## Tuesday Morning, June 3, 1856.

A PATRIOT.

Walter J. Steele, Esq., a distinguished Whig of Richmond county, N. C., has withdrawn from the Know Nothing party, and, an a letter to the Favetteville Observer, ussigns his reasons for abandoning that party. Mr. Steele in 1811 voted for the first time, and the vote was cast for Goy. Graham against Col. Hoke. Since then, he has steadily voted for the candidates of the Whig party. He never supported any other candidates, antii the last Congressional election, when he gave his aid to Mr. Reid, the candidate of the Know Nothing party. He has been five times a Whig member of the General Assembly from the Whig county of Richmond. The reasons for the present course of Mr. Steele are those of a patriot.

I shall not support the nominees of the (Know Nothing) party, unless I believe them most likely to defeat the Black Republicans. Then, objectionable as the position of the party is, I would not hesitate to support them. I regard the rights of the South as paramount to every thing else, and I never will support a party which does not, in my opinion, boldly stand up for the guaranties of the Constitution, and thus pledge itself to protect the section in which I live. And yet, I do not claim to be a better friend of the South than many who differ from me. I have not questioned their honesty, and will not do so. I have been and am a believer in that part of the Kansas Nebraska bill which leaves the people free to mould their domestic institutions as may please them; and I announced in the last House of Commons that I would support no man for United States Senator who was opposed to it. I voted for Messrs. Badger and Barringer, who were known to be its friends. The platform (if it has one) of the American party denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and therefore places the party in opposition to the Kansas bill; for it is well known that the two are incompatible. For that reason, I cannot go for Fillmore and Donelson. I will not denounce President Pierce for signing a bill which removed an odious statute from the books, whereby foul injustice was done to the South.

I cannot but oppose a party which, though claiming to be national, has not a Representative in Congress from the North (no no one-not even the great Fuller.) who preferred the election of Gov. Aiken to Banks the Black Republican. I cannot support a party whose every Convention in the Northern States denounced the Kansas bill, and opposed the admission of new States into the Union whose Constitutions tolerate slavery. I cannot gid in the success of a party, at the North, which calls upon me to defend it against the Irish and the Roman Catholics, while it is warring on my rights. If they can't let us alone, we, who are not troubled with Foreigners and Romanists, ought to allow them to defend themselves. I cannot support a party which is anti-Romanism in North Carolina, and not anti-Nomanism in Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana. I cannot support a party which joins with Seward and Giddings and Hale (not E. J. & Son) and Greely and Sumner, in denouncing the present patriotic Executive, on account of his "re-opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise." I cannot support a party which in June endorses the Kansas bill and in February denounces it.

I mean to discharge my duty to the country, as an independent freeman, and I shall support the candidates of that party which endorses the Kansas and Nebraska bill and Fugitive slave law, if such a party can be found, by whatever name it may be called. If the condition of the country was such as it was in 1844, I would vote the Whig ticket, if one was presented. Now, things are changed. The great issue will be between the friends of the Constitution and the advocates of the "higher law." Southern Know Nothings I believe to be good men, but I have no use for Northern ones. (I found them out last Summer, when among them.) My belief is the race will be between the Democratic party and the Black Republicans, and that the ticket of Fillmore and Donelson will not carry three States, and not one which would not otherwise go for the nominees of the Democratic party. The first object of all Southern men ought to be, to defeat the Seward alliance, at all hazards and sacrifices, and for one I am willing to make them.

Very Respectfully,

WALTER L. STEELE. N. B .- I neglected to say that I once belonged to the Know Nothing party; but when I found that Northern and Southern Know Nothings were by no means the same thing in principle, I left it. I never DEXIED belonging to them.

## MR FILLMORE AN ABOLITIONIST!

That Mr. Fillmore, the present Whig, Free Soil, and American candidate for the be doubted for a moment, by those who are the next Presidential candidate. Oh conamong political parties or party men. There er as a political body. is one consolation, however, Mr. Fillmore will not be elected; mark the prophecy brother Whigs. Mr. Millard Fillmore, the polite and gentlemanly Abolitionist, will not be the next President of these United States! -in our opinion, although no partisan in such scrambles, and no dog in that hunt, yet, we opine the Democrats will tree the coon again .- [ Canden (S. C.) Journal.

----A POOR BUSINESS .- A man wanted \$20. 000 damages from the N. Orleans Crescent, for libel, but the jury after mature deliberaion gave him the round sum of one cent.

A STREAK OF LIGHT ON MR. PILL-MORE'S DARK PATH.

The following letter is interesting, because of the information it supplies in regard to Mr. Fillmore's acceptance of the Know-Nothing nomination. It is infinitely more interesting, however, as an enthusiastic exposition of Mr. Fillmore's opinions on the

repeal of the Missouri restriction. The lines in italics admit of no equivocal construction. They are equally pointed and positive in declaring Mr. Fillmore's opposition to the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and in pledging him to its restoration. What else can be meant by "bringposition!" And this result Mr. Fillmore proposes to accomplish by the instrumentality of the "American party," "the only efficient centre" on which the opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill can rally, and organise for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

Now, this is genuine Black-Republicanism. Nobody can deny it. Mr. Fillmore and the "American Party" aim at the same end which Seward and the Black-Republicans contemplate; the difference between these leaders and parties being simply a difference of opinion as to which is the most "efficient centre" on which to rally and or- bill to prevent civil war and to restore peace ganize an opposition to the principles of the in Kansas. Mr. Slidell called the attention Kansas-Nebraska bill.

It will not do to say that these are Mr. Kennedy's and not Mr. Fillmore's sentiments. Mr. Kennedy puts the words into Fillmore's mouth, and declares that they express his opinions. Kennedy has a right to speak for Fillmore. He is Fillmore's confidential friend and accredited agent .-But, in truth, he implies that it is a matter of notoriety and universal concession, that Fillmore occupies the position assigned responsibility. Mr. Wade said if the prinhim in this letter:

HON. JOHN P. KENNEDY'S LETTER ON MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE.

BALTIMORE, May 8, 1856. My Dear Sir-In answer to your inquiry as to the acceptance of the nomination by Mr. Fillmore, I can only say that I am in daily expectation of hearing from himself upon this subject. I forwarded to him, about he middle of March, the letter of the Committee, apprising him of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, and soon after a duplicate. I have as yet received no communication from him in reply. I attribute this to the fact of his having set out for the north of Europe, and the delay incident to the transportation of letters to him on his route of travel. I have no doubt, however, of his acceptance, and have no Mississippi River. The subject was further hesitation in repeating to you what I said a few weeks ago to some of the members of the American State Convention at Greensrough, A. C., that a formal letter of unqualified acceptance may be confidently expected at an early day.

It may be, indeed, that Mr. Fillmore, having received the announcement of the the Continent to England, may defer his ayes 78, noes 57. The House adjourned. answer until he arrives here himself; but upon the question of his acceptance, you may assure your friends there is no reason to doubt that it will certainly be given .-Mr. Fillmore is too deeply impressed with ty, presented a report stating that no prea sense of his duty to the country to shrink at such a time as this from high responsibility cast upon his political position. He s aware that his past service, in a period of great embarrassment and danger, in the lomestic affairs of the Union, has formed the principal inducement to the call which has lately been made upon him by the Convention in Philadelphia. He would not be the man he has proved himself to be, if it was not within their jurisdiction, the offrom any fear of contest or consideration of fence being only punishable by the House. personal case, he should decline a summons rhich so strongly addresses itself to his pa-

I know, and so do you, with what proound regret Mr. Fillmore noted the action of the present administration and its friends opening anew that angry and dangerous iscussion on stavery, by the abrogation of the compromises of 1850, and with it the repeal of the old Missouri Compromise. He ative. Mr. Mason made a speech defending foresaw, in it what has been so sadly realised, a more exasperated agitation of sectional strife and increased difficulty in the way of peaceful settlement; and now, when the mis- after which an adjournment took place. chief has been done, I know that he looks with a strong faith to the American party as the only effective centre upon which the intel-ligent and patriotic friends of the Union may be rallied and organized, with a good hope of bringing back the country to its old conservative position with reference to this unhappy dissension. He confides in the loyalty of that party to the Union, its devotion to the constitution, its true estimate of the national sentiments of the people, faction in both extremes of North and South; he comides in these as presenting a basis upon which all sound and earnest friends f peace and constitutional supremacy may united in the administration of the gov-

The virulence with which this party is assailed just now by the two antagonistic organizations which have entered the field against it, is an acknowledgment of its strength and a proof of their fears. Each of them have their own serious reasons for thinking it expedient to spread the opinion ought to be withdrawn from the canvass.

than any man who can be brought against him. In the South I give him Delaware, Tennessee, as certain; Louisiana and Missouri, I think, will also give him their votes. Virginia and Georgia he may earry, and even Mississippi, though I do not count on them. You can estimate better in the South than I can. Of the West I can-

I have recently returned from a journey through several of the Southern States, and disposed to think and act honestly; and yet, toral tickets and for other responsible trusts, with the party through any form, but looking only to their infinites with the party in sistency, thou art in deed so rare a jewel, sentiment and opinion -- they giving a broader as scarcely to be found on earth-never and more just foundation to their own pow-

I hope that this course will be adopted generally, and the objections of enemies silenged, by showing that in the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, the American organization has advanced from the character and position of an order into that of a great political party, large enough to embrace every friend of the Union and the Constitution, and strong enough to concentrate a power that will be found ample to protect and perpetu- tries upon a friendly footing. Mr. Cramp-J. P. KENNEDY.

------IF Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster of New charge of robbing the Post Office.

CONGRESS.

MAY 26 .- In the Senate, Mr. Weller presented the petition of 75,000 citizens of California, for a Wagon Road to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic States. Mr. Weller introduced a bill for the construction of a military road from the Western boundary of Missouri to Carson Valley; and another bill for the construction of a military road from El Paso to Fort Yuma. Mr. Pugh opposed the admission of Kansas with a Free State Constitution on account of the small population, and he was very severe on the Emigrant Aid Societies. He replied to the arguments of Messrs. Seward and Sumner. ing back the country to its old conservative Mr. Seward introduced a bill to authorize protection to be given to American citizens who may discover deposites of guano in the Pacific. The bill was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, from the committee on the judiciary, re ported a bill authorizing patents to issue on the final adjustment of the California land claims, prior to January, 1856. The consideration of the bill was postposed two

May 27 .- In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull gave notice of his intention to introduce a of the Screen to a telegraphic despatch giving Mr. Sumner's statement before the House Committee, and published in this morning's papers. A long debate ensued, with some excitement. Messrs. Slidell and Douglas disclaimed any knowledge of the contemplated assault. Mr. Toombs denied being near Mr. Brooks at the time, but approved the act. Mr. Butler said had he been present he would have assumed all ciple of assault were to prevail we must come here armed, Although you are four to one, I am here to meet you. A man can die in no better cause than in defence of the liberty of speech. Mr. Wilson said the assault was brutal, cowardly, murderous. Mr. Butler premptly and emphatically denied the charge. The subject, after further debate, was dropped. Mr. Cass made further explanation in reference to the Crampton correspondence, which misrepresented him. The special order being the President's vetoes, then came up. Mr. Toombs defended the veto of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the discussed. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Walbridge, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting about thirteen hundred thousand | Coast are concerned-reference to eminent acres of land to the Michigan Rail Roads. A motion to table the bill was negativedommittee at the moment of his return from | ayes 67, noes 80. The bill was then passed,

> MAY 28 .- In the Senate, Mr. Pearce, of Md., from the select committee of investicedents are to be found except in the House of Representatives, the Senate having never been called on to pronounce judgment in similar cases. Several of these precedents were cited, and the committee came to the conclusion, that, although the assault was in violation of the privileges of the Senate, This being in accordance with the strict parliamentary law and the requirements of the Constitution, the committee recommend the Senate to make complaint to the House, and submit the same in the form of a resolution to that body. Resolution adopted. Mr. Tombs, of Ga., only voting in the negthe President's veto of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi,

In the House, a bill was introduced ceding the public lands to construct Railroads in Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, and a bill was also introduced ceding government lands to States wherein located. Mr. Greenwood, of Arkansas, presented a bill to repeal the act establishing the court of claims. The House passed a bill granting a million of acres of land to Louisiana railroads. Mr. and its determination to maintain a position | Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, asked which shall enable it to check the excess of the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a bill admitting Kansas with a Free State Constitution. Objected to.

May 29 .- In the Senate, the House bills granting land to Wisconsin, Alabama, Louisiana and Michigan were passed. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President was received, announcing the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the revocation of the exequators of the Consuls, at Cincinnati, New iversally beloved, esteemed, and respected. that Mr. Fillmore means to decline, or York and Philadelphia, who were implicated in the enlistment difficulties. Also endorsing His prospects, nevertheless, are better Mr. Marcy's reply to Lord Clarendon, dated 27th May. Mr. Marcy says the Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky and President has carefully considered Lord Clarendon's note of the 30th April, and is much gratified by its conciliatory spirit and desire to strengthen the friendly relations between the two governments. The "disclaimer" to violate the laws of the just and fair principles, is another question, the constitution nothing, let the strong arm not speak, since so much depends there United States, and expressions of regret that, contrary to the intention and direction judgment, no man who professes the doc- honorable grave. There is a God of battles of the British, there has been such infringe- trine of peace, has a right to employ that next Presidency, is an abolitionist, cannot with pleasure observed, while there, that ment, are satisfactory to the President, and the American party were wisely calling into the main complaint respecting Her Majesty's war, and then undertakes to shield himself their service, as candidates for their elec-toral tickets and for other responsible trusts. Government is thus removed. But the behind his non-resistant defences. And we see Southern (?) papers, in Southern the worthiest and most distinguished citi-States, professedly Southern in sentiment, 2cns, known and approved for their conser- concur with Lord Clarendon in the opinion suffer the penalty of his intemperance, who vatism, without respect to their connection that Mr. Crampton and the Consuls are not implicated in these proceedings. Regarding those who have no connection with this Government, he has nothing to ask of Her Majesty's Government; but in the cases of the individuals mentioned, he deems it proper that their relations with this Government cease. In taking this step he does not intend to make any interruption in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain; but, on the contrary, is desirous of keeping the two counton's withdrawal was asked expressly on the ground of his connection with the enlistment business, which had rendered him an unacceptable representative of Great Orleans, has been tried and acquitted of the Britain near this Government, and for the more than double the number out who ought same reason the withdrawal of the Consuls to be in.

was likewise requested. These officers are -as this Government still believes-implicated in a violation of the laws of the United States, contrary to the reiterated instructions of their own Government. This complicity did not rest for proof solely on the testimony of Strobel and Hertz, but upon original letters from Crampton and others. past. The Message gives the details of the evidence against those British officers engaged in the business of recruiting. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and after a slight debate the

Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Campbell, of Obic. reported a resolution to allow the committee of the Sumner investigation to present their eport with a journal of its proceedings at any time which it shall be laid on the Speakers table. The resolution was adopted unanimously. The President's message was received and referred. Mr. Grow, of Pa., from the Committee on Territories, submitted a majority report, proposing to admit Kansas as a State with a free State constitution. The consideration of the subject was postponed until the 25th June .-The House adjourned.

May 30 .- The special Committee appointed in the House to investigate the Brooks and Sumner affair, reported to-day recommending the expulsion of Mr. Brooks. They also censure Messrs. Edmundson, of Virginia, and Keitt of S. C.

SECOND MESSAGE. The President's message on the subject of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty contains only a letter from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas, in which the former says that the proposition of England to arbitrate is not fully understood, but is supposed to mean a reference of the differences to a third power, assuming the ground that the only difference of opinion consists in the interpretation of the treaty: whereas our government considers that England had no possession nor terri- | demain of secret theft. torial jurisdiction in Central America, when the treaty was signed. While England contends that she may by virtue of an old protectorate of the Mosquito territory, take, and with a military force, hold San Juan and the Bay Islands-such ideas are totally irreconcilable with our ideas of the independence or neutrality of the Isthmus.

Instead of submitting to arbitration, the more practicable way would be to annul the treaty, and relieve the United States from its present restrictions.

The President cannot consent to admit a doubt as to the construction of the treaty. While declining to submit the treaty to arbitration, he suggests-so far as the rightful limits of the Bay Islands and Mosquito men of science.

He instructs Mr. Dallas to ascertain whether the impending differences cannot be settled by direct negotiation, and if it cannot, then to discuss the conditions of an arbitration relating to political geography, gation into the Sumner and Brooks difficul- it being assumed that all other points would then yield to a conference with Lord Clar-

### From the Boston Courier. ROWDYISM IN HIGH PLACES.

We made such comments as occurred to vesterday in regard to the assault upon Mr. Sumner. We are no friends to violence, and especially are we unable to justify the mode chosen by Mr. Brooks for his attack, or to find any apology for his selection of a such scenes. It must be admitted, however, by all who are disposed to regard the subject reasonably and dispassionately, that the portion of Mr. Sumner's speech which prompted the act of violence, and which we publish to-day, is excessively insuiting and provoking, and not only highly indiscreet in sentiment and language, but unjustifiable, in any view in which it can be regarded. We should despise the son of Massachusetts who could hear his native State arraigned in such a temper without feeling and manifesting his indignation, and it would be strange if a South Carolinian did not resent the arrogant and contemptous tone which Mr. Sumner saw fit to indulge towards

In regard to Judge Butler, inasmuch as his expressions were more pointed and personal, they would be likely to excite even keener resentment. Mr. Butler is an old man, long a member of the Senate, an accomplished gentleman, and a most aimable and honorable person. Of course he entertains extreme Southern opinions on the subject of slavery, but his character deservedly stands very high; he is a gentleman of urbane and courteous demeanor, and is un-Mr. Sumner's personal attack upon him was, in our opinion, unmannerly and indecent in the highest degree, and none the more to Mr. Sumner's credit that it was to-morrow, as a happy exchange for a life made in Mr. Butler's absence from his place of perpetual feud and insult, of ceaseless and from the city of Washington.

No person can reasonably suspect us of a disposition to check the freedom of debate. What debate is, conducted upon which we will not discuss now. But, in our give us either a peaceful tranquility or an kind of language which inevitably provokes may in the last resort, confidently appeal." can be blame! He has voluntarily put himself upon a par with the intemperate and violent, and must submit to the consequences. Æsop informs us that a trumpeter, who was once taken prisoner in battle, claimed exemption from the common fate of prisoners of war, in ancient times, on the ground that he carried no weapons, and was in fact a non-combatant. "Non-combatant" said his enemies, pointing to his trumpet, as they prepared to put him to death, "why, you hold in your hand the very instrument which incites our foes to tenfold fury a-

There are 450 convicts in the Massachusetts state prison at this time, and

THE LOGIC OF SHARP'S RIFLES KICKING BACKWARDS.

The beating of Charles Sumper in the of the powder and ball gasconade and rant with which the fanatics of the North have been making the land ring for several years

Not long ago an aged citizen of Maryland, pursuing a fugitive slave across the line of Mason and Dixon, under the authority of the laws and Constitution of the Union, was waylaid on his journey by bandits in league with Sumner, and shot down by unseen and cowardly assassins .-The venerable Gorsuch was not the first or last citizen of the South, by very many, who has been thus murdered in cold blood by the Sumner confraternity whilst lawfully exercising a privilege guaranteed by the

man, Anthony Burns, whom some emissary of the Sumner fraternity had stealthily spirited away from Richmond. The valiant fanatics of the town of Boston, characteristically courageous on their own muck heap, rose up to the number of many thousands, for the purpose of preventing a single unarmed citizen of the South from reclaiming his negro man. A few patriotic soldiers were called out to protect the single citizen against the multitude of angry assailants, and succeeded in awing the ferocious mob into a discreet avoidance of an open assault upon the Virginian. Nevertheless, an Irish lad, who had volunteered to enforce respect to the laws, whilst accidentally isolated in a crowd of these Boston Thugs, was marked as a victim and murdered by an assassin who was never discovered, and who proved himself as expert in the art of secret murder. as any pick-pocket ever did in the leger-

secret murders and acts of unprecedented outrage, this Thug fraternity proceeded to make arrangements for carrying on such transactions by the wholesale; and accordingly obtained acts of incorporation for the purpose, under the name of Emigrant Aid Societies. What acts of rapine, murspeakers defend and extoll during the progress of this Aid movement, and during the heyday of Sharp's rifle fanaticism at the North! Ward Beecher sermonises from the | don't you come along !' pulpit in the name of God and the Prince of Peace in defence of murdering Southern and his party went, with coat-tails streampeople in Kansas by means of Sharp's rifles. | ing behind so straight that the boys might An octagenarian professor in New Haven | have played marbles on them boasts that he burns with a desire to shoot a "border ruffian" with a rifle of Sharp's manufacture, and has publicly exhorted supposed, left behind trunks containing letpupils yet in their teens, to unite with the ters from parties East, involving him in a Killems who figured noisily in the congregation in contributing the deadly instruments to the aid of aboli ion emigrants in | mand damages from the Government for the

the inevitable results in Kansas of all this by the Emigrant Aid Society. Killem logic and gasconade of the Sumner fraternity. Southern men and government for there is no probability of but one issue. sas is run. Who felt any surprise at hearing of the place which should be kept sacred from attempted murder of Sheriff Jones, while lying in his tent at night, by a secret assassin shielded by the cover of darkness? This was but a link in the chain of secret and cowardly murders of which that of Gorsuch was one, and that of the Irish lad in Boston was another .- [Richmond Examiner.

### From the Columbus (Geo.) Sun. THE SUMNER AFFAIR.

We attach very great importance to this affair, and all similar ones. They are not petty affrays between man and man, but between North and South. It is impossible that they continue to recur without rapidly precipitating a much greater struggle, to which North and South will be the parties. And to say truly, we see no escape from this issue at an early day. The South has acted on the defensive now for many years. Her enemies have been reasoned with, but without avail. They seem to grow more fierce in proportion to our own mildness .-Well-there must be a time when argument shall be exhausted. That time seems near at hand. For ourselves we confess a sublime weariness of argument. We have argued and argued; reasoned, and entreated; appealed to justice, to patriotism, to common sense. But it all does no good. Are we forever to pursue this policy? We hope not. Bitterly as we would deplore a dissolution of this Union, we would welcome it agitation, of anxious suspense. There must be a change and that right speedily. The slavery question must be settled; and if ar- the speedy overthrow of President Moras. gument avail nothing, patriotism nothing, The elections in Nicaragua were progressas well as a God of peace, and to Him we

## ALAS, HOW FALLEN!

Mr. Samner, in a late speech in the Senate, House of Lords. How has it fallen! Upon passengers at Panama. what times have we come, when a man can be elected from a sovereign State to a seat they proclaim abroad that the United States are a nation of ill-mannered and ill-tempered vulgarians, fast relapsing into barbarianism. There was a time when Massachusetts was represented in the Senate of the United States by DANIEL WEBSTER! Think of him, looming in intellectual and moral majesty, in that great debate with Hayne, which Pa., on the 26th ult.

closed with those memorable words:-"Liberty and Union! Now and Forever! One and Indissoluble!" What a descent-Sengte chamber is the natural consequence | deep as Erebus-from that time and that man, and from those noble words, worthy of that man and of all Time, down to C. Sumner, calling his adversary in discussion "a skunk!"- [ Richmond Dispatch.

#### ----KANSAS.

In obedience to a call of the U.S. Marshal, a number of troops, a few days ago, made their appearance at Lawrence, the head-quarters of the free-soilers of Kansas, and aided the Marshal in making a number of arrests. A demand was then made for the arms in the hands of the free-soilers .-They refused to surrender them; and when an attempt was made to take them, the freesoilers resisted, and fired at some of their opponents. This was a signal for a destruc-Not long after that brutal murder, a citi- tion of the town. The Free-State Hotel zen of Virginia went to Boston, Sumner's and Gov. Robinson's residence were burnimmediate vicinage, in pursuit of a negro ed, and the office of the "Herald of Freedom" battered down by cannon balls. A number of arrests of free-soil leaders were made, Reeder fled, and at the last accounts was at Chicago, making a speech against the destroyers of Lawrence. But one man, on each side, it is stated, was killed during these exciting proceedings. After the preparation which the free-soilers had been making the last twelve months, for a bloody conflict in maintaining their lawless and treasonable proceedings, when the hour of trial came, they played the hound from the leader to the tale of the pack. And so will it ever be, with men in a bad cause. As the "Richmond Examiner" remarks: "We have never felt a doubt of the issue, if matters should come to the arbitrament of arms, between our gallant "border ruffians" and the gangs of hireling clowns who boasted so loudly what they intended to do with Sharpe's rifles, before they got upon the ground vis a vis with a resolute enemy. Af-Emboldened by impunity in many like fairs are only reaching a natural consummation. Those who have had tears to shed over tragedy and blood in Kansas, are likely to be amused at news of a foot-race instead of a fight; and Kansas bids fair to become a sweepstakes instead of "bloody ground." The Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 12th of der and brutality have we not heard their | January last, issued the following challenge: "Come one, come all, slaveocrats and nullifiers; we have rifles enough, and bullets enough, to send you all to your (and

Well, at length they came, and the editor

Gen. Pomeroy was amongst the number who escaped from Lawrence. Reeder, it is conspiracy against the Government. Col. Eldride is en route for Washington to dedestruction of his property at Lawrence .-The telegraph is bringing us accounts of | The Hotel destroyed, it is said, was owned

The above intelligence at Boston, caused a call for a public meeting, to assemble officers have taken the Beechers, Sillimans this (Tuesday) evening, to adopt measures and Sumners of the North at their word, and obtain aid for the free-soil men of Kanand meet their minions as insurrectionists | sas. A hundred thousand dollars is expectwith Sharp's rifles in their hands deserve ed to be obtained. It will, however, avail to be met. Let us await the result quietly, nothing. The race of free-soilism in Kan--------

#### FROM NICARAGUA. We have accounts from Nicaragua, which

state that the Costa Ricans, after their late defeat, in which they sustained heavy loss, fled from Nicaragua by land, having first shipped 300 of their wounded at San Juan del Sud. The Costa Ricans say they had been deceived in regard to the feeling of the people of Nicaragua towards Walker. They expected to be received with open arms .-Baron Bulow is bitter against the false representations. This news indicates that Walker is firmly established in Nicaragua. With the large numbers who has gone to his aid from California, New Orleans, and other places, he will be fully able to con- to wit: quer all opposition. In reference to the On each \$100 value of Real Estate, Quixotic invasion of the Costa Ricans, the last Wilmington Journal humorously speaks as follows: "Walker it appears has rather flaxed out the Costa Ricans, who have gone home with a flea in their ear, after having "come down like a wolf on the fold" [not Shakspeare.] They swore that they would not leave one of Walker's men alive, and grave hints were thrown out that the unfortunate "Filibusters" were not only to be slain, but afterwards eaten. The Nicaraguans would not turn against the existing government, in which lies their only chance of seeing how the invading business works, when they occupy the position of defendants instead of plaintiffs."

The accounts from Nicaragua are up to the 20th of May. Quiet reigns in the entire republic-while the Costa Ricans were full of internal commotion, with a prospect of ing, and the re-election of President Rivas was considered certain. \*\*\*\*\*\* () \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

### LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York, on Friday last, with the California mails to the 5th inst. She brings \$1,800,000 in treasure, and 660 passengers. It was On each Carriage of the value of \$50, likened Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, to a certain rumored at San Francisco that a large party nameless animal which emitted a noisome were going down on the steamer Golden odour. The U. S. Senate was once as Gate, with which the Illinois connected, to dignified and decorous a body as the British revenge the late outrage on the American

The Republicans had held a meeting at Sacramento, and appointed delegates to the in the United States Senate, capable of Republican Convention, which meets at employing language in debate towards Philadelphia on the 17th June. In a fight another Senator, such as was used in Sum- with the Indians, Capt. Embree had been ner's late extraordinary outpouring of vul- killed. The particulars of the Panama gar ribaldry and billingsgate. No wonder Railroad accident, show that 30 were killed and 47 wounded-four have died since the

> Ex-Governor Bigler, of California, and Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania brothers, dined, with the Hon. James Buchanan, at his residence near Lancaster,

KNOW-NOTHING BLISTERS

"The bosom of America is open to re ceive, not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of ALL NATIONS and of ALL RELL GIONS, whom we shall welcome to a par. ticipation in ALL OUR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES."-Washington.

"Our civil rights have no dependence or our religious opinions, MORE than our opin. ions on physics and geometry. To proscribe any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapa. city of being called to offices of trust and emolument unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and ad vantages to which, in common with his fat low-citizens, he has a natural right, h tends, also, to corrupt the principles of the very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of worldly honors those who will externally profess and conform to it. Every person has an equal right to the honor and confidence of his fellow citizens, resulting, NOT FROM BIRTH BUT FROM HIS ACTIONS, and their sense of them."-Thomas Jefferson.

"Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liber tv. and the ASYLUM OF THE OPPRESS ED OF EVERY NATION, HAVE BEEN CARDINAL PRINCIPLES IN THE DEMOCRATIC FAITH, and every attempt to ABRIDGE THE PRESENT PRINCIPLES OF RE. COMING CITIZENS and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and se. dition laws from our statute books."-Resolutions of the Baltimore Democratic Con.

"The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated iniuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. He has endeav. ored to prevent the population of these States -FOR THAT PURPOSE OBSTRUCT. ING THE LAWS OF NATURALIZA TION OF FOREIGNERS, REFUSING TO PASS OTHERS TO ENCOURAGE THEIR MIGRATION HITHER, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land."-Declaration of Independence,

"No religious test shall ever be required Judas') 'own place.' 'If you're coming, why as a qualification to any office or publi trust under the United States."-Constitu tion of the United States, Art. G. Sec. 3.

## SPRING

# SUMMER GOODS F. W. AHRENS. NO. 4. GRANITE ROW.

A N entire fresh assortment of tashionable Spring and Summer Dress Goods. Consisting of Bareges, Tissues, Muslins, Ginghams, Lawns, Barege de Laines, and a large assertment of Fast colored Prints from 64 to 124 cents. Also Jaconetts, Cambries, Swiss Muslins, Linen, Bleached and Brown Domestics. A large assortment of Pantaloon Stuffs. Also, handsome Vestngs, &c., &c.

Neat Styles of Mantillas from \$2 to \$12 50, new Bounets and Ribbons A large stock of Boots and Shoes, coarse and

fine. Gents Cloth Gaiters, \$1 75. Also, Congress Gaiters, and Opera Ties. A good assortment of Clothing, (offered low,) Hats, Caps, Shirts, Cravats, Ties, Jewelry, &c. Just received 25 boxes Glass-Ware, which I

Also, on hand, and just receiving 50,000 Cigars, sorted Brands Cash buyers would do well to give me a call, s I am a young beginner, and must and will

sell cheap. All I ask is a trial. F. W. AHRENS, Next to T. Trotter & Son

May 5, 1856-4f.

#### Charlotte, N. C. APRIL 26, 1856.

T a meeting of the Board of Commissionen of the Town of Charlotte, North Carolina, at their Council Chamber this evening. Phifer, R. M. Jamison, and Wm. Harty. It is ordained by the Board, that the following Tax be assessed for the year 1856, at the following rates upon each different object of Taxation as follows:

Stock in Trade, White male Poll, Black Poll from 12 to 50 years, Free Black Poll,

Grocer and retailer of Spirtnous Company of Circus riders, Equestrian performers and all others sub ject to pay a State Tax, a Tax of 20 00 Each Concert per week, 5 00

Company of Ethiopian Serenaders, and all others subject to pay a State Tax, to pay per week In each vender of Spirituous Liquors, by the quart, per annum,

On each Itinerant Merchant or Pedler, or Hawker of goods, wares & Merchandise, not the growth or Manufacture of N. C., except Books, a On each \$100 worth of Interest,

On each Surgeon, Dentist, Practising Physician, Practising Lawver and all other persons, (except Minis. ters of the Gospel, of every denomination) whose practice, salary or fees, or all of them together, shall yield an annual gross income of \$590, shall pay the sum of \$3, for the first \$500, and \$2 for every additional \$500, until such income shall exceed \$1500, and \$5 for every additional \$500 above that amount.

On all pediers of Patent Soap, medicines for killing crows, chinches, and other vermin, or for the curing of head-ache, tooth-ache, or corns, and of all patent medicines, razors and razor straps, a

\$100, On each Carriage of the value of and under \$300.

On each Carriage of the value of \$300, and under \$400. On each Carriage of the value and upwards,

Each Gold watch Silver watch, On each \$100 value of Gold or Silver plate One per cent, Each Dog.

Public Dray. 2 horse omnibus.

Livery Stable. Stud Horse standing in Town,

2 00 10 00 10 00 15 00 10 00 Tavern, Billiard Table, W. F. DAVIDSON, Intendant.

Teste, J. B. KERR, Town Clerk. May 27, '56-5t.

Whig please copy.

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