THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON. N. C.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1836.

FOR GOVERNOE. THOMAS BRAGG.

Of Northampton County.

New Hanover County Democratic Nominations.

FOR THE SENATE, OWEN FENNELL. FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. AMUEL A. HOLMES. ROBERT H. TATE.

The Dismissal of Crampton and the Cousula 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. The Message is as follows :---

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

In making communication of this fact, it has been deemed by me proper, talso, to lay before Congress the considerations of indipensible public duty which have led to the adoption of a measure of so much had voted for new counties to please them, and though importance. They appear in the documents herewith transmitted to both Houses."

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 ha scome, in default of the withdrawal of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls. This is a document of such importance, that even at the risk of occupying an undue proportion of our limited space, we shall insert it on devising some scheme to relieve the people, as far Monday, at length, and need not therefore make any very extended synopsis of it to-day, except for the use of those who have not, or fancy they have not. the time to read the letter itself.

The President, through Mr. Marey, 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 re-iterated directions, there has been any infringement of the laws of the United to answer whether he was for or against his bank. States. The ground of complaint, so far as respects Her Majesty's government, is thus removed.

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. The main cause of the difference of opinion is the different appreciation of the proofs by which the charges against Her Majes'y s diplomatic representative and was very evident that his object was to lead Gov consuls are sustained.

Lord Clarendon's dispatch of the 30th of April

our peaceful relations to a nation with which this povernment is most anxious to maintain cordial friendship and intimate commercial and social inter-

He has, therefore, determined to send to Mr. Cramp-ton, her Majesty's diplomatic representative, his passport, and to revoke the exequators of Mr. Mathew, sfr. Barelay, and Mr. Roweruft, the British consuls at Philadelphia, New York, and Cincinnati.

I am, sir, respectfally, your obedient servant. W. L. MARCY. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Esq., &c., &c., London. 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 triendly footing.

From the Haleigh Standard. The Discussion between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gil-mer 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 fortility of the soil. He spoke of the richness of the undeveloped resources of the country and said that nothing was needed but easy access to it by Railroads to make it the greatest country in the world. He referred the people to his legislative record to show that, on all occasions, when their interests were concerned, he had stood up manfully for them. He had voted for railroads, he he did not say so in so many words, yet he did most artfully attempt to show that he was still as strong for the white basis and a Convention as ever He did not tell the prople of Henderson, as his friends are telling the people in the Centre and East, that the Western Address had accomplished its object and he no longer desired to disturb the basis. the contrary, the impression he endeavored to leave was that, in that respect, he was still as much a Western man as he ever was. Closely connected with the subject of internal improvements he said was the as possible, from the burden of taxation to which the construction of the various Railroads he has alvocated and voted for has subjected them A panacea for all these ills he seemed to think he had found in a most vague and definite proposition to establish a monster bank based on railroad stocks. He consumed a great deal of time attempting to explain this matter ; but as he did not go into any details on the mibject-did not state the amount of capital or the particulars in which this bank was to differ from any other, nor in fact advocate any plan except so far as the general principles he endeavored to en force might apply to any corporation organized upon those rinciples, he left the people entirely in the dark as to what he was after. He pressed Gov. Bragg to which the Governor replied very promptly, that,

whenever he was able to understand Mr Gilmer's scheme, he would willingly answer him, but, for the present, he was obliged to confess that the contused jumble into which Mr. Gilmer had continued to get the whole affair, rendered him incapable of expressing any opinion of a thing which he honestly believed Mr. Gilmer himself did not comprehend. Mr. Gilmer was understood to deny that his scheme was the same as that introduced into the last Legislature by some crazy man from Guilford - Caldwell I believe his name is-and which was repudiated by the convention which nominated Mr Gilmer From the rambling and incoherent manner in which the Know-Nothing candidate discussed this matter, it Bragg off from a discussion of "the paramount principles of Americanism " The Governor was to smart for him Free Fuffrage was the next topic, and upon this which the complicity of these officers is established is Mr. Gilmer made a lame detence. 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 mainly be cause his constituency, the freeholders of Guilford ted by them to vote against it, unless it and other things could be put together and obtained by a Convention. When he found that a Convention was no go his constituents further objected to Free Suffrage their will.) unless it was accompanied by a further amendment to the Constitution, providing for equalizing the tax upon negroes and land. That his proposition introduced by him at the last session as an amendment to the Free Suffrage bill embraced his views on this subject. While on this point he labored very artially and earnestly to arouse the prejudicas of the non-slaveholders who own lands against the owners of slaves-dwelling upon the injustice of exempting slaves from an ad volorem tax which land was subject to. It was generally understood that this part of his speech was intended to holster up. Mr. N. W. Woodfin for another slow race for the Senate, as these views are freely advanced by that gentleman with the addition of a very loud clamor for the white basis. 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. Gov. 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. He referred to the compromise legislation of 1850, as having restored peace and quiet to the country. He read the celebrated pledge signed by Mr. Clay and other supporters of the compromise of 1850, bind who desired it might leave the United States and get ing themselves to abide by and maintain those measores. He then discused the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and declared that that 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 argues, to show that its enactment was a breach of the faith plighted by those who had signed the congressional pledge above alluded to, and that it relieved them from the bonds entered into on that occasion. He attacked the bill on account of the squatter sovereignty feature, which he alleges it contains. The whole urse of his argument was to prove that the Kansas bill was in the language of his platform " a reckless and unwise " act of Gen. Pierce's administration, and that he had been represented as favoring its repeal and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. He declared that he was for neither of these things ; but the declaration seemed to have little effect, as it was difficult for mountain men to understand why he should traverse the State denouncing a measure he did not wish to see amended or repealed. 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 .-" Don't you want your sheer of the public lands." was never once asked. 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 Statesaid that he had endeavored to fulfil every promise and pledge he had made the people two years ago. and had done so whenever the opportunity had ofbetween the two governments, through that minister, fered. He had been misrepresented in this section of the State two years ago on the Internal Improvement question. Time had enabled him to remove the unjust and unfounded suspicions which were created road, supposed to have been placed there by some in this part of the State against him on that important question. He referred to his Inaugural Address to show that what he had promised to do he had done, and that his declarations made two years ago, although suspected here at the time, were fully and honestly carried out.

ernal tranquility, and endangered however, that it was only a new device for de the people. The know nothings, like some of their leaders did two years ago when members of another party were professing great friendship for the west-

were promising to hull everyboly a railroad wherev-er they wanted it regardless of the cost. But they had neither the bonesty nor manliness to tell the people that they would have to be taxed to pay for the proceeds of the public lands to pay the debt incurred for building Railroads. He told the people then that they could not and would not get any relief from that quarter. His predictions had been verified. The know nothings had started a new humbug in the shape of a nondescript bank, to make every body sich, and pay the dobts of the State. would fail, as the former humbug had failed. 14. would neither deceive the people nor relieve them from taxation, if it could be put in operation. Mr. Gilmer if ought it would be a money making concern. Perhaps it would. But it would make money like all banks did, by taking it out of the pockets of the people. He was in favor of any reasonable and practical project for relieving the people of taxation .-The creation of a sinking fund which would gradually diminish, and finally pay off the State debt, he thought would answer the purpose better than the humbug started by Mr. Gilmer to catch votes with. A bank was emphatically a matter of details, and until Mr. Gilmer reduced his plan to some tangible stelligible shape shape he could not be expected to have or give an opinion for or against it. He denied Mr. Gilmer's right to draw him into a discussion of side issues of this kind. The party which sominated Mr. Gilmer had declared in their platform that they eschewed " all State issues and put themselves bere the people on the merits of the paramount ponciples of Americanism upon the issues tendered by that platform, and the Convention which made it. he was willing to meet his competitor. The know nothings had selected their ground-they had planned the campaign, and he intended to fight them after the manner of their own choice, and was neither to be ajoled not driven from this purpose.

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. Mr Gilmer had voted against Free Suffrage ever since it was first introduced into the Legislature. 1852, when it only lacked one vote of making it a part of the constitution, (for the people would certainly have ratified it.) and Mr. Gilmer had that vote to give, how did he vote ' He cast his vote against sponsibility of the defeat of the bill from Mr. Gilmer's to Mr. Weldon N Edward's shoulders. Mr. Gilmer's vote counted as much as Mr. Edwards', and f Mr. Gilmer had voted for the bill, Mr. Edwards' vote could not have prevented it from passing would now have been the law. Mr Gilmer's vote had killed it in 1852, and at the last session his vote was given against it. He had understood that his competitor had opposed Free Suffrage because he prefered a convention ; but now he had assumed a new position-he wanted to pass an additional amendment to tax slaves equally with land, or else he and the freehoulers of Guilford would deny the rest of the people of the State the privilege of voting in he Senate His competitor knew that the bill could not be amended at the next session. If amended would not be the bill passed at the last session. would fail, therefore to pass two successive Legislatures, and if amended, would be killed. He the Know Nothing candidate replied in a most confused and unsatisfactory manner he was sorter for it and socter not.

Goy. Bragg next took up Know Nothingism issected and examined the principles, theory, practices and results of this miserable conspiracy against republican freedom in a masterly manner. I'e showed politicians to rob the people of their rights by transferring to a lew irresponsible men a despotie authority over all their principles throughout the entire I non A series of secret, oath-bound lodges was established with one great national Supreme Council, whose will upon all political matters was to he the law of all the State and subordinate councils. A system of espionage coextensive with the remotest ramification of this cunningly contrived organization was attempted to be fastened upon the people by which their movements could be watched and colled ; and any refusal to obey the mandates of the few political managers who controlled it could be denounced and punished secretly, certainly, and with great effect of a refractory member should become obnoxious to its managers. It was an attempt to institute a secret, irresponsible cabal ; one which usur ped all the important functions of the government. which our fathers had established - a power within the State greater than the State itself-which, if it had been successful would have destroyed the republican institutions of our country, which we received from the hands of our fathers, baptised in the lood of the Revolution. There was no parallel for these midnight societies in ancient or modern history but the Jacobin Clubs of France. They set up guillotines in every public place and drenched the soil of France with the blood of her best citizens. They destroyed every vestige of freedom ; and Know Nothngism. had it not been frowned down by the virtuous indignation of the people, would have accomplished the same-results. He read and commented with telling severity and power upon the dreadful oaths of the organization which neither Mr. Gilmeror any other Know Nothing present pretended to He examined their proscription of Catholics and foreigners, and showed that they had changed their ground essentially. At first they would have nothing to do with Catholics, but now Catholics were admitted into their National Councils, and were in full tellowship with the men who, twelve months ago, swore they should never hold office under the government He showed that their oaths were inconsistent with he constitution-that if Mr. Fillmore came into power as a Know Nothing, he would have to violate ne or two oaths-the one that he took to require no eligious test for office, when he swore to support the constitution, or the one that he took to proscribe Catholics when he joined the Know-Nothings. He showed that the only instance in which they had carried out their principle of proscribing foreigners was when they defeated Gen. Shields who had spilled his blood in defence of his adopted country, and elected Trumbull, an abolition Know Nothing, to the Senate rom the State of Illinois. He showed the complete affiliation and identity of the Northern Know Nothngs with the Abolitionists, and completely riddled he anti-Nebraska platform on which Mr. Gilmer stands. He declared that this was the only Southern State where that platform had been adopted, and even here they seemed to be ashamed of it, for their papers did not publish it. He explained and defended the Kansas bill, and charged Mr. Gilmer with occupying substantially the same ground as the Black Republicans at the North, in his argument to show that the enactment of the Kansas bill was a breach of plighted faith. This notice is already too long or I would give more of the points on which Goy. Bragg attacked this abomination His assault on the dark lanterns was a powerful and able effort, unanswerable by his competitor or anybody else. The effect of this discussion will be sensibly felt in our favor on the day of election. Know-Nothingism is dying out and Henderson will give Bragg a decisive majority.

Gand Grantons!!

A" friend has shown us a precious "lea,ber" 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. But then here roads. Two years ago they promised to get the way it pitches into Preston S. Brooks, is what may very fairly be considered magnificent. Its " leader " openeth rich and becometh richer the farther it goes. All we can say is that if "Summer stands higher to day, in the regard of the people of Massachusetts, than Choate or Everett even, ever stool," then are the people of Massachusetts either more consummate fools or more confirmed knaves and traitors than we have taken them for, or take them for now. We don't believe it. Says the Standard :

The act of Preston S. Brooks, in assaulting Charles Summer-the act of a dastard and a cut-throat-it seems, finds defenders and apologist even here, in Connecticut.4 Nothing to our mind, shows more strongy the point of degradation to which the North has arived. The first idea that occurs to some of our NORTHERN MEN with SOUTHERN SOULS, is to find some excuse or palliation for an act which even they admit was a little out of character-an attempt to commit assassination for words spoken in debate.

Mr. Somner, it is said, attacked Senator Butler in his absence-he used intemperate language-he showed up the briggart State of South Carolina, and the bullying Slave drivers in words that must burn into the very souls of the Chivalry. Well all this is true There are things in Summer's speech, which are not in very good taste - statements, that to a South Carolinian must be galling beyond expression, and the more so, because they are founded in the truth. Ought Mr. Sumner, (it will be said,) a man of distinguished ability - a man who stands higher to day, in the regard of the people of Massachusetts, than

Choate or Everett even, ever stood-ought he to utter such language-ought he to cut and carre the stashing way

Now the only wonder is how Mr. Brooks is to survive, poor fellow ! By the way, how mightly the assualt on Sumner has been denounced as cowardly gist and all that, at public meetings at the North, from the resolutions of which one would almost draw the it, and his vote deprived the people of this great inference, that Committees were coming along to privilege. It was useless to attempt to shift the re- whip Brooks and flog South Catolinia But the Committees have not started yet.

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

Immediately upon the reception of the news on Saturday last, a most enthusiastic meeting was convened in the town of Newberry, at which Gen. Williams, the Intendant, presided. Complimentary res olutions were introduced by Gen A. C. Garlinton, ardent speeches made by him, Col. S. Fair, Maj. Henry Summer and others. They voted him a hand some gold-headed cane, which we saw vesterday, or its way to Washington, entrusted to the care of Hon-R F Simpson. At Anderson, the same evening, a was meeting was called, and complimentary resolutions for the bill as it is. How was Mr. Gilmer ? To the adopted. We heard one of Carolina's truest and most honored matrons from Mr. Brooks' district send a message to him by Maj Simpson, saying "that the ladies of the South would send him bickory sticks. with which to chastise Abolitomists and Red Republicans whenever he wanted them

Here in Columbia, a handsome sum, headed by the Gevennor of the State has been subscribed, for that the whole thing was arifully designed by cun- the purpose of presenting. Mr. Brooks with a splenid silver pitcher, goblet and a stick, which will be conveyed to him in a few days by the hands of gen more, Md , the inventor is certainly entitled to the best wishtlemen delegated for that purpose. In Charleston similar testimonials have been ordered by the friends of Mr. Brooks. 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 glode. 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.

OF SIGHT EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, PO ale in sums to mit, by F. & A. J. GRADY. March 21, 1956-168-44

N'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

Are ranked among the most popular remedies of the ay That it will cure fiver compliant, sick headache, and ymepsia, is now beyond a doubt. Read the following ter-mony from a well known lady and gentleman of our own

New Yons, August 3, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 248 Seventh street, testify that they have both been suffering with the liver complaint for about five years, during which time they have spent a large amount of meney, and tried many remedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, they pur-chased four boxes, which they took according to the direc-tions accompanying each box; and now pronounce them-serves perfectly cured of that distressing disease. By Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S

Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros. Pittsboro', Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now he had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING May 27-Iwdiew

ar WILMINGTON SAVINGS BANK .- This Institution, located af the Bank of Wilmington, on Front Street, will be open for the reception of deposits on Wednes-day 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. IOHN A. TAYLOR, "res"

May 1, 1855 .- 201-tf

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY. PRO BONO PUBLICO

" Every mother should have a box in the house handy itt cate o! accidents to the children Redding's Russia Salve.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilbhains, and Old Sores of every kind ; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Mash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nur-ses,) Whitlows, Stics, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Seurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the parest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia-of articles growing in that country-and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, delicate sensibilities of our Southern friends in this nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper l'hick, 25 cents a nox. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of any wholesale drug-gist. REDDING & CO., Proprietors. Agent for Wilmington, N. C .- S. W. WHITAKER. Feb. 26.174&-26-6m

> so The subscriber respectfully announces himself to his fellow-citizens of the County of New Hanover as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, and trusts that his efforts to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of the office will secure to him a continuation of their suffrages. E. D. HALL.

March 11, 1856-139 te] Her. and Com. copy.

A PERFUMED BREATH -- What lady or gentleman would . main under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by usng the "Butm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would ot only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so del'eate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be sequiced by using "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" It will remove tan, pumples, and freekles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and ing "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." oseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

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," rup the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. FETRIDGE & Co., proprie tors. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITA. KER, Agent. Feb 19th, 1866

141-6m

MODERN INVENTIONS.

We know of no invention of modern times that deserves 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, Spams, Cramps, and all the various modifications of Nerrous Dis-

would convey the impression that the evidence by derived from oue or two witnesses whose credibility has been assailed. This, however, is not a correct view of the case. Mr Marcy proceeds to bring forward a mass of other conclusive testimony, at the were opposed to it. He considered himself instrucsame time he remarks that Mr. Crampton having long employed and maintained intercourse with Strabel, is not a position to question the standing or veracity of his own agent, the holder of a Captain's (and he considered himself instructed to earry out commission in the foreign legion.

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 This is a matter which concerns is internal administration, and it cannot allow the agents of any foreign power to controvert that construction, and justify their conduct by a different interpretation of our laws, which renders them ineffective for the purposes intended. It is by putting his own construction upon our laws that Mr. Crampton contrives to deny his responsibility in certain cases.

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 or the British government, and the arrangements made to carry those intentions]into execution, were not concealed from the government of the United States.

" ' Those intentions and arrangements were frankly stated by Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy in a conversation on the 224 of March, 1855, and the only observations which Mr. Marcy made in reply were, that the neutrality laws of the United States would he rigidly enforced, but that any number of persons enlisted in any foreign service '

" It is incumbent on me to say that, in this respect, the Earl of Clarendon labors under serious misapprehension, which, while it serves in part to explain how it happened that the enlistment went on for so many months in a manner contrary to the intentions and express orders of the British government, also serves to increase the weight of Mr. Crampton's responsi-Bility in this respect."

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 yet, at the conclusion of his remarks, he complained stupidly misunderstood or misrepresented prominent gentlemen in the United States, among the rest Messers. Clayton, Cass, and others. It is probably to something of this nature that Mr. Marey had refence, when, towards the conclusion of his despatch. the last paragraph of which we give in full, he says

" If, in the earnest desire to act with all possible courtesy towards her Majesty's government, the President could have suspended his determination in the case, in order to submit the new testimony, which he is confident would have been found sufficient to induce compliance with his request for the recall of the British minister, he is precluded from any such thought of delay by the exceptionable character of despatches of that gentleman, copies of which, having been recently laid before Parliament, have thus come to the knowledge of this government, and which are of a tenor to render further intercourse alike unpleasant and detrimental to their good unlerstanding.

" The President has, therefore, been constrained, siderations of the best interest of both countries, reluctantly to have recourse to the only remaining means of removing, without delay, these very unacceptable officers from the connexion they now have with this government. This course has been deemed necessary on account of their unfitness for the positions they hold, arising from the very active

Of Mr. Gilmer's scheme for a Bank, Gov. Bragg said he could not express an opinion, for the reason place. A rail was laid across the track, but the plow

ACCIDENT. The cars of a gravel train on the N. C. Railroad, were thrown from the track, near this place, on Wednesday last, and four negroes were injured. One has a broken leg, another one broken rib or more, another a dislocated shoulder, and the fourth a flesh wound on the thigh. Some obstruction on the scoundrel, threw the cars from the track, on an embankment. The train was going backwards at the time, and several cars were rolled down the embankment. There were about twelve negroes on the cars, but only four were hurt. We learn that the mail train, on the morning of the

same day, encountered an obstruction about the same

Arrival of Steamer Illinois .-- Later from California

NEW YORK May 29 - The steamer Illinois arrived here this afternoon from Aspinwall, 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 steamer Golden Gate passed the steamer Golden Age on the 19th, bound out.

The steamer Sierra Nevada left San Francisco on the 6th for San Juan, thence to proceed to Panama. in case of there being disturbance at the former place It was rumored at San Francisco that a large party. well armed, were going down in the Golden Age to avenge the recent outrage at Panama.

Dates from Washington Territory to April 18th and from Oregon to April 26th, have been received. In a fight between the Indians and a portion of Maj. Ankeney's command. Captain Embree was killed.

The Republicans held a meeting at Sacramento on April 30th, and elected delegates to the Philadelphia onvention

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

A Challenge.

WASHINGTON, May 29 - General Lane, of Oregon. vus to day the beater of a challenge from Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, to General Wilson, of Massachusetts. Wilson, it is said, replied that he used the anguage complained of because he at the time helieved, and now believes, it was strictly true, and demanded by the character of the assault upon Senator Simner. He says he is not a duelist, but he will use whatever language he thinks proper in debate. and if assailed he knew how to defend bimself.

Mr Brooks has given notice to General Webb brough General Aiken, that his letter in Tuesday's Courier and Enguirer is satisfactory. All the excitement appears now to have ceased in regard to the as sault, excepting what is connected with Mr. Brooks'

NEW ORLEANS, May 28 - By an arrival to day we have received later Texan papers. The San Antonio Gazette publishes a letter from Eagle Pass stating that t is reported that President Comonfort had ordered General Vidauri to collect and deliver up all the arms distributed in his State, (Tamaulipas,) and that General Sanborg was marching against Vidanri with 4,000 men. It was thought that Vidauri would resist the order. The union of Coabuila and New Leon has

mer Term in Raleigh on the second Monday in June.

16, 5th 11 1.6 65 23. 24 11 • 30, · · 3d 10.5 84 4th July 7. 44 " 6th and 7th Circuits. 3.4

14. Hugging .- Some lady or gentleman has written the following to a newspaper down East, which applies to any locality where men wear unmutilated

> Late hates mustaches : " so much hair Makes every man look like a bear." But Fanny, who no thought can fetter, Blurts out, "The more like bears the better Blurts out, " The more like bears the better Because "-her pretty shoulders abrugging-" Bears are such glorious chaps for hugging."

CAUTION. LL PERSONS are cautioned against trusting any of the crow of the Bark Saranac, as no debts of their con-

18.50 Dr Seth S. Hance, of 108 Baltim re street, Balti es of all the benevelent portions of mankind, who experi-ence a pleasure by the alleviation of human suffering. When Dr. Hance first prepared these Pills, he intended them solely Fits, Cramps, and Spasms ; but subsequent experience atisfactorily proved to him, that in addition to their remarkable sensative properties in this class of diseases, they ex-erted a perfect control over the entire nervous system. He was then induced to try them in cases of Neuralgia, Tie-boloreaux. Nervous Hoadache, Palpitation of the Heart, neipient l'aralysis, Hysterie, Muscular Debility, and a host if minor diseases springing from a lack of nervous energy, n all of which his anticipation were crowned with the most anguine success Persons at a distance, by writing and ending a remittance to Dr. Hance, can have the medicine rwarded by mail to their post office address, he paying the The prices are for a single box, \$3; two boxes, \$5; dozen. We have given his address above. stage. \$24 W dozen. May 27-d&wlw.

MARRIED.

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

NE ROSIN STRAINE sale by May 31st	RS. M.	Just ROBI	received NSON &	and for SON.
ALAIN CRADLESThe	best	made	just rece	ived and
	M.	ROBI	NSON &	SON.

TAKEN OP

AND COMMUTTED to the Jail of New Hanover County, on the 30th inst., a negro man who says his name is WILL, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 for 30 years old, black complexion, full fore-teeth, and says he belongs to Mr. Flowaen Weston, of South Carolina. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove prop-rty, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be lealt with as the law directs.

May 31 - 228-6t E. D. HALL, Sheriff Office C. F. & D. R. Nav. Company.)

PITTENORO', N. C., May 26, 1856. SEALED 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 Navi-gation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated January 1, 1856, and running twenty years. The Bonds will have compose for interest at diversity of the State of Stat Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the 1st Monday of January and July, attached The principal and intercrest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, of New York.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount to the credit of the andersigned in the Bank of the Republic, New York, or in either of the Banks at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for C. F. & D. R. N. C. Bonds," to the under-signed at this office. The bids will be opened in the presence of the President and Board of Directors.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.

May 31, 1856 .- 228-tljy. UNIFORM AND DRESS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES .- Book of plates, with discriptions, &c ; received this morning, and can be examined at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, 38 Market street

MILITARY MEETING!

A Ll. those who have signed the list for the formation of a MILITARY COMPANY in this place, and all wishing join, are requested to meet at Commissioners' Hall on TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, 31st instant, at S o'clock

227-24 TO HIRE. FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR, A young NEGRO MAN. Also, a GIRL ten or eleven years eld. Apply to R. M. QUINCE, Office of Keith K Finnner. May 30.-227&40-tf.

GOLD PENS. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, A handsome assortment of Gold Pens, with Gold and Silver Cases; also, Ebony handles Silver tipped, at May 30th S. W. WHITAKER'S. BROWNLOW'S BOOK!

THE GREAT IRON WHEEL EXAMINED, OR ITS false spokes extracted, and an exhibition of Elder Graves, its builder. In a series of chapters by Wm. G. Brownlow. Just received and for sale at May 30th S. W. WHITAKER'S.

HIGEIA HOTEL --- OLD POINT COMFORT. THIS DELIGHTFUL SOUTHERN WATERing-place has passed to the proprietorship of the un-dersigned, and will be spened for the public reception of guests on the 10th of June, after which it will not be agnin closed. May 30, 1856.-[227-1md. JOS. SEGAR.

DIRECT IMPORTATION. 5.000 FLOORING AND PAVING FLAGGING, now landing from Bark Saranac. For sale in H. B. EILERS. May 29.

TO BRICK MAKERS.

GOOD EMPLOYMENT can be had in the country by a Grman thoroughly acquainted with making and burning Bricks. Apply to DEROSSET & BROWN.

challenge of Senator Wilson Later from Mexico.

been annulled.

THE SUPREME COURT will commence its Sum-Causes will be called as follows :

June 12, those from the 1st Circuit.

