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In advance, per year, \$2 00  
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Not paid until six  
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# The North Carolinian.

TERMS OF  
ADVERTISING:  
One square of twenty-one  
lines or less, for one inser-  
tion, 50 cents; every subse-  
quent insertion, 30 cents  
except it remain for sev-  
eral months, when it will  
be charged \$3 for two  
months, \$1 for three, &c.,  
\$10 for twelve months.  
Liberal deductions  
for large advertisements  
by the year or six months.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."  
BY WM. H. BAYNE. FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848. VOL. 9—NO. 497.

**JOHN G. LATTI,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT  
GENERAL AGENT,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**100,000 Acres Valuable  
TIMBER LAND  
FOR SALE.**

The subscriber has purchased all the Lands  
belonging to the estate of Abram Dubois,  
dead, lying principally in Robeson county,  
and on both sides of Lumber river, the different  
surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOU-  
SAND ACRES: a large part being timbered,  
and convenient to Lumber river, where a large  
quantity of Timber is now rafted to the George-  
town market. These lands are very valuable  
both for Timber and Turpentine, for which  
purpose a large part is well adapted, in a region  
where the Turpentine yields more abundantly  
than any other section of the State. The lands  
will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to  
suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained  
by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, J. C.  
Dublin, Esq., A. A. F. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at  
Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on  
these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given  
that the law will be enforced against all such  
trespassers.

Application for any part of the lands can be  
made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who  
will be duly authorized to make sale of the same.  
THOMAS J. CURTIS,  
March 1, 1845.

**TIMBER AGENCY.**  
The undersigned will attend to the selling  
of Timber in Wilmington and whenever  
there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker  
will give his personal attention—at other  
times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly  
be dispatched by addressing W. & T. Love,  
who will act in my absence. If punctuality in  
making returns and secure patronage, then they  
hope to receive a share.  
J. C. BLOCKER & CO.  
WILMINGTON, Sept. 25, 1847. 419-1y.

**FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**  
The Camden Insurance Com-  
pany of N. J.  
NEAR PHILADELPHIA  
**CAPITAL \$100,000.**  
H. L. BUCKLEY, Secy. R. W. OGDEN, Pres't.  
The undersigned Agent of this Company, has received  
assurances that this Company is conducted by some of the  
most wealthy and successful men in the Union of the same capital. He will take fire  
and marine risks on as favorable terms as any other Com-  
pany. Apply to the Agent.  
Fayetteville, March 1, 1848. JNO. S. HOSKINS 472-4f

**READ THIS!**  
FEVER AND AGUE CURED WITHOUT FAIL.  
**SHAW'S PILLS**  
Are an infallible remedy for this disease. Fever and  
ague, however they are combined, are cured by these  
pills, but you must not expect the pills to cure you  
immediately. You must persevere in their use until  
you are cured. Do not be discouraged if you do not  
feel better at once. The pills will be returned, provided  
directions are followed. No. 1, N. W. DRUG STORE, under Lafayette  
Hotel, Hay Street.  
Price 25 cents per box, with full directions. 6cu.  
March 23, 1848.

**WILD CHERRY AND SARSAPARILLA  
PILLS.**  
DR. LE ROY, a Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians  
in London, having used his private practice for  
many years, the  
**WILD CHERRY AND SARSAPARILLA**  
is found to be an extract of them, which with other veg-  
etables, he has combined in one of the best Pills ever known  
to the European community, and which not only  
cures the most obstinate cases of the disease, but they are the most  
efficacious purgative and tonic yet discovered.

is an excellent tonic, possessing astringent and aromatic  
properties, which make it valuable in Dyspepsia, Jaundice,  
Weakness of the Stomach and other  
THE SARSAPARILLA  
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Weakness of the Stomach and other

**FOR SALE.**  
Best Philadelphia and French Calf Skins, Boot  
Morocco, Fancy and Pink Linings.  
JNO. M. ROSE.  
April 15, 1848. 478-4f

**FOR SALE.**  
That beautiful residence on Haymont, for-  
merly belonging to C. P. Mallott, Esq., near  
the residence of Mr. Hyde, is offered for sale  
in complete order. This residence is so well known,  
and so commanding a site, overlooking the town, that fur-  
ther particulars are unnecessary. Enquire at the Carolin-  
ian Office.  
June 10, 1848. 486-4f

**ANOTHER PROOF OF THE EFFICACY OF DR.  
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.**—This will certify that I  
was entirely bald for about three years, when I was recom-  
mended to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I prepared two bottles  
of Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, and using the Tonic first men-  
tioned in Mr. Mason, in Somerville, and using the Tonic second  
mentioned in this country. Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic is  
a most efficacious remedy for restoring the hair, and  
I have reason to believe, in an hour or two, if  
I use it, it will be completely restored, and it will be  
a most efficacious remedy for restoring the hair, and  
I have reason to believe, in an hour or two, if  
I use it, it will be completely restored, and it will be

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
A lot of Oranges, Lemons, and Cocoanuts,  
For sale at  
PRIOR'S

**WANTED!**  
20,000 Flour Barrel Staves; 10,000 Hoops.  
GEO. McNEILL  
**H. BRANSON**  
Has opened a large and NEW  
**STOCK OF**  
**GOODS,**  
Principally  
**GROCERIES,**  
**HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,**  
With a neat assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**  
Which he will sell for the lowest prices.  
Sept. 1, 1847. 416-4f.

**NEW AND CHEAP  
GOODS.**  
**JAMES KYLE**  
HAS JUST received his Spring supply of DRY GOODS  
such as  
Superfine Cloths and Casimires,  
Ginghams and Calicoes,  
Printed Lawns and Muslins,  
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,  
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, black and brown,  
with blue, and lace and gings,  
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,  
Drap de-Eric and Summer Cloth,  
Lanterns, cotton and silk wraps,  
Large silk Shawls and dress do.  
Bonnet, cap and taffeta Ribbons,  
Leshorn, straw, and other Bonnets,  
Anker Button Cloth, No. 1 to 10.  
With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by  
the package for cash, will be offered at reduced prices, by  
wholesale or retail.  
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848.

**LIBERTY POINT  
HOTEL.**

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**  
The subscriber having leased the House formerly known  
as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon  
Hotel, in the town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the pub-  
lic in general, that he now opens for the accommodation  
of boarders and travellers. He will be supplied with  
the best fire, which our market affords, and his bar room  
will be the most choice liquor in short, every exertion will  
be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular at-  
tention will be paid to horses of those who may favor him  
with a call. From his determination to please all, if he  
can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public  
patronage.  
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1848.

**TEAS!**  
**AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK  
CANTON TEA COMPANY.**  
The oldest Establishment in America!  
THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly  
known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea  
Establishment in America. The public have had full proof  
of their integrity and responsibility.

The subscriber has the honor to inform the  
inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency where  
complete assortments are always on hand; and a single trial is made,  
a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Tea  
of the CANTON TEA CO.  
Respectfully invite the attention of the  
inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency where  
complete assortments are always on hand; and a single trial is made,  
a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Tea  
of the CANTON TEA CO.  
Respectfully invite the attention of the  
inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency where  
complete assortments are always on hand; and a single trial is made,

**For Dyspepsia.**  
**R. F. HIBBARD & CO'S WILD CHERRY  
BITTERS.**  
This preparation is a certain Sedative, allaying  
all Nervous Excitability, and allaying Nervous  
Irritation, Palsy of the Heart, Dropsy  
of the Head, Pains, and all diseases arising  
from a Sympathetic Affection of the Stomach,  
are entirely relieved by a very few doses of these  
BITTERS.

It has already become a favorite with many Medi-  
cal Practitioners.  
The Rev. J. N. Mallit, who has used it, speaks  
of it as follows:  
BROOKLYN, JAN. 1847.  
Gentlemen: Having suffered for years from  
the effects of sedentary habits and close applica-  
tion to study, I was induced to try your prepara-  
tion of Wild Cherry. Its beneficial effects were  
soon apparent, and I take great pleasure in re-  
commending it as an excellent medicine, espe-  
cially adapted to excitable temperaments, and one  
that should be generally known and patronized.  
Yours, J. NEWLAND MAFITTE.

The Long Island (N. Y.) Farmer, a paper printed  
at Jamaica, L. I., gives the names of person in  
that village who have been benefited and cured  
by its use.  
The following named persons have been bene-  
fitted by their use in Jamaica, N. Y.: M. S. Manning,  
James J. Brenton, Charles Welling, Hendrick  
A. Hendrickson, J. E. Ellensland, Mr. Manwarling,  
Daniel Higbie, Springfield.  
*Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters*.—Three obstinate  
cases of Fever and Ague, have been cured re-  
cently by the use of Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bit-  
ters. Mr. Watts, at Springfield, says that he cured  
ed him after other remedies had been tried in  
two of these pills are a dose, and are equal to 4  
or 6 pills of any other kind.

**MEDICINE.**  
**Saml. J. Hinsdale**  
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,  
Corner of Market Square,  
HAS on hand a full supply of Fresh and Genuine DRUGS,  
Medicines and Chemicals,  
Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest  
prices. His medicines are of the best quality that can be  
procured. He also keeps on hand a full supply of  
all the first Laboratories in London, Philadelphia, and  
Paris. All the Pharmacopoeia compounds sold by S. J. H.  
are prepared by himself with accuracy.  
Medicines sold to go into the country will be put up with  
care and despatch.  
February 5, 1848.

**MR. AND MRS. HARDIN'S  
SCHOOL.**

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the  
15th October next.  
The Tuition fees will be \$12 50, \$10 50 and \$20 50, per  
Session of 4 months, (as heretofore,) payable one-half in  
advance. There will be no extra charge for French and  
the dead Languages, except that after the Lessons which  
usually occupy one or two Sessions, according to the age  
and general advancement of the pupil, the Tuition per  
Session will be raised in the other above stated, but in no  
case to be higher than \$20 50.  
Five or six young ladies will be received as Boarders, at  
\$40 per Session of 4 months, for Board and Tuition in all  
the branches, payable in advance. Those wishing to  
place their daughters or wards in our family, will please  
make application as soon as possible after the 1st of Sep-  
tember, until which time we shall be absent from home.  
W. H. HARDIN,  
Fayetteville, July 12, 1848. 495-5v 15 SII 150.

**IS YOUR LIVER DISTURBED?**  
You may find relief if you will but try in time. Our  
agent has just received the following:  
New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845.  
Mr. Seth W. Fowle, Dear Sir—I am well aware that  
persons of every age and sex, and who reside in every  
part of the country have used, and been benefited by  
DR. WESTKAR'S BALSAIC PILLS FOR BILIOUSNESS, and  
MYOINTE has been proved by it. My father's and my  
mother's family were both consumptive. My father, who  
died at a tender age, died of this fatal disease. For some  
years, I have been predisposed to myself. About one year  
ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my  
bed when the pain in my side would allow me to lay. I  
expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and  
obtained a bottle of your Balsam, of which I relieved me at  
once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, and I  
took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me.  
My health is now good. For Liver Complaints I be-  
lieve it is a most certain cure.

**BOOTS & SHOES  
CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
We are receiving a very large and general assortment  
of Gentlemen's, Boy's and Girl's Boots, and Ser-  
vants' BOOTS & SHOES,  
purchased at auction and from the most approved man-  
ufacturers, embracing a very large variety of styles and  
qualities, and will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH, or  
on purchase by retail. The public are invited to call on  
us. ALSO, Calf, Goat, Bindles, Lining, and Pad Skins,  
Shoe thread, Sewing Feet, Laces, Spanglers, Awls, Scis-  
sors, &c. Cash purchasers will find it to their advantage to call  
on us.  
S. T. HAWLEY & SON,  
No. 2 Granite Building, Hay St.  
Aug. 19, 1848. 495-6w.

**Cheap Living.**  
We are selling western BACON at 5 cents per pound.  
Aug. 18, 1848. J. T. WADDILL.

**FEVER AND AGUE!**  
**BY ROWAN'S TONIC MIXTURE!**  
That great National, Old Favorite, and Sterling Rem-  
edy of eighteen years standing—still unapproached in its  
wonderful success, certainty, and safety, in the cure of  
this wretched complaint.  
It is not for me to say anything calculated  
to excite your feelings, when, as you per-  
ceive, I can scarcely repress my own.  
That crisis is pending. It is not by multi-  
tude of assemblies alone, it is by the  
force of the soul, that spirit of sacrifice  
which marks the course of men who are  
energetic and in earnest, that you may—  
even from these remote shores, from this  
hall—aid the cause of your loved country.  
It is unnecessary, gentlemen, and is  
surely from me that you should hear any-  
thing of the antecedents of this awful  
contest. It is enough that Ireland is nominal-  
ly and only nominally a subjugated nation.  
This is enough; that in all such relations  
the first duty is on the part of the Govern-  
ment to protect, give good laws and just  
government; and when these are withheld,  
will you tell me that nation is bound to  
allegiance? Not at all. Allegiance is a  
reciprocal attribute. It is a part—and it  
is a part which ought to correspond with  
another part which England has withheld  
good government, just laws, and the pro-  
tection of life, and if I stood in the pre-  
sence of my God it would not change my  
opinion at this moment, that the Govern-  
ment of England is justly responsible for  
the death by starvation of one million of  
Irishmen. Then, if that be the case, and  
if they had it in their power to protect  
their people—for a government is not an  
ironhearted corporation—it should have a  
human heart somewhere, and with that  
human heart look upon its subjects or citi-  
zens as the beings which it should protect  
with both paternal and maternal care. So  
long as England hoarded up that food—so  
long as she allowed the men who cultivated  
that soil to die by the roadside with starva-  
tion—while Lord John Russell sent his  
charity-box round the world to keep the  
Irishmen from starving—all allegiance was  
forfeited. But while the Government  
itself thus treats its people, it will put  
the bayonet to their throats if they aspire to  
the privilege of freemen.  
Now, gentlemen, I present myself here  
not as a Bishop of the Catholic Church; I  
present myself here not as an Irishman, for  
I am a citizen of the United States, and I  
would do nothing contrary to the laws of  
the country which does protect me; but  
whatever those laws may be in the abstract,  
and however statesmen may define limits,  
I know something which, perhaps, they  
do not know. I know there is a some-  
thing in the human breast which knows  
nothing of their codifications—there is a  
responsive feeling in the human breast  
which, wherever it sees reluctant men  
bowed in slavery, then that sentiment,  
which never studied national law, is  
waked. Whatever calls it forth in this  
manner brings with it the most earnest  
and deepest emotions of the human heart.  
This I know. It is in this feeling that  
at this moment blood may be flowing in  
torrents—that the butchering soldiery are  
reveling in telling each other how they  
have executed exploits that would disgrace  
the Indians of our backwoods. And who  
is responsible for this? They say it is the  
Irish of course. They plant thorns, they

**BISHOP HUGHES' SPEECH FOR  
IRELAND.**

In the few remarks I am about to make,  
I shall be obliged to the meeting if they will  
not manifest either their feelings of  
approbation or disapprobation now at what  
I shall say. I did not, until quite recent-  
ly, expect to address you at all. I have  
no preparation for doing so, and any inter-  
ruption on the part of the audience, might  
materially disturb the current of my  
thoughts.

From the moment I heard the news,  
however, brought by the last arrival, I  
made up my mind that if there should be  
a meeting to-night I should attend it. Not  
that my presence can have the slightest ef-  
fect one way or the other upon the mo-  
mentous question which is now opened on  
the other side of the water, but at the same  
time there may be a crisis in the history of  
a nation which will authorize and almost  
require one in my station to depart from  
what may be considered the ordinary and  
legitimate routine of his official duties. I  
think that such a crisis and such a period  
has arrived in the history of Ireland.

By the last news, it appears that the opp-  
ressor and his victim stand face to face—  
"The same news that brought us this intelli-  
gence, taught us also that the oppressor  
had the weapon of destruction ready lifted,  
but as to the defence, or the means of de-  
fence, on the part of the victim, the news  
said nothing.

This, then, is a solemn period in the  
history of the Irish people. This is not a  
mere passing feeling, or an ebullition of  
passion, but it is a momentous question for  
Liberty, for Ireland, for Humanity.  
Liberty, Ireland and Humanity are at  
stake, and if Liberty, Ireland and Hum-  
anity have friends on this side of the  
Ocean, now is the time for them to stand  
forward. I come among you, gentlemen,  
not as an advocate of war.—It would ill-  
accord with my profession. I come not  
as a disturber of the peace of nations. My  
office is properly to be a peace maker,  
when it is possible; but I come in the name  
of what is dearer—in the name of sacred  
Humanity; and I come to offer my feeble  
might between the executioner and his  
victim. I come not, if you will, to put  
arms into the hands of men by which they  
may destroy the lives of others, but I come  
to give my voice and my wit to shield the  
unprotected bosoms of the sons of Ireland.  
It is not for me to say anything calculated  
to excite your feelings, when, as you per-  
ceive, I can scarcely repress my own.  
That crisis is pending. It is not by multi-  
tude of assemblies alone, it is by the  
force of the soul, that spirit of sacrifice  
which marks the course of men who are  
energetic and in earnest, that you may—  
even from these remote shores, from this  
hall—aid the cause of your loved country.  
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contest. It is enough that Ireland is nominal-  
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This is enough; that in all such relations  
the first duty is on the part of the Govern-  
ment to protect, give good laws and just  
government; and when these are withheld,  
will you tell me that nation is bound to  
allegiance? Not at all. Allegiance is a  
reciprocal attribute. It is a part—and it  
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another part which England has withheld  
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sence of my God it would not change my  
opinion at this moment, that the Govern-  
ment of England is justly responsible for  
the death by starvation of one million of  
Irishmen. Then, if that be the case, and  
if they had it in their power to protect  
their people—for a government is not an  
ironhearted corporation—it should have a  
human heart somewhere, and with that  
human heart look upon its subjects or citi-  
zens as the beings which it should protect  
with both paternal and maternal care. So  
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charity-box round the world to keep the  
Irishmen from starving—all allegiance was  
forfeited. But while the Government  
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the bayonet to their throats if they aspire to  
the privilege of freemen.  
Now, gentlemen, I present myself here  
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present myself here not as an Irishman, for  
I am a citizen of the United States, and I  
would do nothing contrary to the laws of  
the country which does protect me; but  
whatever those laws may be in the abstract,  
and however statesmen may define limits,  
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which, wherever it sees reluctant men  
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and deepest emotions of the human heart.  
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at this moment blood may be flowing in  
torrents—that the butchering soldiery are  
reveling in telling each other how they  
have executed exploits that would disgrace  
the Indians of our backwoods. And who  
is responsible for this? They say it is the  
Irish of course. They plant thorns, they

put thistles in the bed of the people, and if  
the people complain, if they are not as  
tranquil as an obedient child, they exclaim  
what a dreadful subject you are! They  
will not allow the people who sleep upon  
the bed the privilege of making it.

It is this which marks already the inci-  
dent decay. Yes, I contend for it, that a  
nation so regardless of the laws of God, of  
the laws of justice—a nation so devoid of  
the feelings of humanity as England has  
proved herself to be, must be a nation al-  
ready waning towards its sunset; and who  
can tell whether the crimson of that sun-  
set may not be deep and bloody as that  
which they have prepared for many a land?

Gentlemen, I may have given way to  
my feelings somewhat. It does not be-  
come me to speak the language of passion.  
I would state to you now, briefly, the  
nature of the subjects under your consid-  
eration. There is no possible ground on  
which, except on the construction of the  
partisan judges, to accuse the Irish nation  
of rebellion; and I assert that, for the rea-  
son that the violation of former treaties had  
left them free at any period at which the  
Irish people thought it possible to throw off  
their allegiance and resume their national  
independence. But can any one say that  
the Irish nation has rushed into this con-  
test? The oldest man among us well re-  
members that their pleadings on their  
knees are older than he. It was only  
yesterday, as it were, since they allowed  
the greater proportion of their subjects in  
that country the privilege of worshipping  
their God as their consciences directed.  
Since that person, you have perceived how  
one great and immortal leader, with a pa-  
tient worthy of Fabius of old, waited year  
after year in order that Britain might do  
Ireland justice. You have perceived how  
his hopes were disappointed—how he was  
laughed at because he fought with words  
and not with bayonets—so that no alterna-  
tive has been left, and now that the crisis  
has come, I take my stand with the unfor-  
tunate and oppressed. And I will say  
that the policy that has precipitated this  
issue on our side would not have been my  
policy. I believe that all the powers of  
reason had not been exhausted. I am a  
man of peace, not a man of war. I believe  
in the efficiency of other means. But be-  
that as it may, all that is now passed, and  
to speak of counsel at this moment would  
be to speak in Paris when the regency was  
offered—too late. What then remains,  
gentlemen? It remains that the friends of  
the three great departments I have spoken  
of, with the friends of Liberty, of Ireland,  
and of Humanity, that they shall rally to  
sustain the struggle of a few brave and  
noble spirits against the most corrupt pow-  
er that ever desolated a christian land.  
How we can aid them I know not. You  
have pronounced on that question. You  
have selected men to be your agents, and  
in them you have unbounded confidence.  
Let no man have the temerity to shake the  
confidence of another man in that Direc-  
tory, because it is only in absolute confi-  
dence that there can be success. This  
point being settled, aid them as you can.

My contribution shall be for a shield,  
not for a sword—but you can contribute  
for what you choose.  
Now, gentlemen, it is not for me to  
speculate on chances. If I were to speak  
my own opinion, I fear I should damp the  
ardor with which your hearts are throbbing.  
I look upon the die as cast. I look upon  
it that many a brave and gallant man of  
Irish birth, and who love Ireland as you  
do, shall bite the dust before this contest  
is over. That is my anticipation. But at  
the same time I dare not—I shall not fore-  
stall the issue of events which a mighty  
Providence holds in its own hands.  
But one thing I do know, that if the  
men of Ireland of this day are worthy of  
their fatherland, they will do two things—  
one is, that in the battle they will be as  
brave as their nation; the other is, that  
after the battle is over, they will be as  
humane. Let them be brave in battle, but  
before and after it, let them be as gentle  
as if the heart of woman throbbed in their  
bosoms. Let them sustain themselves but  
four weeks, until the news of this struggle  
shall have spread abroad, and then God  
will flow in upon them from the four quar-  
ters of the heavens.  
But I speak not of all parts of the world  
at the same time. I speak of our coun-  
try; for unhappily, in times past, owing  
their origin to British iniquity, the page  
of fiction and the page of history colored  
against the Irish, prejudices against that  
nation have existed here. But whatever  
it may be in other respects, the American  
people can not bear the idea of people be-  
ing starved to death.—Their bounty pro-  
ved that. Yes, gentlemen, and I speak not  
in the spirit of flattery, the monument of  
generosity erected by the American peo-  
ple during the last year, is enough to atone  
for one thousand years of prejudice and  
bigotry. Think you that the nation which  
could not slumber at night while kindred  
beyond the waters was dying for the want  
of food—think you that nation which has  
erected the highest and preserved the best  
institutions of liberty would be more pa-  
tient seeing the same image of God trod-  
den down by an irresponsible government?  
Perhaps the talk of international law  
may restrain them somewhat, but even then  
the American feeling will leak out. It  
will manifest itself. Let Ireland once go  
to housekeeping for herself, and then an-  
swer me, if the American people will not  
come up to the work as though they had

all been born within gun shot of Tara Hall.  
I know something of human nature, though  
nothing of politics, and I know that this  
nation will give out money as the mother  
gives out her milk to the suckling on her  
bosom. I do not know what is to be done.  
I have unbounded confidence in your Di-  
rectory.

What you have to do is, however, con-  
stant, persevering action, and if all the  
people of Ireland a day sweep off the surface  
of the land, commence to raise a better  
generation, and then we shall see if not  
bloated England will still persevere in  
keeping her foot on the neck of her op-  
pressed sister.  
What then do we expect of Ireland? All  
that I expect is, that since the British  
power has brought the crisis to the door of  
the Irish, they shall act worthy, that there  
shall be no coward among them, that they  
shall fight like men, brave as the lion in  
the battle, and gentle and humane as the  
dove after the battle is over.

In the language of the poet:  
"When other stars shall sink in the eyes of night,  
Her's shall begin to peer before the dawn,  
As it were the lamp of God himself."  
These are observations which I have not  
intended, but which have presented them-  
selves to me while speaking.  
My object in coming here was to show  
you that in my conscience I have no scruples  
in aiding this cause in every way worth  
a patriot and christian. And having shown  
this, at the same time that I disclaim  
claim being a man of war, and at the same  
time that I assure you that that part of the  
question is one in which I did not sym-  
pathize, until all else was deemed to be ex-  
hausted, I take my stand as an American  
citizen, and give my contribution, humble  
as it is, for that cause in which I regard  
Liberty, Ireland and Humanity to be vital-  
ly concerned.

Bishop Hughes having retired from the  
stand, the Chairman observed that he had  
omitted a part of his speech, which he  
would beg leave to supply. He left on the  
table his contribution, as follows:—  
"\$500 to purchase a shield to interpose  
between the oppressor and his victim."  
The announcement was received with  
tremendous cheering.

**NOTICE.**  
By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by D. R. Bell,  
bearing date 20th day of July 1844, I will offer for sale, on  
the 12th October next, to the highest bidder, at the Market  
House, the one HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by A.  
McDonald, a credit of six (6) months. The sale to take place at 10 o'clock.  
CHAS. MONTAGUE, Trustee.  
August 25, 1848. 496-5f

**LOST.**  
somewhere between the store  
of the subscribers, and the Bank  
of Cape Fear, yesterday, a blank signed by John  
McDonald, Duncan Marchison, and Wm Hays  
all of Moore county.  
The public are cautioned against trading for  
said blank, or any note filled up with those names.  
Aug. 25-31 H. L. MYROVER, & CO.

**RANAWAY**  
From the Subscriber on  
Saturday night last, my negro man SI-  
MON aged about 60 years. Simon is  
very grey, his right arm is somewhat  
stiff, speaks slow and pretends to be  
deaf. He carried off a blue  
cloth coat, 1 blue jeans do., and 2 or 3  
pair pantaloons, in a valise or travel-  
ling bag.  
Simon is supposed to be in Wayne  
County, where he has a wife. A re-  
ward of three dollars will be given for his delivery to me,  
if taken in this county; five dollars if taken out of county,  
and delivered to me.  
August 26, 1848. F. SCOBLE 496-3f

**\$5 REWARD.**  
Strays from the subscriber, a pair of Oxen one white  
and black the other red and white with crop and split in  
the right and underbit in the left ear. The said Oxen were  
purchased from A. F. Towne, Columbus county. The above  
reward will be paid for the delivery of the Oxen to me or  
any information of them will be thankfully received at  
Fayetteville.  
ARCH'D MAMILLAN,  
August 24th 1848. 495-2f

**WILLIAM BRIDGES,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY  
STORE,**  
No. 512, Market street,  
BALTIMORE.  
Keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Goods  
in his line, such as Foreign Fruits, Confectionery, (both  
English and French) Preserves, Syrups, &c.  
Country Merchants and others who buy to sell again,  
are invited to call and examine his stock before purchas-  
ing.  
August 25, 1848. 496-4f

**CHINA & CROCKERY WARE**  
REPAKED TO ORDER, BY  
**GEO. W. HERRING, & CO.,**  
No. 7, south Charles street, four doors  
from Baltimore street, BALTIMORE.  
We are receiving direct from the potters, for our Fall  
season, a complete assortment of fine goods in our line, of the  
latest shapes and patterns, comprising French and Eng-  
lish china-down size, white granite, printed, yellow, blue  
and common wares, which we will sell as low as any  
one in this city or elsewhere.  
The packing and selection of our goods are under the  
superintention of one of our firm, to avoid all complaints of  
breakage, and of not getting the articles purchased.  
We would be pleased, when you visit this city, if you  
would call and examine our goods and prices, and assure  
you it shall be our utmost endeavor to please.  
Orders sent us will be promptly executed, at the same  
prices, as if the buyer were present.  
Stone ware at manufacturers' rates.  
August 1848-496-4f

Carthage, Aug. 3, 1848  
Committed to the Jail of Moore county  
N. C. on 21st day of July, 1848, a negro  
girl who calls her name Susan. She  
says she belongs to Green Moberly, a  
white man, who bought her from Bunard Russell,  
of Person county, N. C. This is there-  
fore, to notify the owner of said negro,  
to come forward, prove property, pay  
charges, and take her home.  
August 5, 1848. Pr 497-500 terms.