSE attached to it, formerly occupied by John Primrose.
ALSO
The Dwelling House on Fayetteville St., now occupied by Edward Yarbrough, Junior. Apply at this office.
Dec. 7, 1855. tf 98.

**Wanted, 300 Active Young Men.**

TO ACT AS LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address.
A. H. MARTYR, Plaistow, N. H.
Jan. 17, 1856. 6 8tw.

**NOTICE!**

JOS. K. MARRIOTT has removed his LAW OFFICE from the Smith building to the office *near the Court House*, next door to Miller & Rogers, and two doors from the office of the Raleigh Register.
Raleigh, Jan. 14th, 1856. 6t 5.

RALEIGH, NOVEMBER 20, 1855.

**THE KANE HOUSE**
**RE-OPENED**
UPON THE CASH PLAN.

All the delicacies of the season served at all hours. (See Bill of Fare.)
N. B. Claggett's superior Ale on draft. (tf.)

**For Sale**

THE Store House and Lot on Wilmington street, at present occupied by W. H. Pumey, Esq. The Store fronts the Market Square, and has a most excellent cellar, with a side alley entrance into the back yard, which runs back the entire width of the lot, 155 feet. If not disposed of privately before, it be will sold at auction, some time during the ensuing court week. Apply to
J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auctioneer and Com. Merchant.
Feb. 4, 1856. 11

**TO HIRE!**

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—
Jan 29, 1856. 4t 9

T. S. ARTHUR'S NEW BOOK. "Good time a Coming." For sale by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Dec. 1855. 102.