

THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1855.

City Post-Office.—We use feeble language when we say, that this City has been in a state of great excitement for a few days, in consequence of a rumor that the President of the United States is about to remove from office our excellent Postmaster, Thomas G. Scott, Esq.

LATER STILL FROM EUROPE.

The ship Rhone, arrived at New-York from Havre on the 25d, brings Paris papers to the 18th February.

The proceedings of the British Parliament are to the 12th Feb. On that day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in bringing forward the measures proposed on Irish affairs, on the 12th of February, stated that the Ministry had, in this undertaking, done their utmost to provide a remedy for all the abuses pertaining to ecclesiastical laws. They had appointed magistrates, without any distinction of sects, and among the sheriffs and lord-tenants of counties, there were quite as many Catholics as Protestants.

As to the taxes for the support of the Church, he said the new plan differed entirely from that of the tithes, and was far less onerous to the Catholics; the tithes, he said, were disposed to abolish entirely. [Burst of applause.] The change would afford relief to the people of about £70,000 per annum. The deaneries are abolished, and the number of bishops is reduced from 22 to 12, and thus a further retrenchment of £60,000 would be effected. He concluded by expressing the hope that these measures would indicate the good intentions of the Government, and be approved by the House.

The Address moved in the House of Commons on the 5th, was carried on the 8th of February, after a very animated and protracted debate, upon that portion of it especially which relates to the affairs of Ireland. The final majority for ministers, 333.

On the 12th, the address was presented at Windsor, the House having adjourned until 4 o'clock. On the return of the Speaker, ministers, and twenty members, who had proceeded to Windsor with the address, the Speaker communicated the King's answer in substance as follows: "I thank the Commons for their loyal and respectful address, and for the assurance which they give me of their disposition to aid my efforts for the preservation inviolate of the union between Ireland and England, and for the repression of violence; in short, the House may be assured, that I shall continue my efforts for the removal of all just grounds of complaint throughout my kingdom."

The Indicateur, of Bordeaux, gives the following extract of a letter of the 31st Jan. from Madrid:—"M. Zca Bermudez has just concluded a treaty with Sir Stafford Canning, in virtue of which, Donna Maria da Gloria is to be acknowledged absolute Queen of Portugal. Her husband is to be chosen from the house of Naples. By the same treaty, the cabinets of Paris and London have engaged to acknowledge the young Princess of Spain, whose right to the crown is to be established by the Cortes, which is to assemble on April 1."

Letters from Bucharest, the 20th January, announce the approaching arrival of a Russian corps d'armee of 25,000 men, in the principalities. Its object is no doubt provisional, and intended to give weight to the offered mediation of Russia.

The Gazette de Munich announces that the convey of Bavarian troops, destined for Greece, left Ceifu on the 22d January.

Intelligence from Constantinople, received in Paris on the 17th Feb. announce the conclusion of an armistice between the Pacha of Egypt and the Sultan, without the intervention of any foreign power.

Capital Punishments.—A writer in one of the English periodicals, discoursing of the nature and tendency of criminal punishments, makes this remark:—"Death has no terrors for any one, until met at those quarters. Tell the thief of death, and he will say, 'Never mind, I can die but once'—Name transportation and he turns pale." This observation, which is laid down as an experimental truth, furnishes strong presumptive evidence in favor of the efficacy of those punishments, which, permitting the criminal to live, cuts off all the hopes and enjoyments which render life desirable. There is evidently, and we are glad to perceive it, a growing distaste to capital punishments; indeed, we do not despair of living to see the day when every statute which savors of blood shall be effaced from the criminal code, and substituted by less sanguinary but more effectual restraints upon the bad passions of our race.—Lynch, Virginia.

Shiphwrecks.—We have to add to the late disasters at sea, the loss of the ship Marshal Ney, Curtis; and Henry Eubank—the former from New-Orleans to Havre, and the latter from Charleston to London. By the arrival of the schr. Daniel, from Key West, we learn that the crew and passengers of the Marshal Ney, had arrived safe at that place, all well. Ship Alabama, from New-Orleans, for New-York, was also at Key West, with loss of rudder.—N. Y. Zetter.

- 28. Smith v. Greenlee. Judgment affirmed.
29. Cabiness v. Martin. Judgment reversed.
30. Wood v. Browning. Judgment affirmed.
31. Roanoke Navigation Company v. Greene. Judgment reversed.
32. Sneed v. Lee. Judgment affirmed.
33. Yarbrough v. Monday. Judgment reversed.
34. Cobb v. Herring. Judgment affirmed.
35. Morrison v. Morrison. Judgment reversed.
36. Hooks v. Collier. Judgment affirmed.
37. Whitaker v. Cawthorn. Judgment affirmed.
38. Merritt v. Windley. Judgment affirmed.
39. Fisher v. Curraway. Judgment affirmed.
40. Huggins v. Fuville. Judgment affirmed.
41. Baynes v. Robinson. Judgment affirmed.
42. Williams v. Barnes. Judgment reversed.
43. Smith v. Morgan. Judgment affirmed.
44. Routh v. Jennings. Judgment reversed.
45. Ingram v. Watkins. Judgment reversed.
46. Lucas v. Wesson. Judgment affirmed.
47. Wall v. Bird. Judgment affirmed.
48. Wade v. Odendale. Judgment reversed.
49. Price v. Odendale. Judgment reversed.
50. Haight v. Haighton. Appeal dismissed.
51. Hatch v. Thompson. Judgment affirmed.
52. Washburn v. Picot. Judgment affirmed.
53. Fleetwood v. Fleetwood. Judgment affirmed.

- 34. Mondocai v. Speight. Judgment reversed.
55. Jones v. Sasser. Judgment reversed.
56. Clancy v. Carrington. Judgment reversed.
57. Simpson v. McLee. Judgment reversed.
58. Bonner v. Tyler. Judgment reversed.
59. Teeter v. Long. Judgment affirmed.
60. Cain v. Long. Judgment reversed.
61. Trotter v. Selby. Judgment affirmed.
62. The State of North-Carolina v. The Bank of Newbern. Judgment affirmed.
63. Cannon v. Beemer. Judgment affirmed.
64. Ballenger v. Barnes. Judgment reversed.
65. Jones v. Ruffin. Judgment affirmed.
66. Barden v. Barden. Judgment reversed.
67. Scoggins v. Scoggins. Judgment affirmed.

STATE CASES. The State v. Patrick et al. Judgment reversed. v. Lipsey. Judgment reversed. v. Clements. Judgment affirmed. v. McDonald et al. Judgment reversed. v. Roper. Judgment reversed.

The "Union Party" of South-Carolina.—Now that Nullification has been consigned to the "tomb of all the Capulets," by its authors and supporters, it is proper that the party who has stood forth during its reign of terror as the unshaken friends of Carolina and the Union, should receive the approbation of the country, to which they are so justly entitled. It is due to the noble spirit of Patriotism which they have exhibited—to the coolness and collectedness with which they have withstood the relentless storm of angry passions, and to the firmness with which they have braved the persecutions which threatened to overwhelm them. Who can hesitate to acknowledge their claims to public gratitude?

Emancipation of West-India Slaves.—The news brought by the late arrivals, of the determination of Great-Britain to emancipate the slaves of her West-India Islands, without compensation to the owners, is replete with interest to the people of this Union. If such a measure be in contemplation, and we see no reason to doubt it, can our Government look quietly on and see it consummated? Of course, the white inhabitants of these Islands would be compelled to abandon them, and we should then have in our immediate vicinity, independent Negro Sovereignities, whose contagion would rapidly spread into the Southern States. The irresistible tendency of such an event is too apparent to need illustration, and too delicate in its nature to be carried out in all its bearings. The next advices from Europe will be anxiously awaited.

The Weather.—In the early part of last week, the weather was so mild, that Nature, as if suddenly awakened from the sleep of winter, started up in all the loveliness, life and luxuriance of Spring. But this grateful change was but of short duration. Within twenty-four hours, the Thermometer fell to the temperature of December, and on Thursday we had the only Snow-Storm with which we have been visited during the winter. We much fear the Orchards and Gardens are seriously injured.

The Post-Office at Davis's Store, Martin county, has been discontinued. A Post-Office is established at Reynold's Mills, in Randolph county, of which John Branson is Postmaster.

Gold.—One of the richest Gold Mines yet discovered, has just been found near Fredericksburg, Va. on the land of Mr. Smith, in Stafford County. About 50,000 bushels of ore have been dug, of which a small portion yielded \$50 per bushel, and the least valuable is estimated at \$3.

Among the recent deaths in England is that of General Tarleton, so notorious during our revolutionary war for his partisan feats and ferocious mode of warfare in the Carolinas. He was a favorite officer and intimate friend of Lord Cornwallis.

Cholera.—This appalling disease is making great havoc at the Havana. The brig Topaz arrived at New-York, bringing information that business is at a stand and that within four days before the sailing of the brig, the deaths were between four and five hundred.

The Rt. Hon. Charles R. Vaughan, former British Minister in this Country, has within a few days, again arrived in that character.

A bill has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature, to abolish Militia musters. The chief objection made to its passage, was, that it violated the Constitution, which declares that a well regulated Militia shall be kept up. One of the members however insisted, that his provision was violated at any rate, for he had never seen a well regulated Militia.

The following is the Oath of Allegiance hereafter to be taken in South-Carolina, as prescribed by the recent Convention in Columbia: "I declare myself a citizen of the free and sovereign State of South-Carolina; I declare that my allegiance is due to the said State, and hereby renounce and abjure all other allegiance incompatible therewith, and I will be true and faithful to the said State, so long as I continue a citizen thereof: So help me God."

The Charleston Courier, has the following remarks upon the Oath: "As we understand the Oath, it amounts to no more than that required by our State Constitution—it does not imply an acknowledgment of paramount, primary or exclusive allegiance to the State—it only demands our allegiance to the State to an extent corresponding with the sovereignty of the State, and that it must be admitted is limited to her reserved rights—and in requiring a renunciation of all other allegiance incompatible therewith, it of course does not interfere with our compatible allegiance to the United States—and therefore, however unnecessary and uncalled for, it may be, we are disposed, from a hasty view of the subject, to regard it as harmless and unobjectionable."

The Nullifying Speech of Mr. Senator Poindexter, on the Collection bill, has been published in the National Intelligencer, at full length. The following cut at Messrs. Grundy and Forsyth, is amusingly severe: "The Senator from Tennessee denounces the Tariff in the most unqualified terms, as unjust, oppressive and oppressive;—the Senator from Georgia has given a pledge, yet unredemmed, that he will 'die in the last ditch' in opposition to this iniquitous, unjust, and oppressive system; but yet these Senators may compare advantageously with the stoutest champion of the American System in their support of this bill, which has no other object than the enforcement, by military power, of that system for which they profess so much detestation! I think, sir, the situation of the two honorable Senators may be well described in a single stanza which I have a hand: 'I hate the Tariff with all my heart, And in its support will take no part. But when Old Hickory calls for the Army and Navy, He shall have what he wants, or I'll go to Old Day!'

The Blind.—The last number of the New-England Magazine contains an article on the Education of the Blind. The writer remarks that there are four hundred blind persons in Massachusetts alone, and probably in the whole United States, at least ten thousand. He adds: "The public may be surprised at this statement; but so it was, when it was first told how many deaf and dumb existed among us; but here is no doubt of the fact; the blind need scarcely be secluded from the public eye; they are condemned to a life of inactivity; sit neglected by the firesides of the relatives, or are put out of the way and copped up within the walls of an almshouse. How many are there, with hearts as warm, and feelings as inspired as our own, whose powers are crushed by inaction; who sit in ever during dark, and listlessly while their long years rolled away, without even the consolation of Sterne's poor captive of etching with a rusty nail on a little stick, the number of their days and nights; for to them there is no change—'My day comes and goes— But brings no day?'

and the whole of their existence is but long and cheerless night. "Such, we say, is the situation of hundreds of our fellow-creatures, who are afflicted with blindness; but how would they be changed, could we light within them the lamp of intellect; could we cultivate their minds and their physical powers, and lead them forth to take their places in society; could we transform them from listless, ignorant dependents, into active, intelligent, and happy members of the common family of man!"

Cabinet Changes.—We observe in the distant papers (say the Editors of the National Intelligencer,) various conjectures in regard to anticipated changes in the Executive Departments of the Government, most of them evidently deserving of little consideration. The following, however, has arrested our attention, finding it, as we do, in a journal which, from its political character and relations, is probably well informed, and not likely to hazard groundless speculations on the subject: "From the Baltimore Republican. We have numerous rumors respecting changes, which, it is alleged are shortly to take place in the Cabinet. They all agree in placing Mr. McLane at the head of the State Department, and in sending Mr. Livingston as Minister to France.—Most of them assign the Treasury Department to Mr. Woodbury, and Mr. Forsyth to the Navy. But in other respects they differ. By some Mr. Forsyth is placed in the War Department, and Mr. Dallas in that of the Navy."

The longest Session ever held by Congress, commenced November 13, 1797, and closed on the 16th of July, 1798.

The Hon Thomas Newton, who has so long represented the Norfolk district in Congress as to have obtained the venerable title of the Father of the House of Representatives, declines a re-election.

Large sales of U. S. Bank Stock were made in New-York, ten days ago, at 110 dollars.

A Whaling Company has been formed in Middletown (Conn.) A few days only were required to complete subscriptions for the stock.

The Mails.—The disreputable manner in which the mails are conveyed on some of the great routes, has become the laughing-stock of the whole community. The publishers of newspapers themselves, having fretted and renounced until they are tired, have joined in the general ridicule.—Nat. Int.



The packet ship, Roscoe, from Liverpool, brings London papers of the 22d of March:

The most important news by this arrival relates to the distracted state of Ireland, and the means which are proposed to be taken by Parliament to restore order. A bill has passed the House of Lords, brought forward and supported by Lord Grey, for the effectual suppression of local disturbances and dangerous associations in Ireland. The bill contains 36 sections, and is admitted to violate the Constitution; but the public safety is said to require it. Courts Martial are to be established in the disturbed districts—their proceedings and punishments are summary and without appeal—the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, and all persons required to remain in their houses between sunset and sunrise, on pain of being sentenced to transportation.—This brings us back to the days of William the Conqueror, when the "curfew tolled the knell of parting day."

Great agitation was manifested at Dublin on the 20th, in consequence of the Suppression Bill. The Trades and the Volunteers had suspended their political operations to deliberate on their personal security. A great general meeting was to take place the next day. A run had been made upon the Bank of Ireland for gold, but not to a great extent. The following letter from Mr. O'Connell relative to the coercive measures proposed by Earl Grey, has been received by one of his friends in Dublin: "14, Abchurch-lane, London, Saturday. 'I proposed to myself to send you for publication, on Monday, an address to the Irish People on the present truly awful crisis of public affairs, but I have been occupied with conferences all day, with Irish and British members of the Commons, and I derive much consolation from being able to tell you that not only are the popular Irish members firm and unanimous, but there are a greater number than I could possibly expect of the British members determined to resist the atrocious tyranny with which Earl Grey had the impudence of audacity to dare to threaten Ireland. Talk of an union, indeed, between the countries, after presuming to attempt to outlaw the inhabitants of one great portion of the Empire!"

But the extreme despotism of the proposed measures has a tendency to disgust every friend of liberty, and in England we shall certainly get support out of doors. In the meantime, pray use my name to conjure the people, first to be perfectly peaceable—no outbreak—no violence; on the contrary, prove the absolute madness of doing the business of our enemies, by any species of violation of the law. Secondly, get the clergy, if possible, and the laity, unanimously to petition. Petition—petition—petition against these measures. Let us have firm, respectful, strong petitions from every part of Ireland. Let there be no despair—the constitutional battle for Irish liberty is not yet lost, and neither shall it be, with the blessing of God. I repeat, let no man despair; on the contrary, call on the friends of freedom to insist that representatives do their duty. "I have not time this day to write more. Let peace, order and constitutional exertion be our motto. Believe me, &c. DANIEL O'CONNELL."

Lord Althorp has introduced Resolutions into Parliament for doing away the strange practice that has heretofore existed of meeting in the night. It is proposed that hereafter the House of Commons meet at 12 o'clock at noon; and the number of members necessary to form a quorum is reduced from 40 to 20. It was believed that unless the negotiations with Holland were soon terminated, England and France would soon force the navigation of the Scheldt. From an Odessa Journal of Jan. 18th, we learn that the Sultan's army had experienced a new defeat. After Ibrahim Pacha had made himself master of Kouish, and of all the Turkish magazines of ammunition and provisions, he gained another victory at Akshir. The bad weather, however, did not allow him to prosecute his advantages. The panic terror that has seized the Turks renders, then, it is said, unable to make any resistance.—Diplomacy will now step in. Intelligence received at Lisbon from Oporto to the 5th of February states that Don Miguel has, at length become determined to disengage himself from the persons who have latterly surrounded him. Several of them whom he had disgraced, are of high rank. Generals Santa-Marta, Sir John Campbell, and Jordan, are stated to be acting in concert and that they had formed a plan to draw the forces of Marshal Solignac out of Oporto, and surround them.

We copy the following obituary notice of the late Mr. Graham, from the Newbern Spectator:

In announcing the decease of this highly respected gentleman, we feel it due to his character, and to our fellow-citizens, to pay a short but mournful tribute to his memory. Mr. Graham was born in the City of New-York, and finished his academic education at the College of Princeton, in the Autumn of 1783. He then entered as a student in a law-office at New-York, and having well qualified himself by close and unintermitted application, for the practice of his profession, he removed to Newbern, in the year 1797. Here his quick apprehension and good sound sense, his classical and legal attainments, the elegance of his manners, the kindness of his disposition, his manly spirit and high sense of honor, his eloquence, and the blended courtesy and dignity of his deportment, raised him to a high eminence at the bar, and in the society which he so long adorned. In 1797 he was elected by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the General Assembly, and there soon obtained a commanding station, very unusual for a new member. His ability was so conspicuous in detecting the frauds which had been committed in our Land office, that he was appointed by the Legislature one of a special commission raised to pursue the investigations in the recess, the labors of which appointment were performed to the great advantage of the State and the high honor of the Commissioners. But the bustle and turmoil of public life had but few charms for Mr. Graham; and he soon abandoned the political course on which he had entered, to devote himself to pursuits far more congenial to his disposition, the duties of domestic and professional life. One of the most affectionate husbands and fathers, a firm and faithful friend, an instructive and cheerful companion, he was tenderly beloved by his family, and intimate associates, respected by all who knew him; and peculiarly esteemed by the younger members of the bar, whose early efforts at excellence he never failed to cheer and sustain by the most generous encouragement. For several years he had retired altogether from the business of his profession, and during the last twelve months the decline of his health and spirits became apparent. But none of us were prepared for the melancholy event. On Monday the 18th inst. he was struck down by an attack of palsy, and continued deprived of speech & sensibility until he breathed his last night—

"Mitis ille quiescit flebilis occidit. Nulli flebilior quam mihi!" A.

On Saturday last the gentlemen of the Newbern Bar, assembled at the Court-House to unite in some testimonial of respect for the memory of EDWARD GASTON, Esq.

Mr. Gaston was called to the Chair and John H. Bryan, appointed Secretary. The Chairman made some very feeling and impressive remarks, well suited to the melancholy occasion. Judge Donnell paid a handsome tribute to the honorable and high-minded professional course of the deceased; and W. C. Stanley, Esq. dwelt upon his more private but not less manly and endearing qualities as a man & steadfast friend.

The following Resolutions offered by Judge Donnell, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we feel with great sensibility the afflictive dispensation of Providence which has suddenly removed from us the Father of the Newbern Bar, our highly esteemed associate and friend, EDWARD E. GRAHAM, Esq.

Resolved, That to testify our respect for the memory of the deceased, and our grief at this bereavement, we will wear crape on the left arm, the usual badge of mourning, for thirty days.

HYMENEAL. MARRIED. In Johnston county, on Thursday evening last, Mr. Joshua Harrison to Mrs. Jane B. Bridges. In Caswell county, on the 21st ult. Mr. Wm. C. Danahy, to Miss Nancy Miles, daughter of James Miles, Esq.

OBITUARY. DIED. At Litz, Pennsylvania, on the 16th inst. after a short illness, the Rev. Abraham Reiske, in the 50th year of his age, a zealous and esteemed minister of the Church of the United Brethren.

Attention! City Guards. PARADE at Capitol Square, on Saturday evening next, at 3 o'clock; armed and equipped according to law. By order of the Capt. in Charge, JAMES LITCHFORD, O. S. Raleigh, April 1.

NOTICE. APPLICATION will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape-Fear, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate of one share of Stock in said Bank, standing in the name of Thomas Wright. The original Certificate for which has been lost. THOMAS WRIGHT. 21 3m March 13.

A desirable Summer Seat, In Franklin County, FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Land and improvements where he lately resided, two and a half miles from Louisburg, on the main road leading to Nashville. The improvements consist of a comfortable two story Dwelling, with necessary Out-houses. There is also an excellent young Orchard of six or seven hundred Apple and Peach Trees. The Tract of Land contains two hundred and fifty acres, one hundred of which, at least, is woodland. The land is generally of good quality, and the residence, for health, beauty and pleasantness, has not many superiors east of the mountains. Those disposed to purchase, are requested to call and examine for themselves. WILL. H. BATTLE. Louisburg, March 26, 1853. 21 3m

State of North-Carolina. Edgecombe County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. February Term, 1853. Joseph S. Battle and al. vs. Henry Bunn. Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Bunn the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that the said Henry Bunn appear at our next Court to be held for said County, at the Court-House in Tarboro, on the fourth Monday of May next, then and there to make himself a party to the said suit, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness, Michael Heath, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, 1853. MICHAEL HEATH, N. C.

BLANKS For sale at this Office.