# [RA]LEIGH REGISTER.

"[...] plane of fair, delightful peace, [...] rage to live like brothers."

[RA]LEIGH, N. C.

[...] MORNING, MARCH 29, 1856.

[NATIONA]L AMERICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT,

[MILL]ARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

[ANDR]EW J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

[ELECTION] NOVEMBER 4TH, 1856.]

[MR.] FILLMORE IS POPULAR.

[...] why Mr. Fillmore has so strong a [...] affections and confidence of the [...] elements of the country is undoubt[edly] [...] in the fact, that he has followed [...] example of Clay and Webster, and [...] be a national man. The Worces[ter] [...] distinguished Whig journal in Mas[sachusetts] [...] which declines to commit itself as [...] candidates, thinks the influences which [...] Fillmore's nomination were va[rious] [...] of them as follows:

[...] of remark that the advocates [...] of Mr. Fillmore in the States [...] but a few years since, the scene of se[...] [...] conventions, have always [...] of secession and disunion; [...] have held up his fame have [...] patriotic union expressions, and [...] who have stumped in his name, [...] been the defenders of our na[...] [...] against the assaults of fire-eaters [...]. The truth is, though it is [...] to the old Free-soil commu[...] [...] Republic phalanastery, Mil[...] [...] has a place in the hearts of the con[...] [...] for the same reason that he has [...] hearts of the conservative North. [...] known as a public man through [...], his history shows no bend[ing] [...] but a continual worship of the [...] in political action has never been [...] always practical, his political tastes [...] for such honorable measures as [...] property and the durability of the [...] a platform or without a platform, [...] the Republic would fear Mr. Fill[more] [...], for every section has ob[...] [...] and knows that he would [...] but justice in constitutional bal[...] [...] a character among patriotic [...]—men, some of whom hate the [...] with perfect hatred, and oth[ers] [...] the institution with more than [...] love—has brought about the [...] the new party's nominating a [...] of the rival parties for its candidate [...]. The Southern States gave [...] a large share of the votes in Con[...] [...] the confidence that his name would [...] hundreds of thousands out[...] [...] was that occasioned that gift."

[...] OF BEING ELECTED.—The locofoco [...] is to cry that Fillmore and [...] cannot be elected. At one moment [...] abandoned by the old line Whigs— [...] the American party in several States. [...] is too pro-slavery in one place— [...] in another. In short, according [...], a "corporal's guard" cannot [...] in the country to support Messrs. [Fillmore and] Donelson. Now, if these editors [...] says the "Baltimore Clipper,") [...] why should they consider it [...] all their arts to defeat gentle[men] [...] according to their own showing, have [...] show of success? It is a work [...] to labor to keep down gentle[men] [...] possibility of rising. To be [...] foreign editors should at once [...] to Fillmore and Donelson, and [...] ammunition upon other objects. But [...] in their assaults upon the A[merican] [...]—and their very zeal in de[...] [...] misrepresenting them proves that [...]. And well they may—for, not[...] [...] the absurd estimates which have [...] by the New York Herald, and else[where] [...] is the probable result of the approach[ing] [Presiden]tial election—the American party [...] the success of their candidates with [...]. They believe that there is sufficient [...] spirit abroad in the land, to prevent [...] government from being placed in the [...] of a foreign faction—and [...] they appeal. They think that they [...] mistaken in supposing, that the A[merican] [...] people will desire to rule themselves, in [...] is being ruled by foreigners, who [...] sympathy with them or their institu[tions] [...] who seek for power that they may be [...].

[...] may be the nominee of the Cincin[nati] [Conven]tion, he will find that he has some[thing] [...] to do than simply to walk over the [...] for it cannot be, that members of the A[merican] party, who constitute a majority of the [...] of the country, will basely betray or a[bandon] [...] their candidates, because every one can[...] [...] in his peculiar notions. Messrs. [Fillmore] and Donelson stand on American [...], the constitution of their country; [...] sectional differences and desires; [...] therefore, are entitled to the support of [every] American, who truly values the Constitu[tion] [...] the perpetuation of the Union of this [Re]public.

[...] BANNER."—We have received the [...] number of this new journal, published in [...] of Edenton and edited by HENRY E. [COLTON]. Terms $1 per annum. The Banner [...] the principles of the American party, [...] ably edited, and bids fair to be an ener[getic] [...] in the cause. We wish it all im[mense] success.

[...] are indebted to a friend for a copy of [the Wa]shington Union," containing the address [of Mr. ...] to his constituents, in which he [...] himself into the arms of locofocoism. We [...] to it hereafter.

[...] very certain that Mr. Douglas has [...] to press with all his might his claims [to the] nomination of his party as a candidate [for the] Presidency. We presume the fillibusters [...] for him. A good many of his politi[cal] [friends] have urged him to wait till 1860, but [...] he can't afford it. To be sure, he is [...] but a man that lives as [...] he has can't naturally expect to live [...]. Very likely he is right in regarding [...] as his last chance.—*Louis. Journal.*

## NORTHERN DEMOCRACY WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES.

Gen. Cass' organ, the Detroit Free Press, expresses its indignation at the idea that slavery can go into a Territory unless invited by positive law, and protests that no Democrat, North, and very few, if any, South, hold any such heresy as that. According to its authority, the party in both sections of the Union have agreed to stand on the platform of popular sovereignty, which is the Cass phrase for squatter sovereignty. The Free Press intimates that there is a positive and formal compact of this sort, and declares that it would be unparallelled bad faith in the Southern wing of the party to fail to abide by that compact. We would like to know something more about this "holy alliance" between Northern and Southern Democracy. When and where was it entered into? Who were the parties negotiating, and by what authority did they undertake to bind the masses of the party in the South to a doctrine "as indefensible in principle and as dangerous in practice as the Wilmot Proviso?" What Arnold has thus betrayed and sold the South? The Free Press owes it to truth and patriotism to be more distinct. We well knew that the Northern Democracy were rotten to the very core on this subject of squatter sovereignty—but we did not know that Southern men had been found so recreant to principle, so perfidious and disloyal, as to countenance this "most monstrous doctrine." Do the people of the South know what this squatter sovereignty is, and what are its objects? Do they know that it is disguised and skulking freesoilism—that it is the most dangerous, because the most plausible, scheme yet invented by the cunning brain of Yankee politicians, to cheat them of their rights, and chouse them of their equality? Do they know that it is by fastening it on the Nebraska bill that that law is accepted and approved by Northern Democrats as "a measure in behalf of freedom?" Have they forgotten President Pierce's declaration, that by virtue of a squatter sovereignty we should have no more slave States, though we might acquire the whole of Mexico—and that of Gen. Shield's, that squatter sovereignty would carry free-soil down to the very Isthmus? And is it into such a compact as this that Southern Democrats have entered with Northern free-soilers? We have shown by repeated citations from the organs of the Northwestern Democracy, the proceedings of their public meetings, the declarations of their most influential statesmen, and the language of their journals, that squatter sovereignty is the primary and principal article in their political faith—and that it is so because they regard it the most potent means of advancing free-soilism, and crushing out the expansion of Southern institutions. We re-produce an extract, now, (the material parts of which we gave in a former issue,) from the "Baltimore American," to prove that in New Hampshire, among the "Granite Democracy," it is the very same thing:—

"The contest which has just ended in New Hampshire presented some features not usual in State elections. Gen. Pierce's chances of renomination were viewed as depending in an important degree upon reversing the decision of the previous year, which placed his own State in the anti-Administration line, and again bringing it back to the fold of political Democracy. The effort, though made with an earnest perseverance that omitted no effort of party manoeuvre, was not altogether successful, and New Hampshire still disowns her son and refuses to him her support. The most curious feature of the struggle is shown by the National Intelligencer, in the fact that the Democracy, in their eagerness to win back the State, betrayed all the 'national issues,' of which in the South they claim especial guardianship, and supported the Nebraska bill not as a national measure calculated to secure to both sections their rights in the territories, but as a 'measure of freedom' which by its legitimate effect will prevent hereafter the creation of a single slave state. We have not the space to reproduce all the extracts from the press and speakers who supported the Democracy, given by the Intelligencer, but quite sufficient to show that the party in New Hampshire is as thoroughly abolitionized as even Mr. Greely would desire,—the only question between them and their Republican opponents being as to whether the Kansas Nebraska bill is or is not a measure of freedom.

The Portsmouth Evening Gazette, a Democratic paper, with the names of the Candidates of the party at its head, on the 11th inst., is devoted to a synopsis of a speech just previously delivered by the Hon. C. L. Woodbury, and a glowing encomium upon 'the lucidity of style and severe logic' which he used in showing the prospect of *free* territory wherever it was open to the competition of free and slave labor. The editor then, for himself, says—

"We may remind our readers that the extreme Southern men opposed the Kansas and Nebraska bill because they foresaw that its inevitable operation would insure the admission of those Territories as free States.' The Hon. Jere Clemens, one of the most ardent friends of the 'peculiar institution,' took strong and impregnable ground, for this very reason, against the bill, denounced it as being the cat under the meal, and warned his allies against its adoption. An empty concession was made to the South, but all resulting of real advantage would accrue to the non-slaveholding States. His prediction is becoming history. 'Kansas, when admitted, will be admitted as a free State,' not from the preponderance of Sharp's rifles, but from the superior energy, industry and economy of the Northern over the Southern character."

The Southern Democracy cannot fail to appreciate the compliment bestowed upon them in the concluding portion of the above extract.—The Coos Democrat argues that it is unnecessary for the Republicans to oppose the extension of slavery, because '*the people* who will settle the territories will prevent them *by doing it themselves*.' As to Kansas, it says:

"If Kansas, with all the efforts which have been made by the pro-slaveryists, with all the advantages of the adjoining States of Missouri, full of slaves and wild with fear that the establishment of freedom in Kansas will be fatal to slavery in Missouri,—if, with all these adventitious circumstances, Kansas is still to be free, what danger is there that any Territory will hereafter ask to be received into the Union with slavery? There is none.

"And therefore there is no need of an Abolition or a Republican party to prevent slavery extension. Let the people alone, and they will in every case prevent its extension of their own free will and accord. All that is necessary is to maintain their right to decide this question, 'the Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty, and you will have no more slave States, not one.'"

The same paper quotes from a speech of the Hon. H. Hibbard, one of the most active supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, showing the result he anticipated from that measure.

Mr. Hibbard discussed the State issues presented in this campaign with his usual ability. He then took up the slavery question and discussed it in all its ever-varying phases, and in a manner which could not fail to carry conviction of the sincerity of the speaker, and with an array of facts, logical arguments, and sound common-sense views, that could not fail to convince fair minded persons present, all whose minds were capable of receiving and appreciating the truth, that the act of the President and the Democratic party were just, and that our present position upon the slavery question, the leaving the whole matter with the people, is undeniably correct, the only just, fair and proper mode of [...] settlement," and that by that manner of treating the question it is rendered almost certain that [...] free States [...] apply for admission into the Union." We commend this speech to the people of Dalton. They may look at it every way, view it from every point of sight, and they will be the better satisfied of its truth and candor. The meeting was entirely satisfactory to the Democracy of Dalton, and after hesitating somewhat on account of the failures of the two last years, we have concluded to set Dalton down as reliable for a Democratic representative on the 11th, and a fair Democratic majority on the State ticket."

It is not alone in New Hampshire that the Democracy have justified the Kansas-Nebraska bill as a measure that is destined to permanently check the extension of slavery. In Illinois the same view has been frequently advanced by the prominent oracles of the party, and throughout the North and West, even where not so openly avowed, there is an evident willingness to encourage the impression as an efficient means of satisfying the anti-slavery prejudices of the people.

## JEFFERSON ON THE FOREIGN "ELEMENT."

We publish, for the edification of our readers, the subjoined extract from Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, pages 117 and 118. Comment is unnecessary:

"Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent. Every species of government has specific principles. Ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe.

"It is a composition of the freest principles of the English Constitution, with others derived from natural right and natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of monarchies. Yet, from such we are to expect the greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or, if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty.

"These principles, with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us the legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its directions, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass. I may appeal to experience, during the present contest, for a verification of these conjectures."

☞ The appointment by President Pierce of a professional gambler as United States Marshal for the Northern District of California has created considerable excitement among the citizens of that State. J. T. McDuffie, the person who has been chosen to fill this responsible office, was for a long time one of the proprietors of a notorious gambling saloon known in California as the El Dorado. It can scarcely be supposed that the principal member of a firm engaged in a profession of this description led a very moral life, or enjoyed, to a very great extent, the esteem of his fellow-citizens. On the breaking up of the gambling houses by stringent legislative enactments, McDuffie became a politician, and was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket. The "Philadelphia North American" relates the following circumstances in connection with his present appointment:

"The post of United States Marshal, which he has been appointed to fill, became vacant through the murder of General Richardson by Charles Cora, a gambler, who frequented McDuffie's saloon. The woman Belle Cora was a dashing, successful female gambler at the El Dorado. It was about her presence in the box with Mrs. Richardson that the quarrel arose, which ended in the murder. The sister of this Belle Cora lived with McDuffie. It is rather a strange coincidence, under these circumstances, that McDuffie should have been appointed to fill Richardson's place. McDuffie's partner, Van Reed, is said to have been busy in hunting up evidence to clear Cora. Colonel John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California, appears to have been McDuffie's chief advocate for the appointment of U. S. Marshal, and it is alleged that when some person remonstrated with President Pierce on the character of the man, he replied that he had promised Col. Weller to appoint him, and must keep his word. There may be error or exaggeration in some of these statements, and hence we do not vouch for any of them. But the case seems plain enough that McDuffie is, or was, a notorious gambler, and therefore is unfit for the position to which the President has appointed him."

EXTRA SESSION.—The Richmond *Whig* says it is understood that the Governor of Virginia will convene the Legislature, in November next, to complete the mass of business left unfinished in the two Houses.

DESPICABLE.—Mr. Fillmore is travelling on the continent of Europe as a private gentleman, and for his own amusement and pleasure. He has been absent some time; but, until he was nominated for the Presidency by the American party, he was treated by the press of the United States with decency and respect. But now his every step is traced, and his every action misrepresented, or commented on with a vindictive feeling which is most disreputable.

We remember when the partizan press assailed John Q. Adams for riding on horseback clothed in a roundabout. He was advertised as a runaway from Washington—and, if we mistake not, a reward was offered for his apprehension. This was the result of party violence in former times; but we indulged the hope that the progress of the age had introduced a more civil and gentlemanly conduct towards candidates for public favor—and that vile personality would be thrown aside. But it seems that we were mistaken. If Mr. Fillmore accidentally witnesses a fight among the lazzaroni in the streets of Naples, the event is chronicled as disgraceful to him—or, if he be present at a fox hunt, we have a caricature of his movements, in the hope of bringing him into contempt. Thus it is that a portion of the public press seeks to depreciate him in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and for no cause but that he has been named for the first office in the gift of the people. But this miserable slang will fail to lessen Mr. Fillmore in the esteem of any man whose good opinion is worth seeking or retaining. If chosen President, some of his vilest assailants would be among the first to court his favor and patronage.—*Balt. Clipper.*

The Washington Star contains the following: "Wm. H. Garland, the impeached defaulting treasurer of New Orleans, is said to have pocketed over two hundred thousand dollars from the city treasury:

"The Emperor Eugene, 'tis said,
Two hundred dollars often paid
For flowers from a fairy *far* land;
But New Orleans can fairly boast,
It gives—a somewhat higher cost—
Two hundred thousand for a Garland!"

A correspondent of the American Banner (a new paper, by the way, just started at Edenton by Henry E. Colton, who has our best wishes for his success, pecuniarily, and politically) states that J. W. Albertson, Esq., of Perquimans, has not changed his political faith and gone over to the Locofoco party, as stated by the Raleigh Standard. Mr. Albertson was formerly the Whig representative in the Commons from Perquimans. He will, in the opinion of the Banner's correspondent, cast his vote for Mr. Fillmore and Donelson.

## LOCAL NEWS.

*Neuse River Manufacturing Co.*—We recently visited the paper mill of this company, and were shown over the premises by Jas. D. Royster, Esq., one of the enterprising firm. The mill is complete in all its details, and supplies an excellent article of paper to the following journals, viz: Register, Star, Standard, Recorder, Spirit of the Age, Christian Advocate, Cultivator, Arator, Primitive Baptist, in the City,—and Wilmington Herald, Hillsboro' Recorder, Goldsboro' Era, Wilmington Commercial, Warrenton News, Greensboro' Message and Greensboro' Patriot, in the State.

*Correction.*—We stated, in our issue of the 22nd, that the mail train on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad had been detained by an accident to it. A *freight* train, only, however, was thrown off the track, in one of the deep cuts between Weldon and Gaston,—thereby causing the detention of the mail train. It is proper to add that no road in the whole country is freer from accidents of any description than the Raleigh and Gaston.

*New Bridge.*—We have inspected the plans of the new bridge which is to be constructed across the Roanoke, at Gaston. It is sufficient to say that Col. Gwynn is the draughtsman. Both in respect to durability and appearance it will be a complete structure.

*Ware House.*—An extensive alteration in the Ware House at the North Carolina Railroad Depot is to be made, in order to accommodate the increasing business of the two companies who jointly own it.

*A Phenomenon.*—The weather, of late, has been so unaccountably capricious, that we could hardly be astonished at any freak it might play. That was, however, a singular exhibition of its fickleness, on Thursday last, when it *snowed a little* and became almost clear again, in the course of a quarter of an hour!

*Lecture at St. Mary's.*—The lecture of the Rev. Prof. Hubbard, at St. Mary's School, on Saturday morning last, afforded a rich treat to his auditors. It was a scholarly and beautiful discourse, seasoned with Attic wit, adorned with chaste imaginings, and inculcating an interesting and valuable lesson.

*Goods! Goods!*—Our sidewalks are beginning to be crowded with boxes, with fresh spring importations, indicating a spirit on the part of our Merchants to excel the attractions of any former season. Speaking about *boxes*, reminds us that last year an ordinance was passed, which required that all obstructions on the side walks should be removed in 24 hours after being placed there. Is the law still in force?

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

SENATE.—On the motion of Mr. Seward, it was proposed that the President be requested to communicate all the information relative to the revolutionary proceedings in Nicaragua, and especially about the seizure of the Transit Company's property.

On motion, also, of Mr. Seward, it was proposed that the committee on the Library be instructed to consider the expediency of some legislative recognition relative to the eminent services gained by the expedition under Dr. Kane to the Arctic Ocean and polar regions.

The deficiency and appropriation bills were next considered by the Senate.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced that the gentlemen appointed for the Kansas investigation committee were Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, and Oliver of Missouri.

Mr. Millson then made a speech condemnatory of the action of the Naval Board.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Mason gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the act remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular system.

On motion of Mr. Brodhead, the committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more national foundries, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, in his annual report of December 1853.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up and considered.

HOUSE.—Mr. Walker, of Alabama, moved that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether the Kansas Investigating Committee have the power to coerce the attendance of witnesses, and can punish for contempt of court."

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was at his own request excused from serving on the Kansas Committee.

Mr. Phelps, of Mo., introduced a bill authorizing the President to cause the southern boundary line of Kansas to be defined and marked out. The matter was referred to the Committee of Territories.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Benjamin submitted a resolution which lies over, having in view the retrenchment of printing.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the Post Office Committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of discontinuing the franking privilege of members, and in lieu thereof allowing money for the payment of postage; also authorizing the Committee, if it see fit, to report a bill regulating the postage on letters and packages which members of Congress may transmit.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered and passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House debated the Senate bill removing the restriction on the federal authorities to confine persons guilty of a violation of the laws of the United States in Penitentiaries within the judicial district wherein convicted.

Two amendments were offered and rejected, after which the House adjourned.

## PEACE IN EUROPE.

Every fresh arrival seems to confirm the prospect of peace in Europe. Yet we cannot realize the fact that Russia will submit to such humiliating conditions as the demolition of Sebastopol and Nicolaieff! This is a part of the peace story that is perfectly incomprehensible to us. That she should agree to do with her own hands that which the allied armies of four powers have been fighting in vain for two years to accomplish, is something we cannot understand. At this moment, her armies occupy in full force the Northern fortifications of Sebastopol, and laugh to scorn the combined efforts of the four powers, whose almost superhuman exertions, for more than a year past, have only enabled them to take the South side, and that at an enormous cost of treasure and blood. Yet Russia, if she accepts the terms which it is reported she is likely to adopt, will commission her own armies to destroy that North side, which her enemies are unable to destroy, and will even sacrifice Nicolaieff, which the Western Powers have not been able even to menace!

If all this be true, Russia is the greatest military humbug of modern times. The terms exacted by her enemies are of the most humiliating character. Think of the United States, after a war with England, agreeing to evacuate or surrender New Orleans, that it might no longer be a nest of fillibusters to menace Cuba and Central America! Yet the Russians, noted for their national pride and obstinacy, are expected to make a sacrifice as immense, and that when their military capacity for defence and resistance is a hundred times as great as ours!

Unless the Czar is simply endeavoring to gain time by these negotiations, or has no intention of carrying out their results in good faith, his repeated readiness to accept the terms proposed by the allies is totally inexplicable.

*Richmond Dispatch.*

## ITEMS OF STATE INTELLIGENCE.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.

We are pleased to see by the Last annual report to the Stockholders of C. B. Mallett, Esq., President of the Western Railroad, that the prospects of the success of the Road are decidedly encouraging. The work was not commenced until the 25th August. Some six miles of the road has been graded, and the trestle work across the Mill Branch is all raised and nearly ready for the track. $18,125,12 has been expended under the old contract and up to the 1st inst. $22,000 under the new. We quote from the report:

"But there can be no doubt about the success of this enterprise. The quality of the coal now known to exist on Deep River is superior to any yet discovered in this country; the quantity of it is beyond the consumption of a century, and it is nearer to tide-water than any other bituminous coal in the United States,—consequently, it can have no competition in the markets on the Atlantic coast.

"The development, then, or the bringing into market, of this vast deposit of wealth, is of vital importance to Fayetteville, to Wilmington, to the whole Cape Fear country,—yes, to the whole State of North Carolina. It is pre-eminently *the State Work*, and the people of the State should never be satisfied until it is fully developed; and how can it be better developed than by the opening of our road?

"At the Coal Fields, the track of the road and the mouth of the shafts will be on the same level; the coal is *dumped* from the shaft-tub into the cars. 40 miles of railroad (with an easy grade) brings it to fine navigation; 50 miles more brings it to tide water. For expedition, for certainty, and for economy, no other channel can compete with it. But that the State may derive the full benefit of the development, it is to be hoped that other channels will be opened—the road cannot take it all."

The President concludes his report by urging the Stockholders to "take courage,—go on; do for yourselves, and others will soon aid you; say that the road can and must be built."

FIRE.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. James Cassidey, in the lower part of the town, and before it could be checked, a dwelling house and kitchen, joiner's shop, blacksmith shop, rigging loft, a quantity of white and yellow pine lumber, block falls, &c., &c., were destroyed. We regret to state that the loss is about $3,000, and that there is no insurance upon it.

The conflagration was unquestionably the work of an incendiary, as fire had not been used in the building in which it originated for a year or two past.—*Wil. Herald.*

"UNITY OF THE RACES."

Bishop Atkinson, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, delivered in the Presbyterian Church, on the evening of the 17th instant, a discourse on the "Unity of the Races." This was intended, we suppose, to disprove what Prof. Agassiz and several other learned savans have promulged, that the different races now known could not have sprung from one and the same progenitor. We were not present, but learn that the discourse was an able one, and he ably sustained his position throughout.—*Charlotte Whig.*

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. GALES:—The Hon. John Kerr delivered another philippic against the American party, at Roxboro', during the last County Court of Person. This gentleman seems impressed with the belief that he is the Atlas upon whose shoulders Democracy rests, that in his brain all the genius and power lie hidden, that is at once to utterly annihilate the great cardinal principles of the American party, and to throw a protecting cordon of fire around the citadel of locofocracy. This neophyte to the precious doctrines of Democracy is to be found—it would seem from his frequent efforts in that direction,—at all times, and in all places, fully cocked and primed with a bitter stereotyped speech, to be levelled with fatal precision at his former devoted friends—those friends who stood by him and fought for him in days that are past, when the brazen throated "Standard," and other mendacious sheets, were hourly engaged in discharging at his devoted head the most unmitigated detraction and the grossest accusations. This is the same Mr. Kerr who, in the summer of 1852, went through Eastern Carolina delivering eloquent speeches on his journey, lauding Whiggery and its champions to the very sky, and dragging down Democracy to a woeful and most uninteresting dead level. The chief burden of his song, then, was the exalted patriotism, the comprehensive ability, and the high character of Mr. Fillmore;—he fairly rung the changes on the entire gamut of praise, and Fillmore's name and virtues sounded at every note. Mr. Kerr had spoken at several places *before* Gen. Scott was nominated, and counting certainly upon the renomination of Mr. Fillmore, he devoted a considerable part of each speech in pronouncing a high-wrought and elaborate eulogium upon him. There was no language, then, too intense, with which to express his great appreciation of the man; but now how stands the case? Why! after expressing his purpose to stand by and support in the next election Douglas, Pierce, Buchanan, or any other (what he termed) national democrat who may be nominated; after having poured out the vials of his mighty wrath upon poor unfortunate "Sam," after having smashed Americanism generally into a lamentable "cocked-hat," after having misstated the principles of the American party, he made one of the most astonishing, and, if it had been original with him, one of the most singularly novel and ridiculous charges against Mr. Fillmore that the history of any campaign furnishes. He said substantially, if he is correctly reported, that this self-styled American party, professing to war against Romanism, had selected for their candidate a man, who at the *very time of his nomination was dancing attendance upon the Pope of Rome.* Now this is what he is reported to have said. We ask is there a fair-minded and inteligent man in the State who really believes it. It is too monstrous for ordinary credulity—it is too diametrically opposed to the whole tenor of Mr. Fillmore's life! Does not every reader of newspapers know that for several months past he has been travelling in Europe as a private American citizen—a right he was eminently entitled to as well as others—that without ostentation or parade of any kind he has quietly visited the various capitals of Europe for the purpose of enlarging his means of information and observation, and gratifying his fondness for travel—that the foreign correspondents have uniformly spoken of the republican simplicity which marked his pilgrimage—that he even visited cities without its being known, until after his departure, that an Ex-President of our great Republic had been among them, so unpretending was his demeanor. Amongst other renowned places, he visited Rome, and pray, Mr. Kerr, what intelligent American, going to the Mediterranean, fails to visit the "Eternal City," "the Niobe of nations, childless and crownless, in her voiceless woe?" Is there any especial harm in a private citizen beholding a city, the "lone mother of dead empires," and hoary with antiquity—a city, too, infinitely more interesting than all others to an American? Even democratic Mr. Kerr, we dare affirm, would condescend to give the benighted of that famed city, Pope Pius the IX included, the light of his refulgent countenance, if he were on a continental tour. We wonder if his bearing would be as unpretending as Mr. Fillmore's, especially if his prestige were equal to that of the "Model President?" We rather suspect he would let "folks" know he "was thar."

Dancing attendance! Does Mr. Kerr himself sincerely believe this? If he does, then his bump of credulity is marvellously well developed—developed, we fain would trust, beyond that of any man in the State. If he does not, can he reconcile his bringing such charges with his ideas of propriety? Whether he credits it or not, he must, we should think, feel some passing twinge, when the heat of debate has passed away, in thus alluding so unkindly and ungenerously to his former choice for President—the man [...] whom he so lavishly praised—a man [...] incompatible, who has done nothing [...] in the least degree that [...] regard and that praise; for he is in all respects the same Mr. Fillmore now that he was then. We repeat, he has performed no act since that should alter or impair that regard and that does not redound to his lasting honor; and yet, wonderful as it may seem, Mr. Kerr not only *abandons* and renounces him, but lends his voice rather in detracting from his high merit, and in casting upon him that derision that pursues inconsistency and folly. Mr. Fillmore is a firm and decided Whig to-day, as any body knows. Franklin Pierce and his coadjutors are not, yet Mr. Kerr declares his determination to support the latter in preference, and that too in the very teeth of his written declaration last summer, (if we remember correctly) that he meant to *live a Whig* and *die a Whig*, or something to that effect.

Dancing attendance! Alas! alas! how fickle is man, and how *uncharitable are some politicians.* For our part, we must regard this unfounded accusation, if deliberately made, as extremely reprehensible. It is a fling not worthy of the wonted magnanimity and position of Mr. Kerr. We hope it was thrown off in the mere excitement of the moment, and that when sober reason had resumed her full sway, the injustice he has unintentionally done Mr. Fillmore was as apparent to him as it was manifest to the audience at the time of its delivery. Those "small beer" politicians who fatten on vice and slander, in making their appeals to the prejudice and ignorance of mankind—and they do this with all the solemnity and pathos of an expiring mutton—may make such charges, but surely a gentleman of Mr. Kerr's chivalrous bearing and generous impulses cannot consistently do it. Wise has set an example in his reeking filthy "ebo-skin, gizzard foot letter," that we trust no man in North Carolina will ever emulate. We certainly have no idea that Mr. Kerr will. This is, we hope, purely *sui generis*—the taste and inclination of his billingsgate Excellency are so utterly depraved, that he battens with unction upon the garbage of detraction and abuse.

In thus assailing Mr. Fillmore, we believe Mr. Kerr has done extremely wrong. If he chooses, let him speechify to his heart's content—let him oppose Mr. Fillmore; no one will care or object—let him be hail fellow, if it is congenial, with his former maligners, but let him not, for Heaven's sake, use his fine powers in aiding in the least degree the efforts of an unscrupulous and envenomed press to cry down and ridicule a patriot and a gentleman. If he again repeats the charge in the face of well-known facts, he may expect stern censure from a just though indignant public. There may be a few persons uncharitable enough to declare that the javelin he throws, though poisonous, will fail of its mark, because the hand that directs it will be unsteady and powerless from the agitation of disappointed political aspiration. We are not of that number, for we find much in Mr. Kerr that we still admire.

JUSTICE.

From the Charlestown (Va.,) Advocate.

GOV. WISE INSANE.

We have had our fears as to the sanity of Gov. Wise, but we sincerely wished that our apprehensions were without foundation. It seems, however, from the following extracts from one or two exchanges, that this painful affliction to the family of Gov. Wise, and to the Commonwealth, is too true for jest. We do not know whether the friends of Mr. Wise will obtain a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, and turn over the government to Lt. Gov. McComas, or keep the unfortunate Governor under private surveillance, and let his personal and political friends exercise the executive functions for him. The difficulty is a serious one, and we hope that no steps will be taken without mature reflection:

"HENRY A. WISE INSANE.—It is said and believed in Richmond, by persons who have the very best opportunity of knowing, that Governor Wise's mind is very much impaired,—indeed so much so that he should not be held responsible for his language or writings. An effort has been made to suppress these facts, but they have leaked out. If this be so, and there seems to be no reason to doubt it, Mr. Wise is entitled to the sympathy and pity, rather than the enmity, of those against whom his virulent yet harmless railings are directed."

"Of Gov. Wise's insanity there can be no longer a doubt, and it now appears that his immediate family and friends have been aware for some time back that his mental faculties were much impaired and warped. They have used every effort to intercept his letters, when intended for publication, but he has so far succeeded in eluding their vigilance. Mr. Wise's insanity can be very properly traced to the unbridled rein he has habitually given to his ungovernable and vicious disposition. The proper steps may perhaps shortly be taken to obtain a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* in his case, and the Executive chair will then probably be rendered vacant on the ground of the present incumbent being *non compos mentis*."

"A CURIOUS BET.—A bet was recently made in Washington city that Henry A. Wise would be in the Lunatic Asylum at Staunton, within ten days of the meeting and adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention."

The Cincinnati Gazette intimates that the American party of the State was not fairly represented by the Columbus convention which repudiated the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. It says that there are 1,260 councils in the State, each council being entitled to one delegate, and that there were not more than one hundred and twenty delegates present, forty-six of whom voted against repudiation. After the vote was announced, the Hamilton county delegation retired from the Convention.


**Emil Rosenthal,**

HAS just returned from New York and Baltimore, and added to his already extensive stock the latest styles of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

*and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,*

including a fine assortment of

Shirts, Cravats, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

Coats from 75 cts., up to $30,00
Pants, do 75 do do 10,00
Vests, do 75 do do 8,00

and everything else in proportion. For FINE goods, I cannot be beaten, as regards quality or price, and ALL GOODS ARE WARRANTED.—All I ask is a call before purchasing. To Country Merchants I am prepared to sell Goods at New York Wholesale prices. My motto is "NOT TO BE OUT DONE."

NEW GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.

E. ROSENTHAL,
On Market Square, corner of Wilmington Street.

Raleigh, March 28, 1856. 20 6m

**Something New!**

THE firm of JOHNS & FERRELL respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh, and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving and opening, in their new brick building, on the north-side of the Market Square, a large and well selected stock of staple and domestic goods—together with a large lot of fashionable Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hard and Hollow Ware. Also a large and well selected lot of Family Groceries—consisting in part of Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffees; Loaf, crushed, pulverized and Orleans Sugars; Molasses, Rice, Tea, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Flour, Meal, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Candies, Raisins, Snuff, Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Also a large lot of Glass and Stone China Ware—with many other things too numerous to mention.

The undersigned intend to keep constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of FAMILY GROCERIES, which they promise to sell at the lowest prices. Country produce will be taken in exchange for goods at the highest cash prices. Having procured the services of D. Lewis as clerk, whose business qualities are generally known, they flatter themselves with the hope that they will be favored with a liberal share of patronage.

J. B. JOHNS,
L. J. FERRELL.

March 28, 1856. tf 26

[...]

New Goods and Groceries!

K. R. WEATHERS'

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

(On Market Square.)

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and well-selected supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. Among many other articles in Store are the following, to-wit:

A fine stock of ladies' fine dress goods; Silks, Lawns, Ginghams, DeLaines, Calicoes, &c.

Fine bleached and unbleached Domestics, of all widths.

Osnaburgs and gentlemen's pantaloon patterns, of every style.

Cravats, Wrappers, Handkerchiefs and Gloves.

Ready made clothing, of all styles and prices, just from the Factory.

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, &c.

ALSO.—Crockery Ware and Queen's Ware of various kinds,—Glass Ware,—table cutlery, &c.

Fancy articles,—Breastpins, combs, brushes, fish-hooks and lines, buttons of all descriptions.

Bacon, Lard, Butter, Meal and Flour, and all descriptions of groceries, kept constantly on hand. Loaf, pulverized and crushed Sugars,—coffee of the best quality,—adamantine candles, very cheap.

Nails, Castings, Hardware, Trace-chains, Hoes, &c.

Fine table salt in small sacks, starch, tobacco and snuff, of all the various qualities,—powder, shot, &c.

Call and examine for yourselves, as I have really a splendid stock, and will sell low for cash, or, to punctual purchasers, on short credit.

*Call quick*, too, or YOU MAY LOSE A BARGAIN.

K. R. WEATHERS.

Raleigh, March 28, 1856. 26 tf

☞ Standard 4tw.

**Magnificent Lamps.**

FOR PARLOR OR DINING ROOMS.

THESE lamps are entirely new. They burn with a clear strong light, and with a steadiness which renders it *superior to Gas*, for purposes of reading and writing, and will burn with undiminished flame until the fluid in the lamp is entirely consumed.

The lamp is very simple in its construction, easily trimmed, and is *perfectly safe.* The light can be regulated as readily as gas light, so that no more need be consumed than is wanted. It is free from an unpleasant odor and is perfectly clean, and they are certainly the most beautiful lamps we ever saw. For sale by

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 28, 1856. 26.

**Fresh Supply of Garden Seed.**

DURING the past week we have received Early Farm Peas.
Blue Imperial, do.
Early May, do.
Drumhead Cabbage for Winter.
Flat Dutch do do.
Beets, assorted.
Onion Seed, and a great varity of Snap Beans.

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 28, 1856. 26

A FINE SULKY AT AUCTION.

I SHALL sell a fine Sulky, at auction, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, in front of my store. It is nearly new. J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auction and Com. Merchant.

March 28, 1856. 1t 26

"Kane House,"

March 28, 1856.

NORFOLK OYSTERS RECEIVED DAILY,

Claggett's Ale on draft.

Mar. 28, '56. i2w 26

**Lippitt's Specific**

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 1, 1855.

MR. W. H. LIPPITT.—Dear Sir:—Without any suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part, I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the cure of Dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employed the services of three of the best physicians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after following the prescriptions and taking several bottles, am now perfecly restored. I believe your Specific to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So far from being a nostrum, as too many of the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it superior, for the cure of the disease indicated above, to any other medicine.

I am truly yours, &c. M. BRYAN.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by W. H. Lippitt, Druggist and Chemist, Wilmington, N. C., Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and by Druggists generally.

June, 1855. 50

**INSANE ASYLUM.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that apartments are now ready for the reception of FORTY patients in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the Insane, and desire to place them in the Institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, Dr. E. C. FISHER, Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the Institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chap., 17th sec., (page 56,) of the Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to insure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to the 20th section of the same chapter on page 88 of the Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held in Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public Press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
T. D. HOGG.
Ex. Com. of Board of Directors.

March 4, 1856. 19-tf.

**WHOLESALE JOBBING TRADE.**

**SPRING, 1856.**

McILWAINE & GRAHAM,

(SUCCESSORS TO PAUL & McILWAINE,)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS,

No. 60 SYCAMORE STREET,

*Petersburg, Va.*

ARE now receiving and will be prepared by the 5th of March to exhibit a full assortment OF FOREIGN AND AMERICAN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, to which they would invite the attention of the *Trade* generally.

Our facilities for purchasing *American* and *Importing Foreign* fabrics are not surpassed by any house in the Jobbing Business, and we feel assured that an examination of our *Stock* will prove satisfactory to all who may favor us with a visit. Our terms will be liberal to responsible purchasers.

McILWAINE & GRAHAM.

Agents for North Carolina Cotton Yarns, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, and for genuine Irish Flax Threads and Shoe Threads.

Feb. 29, '56. 6w 18.

**CITY TAX LIST.**

I will attend at the Mayor's office, in this city, on Tuesday, the first day of April next, to take the city Tax List for the present year.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.

Raleigh, March 4th, 1856. td 19.

WRAPPING PAPER at Factory prices. Call at J. J. LITCHFORD'S.