

FOR THE SENATE, OWEN PENNELL. FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SAMUEL A. HOLMES, ROBERT H. TATE.

The Dismissal of Crampton and the Consuls.

On Thursday the 29th inst., the President of the United States sent in a message to the Senate and House of Representatives announcing the cessation of intercourse with the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have ceased to hold intercourse with the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, near this government.

In making communication of this fact, it has been deemed by me proper, also, to lay before Congress the considerations of indispensable public duty which have led to the adoption of a measure so much important.

Hereafter, follows the letter of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas, partly in reply to that from Lord Clarendon, and partly for the purpose of announcing the definite conclusion to which this government has come, in default of the withdrawal of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls.

The President, through Mr. Marcy, reciprocates the conciliatory spirit displayed in Lord Clarendon's last dispatch, and is fully satisfied with the disclaimer of any intention either to infringe the law or to disregard the policy, or not to respect the sovereign rights of the United States, on the part of the British government, and their regret, if contrary to their intentions and their reiterated directions, there has been any infringement of the laws of the United States.

But the individuals implicated in the enlistment business are not acceptable representatives of Her Majesty in this country, and for this cause their withdrawal has been asked for by the government of the United States, but not acceded to by Great Britain, because of a difference of opinion between the two governments as to the complicity of these persons in illegal proceedings within the United States.

Lord Clarendon's dispatch of the 30th of April would convey the impression that the evidence by which the complicity of these officers is established is derived from one or two witnesses whose credibility has been assailed.

It belongs exclusively to this government and its judicial tribunals to give a construction to its municipal laws, and to determine what acts done within its jurisdiction are infringements of those laws.

Mr. Marcy then goes into a review of the circumstances and the exculpatory allegations of Mr. Crampton. Alluding to one matter, he says: "The Earl of Clarendon remarks in his letter of the 30th of April that: 'The intentions of the British government, and the arrangements made to carry those intentions into execution, were not concealed from the government of the United States.'

Mr. Marcy most distinctly affirms that Mr. Crampton has misrepresented him, and comments upon this misrepresentation in language of considerable severity. This would appear to be another of those cases in which Mr. Crampton has either designedly or stupidly misunderstood or misrepresented prominent gentlemen in the United States, among the rest Messrs. Clayton, Cass, and others.

Mr. Bragg began his reply, by stating that no complaints had been made of him for the manner in which he had administered the affairs of the State—said that he had endeavored to fulfill every promise and pledge he had made the people two years ago, and had done so whenever the opportunity had offered.

Mr. Bragg's scheme for a Bank, Gov. Bragg said he could not express an opinion, for the reason that he could not understand it, and he did not believe its distinguished author could. He insisted, however, that it was only a new device for deceiving the people.

He has, therefore, determined to send to Mr. Crampton, her Majesty's diplomatic representative, his passport, and to revoke the exequatours of Mr. Mathew, Mr. Barley, and Mr. Rowcroft, the British consuls at Philadelphia, New York, and Cincinnati.

It is proper to remark that in making the previous request for withdrawal of obnoxious officers, no interruption of the diplomatic relations between this government and Great Britain was anticipated, but on the contrary, the President was, and is, sincerely desirous to keep them on a most friendly footing.

The Discussion between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer at Hendersonville, N. C.

The candidates for Governor addressed the people of Henderson county, on Thursday, the 15th May. Mr. Gilmer opened the discussion by complimenting the sublime and beautiful scenery of the mountain counties and the fertility of the soil.

He reviewed the history of the struggle for Free Suffrage, and exposed the insincerity of his opponent's declaration that he was a friend of the bill.

Gov. Bragg next took up Know Nothingism. He dissected and examined the principles, theory, practices and results of this miserable conspiracy against republican freedom in a masterly manner.

Free Suffrage was the next topic, and upon this Mr. Gilmer made a lame defence. He declared that he had always been and still was a Free Suffrage man, but that he had constantly voted against it for different reasons at different times, but many because his constituency, the freeholders of Guilford, were opposed to it.

Finally, after consuming nearly all his time, with a very dry face, Mr. Gilmer marched up to the paramount principles of Americanism. He endeavored, in a very feeble way, to forestall what Gov. Bragg had to say about the dark lanterns, by telling some very stale anecdotes, and making sport of the whole matter.

Mr. Bragg's attack on the oaths and organization of the order was, he said, fighting a thing that was dead. All that had passed away. He contended that the party was necessary, in order to save the Union, and the oaths, grips and secrecy were necessary, in order to save the party—in its infancy.

Mr. Bragg declared that the bill re-opened the sectional issues which were quieted in 1850; that it had exasperated the animosities of the North against the South, and the South against the North; and argued to show that its enactment was a breach of the faith pledged by those who had signed the congressional pledge above alluded to, and that it relieved them from the bonds entered into at that occasion.

Charges against the administration for removing Bronson, and for its extravagant expenditure of public money, filled up the remainder of Mr. Gilmer's time—with some scattering allusions to Fillmore, and little or nothing about Don. Jackson Donelson.

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A friend has shown us a precious "leaver" from the Bridgeport, Conn., Daily Standard of the 24th inst., edited by A. A. Pettengill and J. S. Hanover. The Standard is a Black Republican, Know Nothing, Anti-Democratic, Coalitionist Journal, of the deepest dye and the most brilliant stripe.

The act of Preston S. Brooks, in assaulting Charles Sumner—the act of a dastard and a cut-throat—it seems, finds defenders and apologists even here, in Connecticut. Nothing to our mind, shows more strongly the point of degradation to which the North has arrived.

Now the only wonder is how Mr. Brooks is to survive, poor fellow! By the way, how mightily the assault on Sumner has been denounced as cowardly and all that, at public meetings at the North, from the resolutions of which one would almost draw the inference, that Committees were coming along to whip Brooks and flog South Carolina.

Public Approval of Mr. Brooks. We were not mistaken in asserting, on Saturday last, that the Hon. Preston S. Brooks had not only the approval, but the hearty congratulation of the people of South Carolina for his summary chastisement of the Abolitionist Sumner.

Here in Columbia, a handsome sum, headed by the Governor of the State has been subscribed, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Brooks with a splendid silver pitcher, goblet and stick, which will be conveyed to him in a few days by the hands of gentlemen delegated for that purpose.

And, to add the crowning glory to the good work, the slaves of Columbia have already a handsome subscription and will present an appropriate token of their regard, to him who has made the first practical issue, for their preservation and protection in their rights and enjoyments as the happiest laborers on the face of the globe.

Meetings of approval and sanction will be held not only in Mr. Brooks' district, but throughout the State at large, and a general and hearty response of approval will re-echo the words "Well done," from Washington to the Rio Grande.

Arrival of Steamer Illinois.—Later from California. New York, May 29.—The steamer Illinois arrived here this afternoon from Apowinal, bringing the mails and passengers brought down by the steamer Golden Gate, which left California on the 5th. She brings 660 passengers and \$1,850,000 in gold.

The particulars of the accident on the Panama Railroad, show that thirty or more persons were killed, and forty-seven wounded. Four additional deaths have occurred since the accident.

Washington, May 29.—General Lane, of Oregon, was to-day the bearer of a challenge from Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, to General Wilson, of Massachusetts. Wilson, it is said, replied that he used the language complained of because he at the time believed, and now believes, it was strictly true, and demanded by the character of the assault upon Senator Sumner.

New Orleans, May 28.—By an arrival 40-day we have received later Texas papers. The San Antonio Gazette publishes a letter from Eagle Pass, stating that it is reported that President Comfere had ordered General Vidauri to collect and deliver up all the arms distributed in his State, (Tamaulipas), and that General Sanborn was marching against Vidauri with 4,000 men.

The Supreme Court will commence its Summer Term in Raleigh on the second Monday in June. Causes will be called as follows: June 12, those from the 1st Circuit. " 16, " " " 5th " " 23, " " " 24 " " 30, " " " 3d " July 7, " " " 4th " " 14, " " " 6th and 7th Circuits.

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MR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. Mr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. Mr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY. PRO BONO PUBLICO. Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children.

WILMINGTON SAVINGS BANK.—This Institution located at the Bank of Wilmington, on Front Street, will be open for the reception of deposits on Wednesday of each week from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday of each week from 4 to 9 o'clock P. M.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY. PRO BONO PUBLICO. Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children.

PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster?

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving.

MODERN INVENTIONS. We know of no invention of modern times that deserves or is destined to occupy a higher niche in the temple of fame, than the discovery or invention of the Vegetable Epileptic Pills for curing Epilepsy, or falling Fits, Spasms, and all the various modifications of Nervous Disease.

MARRIED. In Duplin County, N. C., on Tuesday, 27th inst., by Rev. G. W. Wallace, Mr. KENAN JOHNSON, of Bladen Co., to Miss PRISCILLA WILSON, of the North Carolina Christian Advocate please copy.

FINE ROSIN STRAINERS.—Just received and for sale by J. M. ROBINSON & SON, May 31st.

Office C. F. & D. R. N. Company. SIALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 1st of July next for the purchase of \$100,000 of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated January 1, 1856, and running twenty years.

TO HIRE. FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR, A young NEGRO MAN. Also a GIRL ten or eleven years old. Apply to R. M. QUINCE, Office of Keith & Planner, May 30—227&40-1f.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, A handsome assortment of Gold Pens, with Gold and Silver Cases; also, Ebony handles Silver tipped, with S. W. WHITAKER'S. BROWNLOW'S BOOKS. THE GREAT IRON WHEEL EXAMINED, OR ITS false spots extracted, and an exhibition of Elder Graves, its builder. In a series of chapters by Wm. G. Brownlow. Just received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.