TERRIE.

In advance, per year,\$2 00

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ur a less time than a year,

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 11, 1850.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

ADVERTISING

Onesquareoftwenty ines or less, for one if ion, 60 cents; every sequent insertion, 30 ce. except it remain in for se eral months, when it will be charged \$3 for tw months, \$4 for three, & \$10 for twelve months.

35 Liberal deductio for large advertisemen by the year or six mo. "

advance.

anless the price be paid in BY WM. H. BAYNE.

A comfortable Dwelling, with convenient out-noises, and from 30 to 40 acres cleared ground, 3 miles west of Fayetteville, recently occupied by Chas. Montague. Esq. and known as Mrs Hybart's country residence, is now offered for Rent

Also, Mrs Weeks' residence in Fayetteville, on Mason street and Raiford's Lane. For terms apply to

WM. BOW.

Feb'y 16, 1850 573-tf

RECTIFIED RYE WHISKEY. We have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this liquor as we receive it, pure and unmixed. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our warehouse

March 30, 1850. 579-tf

J. & T. WADDILL.

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices, 40 Hhds. New Crop Molasses, 1200 sacks Salt, 5000 bushels Alum Salt, 9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,

Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings. With a general stock of articles in the Grosery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS. Fayetteville, Feb. 23, 1850.

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

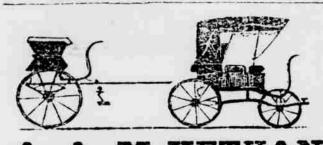
JAMES KYLE Has just received a large & general assortment of

DRY GOODS. Among which are,

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns, Ginghams and Calicoes, Brocade and figured Silks, Plain and striped ditto, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Plain and striped Muslins, Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings, Lace Caps, some very superior, Superfine black and other Cloths, Cassimeres, Merino ditto,

French Coshmere Vestings, Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric Drab-de-ta, French and English, Linen Drilling,

Anker Bolting No. 1 to 10, With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices. March 30, 1850.



A. A. McKETHAN

Still continues to carry on the

CARRIAGE BUSINESS heretofore received, and hopes, by a strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, AND SULKIES,

finished, and a very large assortment of work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and haish, will compare with any other work. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time. 63- All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bac workmanship or material. Repairing faithfully executed at short no tice, on very reasonable terms.

Cheap as possible!

January 19, 1850.



The Subscribers having associated themselves together, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they carry on the

Saddle and Harness-making BUSINESS on Person street, at Owen Heuston's old stand,

where they would be glad to receive a share of public patronage. They keep constantly on hand Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c., made of good materials and by good workmen. Persons wishing anything in their line will please examine their articles before purchasing elsewhere. Prices moderate. REPAIRING neatly executed and at short

> O. HOUSTON, W. OVERVY.

Aug. 11, 1849.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon, respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel. where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

October 27, 1849, 557-tf October 27 . 1849. 557-tf

Taylor & Underwood Are now receiving their stock of **SPRING & SUMMER**

GOODS. Embracing a general assortment of DRY GOODS, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets & Straw Goods. Coopers' and Smiths' Tools; Turpentine do.;

Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, and Crockery. March 16, 1950.

For sale by S J. HINSDALE. Feb'y 16, 1550.

PRESE SPRING DRY GOODS.

The Subscribers are receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, North East corner Market

Square, the largest and richest stock of STAPLE AND FANCY SILLIK GOODS Ever offered by them in this market, consisting

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS:

Plain and fig'd Dress Silks : plain black and watered ditte; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd Berages, Fouland Silks; embroidered and colored Swiss Muslins; Linen Lustres; plain and dotted Tarltons; Grenadines; English and scotch Ginghams and Gingham Lawns; Printed and Organdie Lawns; mourning and second-mourning Dress Goods of every description; a splendid assortment of English and American Prints; Printed Jaconets, &c. &c., including, we have no hesitation in saying, every style of Dress Goods ever called for in this or other markets. -ALSO-

Black, blue, and fancy col'd French Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres,; plain and striped Vestings of every pattern; black and fancy col'd wise man. Silk ditto; Scarf and Cravats; black and colored Cashmerets, for coatings; Drap D'etes, &c

A very pretty and fashionable lot of READY MADE CLOTHING.

30 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of every size and color; a beautiful lot of white and colored Lace Capes, plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; French worked Collars and Cuffs; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Insertings; embroidered Lace Muslin Curtains, &c. &c.

A very pretty let latest style Bonnets, Misses' ditto; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Parasols, and umbrellas; Moleskin, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Boys' and Youths' ditto; sup'r Calf-skin Boots; Gentleman's Shoes, very fine; Ladies' white Kid, Satin, and other Slippers. The above Stock, we are assured, embraces every style of Goods called for in our line,-to which we invite the attention of the public. E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

polishing Brass, Britania, Tin, Glass &c. Every family will have it when they know its

MOUNT EAGLE TRIPOLL

Directions for Use on Metalic Surfaces. Rub the finished surfaces with a little of the Tripoli on a damp cloth. Finish with a dry fine cloth or wash leather. On Brass, use oil or alcohol; Silver and Gold may also be cleansed and polished with a soft brush, slightly dusted with the Tripoli, and used dry.

For Cleansing Glass Plates or Windows. Slightly moisten the cloth for the Tripoli, with vater or alcohol; rub it on the glass and follow immediately after with a fine dry cloth. For Cleansing the inside of Glass Chimneys for

Lamps and Gas Burners Attach to a stick or wire of sufficient length, a piece of sponge or wisp of cotton, then moisten with water or alcohol, and add a little of the Triturns thanks for the liberal patronage he has poli; this rubbed on the glass will effectually remove smoke, or burnt stains and grease, and leave a beatiful lustre. Simply rinsing in water completes the process.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE. March 23d, 1850.

SPRING GOODS. 1850. H. & E. J. LILLY Are now receiving a heavy stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

to which they invite the attention of their cus-March 16, 1850.

MARTES. Just printed. handsome negotiable notes, much better than the last, as they give a chance at three Banks.

MULES. A pair of strong, able Mules for sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of Goods, selected in Philadelphia and New York Markets consisting of a well selected assortment of

Staple and Faucy

DRY GOODS, Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following

will compose a part:—
Plain and fig'd Bernges; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Flowered Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen black Silks; Flowered Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Crenadines; Lustres; embroided and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tarltons;

Mourning goods of almost every description: plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints. AILSO.

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings. Cassimeres. Cloths. fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white & col'dlace & French worked Capes; standing Collars; Swiss& Jaconet Edgings & Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; artificial Flowers; hem-stiched and embroidsilk embroidered; plain. embroidered & col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawle, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades. Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama. Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots. of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutery China and Glassware. an assortment of Family Gro-

lery China and Glassware.

lery China and Glassware.

ceries; Saddies, Bridles, &c
I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themlevels; they shall have the worth of their money.

WM. S. LATTA. April 27, 1850.

LINSEED OIL,

30 bbls. in first rate order, HALL & HALL. For sale by April 27, 1950.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL,

From the Mississippian. LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE SHARKEY.

Editors of the National Intelligencer:

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. MAY 11, 1850.

gratified, to learn that the prospect of a good sary that I should forego inclination, and supply of fruit in this section, is not so gloomy appear before the public to repel an unas was anticipated after the cold weather. We founded calumny. That article is but learn from several sources that the damage is not the sequel of several which preceded it, of extensive, unless, as is sometimes the case, the less boldness. The public journalist effect of the cold should yet be developed by the owes it to the country to deal candidly falling of the young fruit from the stem.

LUCK .- The Goldsboro (N. C.) Telegraph says that Col. Aaron F. Moses, of Wayne county, has been left the heir of several millions of dolwhite and colored Linen Drillings; Marseilles lars in England. If he profits by it, he will be a

Late From Europe.



Telegraphed for the Charleston Mercury BALTIMORE, May 1, 1850. The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on

Monday afternoon. Cotton had advanced 1. Fair Uplands was

The week's sales amount to 42,000 bales. manufactured goods do not keep pace with the found in, or warranted by, its own declara- of the address prepared under the direcenhanced cost of the raw material, and several tions; and I assert, in the most solemn tion of the convention. That is regarded factories design resuming short time.

ry, owing to the want of success for their measures in Parliament, would be compelled to resign. The Parliament is endeavoring to curtail the public expenditures. Ireland is still complaining of her oppressors. The season had been remarkably pleasant, and the crops were promis-

raise 60,000 troops in the vicinity of Paris.

are at Naples. Letters from Rome state that a to them motives which they did not ex- regularly constituted convention of all the triumphal arch has been erected in honor of the press, unless the charge can be sustained States, to provide, in the last resort, for

between Russia and Great Britain regarding not so with the other. The Hartford Con- ed, and coolly recommended to the con-Greek affairs. The Emperor has assured King vention is pronounced an innocent affair, sideration of the Southern States." This Collard Seed, Just received, and Othe of assistance, provided England continues on the strength of the declarations con- is an unfair construction. The secondary the blockade, which she is determined to do.

> ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. Halifax Telegraph Office, May 2. The Canada arrived here this morning, and

ailed for Boston at 1 o'clock. From the manufacturing districts in England was somewhat improved.

indicate a very critical state of affairs.

In Ireland the weather continues favorable for agriculturalists. Many of the emigrants leaving did not say. for the United States are people of considerable

mined upon at last dates. The Pope has returned to Rome, and was well received. There was no pomp and public display, beyond the necessary guard and staff. A convention is said to have been concluded

between Austria and Prussia. An Austrian officer of high rank has been arrested in the act of sketching Prussian fortifications. The Cabinet of Vienna has espoused the cause

question is further removed than ever. There is nothing of a definite character in re-

lation to the Greek question. The leaders of the Hungarian revolution hav-

ing three months ago been summoned to surrender within thirty days, all who have not done so have been sentenced to death for contumacy. Among them is Kossuth and others.

proceed to Belgium; thence to England and the United States.

the Porte and Austria.

flattering manner. It is said that the new lega- not judge the Hartford Convention by which the mass and body of the people of tion will be likely to prove a very influential one, and that the embassies of America and England will mutually act together. The Sultan has added a Christian battalion to

each of his regiments. MARKET.-Liverpool, April 20-The Niagara reached Liverpool on the 16th. Her news carried Cotton to a full advance of y on all descriptions. Sales of 61,000 bales, of which specula-

tors took 12,000, and exporters 8,000.

Commission Street Street

JACKSON, (Miss.) April 4, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: Your number of the 14th of March contains an article headed. "The Proposed Remedy for the Evil of the Day Examined," which does gross injustice to the members of the Canvention which met in this place in October last. The part which it was my fortune THE FRUIT .- We are surprised, and highly to take in that Convention makes it necesand fairly with the conduct of others, and in departing from this duty he is like a swift witness: he betrays his partiality

at the cost of his integrity. Your article is lengthy, and I shall conof it as place the Convention in the most We were sincere in our expressions of at- friends to press us no further-to forbear and denunciation. You prove one thing, however, which may have not been genwith the North, in its high claims of power on the subject of slavery. Your Northern a consolidated fabric on the ruins of State of the people; and whatever tends to weak readers will doubtless be gratified at your sovereignty and of the Constitution. And en their attachment endangers its exisdevotion to their favorite measure, but if, unfortunately, the future historian shall tence." they will not be much enlightened by your be compelled to deplore the ruin of the argument. Your Southern countrymen Government, and to trace its cause, you tion, you array the proceedings of the South can no longer regard you as neutral. I and your class of politicians will stand Carolina and Virginia Legislatures. quoted at 61; fair Mobiles, 67; fair Orleans, 71. am not willing that the Convention shall conspicuous in the foreground on the can. These figure before your vision as most be judged by the open enemies of the South, vass which shall represent the great drama. appalling proofs of disloyalty to the Un-The accounts from the manufacturing districts and still less willing that it shall be con- But your greatest alarm for the safety ion. They are but further developments exhibit very little improvement. The prices of demned on evidence and inferences not of the Union has arisen from a portion manner, that motives have been ascribed by you as a full development of the ob-Rumors were prevalent that the British Minis- to the members which they did not enter- ject-a Southern Confederacy. The lan-

Your allusion to the Hartford Conven- beyond a popular convention of the Southern tion is an artifice which requires no com- States, with the view and the hope of arment to show its object. Its history is resting the course of aggression, and if given at length, and you conclude, from not practicable, then to concentrate the the "mode of composition and the objects," South in will, understanding and action. the Nashville Convention is more deserv- the convention of Mississippi suggests, as The continental news is unimportant. Order ing of odium. This is condemning it pre- the possible alternate resort, the call by the revails throughout France. The Assembly is maturely on assumed grounds. The con- legislatures of the assailed States of still engaged in discussing electoral loan. The Min- vention has not met; its composition more solemn conventions, such as should be istry proposes to raise 250,000,000 francs by cannot be known, or at least but partially regularly elected by the people of these taxation. On paper, the Red Republicans can known. Its objects are just what the States, to deliberate, speak, and act with convention of Mississippi expressed them all the sovereign power of the people. The Pope is positively returning to Rome. A to be. When men have openly and fairly | Should, in the result, such conventions be large French fleet and the American squadron declared their object, it is unjust to ascribe called and meet, they may lead to a like on more conclusive evidence. My pur- their separate welfare, by the formation of The Croatian insurrection had terminated. pose is with the Mississippi Convention; a compact and a union that will afford The Hungarian refugees had not yet reached and if you had dealt as fairly by it as you protection to their liberties and their have towards the Hartford Convention, rights." This you call the project of a The Greek question is still unsettled, and seri- no vindidation would have been required. Southern Confederacy confessed-openly, ous apprehensions are entertained of a rupture The history of one is given at length; but and apparently without compunction avowtained in its proceedings; but the Mississ- is made the primary proposition. The acippi Convention is not judged by the same | cident is made the substance-the alternarule, its declarations are disregarded, and tive the primary object. The contingency motives ascribed to it which were not ex- on which aSouthern Confederacy was alludpressed. One sat with closed doors, and ed to has been entirely overlooked-kept its proceedings were kept secret, at a time out of view. It was spoken of in the when we were at war with a powerful address only as a last resort in the event business is more cheering, and trade generally foreign enemy, which had been opposed, of a failure in "the hope of arresting the nent; but, from France particularly, the reports determined by the journal of its proceed- Confederacy was the object; it avows atceedings to the world, and invited dis- tachment to the Union as did every excussion; yet it is condemned on what it pression of the convention, and as do the

You next allude to the Mississippi Con- who more desire the perpetuity of the Untion, and, after setting out its resolutions, |ion than do the signers of that address, In France, the socialists, as the election draws say: "These resolutions, certainly, upon | if they can have it unimpaired. But they near, evince the most deadly hatred towards the no sufficient ground in their averments, believed with the entire South that the present government They have nominated the essential part of which [contained in North had been pressing, and would again Eugene Sue as their candidate for Paris. His the second resolution] none but political endeavor to press, the exercise of power opponent of the order party had not been deter- fanatics (and hardly they) would be found not delegated to Congress by the Constituto dispute, but faintly outline the purpose, tion; and they believed, moreover, that the of which late discussions in and out of South would not submit. Their first hope Congress hardly leave a doubt, through was to avert the evil by a timely declarathe instrumentality of the proposed con- tion of their rights, but if that should fail, ject would be gross infraction of that invention, to unsettle the foundations of the it was natural to look to consequences, government of the United States. They and to provide for them. The convention set out, indeed, with professing a devoted did not, as you say, "act under the inand cherished attachment to the Union, fluence of excited feeling." They met as but they beg the question of aggression by men who had reflected well; who knew are quite as firm in our resistance as they of Denmark in the Schleswig controversy; and the non-slaveholding States, in order to and felt the solemnity of the occasion. In are in their encroachment. the probability of a peaceful settlement of that suggest the idea that they (the people of surveying the whole ground, it was but Mississippi) desire to have it only such as natural-it was prudent-that they should that justice to which we are entitled, it is they desire." Here is a direct charge of look to the possibility of a failure in their hoped that you will publish this letter, and a design to unsettle the foundations of fondest hope. And it was only on that the proceedings of the convention, or at the government. It is utterly denied that a single thought was turned to a Southern any such purpose was designed. It is compact as a means of security. not of denied that any member of the Mississippi choice. I repeat that we desire no South-Convention had any such object in view ; ern Confederacy -we desire the perpetuity and it is asserted that every member there of our present Union; but it can only be assembled is a friend to the Union, The preserved by keeping every department of est., with about 200 refugees on board. They great, the leading object in calling it was the government within its constitutional to preserve the Union. It is asserted by limits. And your you that the resolutions but faintly outline proof. the purpose to unsettle the foundations of I quote further from your "examination." that diplomatic relations have been resumed by the government ; but the picture is filled You say: "It is no longer matter of inferout, by the aid of a perverted imagination, ence. There exists a disaffection to the Mr Marsh, the minister from the United on the evidences furnished by "discussions Union, more deeply seated than we had States, had been received by the Sultan in a very in and out of Congress." Why did you supposed, engendering design against it The Mississippi Convention also asks to be three days ago, the first germination of judged by its own acts, and by its own which is this project of a Nashville Con- delphia paper, that a sale of a stock of

asserted that the essential part of the reso- fully aware of all the "disaffection to the last. Among them is some very old lutions is contained in the second. which Union" which exists here, and fully Madeira, taken from the British ship you say "none but political fanaties would aware, too, of the causes of that disaffec- Macedonian, when captured by Commo-dispute." This is not true. The third tion. You have imparted no information dore Decatur, and purchased of him by

controverted question of right asserted on men desire a change of government, an one side and denied on the other, out of larged liberty is the great object; and which all the danger to the Union has changes are never desired when the forit does not possess, by trying to build up ment must command the voluntary homage

guage alluded to is this: " Besides, and whole people of Mississippi. No men live

"discussions in and out of Congress?" the south are as little aware of as we were But in the foregoing extract it is also "body of the people of the South" are not was to have taken place there on Monday resolution is far more important. It to them on that subject. The first "ger- Commodore Hull.

denies to Congress the power to legislate | minations" of disaffection grew out of on the subject of slavery in the District of attack upon their rights. It is singula Columbia, "or to prohibit the slave trade that you do not undertake to account for between the several States, or to prohibit disaffection, and to show us whether it is the introduction of slavery in the Territo- well or ill founded. Perhaps it may be ries of the United States." This is the justifiable. It is said that motive is the very gist of the dispute; and yet it is pass- impulse to human action, and oppression ed over as of no importance. This is the main-spring to revolutions. With arisen. On this ground the convention is of government is the best that can be est charged with having "begged the question tablished. As ours is of that description. of aggression by the non-slaveholding we can have no motive to change it; the States." I wish the South to mark your attempt to abuse is what we complain of. language, for this is the immediate cause If we are disaffective towards the Union. of the quarrel. We conscientiously be- (which I deny.) perhaps there may b lieved, and still believe, the North claim- cause for it, which if removed, would restor ed too much; that Congress has no power harmony. You have seen that there wa over the subject of slavery in the Territo. deep seated discontent on the subject of ries, the common property of all the slavery, and, as friends to our country, it States. We believe that the exercise of was your duty to allay the excitement, it such power would endanger the Union; possible. You but provoke the quarrel by and to prevent this catastrophe we met. | taunting the South with infidelity to the If we have begged the question of aggres. Government. If you wish to preserve the tent myself with noticing such portions sion, we shall continue in that category. Union from danger, tell your Northern prominent point of view. Your title tachment to the Union. I believe the That is the safe course, even if the power seemed to give promise of discussion, but whole South is attached to it, and that no be doubtful. They claim to exert it-we your essay begins and ends in assertion secret designs are entertained against it in deny their right. If they act, they may that quarter. You, and others like you. violate the Constitution; but if they are do most to unsettle the foundations of the passive, they cannot. By that meanerally known-an entire identity in feeling government, by claiming for ti power which peace will be restored. A free govern-

> In the further progress of your examinaof the plan, the first 'germinations' of which appeared in Mississippi. I see nothing alarming in them beyond a firm determination to maintain their rights, and if there be a secret intention beyond that, I leave you and the movers to settle it.

In your alarms for the safety of the Union, it is matter of wonder that you had not discovered unfriendly indications from other quarters. You have even heard petitions for the dissolution of the Union presented to Congress from the North. You have witnessed an open, palpable infraction of the constitution by Pennsylvania and other States, by the passage of laws annulling that provision in the Constitution which secures to the owner the right to re capture his fugitive slave. You have heard it proclaimed in the Senate by a Senator from the North, who was sworn to support the Constitution, that a certain clause of that instrument which protects us was immoral, and therefore not binding. You have heard the terrors of a dissolution of the Union described by the picture of a vast gulf between the North and the South, filled and heaped high with the slaughtered bodies of our countrymen;" yet this revolting sight would be endured-the reality witnessed-by a member of the lower house, rather than he would-yield his opinions and his object on the subject of slavery. You have heard your own especial favorites declare that dissolution must come rather than the Wilmot Proviso should be abandoned. You take no alarm at these things, bold and daring as they are. Much as they may show a total disregard for the Union, they are passed over and the justice of which been denied by a course of aggression." The address did as harmless. You have never been sus-No actual outbreak has occurred on the conti- portion of our people, yet its motives are not authorise you to say that Southern pected of an over devotion to State sovereignty or constitutional restrictions, and if the South had claimed power for Congress, instead of denying it, she would have

found more friends. My only motive in making this communication, is to vindicate myself, and those with whom I acted, from the charge so unwarrantably made, of unfriendliness to the Union. We have been actuated by a settled conviction throughout that we were right. We believe conscientiously that Congress has no power over the question of slavery, either permissive or prohibitory, and that any action on the substrument. We desire to see the question banished from our national council-house, and harmony restored, but we warn the North not to expect us to submit. We

That we may stand yindicated, and have I send you; and lest the MSS. should be lost, it is published in the papers of this place, from which, in that event, it may be extracted. Your obedient servant. W. L. SHARKEY.

ENCOURAGING. - It affords us gratification to state that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, for the past six months, have been doing a fine business. and we have understood that for the past month of April, the increase of receipts on the northern travel alone, was 172 per cent over any similar month since the Company has been in operation .- Aurora.

OLD WINES. - We observe, by a Philavention." I am greatly mistaken if the Wines, belonging to the estate Com. Hull.