Hon. W. L. Marcy

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER-----Devoted to the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, Agriculture, and General Information-----TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855. | VOLUME XV—NO. 827.

TERMS

OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAROLINIAN.

For a single copy, if paid in advance, per annum, $2 00
" " " at the end of 3 months, 2 50
" " " at the end of 6 months, 3 00
" " " at the end of the year, 3 50

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year unless paid in advance.

With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietor offers the following remarkably low

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

5 copies of the Carolinian, 1 year, $8 00
10 " " " " 15 00

Letters on business must be addressed to the undersigned and *must be post paid.*

Rates of Advertising:

Sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion, unless the advertisement is published for more than two months, when it will be charged

For three months, - - - - - $4 00
For six months, - - - - - 6 00
For twelve months, - - - - - 10 00

☞ All advertisements must be handed in by Friday 10 o'clock, a. m., to ensure their insertion in the next day's paper, and should have the desired number of insertions marked on them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

WM. J. YATES.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

FAYETTEVILLE POST OFFICE.

RALEIGH MAIL, (2 horse coach.)
Due Daily at 6½ a. m. Closes daily at 3½ p. m.

WARSAW MAIL (4 horse coach.)
Due daily, except Sunday, at 6 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, except Saturday, at 3 p. m.

CHERAW MAIL, (Sulkey.)
Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1½ a. m.
Closes Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 12½ p. m.

WILMINGTON (via Elizabethtown) Sulkey.
Due Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 a. m.
Closes Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 9 p. m.

SALEM MAIL, on Plank Road, 2 horse hack.
Due Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 p. m.
Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ p. m.

MARION C. H. (via Lumberton) Sulkey.
Due Tuesday and Saturday, at 10 p. m.
Closes Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 p. m.

SWIFT ISLAND MAIL (via Troy).
Due Tuesday at 6 p. m. Closes Tuesday at 9 p. m.

MAIL TO STRICKLAND'S DEPOT.
Due Tuesday at 2 p. m. Closes Tuesday at 2 p. m.

MAIL TO ELIZABETHTOWN (via Terebinth.)
Due Wednesday at 7 p. m. Closes Monday at 9 p. m.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY GEO. LAUDER.

Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store. Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1853. y

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

JONES & LETT

Have now in Store a large and handsome Stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Selected during the past month, by one of the firm, in the New York Market, comprising a large Stock of Staple and Fancy *DRY GOODS,*

Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas,

Together with a large assortment of fine FAMILY GROCERIES, Confectioneries, &c., all of which they are prepared to offer to their customers, and all those wishing to purchase select goods, at the lowest market prices. ☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods.

REUBEN JONES.] [J. W. LETT.
Sept. 16, 1854. y-pd

A. M. Campbell,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

East side of Gillespie street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
October 1, 1854.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

The undersigned has now in Store his Fall and Winter stock of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Satinets, Cassimeres, Linseys, Flannels, Muslin-de-Lains, Alpaccas, Shawls, Cravats, &c. Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, &c. &c. Also, a general and well selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts and Under-shirts.

Adamantine, sperm and pearl Candles; pepper, spice, salaratus, starch, fine chewing tobacco, &c.

Produce taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

R. D. DAVIS.

North side of Person St., next door to F. D. Breece.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me by note or account are respectfully requested to call and settle immediately, as longer indulgence will not be given.
Oct. 1, 1854 y R. D. D.

WANTED.

A man with a small family to take charge of my Plantation near Fayetteville, on the first of January next, as an Overseer. Evidence of sober and industrious habits will be required,
Dec 2d. tf JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

DAVID McDUFFEE,

BRICK MASON AND PLASTERER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Persons wanting work done in his line will be promptly attended to by addressing him at the Fayetteville Post Office.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 28, 1854 1y-pd

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and READY-MADE CLOTHING.

North side Hay street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Strict attention paid to orders.
B. F. PEARCE,
July 15, 1854 J. B. FERGUSON.

TEAS! TEAS!!

Hyson, Imperial and Oolong, all of first quality, for sale by J. N. SMITH.
Nov. 9. 19-tf

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.
Nov. 17th, 1854.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the

Grocery and Hardware Business

at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov. 17th, 1854. 20-tf

FALL STOCK, 1854.

STARR & WILLIAMS

Have now in Store a LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

Which will be sold to WHOLESALE BUYERS, exclusively.

The attention of Merchants is particularly invited to this Stock. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 16, 1854. 807-tf

1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Bonnets, and

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

is now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.
August 19, 1854

FALL, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

Are now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas Parasols, Boots, and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

B. F. PEARCE.
J. B. FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1854. 807-tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell.)

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY *DRY GOODS,*

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.
Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1854. y

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are,
French and English Merinos, very cheap,
Muslin deLaines and Alpacas,
Brocade, plaid and plain Silks,
Muslin and Robinet, Sleeves and Collars,
Merino and other Shawls, long and square,
Calico and Ginghams,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Best made Bolting Cloths,
A large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the package at the late reduced prices, will be offered wholesale or retail at very low prices.
September 15, 1854.

MRS. WALTON

Will return from the North the first of October with a very large stock of

MILLINERY FANCY GOODS,

And the latest style of DRESS TRIMMINGS and PATTERNS; Cloth and Velvet Mantillas, Talmas, and Cloaks; Collars, Under-Sleeves, and Inside Capes. Also a very handsome assortment of HEAD-DRESSES and CAPS.

She returns thanks for former patronage, and hopes her patrons and friends will call before purchasing elsewhere,
Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1854 13-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET.

Are now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES	HATS and CAPS,
Hardware,	Boots and Shoes,
Cutlery,	Saddlery and Leather,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools.	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Agricultural Implements,	Ready-made Clothing, and staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to job or retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854.

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

BUTTER, a new supply.

100 Firkins (Valley Virginia) Butter.
50 " Ashe county Butter.
Nov 24. 21-tf GEO. McNEILL.

Earthen Ware.

I have now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of

EARTHEN WARE

ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of

BLUE and PINK PRINTED,
WHITE GRANITE,
BLUE EDGED,
PAINTED, and
CREAM COLORED

Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Ware.

These Goods *were imported to my own order,* EXPRESSLY TO SUIT the Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE

I have as usual, a good supply of

CHINA and GLASS WARE.

☞ ORDERS will be *carefully* filled at the lowest prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 9, 1854. 23-tf

1000 Spirit Turpentine Casks,

NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

At $2 25, cash. Interest will be charged on accounts for Barrels after 30 days.

Orders for Barrels left at the Store of Messrs Cook & Johnson, or at James G. Cook's, will be attended to.

—ALSO—

125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about the 15th of October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854 13-tf

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

Will be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who runaway from me about the middle of last June. Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about 40 years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a blacksmith by trade. I have his Indentures for two years from first of May, 1854, for costs and charges in a State case against him in the Superior Court of Cumberland county. All persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent.

T. R. UNDERWOOD.
December 23, 1854 tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber designs changing his present business, and takes this method of notifying all those indebted to him to come forward and settle up by note or otherwise, or they will find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.

D. T. TAYLOR.
December 23 1854 3t

NOTICE.

On the 27th of November last a negro who calls himself JACOB was taken up and committed to the Robeson Jail. Said negro is about twenty years old, low and thick set; he says that he belongs to Dr. Thos. Smith of Bladen county. The owner will please come forward, pay all charges, and take his property.

R. KING, Sheriff.
Lumberton, N. C., Dec. 11, 1854. 3t

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER

Would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.
Dec. 23, 1854. 25-tf

GUANO.

60 tons PERUVIAN GUANO, just received, and for sale by

RAY & PEARCE.
December 16, 1854 3t

DOBBIN HOUSE,

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Will be open for the accomodation of guests, on Monday, the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on one of the principal Streets of the Town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, and other business places, and yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle incident to a more central location.

It is newly erected, handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured with especial view to the comfort of patrons.

Spacious Stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accomodation of passengers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

POWERS & CO.
Dec. 23, 1854. 25-3m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

The undersigned will sell, on accomodating terms, all their TURPENTINE LANDS AND FIXTURES, situated near the Centre Plank Road and convenient to Little River. The above Lands comprise a body of 5,000 acres—one hundred and fifty thousand first year's boxes being cut thereon—and some of the finest Timber Land in the country. They will sell with the land a TWENTY BBL. STILL of best quality. Also, Shanties, Stables and all other conveniences necessary for carrying on the business. A bargain can be had by applying soon. For further information address John B. DeGraffenreid, Pittsboro.

PALMER & DEGRAFFENREID.
Dec. 19, 1854. 25-tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle by the first of January; otherwise they will find their accounts in an officer's hands.

W. S. FOWLKES.
December 2, 1854 3m

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Elijah Fuller, dec'd, are requested to make payment by the 15th Jan'y 1855, or they will find their papers in the hands of an officer. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient.

D. A. RAY, Adm'r.
Dec. 20, 1854. 2t

NOTICE.

Debts due the estate of Judge Strange (on account of the late sales) will be put in the hands of an officer for collection, unless settled by the 1st Jan'y next.

Nov 24. 21-tf GEO. McNEILL, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Miss Flora Bolin at December Term, 1854, of Cumberland Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of his intestate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN L. BETHEA.
December 9th, 1854 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

On Person Street, 5 doors east of Cape Fear Bank.

HOUSTON & OVERBY

Respectfully return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country for the liberal patronage they have received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

They have on hand the following articles, viz:

Saddles of different kinds, Buggy and Carriage Harness of different qualities, Road Wagon Harness, such as breeching, &c.

Saddle Bags, riding Bridles of different styles and prices, Martingales, Halters and Halter Bridles; a large assortment of Buggy Whips; also drover's, dray and wagon whips of a good article; wagon Bridles, Collars and Harness of the very best material and workmanship; Carpet Bags, Trunks, Buffalo and Bear Skins for saddle and trunk covers, Horse Blankets, and a good many other articles.

They will warrant all work to be of good workmanship and material.

Those wishing to purchase articles in our line are requested to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1854. 6m

P. S.—We particularly request all those indebted to us to come forward and settle, as we are in need of money and must have it.

HOUSTON & OVERBY.

WILLIAM BOW,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

FAMILY PROVISIONS, &c.

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C.

October 7, 1854 tf

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WRECK OF A TROOP SHIP.—*Great loss of Life.*—On the 20th of September, the English troop ship Charlotte, from Calcutta to Queenstown, was wrecked on a reef in Algoa bay. At the time there were on board of the Charlotte a detachment of the 27th regiment, consisting of the following officers: Capt. Stapylton, Capt. Warner, Lieut. Maguire, Ensign White, Dr Kidd, 168 rank and file, 14 women, and 27 children. The unfortunate ship struck on a reef in the sight of crowds of spectators, who rendered every assistance possible with life-boats and Manby's apparatus, but in spite of all their efforts she soon went to pieces, and all the children who were on board, excepting one, perished. On the survivors being mustered, it was ascertained that out of 168 rank and file about 18 were saved. Of the crew, which consisted of 24, only Capt. Affleck, his son, the first mate, ship's butcher, cook, steward, and two others were saved. The total drowned is thus stated: Rank and file, 62; women, 11; children, 26; crew, 18--total, 117.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC.—The fusionists in the Illinois legislature, who have been for some time jubilant over their majority of one on joint ballot, have had the tables turned on them handsomely, by the miscarriage of a movement intended to benefit one of themselves. It seems that Mr Lincoln, a member from Sangamon county, seeing that he held the balance of power in the election of United States senator to succeed General Shields, conceived the idea of becoming a candidate himself, and with that view (not liking to vote for himself) resigned, intending to slip in a friend who would carry out his purpose. But some how or other the thing got out among the democrats, and they, preferring General Shields to Mr Lincoln, or anybody else at this juncture, organized themselves effectively, carried their candidate, changed the complexion of the legislature, and secured, in all probability, the return of the gallant soldier and statesman whom it was the darling object of the fusionists to defeat.—*Wash. Union.*

☞The National Intelligencer publishes a protest from Mr Molina, the Costa Rican Minister, against the proposed expedition of Col Kinney, and takes occasion to say that its original advocacy of the scheme was in ignorance of the fact that Costa Rica had claims in that quarter.

SENTENCE OF ARRISON.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. H. Arrison, the young medical student, convicted at Cincinnati of "murder in the first degree" in causing the deaths of Mr and Mrs Allison, by means of an "infernal machine," having been refused, he was called up on Saturday last, to receive sentence, when he addressed the court in a cool collected manner, giving some of the reasons why he desired a new trial, and declared that he could establish his innocence. When he concluded, Judge Flinn, in the presence of a crowded court room, sentenced him to be hung on the 11th of May next. The prisoner heard his terrible doom without the least apparent emotion, and was conveyed back to prison in charge of a strong guard.

GONE TO THE WARS.—Last week (says the Boston Telegraph) a young American engineer, of talent and skill, who had successfully served in the navies of England, Russia and the United States, sailed from this port for Europe, in response to tenders made him by the Emperor of all the Russias again to enlist in his service. The offers were of the most advantageous and flattering character. He took with him some fifteen or twenty young men, whom he had enlisted as associates, and who for a few months back have been in training under his experienced and skilful instruction. It is well known that the Emperor has long appreciated American talent, and is now making it available whenever possible.

REMARKABLE DEATH.—A correspondent furnishes the following account of a singular accident and death which occurred in a neighboring county a short time since:

Adam Mong, of Pendleton county, residing near Mallow's Mill, left his house a few days ago, and called at a store in order to purchase some articles; and among others, he bought an axe and placed it in his side pocket, underneath his overcoat. He left the store and returned homeward. After having travelled some two miles he came in sight of his house, when he dismounted, complaining very much of a pain in his side. His wife saw his manner and came to his assistance, very much alarmed. He endeavored to allay her excitement by telling her that it was only a return of his old complaint,—"the stitch in the side." After reaching his home, his son discovered blood upon his pantaloons. After examination it was discovered that the axe had cut entirely through the abdomen, and penetrated the intestines! Medical aid was immediately called in but all efforts that skill and science could effect were unavailing. After lingering in great agony for two days he expired.

Mr Long was a man of exemplary character and deportment, and leaves behind him a heart-stricken widow, and four fartherless children.—*Rockingham Register.*

COLLATERAL SECURITY IN ARKANSAS.—Banks in Arkansas manage business in a rather primitive manner. Some one writes that before he could get a fifty-dollar note discounted, he had to deposite as "collateral" two cook stoves and a cross-cut saw. We would like to know the difference between such a bank and a Chatham-street pawn broker's shop.

Dr. Brannon, of Sheffield, England, has been making some valuable experiments in soap as a means of art.—He says that a drawing may be executed with a hard point on a smooth piece of soap, almost as readily as an ordinary drawing with a lead pencil. Every touch is clear, sharp, and well defined. When the drawing is finished, a cast may be taken from the surface in plaster, or, better still, by pressing the soap firmly into heated gutta percha; in the latter, several impressions may be taken without injuring the soap, so as to admit of proofs being taken and corrections made. It will even bear being pressed into melted sealing-wax without injury.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Banks and Currency.

We publish below the first of a series of communications on the subject of Banks and Currency—a subject at this time of much importance to the people of the State. These communications are from the pen of one of the ablest men of this or any other State, and will be read with interest by all, and with approval, we doubt not, by many of our citizens. It is not to be inferred, however, that in giving place to the favors of correspondents, we are thereby committed for or against the views they advance. Let free and full discussion be had, and then let the people or their representatives, as the case may be, decide for themselves:

To the Editors of the Standard:

The numerous propositions pending before the Legislature in regard to Banks—for the renewal of charters and the increase of the capital of the existing Banks, and the granting of new charters, are calculated to excite, and have excited in the public mind serious apprehensions as to the currency. These fears are the more alarming from what you say in your last paper—"that the Committee on Banking have determined to report all the bills on the subject which had been referred to them, leaving to the Legislature to decide which and how many Banks should be established." And you further add, by way of information, that besides the applications for the renewal of the charters of the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear, there are likewise applications for charters for the People's Bank, with a capital of five millions—Bank of Goldsborough—Bank of Wilmington—Bank of Plymouth—Bank of Clarendon—Central Bank of North Carolina—Bank of Halifax, and the Bank of Pittsborough; to which may be added a general bill for Free Banking. You do not state, nor have I been able to learn the amount of Banking capital which it is thus proposed to create. As two of them are to have five millions each, I take it the other eight cannot be so modest as to ask for less than a quarter of a million each, which would be two millions more—making in all the sum of *twelve millions of new Banking capital.* We have now ten Banks, with a capital as reported of five millions five hundred thousand dollars in round numbers, with authority as I believe to go to six hundred thousand.

If this is not calculated to alarm the most hardened Bank advocate, he must indeed be Bank mad. Grant the two charters, as I understand it is proposed, of five millions each—the one to be founded upon stocks, State bonds, and Railroad stocks, and the other upon I know not what, with a branch in each county in the State, which shall be able to raise and subscribe two hundred thousand dollars—and if it does not end in another Mississippi bubble, to the ruin of the currency, then I shall acknowledge myself a false prophet. I have no fears that the Legislature can be so inconsiderate and so wanting in foresight, as to grant these different applications; but it is because they have been made, and as you say the Committee on Banking have decided to report them back to the body in which they originated, that I have resolved to ask a place in your much crowded columns. It is possible my facts and arguments may startle some, and excite the displeasure of others; but I am resolved to speak out—to speak the truth, and leave to others to examine my facts, to correct them if erroneous, to weigh my reasoning, answer it if fallacious—not by hard words or empty denunciation, but by satisfying those who may feel interested in the subject that I am wrong. My object is the truth, and the protection of the community against what I honestly believe to be serious injury to the currency, and consequent loss to the people of the State.

PUBLIUS.

Vermont and the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Legislature of Vermont has passed the following act, which is intended, no doubt, to obstruct the officers of the General Government in the execution of the fugitive slave law:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall falsely and maliciously declare, represent or pretend that any free person within this State is a slave, or owes service or labor to any person or persons, with intent to procure or to aid and assist in procuring the forcible removal of such free persons from the State as a slave, shall pay a fine of three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the State prison not less than five years: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to any claim of service from an apprentice for a fixed term.

SEC. 2. No declaration, representation, or pretense that any person, being or having been in this State, is or has been a slave, shall be deemed proved except by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of such declaration, representation, or pretense; and every person who, upon any trial arising under this act, shall falsely and wilfully represent or pretend, with intent to aid any party accused under this act, that any person was or is a slave, or owes or did owe service or labor to any person or persons, shall pay a fine of three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the State prison not less than five years.

SEC. 3. On the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, no deposition shall be received as evidence of the truth of any statement contained in such deposition.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall obstruct any officer in the service of any warrant issued in accordance with this act, or who shall aid in the escape of any one arrested under this act, while pursued by such officer, or in his custody, shall be imprisoned in the State prison not less than one year.

'Sambo, I'se got a conumdibus to promulgate to you.'

'Propel, darkey.'

'Well, den, why am you like a tree?'

'Why am I like a tree? I give dat up.'

'The reason why you am like a tree, is because you am *ever green.* Yah! yah! yah!'

'Julius, I's got a conumdibus to propound to you.'

'Expatiate den, Sambo.'

'Well, den, why is you like a tree?'

'I gives dat up for sartin.'

'Den, darkey, I can demonstrate de fact. De reason you am like a tree is because you am a *low cuss.*'

'Good-by, darkey; I exchanges no more salutations wid you.'

Love's Stratagems.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police lately tried a man named Morand for robbery. He had, it appeared, fallen in love with Mademoiselle Celine; but she would not consent to look favorably on his passion, unless he would furnish a room for her. As he was without a farthing in the world, and had not a place to lodge in himself, her requirement was not easy to fulfil. However, he set his wits to work, and hit upon a plan for getting a supply of furniture. He went to a respectable hotel, and demanded a room on the first floor, because, he said, he had received an injury in the foot which prevented him from going up higher. His appearance did not seem particularly promising to the concierge, and she called on him to pay in advance, or at least to leave something as a pledge.

"It often happens," said she, "that people without a sou in the world take a chamber, and go off early the next morning without paying; so leave your boots, which appear to be good, and then I am sure you cannot go away!"

He consented to leave his boots. In the dead of the night, he, by means of cords secreted beneath his blouse, let down into the street the mattress, bed, bedding, chairs, table, clock, and everything else the room contained; and they were all carried off by an accomplice. The man then let himself down into the street. But as it struck him that it would be inconvenient to walk without his boots, he resolved to get them. Knocking loudly at the door, he cried:

"Open—open! some man is letting down furniture from a window!"

"What window?" cried the concierge, opening the door.

"On the first floor!"

"Oh, that is the fellow who came in last night—I suspected him!" cried the woman, and she rushed up stairs.

The man then quietly took his boots, which were in the lodge, and walked off. The next morning he wrote a flaming epistle to M'lle Celine, offering her the furniture and his heart. But the police got a clue to his whereabouts, and arrested him. The tribunal condemned him to a year's imprisonment.

The True American Party.

Some of the political organs of the old whig party are talking of organizing a *true American party.*—We are aware of the fact that the whigs, as a party, never believed their own or the democratic organization to be *American*, or they would not have abandoned the one or abused the other. But a large majority of the American people have long and truly felt, that the democratic party was the true American party of the country. It has only been by deception, trick and humbug, that they have ever even temporarily changed this opinion. If to preserve the Constitution in all its parts, to keep the centripetal and centrifugal forces of the Federal Government in a just equilibrium; if to regard scrupulously the rights of the States, and to secure the greatest liberty to the citizen, consistent with the requirements of the Constitution, and to regard with a jealous eye the channels to the public Treasury, by which individuals and corporate bodies seek an entrance to it; if to have preserved the national honor without a stain against foes and traitors at home; if to have done these things, and others that might be enumerated of equal significance, entitles a party to be called *American*, then does the democratic party truly merit the honor.

It has been the peculiar province of the Democratic party to maintain the honor of these United States, when fearfully and malignantly assailed. To do this, it has on more than one occasion, been forced to resort to the stern ultimatum of war. And in these various struggles to preserve unsullied the flag of our country, it has met with internal resistance from the very men and the very party that are now talking of organizing *an American party.* An American party, indeed! What for? To side with the enemy when his Armies and Navies are thundering at *our* doors? An American party, to rob one half of this Union to enrich the other? An American party, to desecrate and defile that instrument, upon the preservation of which, in all its parts, depends all that is worthy to be called *American?* It is that what an American party should be? We have had already a touch of that American party under the old and otherwise respected cognomen of Whig. We want no more of it, however specious the pretext, however plausible the shape in which it comes to us.

If the Democratic party cannot pilot the Government safely through the breakers and quicksands that lie in its pathway, we despair of finding another more competent to do this. It has certainly, in the past, been the "cloud by day and pillow of fire by night" to our fathers, who have, by devotion to its chart and unwearied and unremitted zeal in support of its great doctrines, decided its destiny and consummated its glory. Such a party was not born in a day, and cannot be killed in a day. A party that boasts as its father a Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, a mother like the Constitution, and such a history as the Democratic Party, will not "pale its ineffectual fires" before the rush lights that every six or eight years flash up through the sockets of the old Whig skeleton.

It is one of the besetting sins of Whiggery, that it has no "local habitation,"—and, sometimes, not even a name—always changing; never settled on any platform for eight years at a time. The Democratic party, however it may have been affected by a domestic question (and in this respect it is far less affected than the Whig) it has its national platform—its organic system, in which are embodied principles and polity to be applied to the government of the country, all of which, so long bitterly opposed by the Whigs, have lived to gain their silent if not public approbation.

While, then, our principles live, as fresh as in the days of Jackson, and with far less opposition—while they look to the Constitution for a basis, and to the hearts of the people for support, a party will be found to incorporate them and perpetuate them. Such a party is American party enough for us.—*Milledgeville Federal Union.*

The world holds its breath while it gazes on this appalling carnage of the Crimea. End as it may, on which side soever victory may finally declare, it will be won at a price never before paid for human triumph.