From the N. O. Delta, Aug. 25.

LETTER FROM GEN. QUITMAN. Reply to the Opinions of Judge Campbell. This gentleman, (Judge John A. Campbell,) who lately presided in the United States Circalt Court at New Orleans, appears to have infraction of the neutrality laws.

Upon taking the bench he announced that he would hold his Court open for six months, if necessary, to prevent our people from aiding their neighbors of Cuba to shake off the grinding despotism of Spain. He seemed desirous terrecting the common error into which the best men of our country had fallen-that there was peither orime nor dishonor in individuals advocating and aiding the extensi n of Americen institutions on this continent by the same means by which they were setablished in our country by revolution. He held that those who contributed money to such a purpose were oriminal, and that those who, by speeches, "incited incantious young men" to take part in such enterprises, were "most oriminal."

Repeated charges were made to the Grand Jury, and when, after diligent inquiry, they reported to the Court briefly, that they could find no infraction of the laws, Judge Camp-bell sent them back again, with instructions to make a fuller and more detailed report with a view, as it aft rwards appeared, of giving color to his subsequent arbitrary preceedings.

paper of the 30th of June?

As soon as the parties were seated, and the ar-

sesion of high officials charged with very impor

tent duties, the District Attorney handed to the

The General very coolly inspected this document;

after which he was asked if he knew anything

about said meeting, which contemplated any

expedition or enterprise of a revolutionary char

GENTLEMEN: I have no knowledge of any act

or speeches of the character referred to, or of

any other contemplating a revolutionary move-

or purposes? "Certainly not," remarked seve-

ral of the Jurors. If it is your pleasure, then,

gentlemen, I will retire, said the General. "You

cious of any violation of law, or plots to do so,

That I was a participator in some acts and de-

signs having reference to a revolutionary move

ment in Cuba-that these acts and designs were

neither illegal nor dishonorable-that if so, they

"printed statements," nor in fact.

when they come into court to-morrow."

Upon the coming in of the desired report, the Judge, who, throughout, seemed to be familiar with the secrets of the Jury-room, stated that he should direct a copy to be transmitted to the Secretary of State at Washington, and, without any affidavic, oberge or accusation of offences against us, ordered Mr. Thrasher, Dr. Saunders and myself, severally to enter into recognizancee, with sureties, to observe the laws of the United States in general, and the neutrality lews in particular, for the space of nine

Upon my refusal to comply with this illegal demand, I was committed to the custody of the Marshal and afterwards directed to be imprisoned in the parish jail of New Orleans for nine After the final adjournment of the Court, 1

satered into the required recognizance, under the following protest made before the Clerk of the Court in the presence of witnesses.

"I regard the order of Judge Campbell, oneo the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, requiring me to give bond and security that I will, for the space of nine months, ob serve the laws of the United States in general, and especially the so-called Neutrality act of 1818, as an unconstitutional, illegal and arbitrafy exercise of power. I refused a voluntary obedience to it, because I deemed it my duty not to yield, upon a mere demand, my sacred rights as an American citizen. I am new, by order of the same Judge, a close prisoner in the hands of the Marshal. I yield to this illegal demand only because I have no appeal from a power which, practically, is absolute and irre

Under duress of imprisonment, and with a solemn protest against the assumption of power claimed by the aforesaid Judge in this case, I am compelled to sign this bond or recognizance. J. A. QUITMAN. New Orleans, July 3, 1854.

Judge Campbell, finding that public opinion condemned his arbitrary and oppressive acts. has recently caused to be published in the Delta | was filed by Judge Campbell. Referring to it | vil?

opinion I had no intention of appearing before the public, centent to leave the imputations attempted to be cast upon me and many good | Campbell; nor is it true in point of fact. I have patriotic citisens, to the test of time and the honest sense of the great mass of our country men, who, however they may be divided in opinion on questions of temporary policy, wil not, on great and interesting questions, fail to distinguish between right and wrong, though timid, time serving politicians, and pharisaical perfessors of national morality, with selfish purposes, may conspire to mystify the question and delude the public mind.

Had Judge Campbell in his posthumous opinion—the afterbirth of an uneasy mindconfined himself to the facts as they were, how ever odious his opinions may have been to every sound idea of constitutional rights and liberty of the citizen, I would have left them to the eriticism of an enlightened republican bar, and to the serious reflection of the statesmen of a e impel me reluctantly to deny them through the

same of annel n which they were propagated. by the Judges in Court, in my presence, and statements upon which I shall comment been

But inasmuch as this opinion has first recentbeen brought to light through the press, I ment upon the legal arguments of his opinion, except to say that it is obscure, evasive, and States, nor the laws thereof, but from the common law of England, and from monarchial pre-

America vs. John A. Quitman."

to convey a false impression, was such title as in onstruction on the Island." sumed to the published opinion?

. The first line of the published opinion of Judge Campbell is not true. It recites: "The case originated in a requisition by the Court

true, but if so, it exhibits a proceeding not

report made by them. If my name, then, was | dable preparations on foot for the purpose of scruples, strikes wherever he can put a demareturned, I pray to ask, by whom? Was this revolutionizing Cuba, we believe it has been ging blow. return secretly made? In writing or verbally? very much overrated and magnified—nothing How is this borne in England? Very badly. Was it at the instance of the Court? None of like a military organization or preparation hav

these questions are met in Judge Campbell's ing been brought to our notice." of facts-deemed sufficient by Judge Campbell Mr. Thrasher and Dr. Saundere.

ded as a quotation be has strangely omitted the | tion. "Our description of the interview between usual quotation marks, which he has studious To the Aberdeen Ministry such words must Gen. Quitman, the suspected head and front of ly preserved, even when disconnected sentences have a terrible significance. Their strength PREE, whether it should lie north or south of the fillibuster offenders, did not do full justice from the report of the Grand Jury are insert-

to the scene. We therefore re-produce it, in a ed. fuller and more accurate form. The General | 11. The fact stated in the opinion that I had appeared before the grand jury on Wednesday declared my inability, from some undisclosed afternoon-one of the hottest afternoons ever ex- connection with those engaged, "of affording perienced in New Orleans-as cool and calm as information of practices involving a breach of an Autumnal eve. He was received with great | the neutrality laws," is also a misrepresentacourtesy and consideration. There could not tion. I made no such declaration, but more have been a more studied respect and politeness than once declared that I knew of no practice

in a coterie of European diplomatists which as involving a breach of the law. 12. In fine, Judge Campbell, in his manifesto and devote their spare time to the prosecution sembled for purposes the reverse of amicable. refers to his bearing witness, public rumor, of claims and the bulstering up of patents, dif-"that brazen-mouthed monster with her hundred | for as to whether the treaty for the annexation der of their mutual admiration and respect had subsided into the requisite gravity and self pos-

picion to the name of the defendant, according be no reason to question the main fact that such General a printed circular, which purported to to the certificate." This concluding sentence a treaty is in embryo and that it will be submitcontain a report of a meeting held at some un- may be considered the summing up or recapitu | ted to the United States Senate at its next ses named place, relative to the Island of Cuba, and lation of the evidence on which my character is sion. The treaty originates, we are told, in a of certain eloquent speeches, delivered on that to be assailed by a judicial libel, and my liber- proposition from the Hawsiian government to occasion, by certain alphabetical gentleman .- ty to be restrained for nine months.

John A Campbell, is engaged in trumpeting to tion of two, and the King himself, being in fathe world that suspicion attaches to my name. vor of annexation. The heir apparent, Prince acter, against the island of Cuba. Thereupon, cate of taxation, the remodeling of the Federal King Kamehameha as his son and heir, howthe General addressed the grand jury substan- judicial system, the limitation of the tenure of ever, opposes it, and to meet his opposition, Texas, and the conquest of Mexico? Suspicion mated. ment in the Island of Cuba, in which I have not of never having faltered in the defence of Southparticipated to as great an extent as any other ern rights and of the equality of the States? - Sandwich Islands is not an anomalous one, person. I have done nothing, however, which Of admiring American institutions and desiring though it presents many strange features. The in my judgment is lawless or disonorable. My their extension over this Continent? Suspic- natives of a soft and luxurious clime, they are conscience is clear on these points. But, after ion of cordially hating the stupid and barbarous passing away before the resistless energy of despotism of Spain over the people of Cuba ?- the Northern stranger, who has usurped their en to the law, I submit it to your sense of honor, Of planning, in conjunction with other patriotic places, directs their commercial pursuits, conjustice and propriety, if I can be expected to an- citizens, some lawful measures to aid an op- trols their State policy, and though still numeriswer any questions relating to such movements pressed people to overthrow a tyrannical and u- cally inferior, is in fact the master of their dessurping Government, and thus averting from tiny. They have embraced Christianity and ourselves and our children the dire calamity learned the arts of civilization, and yet have which would befall us, if the cherished Euro- failed to obtain the chiefest blessings of either. can go," said the foreman, as if he regretted to pean policy of establishing a hostile negro or Christianity has not made them moral, nor part with the General; and thereupon the gal- mongrel empire on our borders, at the very civilization given them power and self-reliance. Int gentleman bowed himself out. Whether | mouth of the great outlet of the Southwestern | They have been apt scholars in learning the the Grand Inquest will base an indictment on States, should be carried into execution? Of vices of civilization without gaining the moral his response of Gen Quitman, will be known doubting the ability or disposition of our com strength or physical stamina that would enable

as a "printed statement," he says, that "it therethat orally delivered by him in tourt at the in appears that after being asked to give an ac- fore the world I confess myself liable to the hon | clapse before the last Sandwich Islander will capital, and the fact that application for charfiled, to give it judicial sanctity, was this :- stealthily by the perversion of judicial powers.

J. A. QUITMAN. MONMOUTH, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1854.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

were entirely irrelevant to the present inquiry By this time, no doubt, (if not before) the into a breach of the laws. But it deemed ille | Emperor Nicholas has arrived at the conclusion gal, which I denied, as a participator in them, that he is a very clever fellow. An immense lought not to be questioned about them. The military army has been opposed to him- a Grand Jury, concurring in this sentiment, asked | confederation which brought into the field the me no questions. In this particular, therefore, combined forces of France, England and Turkey free people; but I regret to say that his state ment of the facts is so entirely destitute of against me, states what is neither true by the formation in truth, as to be libelious, and to "printed statements," nor in fact. of Bomarsund has been captured, that his at 5. The Judge further adduces, as testimony tack on Silistria was defeated, that he has been against me, the loose and vague charge, that compelled to retire from the disputed Princi-I have said that this posthumous "opinion" the report of the Grand Jury is, that his (my) palities; but, per contra, his opponents have name has figured prominently with the rumor-lost as many men by illness as were expended ed expedition." The report states no such by him in warfare, and as yet, not only has St. that of a number of gentlemen in attendance. thing. My name is not therein mentioned. Petersburg escaped an attack, but Cronstadt, It is due to myself to say, that, had any of the Judge Campell, not under oath, has supplied it. Revel and Riga are unassailed; Olessa remains 6. In the next sentence of his opinion he de- almost unharmed; the Crimea is not yet invamade in my presence, they would have been contradicted on the spot, in as strong terms and the retailer of petty scandal, by supposing that my respect for the Court would have permit—a speech might be attributed to the defendant from serious reverses gives him among his sub (myself,) without great injustice, when the fact jects is immense. is ascertained that he would commit himself | The Fabian policy, pursued alike in the Bal

with an enterprise like that set forth." This tic and the Black Sea by the Anglo French have no choice but to expose this judicial man language might better become a Solomon Swap commanders, has done much injury. One con in a horse trade, than the Judge of the Supreme sequence, (and that almost inevitable,) is that repeat that I do not now intend to present to the public the side bar efforts of Judge Campbell to cluded to deprive an American citizen of his lib world are apt to grow disheartened. It is interest that I do not now intend to present to the court presenting the facts upon which he concluded to deprive an American citizen of his lib world are apt to grow disheartened. It is indisputable that such sentiments have begun to friends of Cuban independence, nor will I com- gument is this: Supposing it to be ascertained operate among the sailors in the Baltic as well that I would connect myself with some unknown as among the soldiers in Turkey and the Black enterprise, then, "perhaps," a certain speech Sea. The only combatants who really have sometimes disingenuous. Its leading feature is found in a printed statement, might with some, thorough confidence, at this crisis, in themselves studied effort to show the existence of arbitrary but not great injustice, be attributed to me.— and their leaders, are the Turks and the Ruspower in a federal judge to imprison citizens On such inferences and suspicions, presented sians:—the first, because they have been suc at his pleasure - a power which he claims to with an obliquity, leaving a doubt whether they | cessful, and expect to go in, without much dederive, not from the Constitution of the United are not said in jest and irony, depends the liber- lay, for other battles; and the latter, because they know that their strength will be increas 7. In connection with this subject Judge ed by delay. It is only when acting on the deedents. For this I refer to his published opin- Campbell further says: "The defendant confes- fensive that the Fabian policy is prudent .ion. My purpose is to show briefly his perver sed the fact of a connection of a kind which ren- When attacking the Habratta myriads in India, and misrepresentation of the facts, and to dered it a matter of impropriety for the Grand Wellington made no pause, but dashed boldly defend myself against charges and insinuations of the details of the movement." There is a pul Terras Nedras, where his plan was to tire out wholly unsupported by the evidence, and are pable untruth in this insinuation; but it is wor- the invaders of Spain, Wellington avoided fight-

thy a place in this opinion, which throughout, | ing, and was wise in the avoidance. 1. To give dignity and consequence to his as I have already shown, garbles the facts and mystifies them, when it does not wholly misrepublication with the title-" United States of present them. An honorable mind can find a or upon the Crimea, or against Sebastopol, is bundant reason why a Grand Jury should not inexplicable at present. It is only now, when Why the heading, unless to insinuate that inquire into irrelevant matters which involved the European Autumn has nearly expired, that there was a prosecution pending names me? private confidence. But the reader will remark the British and French commanders in the Now, there was no such a case in Court. No that the Judge here admits the fact that no in East are thinking of attempting what ought to charge-no accusation-no affidavit of any of quiry was pressed upon me, when, in other por- have been done in the Spring. Instead of asfeace. Nothing of the kind on record. The case was made by Judge Campbell. It grew out of his opinion. My name is not even con tained in the Grand Jury's report. Judge

Campbell along its description of the kind on record. The tuons of his opinion, he repeatedly asserts that I refused to answer on the ground "that he (I) would criminate himself."

8. After proceeding with cautious art to cull ted by a destructive mortality—partly caused Campbell alone is my accuser. He made the scraps from the report of the Grand Jury, this by hot weather in an unwholesome locality There was neither charge, accusation, nor (the Grand Jurors) find from other evidence and the excesses which it encourages. There complaint against me by the Government.— that an expedition is on foot for the purpose of was no occasion, it was declared, for the men There being no such entitled case, why, unless assisting a Cuban revolution, or of making a de- to risk their lives in marching through and The Judge has evidently critically inspected —so they were allowed to remain, immersed in the report, and it would be uncharitable to sup-

requisition or rule was ever served upon me.

There is none on record—no such rule was ever

They merely use the cautious phrase "strongly incline to the opinion"—they lean that way.

That exploit was accomplished with comparation to press the matter forward, and the result of its labors will no doubt soon see made. The first order of record in regard to They have not found the fact; and even this inmyself was a positive order to give recogni-sance with sureties, that I would observe the chuation of opinion is still further qualified by the "irresistible granite walls," (as Lord John laws of the United States & and are their positive declaration, that nothing like a Russell fearfully called them.) falling into laws of the United States, &c.; and upon my military organization or preparation had been pieces before a brisk cannonade. They were ship the Kanakas of the South Pacific. The prompt refusal to do so, it was followed by an order of commitment to the custody of the meaning of the report perverted by Judge much easier will it be, if such is Russian forti-Marebal, and afterwards by an order of close Campbell, in this particular, the public will fication, to reduce and destroy Revel, Helsing confinement in the parish jail for nine months. Campoent, in this particular, the public will fors, and even Cronstadt "the impregnable." of the Grand Jury: "Although the Grand Next year (for we expect nothing more at pres published opinion which I shall notice may be Jury strongly inclines to the opinion that ent,) perhaps these ports and forcesses may be these meetings and collections of funds have carried, to be followed by an attack on St. Pepost of the Grand Jury, and I know of no other and written about the extensive and formi- core now adding the flustic with no such specified in Waterford.

grumbled at as oppressive, public meetings published opinion, and no allusion to my name 9. The opinion goes on to imply that I made have been hald for the expression of popular s made in the published report of the Grand an argument. I neither had counsel, quoted discontent. At one of these, (at Newcastle-on-Jury. I had not then declined to answer any authorities, nor made an argument on the les Tyne, the capital of the great coal district in question. I so stated in open Court. There is gal question, except to refer for my rights as the North of England,) it has been unanimoussome mystery attending these transactions, and a citizen and witness to the Constitution of the by resolved, by 2,000 merchants, shop-keepers, unless explained, interference will be drawn United States. I desired to know whether any tradesmen, professional men, artisans, and ornot favorable to the impartiality of the Court. charge or accusation had been made against dinary laborers, that the war with Russsia 4. The opinion again states "that a printed me, and if so, what was the nature and by whom "can be neither trifled with, neglected, nor destatement of the facts which had occurred while made; and I denied the authority of a Federal layed, by any Government, without betrayal of be (1) was before the Grand Jury has been flied." Filed where?—by whom? by whose Filed where?-by whom? by whose fairly deducible from the Constitution. Gener- ple without a most grave and perilous derelicauthority? How did a "printed statement" al Warl, of the New Orleans Bar, it is true, at tion of its duty." In an address to the Queen, get on file? This important link in the chain some stages of the proceedings, appeared for also unanimous, the meeting expressed its want of confidence in the Aberdeen Ministry, to authorize the imprisonment of a citizen for | 10. When the Judge, in a subsequent person and asked Victoria "whether it has not become nine months—deserves some notice. Will the public credit it, that this "printed statement," and positive that his answer will implicate him without regard to party, men who will act honreferred to by him in his labored opinion, was in a prosecution or forfeiture," if he refers to eatly, vigorously, and unanimously, in the pre the following jew d' caprit of the accomplished me, he states what is wholly gratuitous, and sent emergency, to carry on the war with Rus Editor of the Delta, published in his morning without the least foundation in fact. If inten- sia in accordance with the wishes of the Na-

worst possible condition, neither Derby nor Disraeli are likely to undertake the rash and perilous labor of trying to put them right. So much the better for Russia .- N. I. Times.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Though the Washington correspondents, who

fornish cabinet gossip for the Northern press, of the Sandwich Islands has actually been re-'Public rumor," says be, "has attached sus- ceived at the State Department, there seems to cede the islands to the United States, all the "Public rumor," aided by her fit associate, members of the privy council, with the excep Suspicion of what? Of being the open advo- Alexander Libolio, who has been adopted by ffice of the Federal judges, and their election the question, we are told by one account, is to by the people? Suspicion of having aided and be submitted to a rote of the people of the Is-abetted the independence and angeration of lands, before the act of cession shall be consum-

The condition of the native population of the

mon Government, distracted already by the them to resist their effects. In three fourths of This humorous newspaper morceau, it appears, Slavery question, to remedy the impending e- a century three hundred and twenty-five thoulator can cure it, and it must eventually de- dispensed with. (Quite a discovery.) stroy the nation." Outraged nature is thus. The effect of the whole article is, to throw dis-

the most influential elements in encouraging ling old, or in creating new Banks!" the project of annexing the islands to the Uni | On the subject of extending the old Banks, it ted States. As the native population dies out remarks as follows: discovered El Dorado the harvest of wealth | ton, to compete with the mother Cape Fear Bank. its newly acquired possessions an integral por- forth.

native, and was subsequently United States T torate or otherwise, and our own Government, our own throats, financially or otherwise. of State, declared its opinion "that the government of the Sandwich Islands ought to be res pected; that no power ought either to take pos session of the islands as a conquest, or for the Sandwich Islands acquired, Cuba will be more than ever necessary as a counterpoise, and the

WESTERN ORTHODOX DEMOCRACY.

The "Free Press" of Detroit is one of the acknowledged orthodox organs of the Democratic party in the West. It exhibits its joy on all occasions at what it considers "a practical vietory to the North" in the working of the Nebrasks act. And this is the key to the readiness with which many approve of that measure .-They very cheerfully endorse "the principle of copular sovereignty," which works out results o adverse to the "spread of slavery." The Press says it always contended that "the inevitable consequence would be to make every Territory hereafter organized free." Let it speak for itself, as follows: "Some of the most prominent Whig papers

of the Union which have fanned the abolition flame that has been sweeping over the North have auddenly changed position, and are now raising "a voice for peace." Their original objection to the Nebraska Kansas not was that it "opened a vast territory to the spread of slave-This the Democratic press stoutly denied. as our readers well know, and contended that

the inevitable consequence of adopting the principle of popular swee eighty in the Territories would be to make every Territory hereafter organized consists in the fact that, things being in the the Missouri compromise line. We believe there are at this moment few so blinded by prejudice as to apprehend that either Nebraeka or Kanras will be slave territory. The victory, then, of the Democracy is already complete.

The Clevel and "Plaindealer' is another of the regular Democratic organs that plays upon two different keys. It keeps up a fire upon the Abolitionists in one column, and in the other it sounds a soft to e for 'fe dom." Here is one of its latest, and to appreciate its force we must state that elections are soon to come off in each f the States named:

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the repeal of the Museum restrictions has opened to freedom territory lying south of the line 36° 30', large enough to make States equal in size to New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and

In the Columbus district of Ohio, Dr. Olds and his competitor, Mr. Galloway, have had a discussion, as we learn from the State Journal, on the merits of the Nebraska bill, the Misson ri compromise, &c. The latter is a decided anslavery man, but he found it hard work to keep shead of his opponent. Dr. Olds declared there was no danger of slavery going into Kansas or Nebraska. The slaveholders don't emigrate, but the Yankees are sharp and more quick, and will always beat the South at this one. Foreigners come here with prejudices gainst slavery, and they go into the Territo opposed to it. In a speech at Circleville,

April, the gentleman took the ground that the laws of population and emigration Kansas must be a free State." "We gain much (said he) by rubbing out the line 36° 30', because, by so doing, free States may be established south of that line. The rapealed compromise was that all south of that line was to be regarded as slave soil, and he did not believe hat Whigs would agree to restore the compromise with this understanding attached to it.'

their anti-slavery constituents .- Nat. Int.

BANKING CAPITAL.

sand of the native population have died, and at The Rileigh Standard alluding to the Banks be- the same rate of decimation many years cannot of this State, the present amount of banking 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau st's., New York. time of his demanding recognizances from Mr.

Thanker, Dr. Saunders and myself.

Thank Now, the reader will perceive that the Delta's article does not bear out this assertion of Judge Campbell; nor is it true in point of fact. There is it true in point of fact. The reader will perceive that the Delta's are free from the influence of these destructive diseases and scrofula abound, but the great respect by our business men are not equal to maiadies, hence life wears fast. The fair sex, never said—I could not say—that my answer to any inquiry would criminate me. Uncontruckling to power. May those who inherit it of the most violent disregard of the social laws. equal to our wants, it would have come nearer loose their teeth and good looks, while yet in the

I could not suppose that I would criminate myself before any enlightened and unprincipal tribunal. My position, according to this newspaper statement, which the Judge had caused to be enforced by the bayonet, or slily and petuated and extended, says a recent visitor to here, is of value, because in the article from the islands, "until language is too feeble to which we quote, we discover the old Locofoco express the wretchedness and woe which have opposition to Binks in general. The admoni been the result. Foul ulcers of many years' mon is given, that charters should be "prudentstanding everywhere abound, and visages hor ribly deformed—eyes readered blind—noses en should be such as to secure the people against beyond their ordinary limits, if Holloway's Pills tirely destroyed-mouths monstrously drawn all danger of loss from over issues." Hard aside, from their natural position -- ulcerating times also are predicted -- the fear of a crash, palates, and almost useless legs and arms, mark much insolvency, and general pecuniary dismost clearly the state and progress of the dis tress, is held out. The present prosperous con A CASE OF WEAKNES AND DEBILIease among an injured and helpless people." dition of things "cannot last," and this renders TY, OF 10 YEARS STANDING, CURED In 1853 the Chief Justice of the kingdom re- it still more important that caution should be ported to the king that " Licentiousness is so observed in Banking operations, and in extendeeply planted in the heart of this nation—the cancer has spread its roots so entirely through- dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of the property of the legislation of the heart of this nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart now skill at the legislation of the heart of this nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of this nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of this nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of this nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of this nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of this nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of this nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of this nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of this nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of this nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of the nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of the nation—the dard also thinks that Banks are necessary or out the heart of the nation—the dard also thinks that the legislation of the nation and the nation out the body politic, that no skill of the legis unavoidable vils, but that now they cannot be

terribly avenging itself, and before the scourge | couragement over the numerous Banking schethe native Hawaiian is fast disappearing. Mes which are likely to come before the Legisthe last ten years, I suffered from a derangement. This rapid disappearance and threatened total lature. "Great caution," it says, in advance to of the Liver and Stomach, and was reduced to extinction of the native race has been one of the Legislators, "must be used either in extend

are greatly predominant in numbers and influ- Cape Fear should be wound up; while on the ence. This has especially been the case since other hand it is urged that it would be advisasort of those who failed to reap in the newly | compete with the State Bank, or one at Wilming

which an exaggerated fancy pictured as a re Without expressing an opinion, the Standard These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious ward of their labors. American influence has leaves the subject to the discretion and judgthus gone on strengthening itself, until it is now ment of the General Assembly, under the prepredominant in the islands, and seeks to make monitions and warnings as above shadowed

There is danger to be apprehended, that in The Hawaiian Minister of Finance, Mr. Elisha the general scramble for Bank charters, the H. Allen, we are told, was formerly a Repredifferent propositions may be left, as they were sentative in the Congress of the United States before, with not one nalf the required capital, from Maine, of which State he is probably a lely from our eagerness to grasp too much .native, and was subsequently United States T ere are already three propositions for new Consulat Honolula. He is known to be a zeal- Sanks in this town; the Commercial will doubtous annexationist, and it is doubtless in a great | . apply for an increase of capital; and the measure owing to his influence that the Ha | Care Fear and Bank of the State for renewals waitan Privy Council have been induced to make the proposition of cession. King Kamehameha. If all these, and possibly other propositions though not quite fifty years of age, is enfeebled and prematurely old, and it is admitted by a lature with zeal, by their respective advocates, recent writer, who favors annexation, that his a timid set of Legislators might get rid of the proneness to confide in foreigners, with his un- subject summarily, by ignoring the claims of bounded liberality, have made him a mere to I each, or give us partial and insufficient aid only. in the hands of designing men." Under these Some time ago, we had a Custom House to build, circumstances we may presume the annexation | but the people could not agree upon a location; of the Islands to be a mere question of time- so we quarrilled among ourselves, and the rean event that may be postponed but can scarce | sult was, the Secretary of the Treasury had it ly be ultimately prevented. England and built upon neither of the sites desired by the France have bound themselves by treaty not to citizens of the town. Let us endeavor hereafter take possession of the islands either by protec to avoid the disagreeable business of cutting in every disorder are affixed to each box.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. State Fairs seem to be growing into the Great purpose of colonization; and that no power Annual Festival, in many of the States, eelip to risk their lives in marching through and fighting in Wallachia, Moldavia, or Bessarabia ought to seek for any undue control over the sing all other gatherings by their comprehensive were allowed to remain immersed in pose that, as a lawyer, he does not know well has decimated them. No fewer than 8,000 men favor upon our acquisition of the islands, but in the great aggregation of stock, vegetables, tered. the most remote portions of the State; and by be the number of stock of various kinds to be enupon the defendant to show cause why he should near solemn presentation of a fact. Now the Grand Jurors have found no such the Grand Jurors have found no such the Grand Jurors have found no such thing.—

That the word "find" is a technical word. It means a solemn presentation of a fact. Now the Baltic, the destruction of Bomarsund, the Grand Jurors have found no such thing.—

The present condition of Europe will limit their opposition to a harmless diplomatic warfare.—

A knowledge of this probably induces the Adoption of physiological and mechanical observance of physiological and mechanical the present condition of Europe will limit their fruits and implements for exhibition, illustralaws, animals, regetables and fruits and the STEAM BOILERS. the result of its labors will no doubt soon sec rude implements of the farmer can be brought. laws, animals, vegetables and fruits and the light in the projet of a treaty that is to give to They cleave scales from the eyes of ignorance. the United States its first insular possessions They sweep away the films of prejudice like and admit to the dignity of American citizen cobwebs. They infuse into the mind of the Locomotice, Stationary and Steamboat Boilers, lession. They teach the money loving votary policy of extension and annexation will receive exhaustion of his soil, what deterioration of his of the profession, what fearful wastes, what crops and stock have been the consequence of persisting in dogged, and selfish, and unnatu-

these meetings and collections of funds have craditable to the dignity and impartiality of a Court of Justice. He says, that "at the time the report was made," my name "was returned with others who had declined to answer the interrogatories of the Jury." I doubt this fact, because it does not appear in the published report was made, and because it does not appear in the published report was made, and because it does not appear in the published report was made, and because it does not appear in the published report was made, and because it does not appear in the published report was made, and because it does not appear in the published report was made, and because it does not appear in the published report was made, and because it does not appear in the published report was made, and because it does not appear in the published report was made, and because it does not appear in the published report was made, and because it does not appear in the published report was made, and because it does not appear in the published report was made, and because it does not appear in the published report was made, and the report was made, and th A FAITHFUL HUSBAND -The wife of the cap- ral courses, because his tather did so before him.

From the "N. O. Picayune." THE WINE OF LIFE.

[HY A LADY OF RALEIGH, N. C.] Friend hip is the Wine or Late .- Dr. You to Yes! "triend-hip is the wave of hie." That from the soul is praised.

And those in whom it iredy dows, And only those, are bless'd. I would not give the cheering draughts

From many hearts I've won. For all the riches of the earth. Of jewels 'neath the sun. As different grapes yield different wine,

A different love from every friend, Its many wants to fill. When o'er my soul no shadow hangs,

So does my heart distil

When all within is well, I long for spurkling, bright Champagne, Or pure, but entar Moselle.

When doubts like thorns beset my path, When trinis press me near, I need the strength Madeira gives, My troubled soul to clear :

And when I droop 'neath sickness' wing. When mind and body sink. When sorrow's curtains round me fall. Of generous Port Pll drink.

Some hearts there are who yield me all. In whom I may confide For every wine that triendship has, Whatever tiete betide-

Who give me strongth when trials press, And hope in hours of pain, Or for my pleasure freely pour Moselle and bright Champagne;

While others whom I truly love, Unyielding as the rock, Will disappoint my thirsty soul, Or give me only Hock.

Then as I tread life's winding path, I it pluck from every vine

The grapes that seem most like to give My soul its spirit wine. The' some may fail, or yield but Hock,

In others still I trust, For I must love, although life's wine Is only poured on dust. So shall my heart, untouched by age,

Believe in friendship's truth, And feel that time hath not the power To steal away its youth.

The American Friend!!



TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES .-I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating defendants of the filing of this petition, and that that my Ancestors were all American Citizens, This is the way the South is mocked by its and that I entertain for all that concerns America 'natural allies," when they get out among and the Americans, the most lively sympathies, so much so that I originally compounded these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, con stitutions, and manner of living, intending to es tablish myself among you, which I have now done. by aking premises in New York THOMAS HOLLOWAY,

PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD, AND LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS. The citizens of the Union suffer much from disheyday of life, such sad evils may be effectually remedied by continually keeping the blood pure. and the Liver and Stomach in a healthy action, when life will flow smoothly, and resemble plants in a congenial clime, where an eternal spring appears to reign As it regards the preservation of the buman frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and I say fearlessly, that | pital and Clinical Instructor, lectures twice a week health and life can be prolonged for many years on the diseases of that Institution.

rules laid down for health contained in the directions which accompany each box. BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nassau Streets, N. Y. Sir,-It is with the most heartfelt pleasure I have to inform you that I have been restored to health and strength by taking your Pills. For such an extremity that I gave up my Ship, never expecting to go to Sea any more, as I had tried every Remedy that was recommended to me, but

all to no purpose; and had given myself up to despair, when I was at last recommended to take their places are occupied by a constant influx. "It is said, on one hand, that good policy redespair, when I was at last recommended to take of white population, among which Americans quires that the State Bank and the Bank of your Pills. After using them for three months, the result is that I am now in better health than I have been for eleven years past, and indeed as the discovery of California promoted emigra | ble to re-charter both, and at the same time | well as ever I was in my life. You are quite at tion to the Pacific, and made the islands the re charter another institution here, (Raleigh) to liberty to make this knewn for the benefit of I remain, Sir, yours respectfully. (Signed) JOHN JOHNSON.

in the following complaints:

Debility Asthma Drogsy Billious Complaints Erysipelas Blotches on the Female Irregu-Skin larities Bowel Complaints Fevers of all Constipation of the kinds Bowels Gout Head-sche Scrofula or King's Indigestion Evil Jaundice Stone and Gravel Liver Com-Secondary Sympplaints toms Worms of all kinds

Retention of Weakness, from Urine whatever cause * So d at the establishments of Prefessor Holoway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes, at 374 cents, 87 cents, and \$1,50 each .-To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N B .- Directions for the guidance of patients

STOCK FOR THE STATE FAIR!!-Persons who intend to exhibit Stock of any kind at the North Carolina State Fair in October next will please to address Jere. Nixou, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements, and state what kind of Demonstrator's Fees stock and how many they intend offering for exnibition. This will be but very little trouble to these who intend showing stock at the Fair, and it is very necessary that the Committee of Arrange- | week.

HOLDEN & GALLAGHER.

(Late Leonard, Holden & Co.) Of all descriptions; also, WATER TANKS FOR SHIPS, GAS HOLDERS, LEWIS STREET, (Six doors from the Ferry) EAST BOSTON, MASS. May 20, 1854.

cale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OLD BOURBON AGAIN

THE citizens of the "Old North State," # have on various occasions extended to the their aid and custom, in the putchess and tale, Stock, have my hearty thanks for their many act. of kindness; and in justice to the citizens of the State generally, so far as I have had the pensity of forming an acquaintance with them, I must sa that I have traded North, South, East and Wes through a great many States of the Union, and have yet to find a more generous, hospitable and kind hearted people, and one more ready to bestow acts of kindness upon the stranger, than is to be found in the "Old North State." I trust I shall ever feel grateful to you for the past favors and be enabled so act in all my dealings as to deserve its continuance in the future.

Having engaged to deliver a number of

to my old friends and customers, at various points. during the month of October next, I take this method of informing them that I have made a purchase for them, and also a large number beside with which I hope to be enabled to accommodate all who may want to buy a Bourbon Mule. It known that Old Bourbon is the great Mule Count ty of Kentucky and of the world, and that the subscriber handles none but the best Bourbon Stock I will be in Raleigh on the 17th of October, and will stop at the various towns between there and Plymouth, at which last place Lexpect to be on the 30th, ready at all places and all suitable times to show my stock to those who may give me call, and especially those who desire to purcha-I intend to sell as good stock on as good terms as any man who hails from any County or State in the Union. Call and see for yourselves. Till J. P. HOUSTON. then, adieu.

Near North Middletown, Bourbon County, Ky September 8, 1854.

Agricultural Fair! THE Executive Committee of the Union Agri-

cultural Society of Virginia and North Caro-lina have the pleasure of announcing to the public that the first Fair of the Society will be held

in the city of Petersburg on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th of October next. The premiums amount, in the aggregate, to five thousand dollars. Ample accommodations will be prepared for stock and other articles for exhibition, and exhibitors are respectfully solicited to attend. Nearly all the Railroad Companies will transport the various arsicles, and the members of the Society, without charge; and in those cases where any charge is made, it will only be upon members whose farwill be reduced to half price.

September 8, 1854.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GRAVILLE COUNTY.—Court of Piease and Quarter Ses. sions, August Term, 1854. Tobitha Kittrell vs Edwin W. Kittrell & other

Petition for Dower. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John F. Bryant and Martha his wife, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement he made for six weeks, successivily, at the Court House in Oxford, and at three public places in Granville County, unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken PRO CONFESSO and head EX PARTE as to them. Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of our sail Court, the first Monday in August, A. D. 1854. A. LANDIS C. C. C

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF

SOUTH CAROLINA.

HE annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November, in Charleston, on the following branch-Anatomy by J. E. Horlbrook, M. D. Surgery, by E. Geddings, M. D. Institutes and Practice, by S. H. Dickson, M. D. Physiology, by James Moultrie, M. D. Materia Medica, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.

Obstetrics, by Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D. Chemistry, by C. U. Shepard, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, by F. T. Miles, M. D. Prosecutor of the Professor of Surgery, by J. F. M. Geddings, M. D.

CLINICAL LECTURES. D. T. Cain, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hos-

H. W. Desnussure, M. D., Physician to the Hoare taken to purity the blood according to the pital of the Almshouse, at which Lectures are delivered twice a week on diseases, the diagnosis discriminated, and the student indoctrinated in their treatment.

Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and Surgery at the College Hospital, by the Professor of the Medical College The fees for the course and the expenses of board-

ing are much the same as in the other cities of the Atlantic coast. The Faculty of the College take pleasure in call-

ing the attention of the friends of the Institution to its present prosperous condition—the last class exceeding any of former years. They have been enabled, by the liberality of the Legislature at its last session, to make such alterations in extending and improving the College building as will promote materially the comfort of those in attendance on the lectures.

The Anatomical Theatre has been enlarged, and completely renovated, and such changes made as will secure free ventilation, with a pleasant arrangement of the seats. They confidently believe that it will not suffer in comparison with any like structure in the United States—the edifice, with its appurtenances, being as commodious and attractive as any such establishment in the coun-

They have also been enabled to make considersble additions to the Museum of the College. HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean. August 22nd, 1854.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.—The annual course of Lectures of this Institution will commence on Monday, 9th October, at the College Building, corner of Marshall and College streets, and continue till the 15th of March ensuing. R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics

and Diseases of Women and Children. Chas. Bell Gibson, M D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. Charter P. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Anato-

David H. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. Martin P. Scott, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Bev. R. Wellford, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. E. Brown Sequard, M. D., Professor of The Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence. Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Ana-

The studies of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with most ample facilities and at a very triffing expense. Chemical Lectures are regular-ly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse by some of the Professors. EXPENSES.
Matriculation Fees.....

Professors' Fees...... Graduation Fees..... The price of Board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance, is usually \$3 or \$50 per

The Catalogue, &c., containing full information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to J. F. TOMPKINS, Rec. Sec. those applying for it, or specific enquiries answer-

ed by letter. Address DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D. Dean of the Faculty, Richmond, Va. Richmond, Aug. 8, 1854.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,—BRUNSWICK,—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company vs Richard Bradley.

Petition for Partition. It appearing that the said Richard Bradly is not citizen of this State, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for the said Richard Bradley to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Smithville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer the said Petition, or it will be taken PEO CONFESSO and heard EX PARTE. Witness, Asa Ross, Clerk of said Court, at Office,

the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1851. Sept 5, 1854.