PEECH OF HON. JAMES H. HAMMOND. OF SOUTH CABOLINA. ON THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS, Delivered in the Senate of the United Sates, March 4, 1858.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, having under consideration the bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union; Mr. Hammond said :

Mr. PRESIDENT : In the debate which occurred

in the early part of the last month, I understood the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) to say that the question of the reception of the Lecompton Constitution was narrowed down to wsingle p int. That point was, whether that constitution embodied the will of the people to Kansas. Am l correct?

Mr. Douglas: The Senator is correct with this qualification: I could waive the irregularity and agree to the reception of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, provided I was satisfied that it was the act and deed of the people, and embodied their will. There are other objections; but the others I could overcome, if this point were disposed of

Mr. Hammond. I so understood the Senator I understood that if he could be satisfied that this constitution embodied the will of the people of Kansas, all other defects and irregularitiecould be cured by the act of Congress, and that he himself would be willing to permit such an act to be passed.

Now, sir, the only question with him is, how is that will to be ascertained, and upon that point. and that only, we shall differ. I think that the Senator fell into a frudamental error in his report disenting from the report of the majority of the territorial committee, when he said that the convention which framed this constitution was " the creature of the Territorial Legislature;" and from that error has probably arisen all his subsequent errors on this subject. How can it be possible that a convention should be the creature of a Territorial Legislature? The convention an was asembly of the people in their highest sovereign capacity, about to perform their highest possible act of sovereignty. The Territorial Legislature is a mere provisional government-a petty corporation, appointed and paid by the Congress of the United States, without a particle of sovereign power. Shall that interfere with a sovereigntyincheate, but still a sovereignty ? Why. Congress cannot interfere ; Congress cannot confer on the Territorial Legislature the power to interfere .-Congress is not sovereign. Congress has sovereign powers, but no sovereignty. Congress has no power to act outside of the limitations of the Constitution-no right to carry i_ to effect the supreme will of any people, and, therefore, Congress grace to the United States. s not sovereign. Nor does Congress hold the sovereignty of Kansas. The sovereignty of Kansus resides, if it resides anywhere, with the sovereign States of this Union. They have conferred upon Congress, among other powers, the authority of adminitor ng, uch soversig: 1 to their satisfaction. They have given Congress the power to make all needful rules and regulations regarding the Territories, and they have given Congress power to admit a State. Under these two powers, Longress may first establish a provisional territorial government merely for municipal purposes and when a State has grown into rightful sovereignty, when that sovereignty which has been kept is absyance demands recognition, when a community is formed there, a social compact created, a sovoreignty born as it were upon the soil. then Congress is gifted with the power to acknowledge it, and the Legislature, only by more usage. oftentimes neglected, as ists at the birth of it by There can be but one reason ; 1' they had brough passing a precedent resolution assembling a convention B it when that convention ase-mbles to form a con-illution, it asembles in the bighest known capacity of a people, and has no superior in this government but a Stata sovereignty ; or rather the State sovereignties of all the States alone can do anything with the act of that convention. Then, it that convention was lawful, if there is no objection to the convention itself, there can be ne objection to the action of the convention ; and there is no power on earth that has a right to inquire whether the convention represented the will of the people of Kansas or not. I do not doubt that there might be some cases of such gross and paipable frauds committed in the formation of a convention as night authorize Congress to investigate them, but I can scarcely conceive of any ; and I do not think that Corgress has any other over when a State knocks at the door for admisstor., but to inquire if her constitution is republican. That it embodies the will of her people must n-cressarily be taken for granted, if it their lawrul act. I am assuming, of course, that her toundaries are settled and her population sufficient. It what I have said be correct, then the will the people of Kansas is to be found in the action of her constitutional convention. It is immateria whether it is the will of a majority of the proj-le of Kansas now, or not. The convention was ought to have been, 'elected 'by a majority of the people of Kansas. A convention elected in Apri may well frame a constitution that would not b agreeable to a m jority of the people of a new State, rapidly filing up, in the succeeding Jan uary ; and if Legislatures are to be allowed to pu to vote the act- of a convention, and have then annulled by a subsequent influx of emigrants there is no finality. If you were to send back th Lecompton Constitution, and another was to b framed in the slow way in which we do publibusiness in this country, before it would reach Congress and be passed, perhaps the majority would be turned the other way. Whenever you go outside f the regular forms of law and constitutions to seek for the will of the people you are wandering in a wilderness-a wilderness of thorns. If this was a minority constitution I do not know that that would be an objection to it. Constitutions are made for minorities. Perhaps minorities ought to have the right to make constitutions, for they are administered by majorities. The constitution of this Union was made by a minority, and as late as 1840 a minority had it in their hands, and could have altered or abolished it: for, in 1840, six out of the twenty six States of

of the Territorial Legislature after the formation and adoption of the Lacompton Constitution ?-That had nothing to do with the Territor al Logisisture, which was a Provisional Government almost without power, appointed and paid by the disvertment. The Lecompton Constitution wa the act of a people, and the sovereign act of a people nie. They moved in different spheres and on di ferent p'anes, and could not come in contact at a l withous usurpation on the one part or the othe It was not competent for the Lecompton to over turn the Territoril Government and set upa Gov ernment in place of it, because that constitution until acknowledged by Congress, was nothing; i was not in force anywhere. It could well requir the people of Eansas to pass upon it or any por tion of it: it could do whatever was necessary perfect that constitution, but nothing beyon that, until Congress had agreed to accept it. I the meantime the Territorial Government, alway a Government ad interim, was entitled to excise all the sway over the Territory that it ev-

had been entitled to. The error of assuming, the Senator did, that the convention was the creater ture of the territorial government, has led bim it t : the difficulty and confusion of connecting the wo governments tog ther. There is no powergovern in the convention until after the adoution Congress of its constitution.

If the Senator from Illinois, whom I regard a the Ajax Telamon of this debate, does not prethe question of frauds, I shall have little or noth ing to say about that The whole history Kansas is a disgusting one, from the ber inning t to the end. | 1 have avoided reading it as muc as I could. Had I been a Senator before, I should have felt it my duty, perhaps, to have done so but not expecting to be one, I am ignorant, fortu nately in a great measure, of details; and I ws giad to hear the acknowledgements of the Sena tor from Illinois, since it excuses me from th duty of examining them.

I hear, on this side of the Chamber, a gree deal said about "gigantic and stupendous flauds; and the Senator from New York, yesterday, i portraying the character of his party and the op posite one, laid the whole of those frauds upothe pro-slavery party. To listen to him, you would have supposed that the regiments of inmigrants recruited in the purlicus of the grea cities of the North, and sent out, armed and equipped with Sharpe's rifles and bowie kniveand revolvers, to conquer freedom for Kansas stood by, meek saints, mnocent ss doves, and harmless as lambs brought up to the sacrifice .--Think of that: General Lane's lambs! They remind one of thefamous "lambs" of Col. Kirke to whom they have a strong family resemblance I presume there were frauds; and if there were frauds, they were equally great on all sides; and that any investigation into them on this floor, m hy a commission, would and in nothing but dis-

But, sir, the true object of the discussion on th other side of the Chamber, is to agitate the ques tion of slavery. I have very great doubt whether the leaders on the other side of the house really wish to defeat this bill. I think they would consider it a vastly greater victory to crush out the Democratic party in the North. and destroy the authors of the Kansas Nebrask. bill; and I am not sure that they have not brought about this imbroglio for the very purpose. They tell us that year after year the majority in Kansawas beaten at the polls ! They have always have a mejority, but they always get beaten! How could that be? It does seem. from the most reliable sources of information, that they have a majority and have had a majority for some time. Why has not this majority come forward and taken possession of the government, and made a free-State constitution and brought it here? We

over every fact of this great valley where it will be found profitable to use it, and some of thor who may not use it are soon to be united with u - the so will make us one a star parable sinny sins of the South to bear the products of

hw does through the ice bound North. Ther the great Missirsippi, a bond of union made b ature herself. She will maintain it forever. On this fine territory we have a population fou mes as large as that with which these colonie sparated from the mother country, and a hunred, I might say, a thousand fold as strong. Ou opulation is now sixty per cent. greater than the I the whole United States when we entered inthe second war of independence. It is as large a us whole population of the United States wa

ur exports are three times as great as those of thhole United States then. Upon our muste ills we have a million of men. In a defensiv ar, upon an emergency, every one of them could be available. At any time, the South car sise, equip, and maintain in the field, a large my than any power of the earth can sen gainst her, and an army of soldiers-men brought

If we take the North, even when the two larg tates of Kansas and Minnesota shall be admit d, her territory will be one hundred thousan juare miles less than ours. I do not speak of Ca ornia and Oregon; there is no antagonism be ween the South and those countries, and neve ill be. The population of the North is fifty pe ent. greater than ours. I have nothing to say in sparagement either of the soil of the North o he people of the North, who are a brave and enrgetic race, full of intellect. But they producgreat staple that the South does not produce while we produce two or three, and those the very reatest, that she can never produce. As to he nen, I may be allowed to say, they have never

But the strength of a nation depends in a grea ion, like that of a man, is to be estimated by its urplus production. You may go to your trashy ensus books, full of falsehood and nonsense-they ell you, for example, that in the State of Tennesee, the whole number of house servants is not qual to one-half those in my own house, and suclbroughout the country from these census books at it is no matter how much is made if it is all onsumed. If a man is worth millions of dollar: and consumes his income, is he rich ? Is he comsetent to embark in any new enterprise? Can be build ships or railroads? And could a peopln that condition build ships and roads or go to war? All the enterprises of peace and war depend upon the surplus productions of a people .-They may be happy-they may be comfortable; but they are not rich, are not strong. It appears by going to the reports of the Secretary of the reasury, which are authen'ic, that last year th-United States exported in round numbers \$279.-000.000 worth of domestic produce, excluding rold and foreign merchandise re-exported. O his amount \$158,000,000 worth is the clear proluce of the South; articles that are not and can-

In addition to this, we sent to the North \$30,000,000 worth of cotton, which is not counted in the exports. We sent to her 7 or \$8,000,000 arms in their hands, but by the quiet process of worth of tobacco, which is not counted in the the ballot-box. You have been making war upon should all have voted for its admission cheerfully ports. We sent naval stores, lumber, rice and

an look back in historic times we find the case liferent; for government is no sooner created han it becomes too strong for society, and ahapes and moulds, se well as controlsit. In later conuries the progress of ciuilization and of intellisence has made the divergence so great as to prouce sivil wars and revolution ; ands it is nothing t- upper uributaries to our. Atlantic ports, as it now but the want of harmony between govern-

in years after the conclusion of that war. an

on horseback, with guns in their hands.

roved themselves to be superior to these of the outh, either in the field or in the Senate. pensure upon its wealth, and the wealth of a nanings as that. You may estimate what is made

not be made at the North. There are, then. \$80,060,000 worth of exports of products of the rest. provisions and breadatuffs. If we assumhat the South made but one-third of these, and think that is a low calculation, our exports are \$185 000,000, leaving to the North less than 35.000.000.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A REPLY TO "EVERY WIFE HER OWN TORMENTOR.

TOR THE REGISTER. MR. STME :- Your issue of the 9th instant.con-

tained an interestion extract from Harper's Meg azine, headed as . 5 lews: "Every wife her own nents and societies which occasions all the unesiness and trouble and terror that we see abroad tormentor, in three cast lessons." Our "lords" It was this that brought on the American Revoread it with considerable gusto, and recommendution. We threw off a government not adapted ed us to a careful perusal of it, thereby tacitly inour social system, and made one for ourselves timating that we (if not to the fullest extent) had "he question is how far have we succeeded ? The to some extent been guilty of practising those south, so far as that is concerned, is satisfied, haressons. Now, we suspect that the author was nonious and prosperous. In all social systems there must be a class to do hen-pecked, and that he might have headed his peice more appropriately thus : "The way a novelhe menial duties, to preform the drudgery of life. reading, fancy-educated girl, of whom I assayed hat is, a class r. quiring but a low order of intelto make a wife rendered herself and me miserable. ort and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor. However this may be, we think the woman capaocility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or ble of practising the lessons given, no more worou would put have, that other class which leads thy of the position of wife or mother; than is's rogress, civilization and refinement. It constibiped of the masculine gender, who smokes principe utes the very mud-sill of society and of political cigars, and drinks fine liquors, bought with money overnment; and you might as well attempt to mild a house in the air as to build either the one. that ought to be expended for the comfort and credit of his wife and children to the honors o or the other, except on this mud-sill. Fortunetehusband. Our object is not to give you an un favorable opinion of our own husbands, for they y for the South, she found a race adapted to that urpose to her hand. A race inferior to her own. are generally tolerably clever fellows Now, but t at eminently qualified in temper, in vigor in appear in defence of our own sex, and to give it ocility, in capacity to stand the climate, to is clear a manner as we can some of the means by

nswer all her purposes. We use them for our which husbands may render themselves and their urpose, and call them slaves. We are old fashiord at the South yet; it is a word discarded now by wives happy. As early as propriety will admit after the nunears polite ;" I will not characterize that class at tial festivities, let them lay before their wives some ne North with that term ; but you have it; it is well digested plan whereby they expect to presure a livelihood, and surround their families with The Senator from New York said yesterday he comforts and luxuries of life. Let the hushat the whole world had abolished slavery. Ave hand give his plan and then ask his wife's advice he name, but not the thing ; all the powers of the If she be capable of instructing, nothing will afarth cannot abolish that. God only can do it ford her more pleasure than to enlighten hin when he repeals the fiat, "the poor ye always whom she has promised to obey, love, &c. If she have with you ;" for the man who lives by daily see her inability to advise, she will nevertheles abor, and scarcely lives at that, who has to put appreciate the spirit that prompted him to seek at his labor in the market, and take the best he for information at the proper source, and love hin an get for it; in short, your whole class of manmore devotedly. Let him then imprint a kiss. ial laborers and "operatives." as you call them, and go forthwith to his shop or farm, work vigortre essentially slaves. The difference between uously, and as soon as he can spare a moment. let s, that our slaves are hired for life and well comhim hasten to his DEAR OF HONEY (as all of us are ensated ; there is no starvation, no begging, no when first married) and tell her what he has done. want of employment among our people, and not

and how pure affection impelled him to steal a too much employment either. Yours are hired moment from his work for the enjoyment of her by the day; not cared for, and scantily compencompany-let him honor and love her as he has ated, which may be proved in the most painful promised to do; let him continue this, and not manner, at any hour, in any street in any of your when the novelty of marriage be passed, begin to large towns. Why, sir, you meet more beggar suffer his affections to be weaned from her by the n one day, in any single street of the city of New noor wretches who frequent drinking saloone and York, than you would meet in a lifetime in the ther places of dissipation. Ah! how many poor whole South. Our slaves are black, of another girls have left their father's house to be fondled and inferior race. The status in which we have placed them is an elevation. They are elevated from the condition in which God first created while by a thoughtless youth, and then to suffer. he agonies and ills of a drunkard's wife! Let the husband, when he gets to the house, devise them, by being made our slaves. None of that ome meens to attract the fretful child from itrace on the whole face of the globe can be comvearied mother ; express his regret at her necessapared with the slaves of the South. They are happy, content, unaspiring, and utterly incapable. v confinement; enquire how she gets along duing his absence, and tell her how determined he from intellectual weakness, ever to give us any troable by their aspirations. Yours are white, of s to be attentive, industrious, and economicalhow he has forsaken old bad practices for her your own race; you are brothers of one blood .sake, and how he has thus saved greatly. All They are your equals in natural endowment of this, with the grateful wife's response, may be gone intellect, and they feel galled by their degradathrough with in a few moments, and then he may, tion. Our slaves do not vote. We give them no

f he have anything to read, ask her to read t political power. Yours do vote, and being the HIM while he nurses. Let him not, as his pastner majority, they are the depositaries of all your becomes more vigilant and active for his comfort. political power. If they knew the tremendous segrow (as some do), harder to please. Let him cret, that the ballot-box is stronger than an army ver show a determination to keep from his wife

with banners, and could combine, where would nything calculated 'o distress, and inform her you be ? Your society would be reconstructed. fully of anything important or interesting. In a your government overthrown, your property dividword, let him show by his every act and word, d, not as they have mistakenly attempted to inthat, next to his God, she is uppermost in his afitiate such proceedings by meetings in parks, with fections, and our word for it they will both be happy. We could give you a volume in describing how men have neglected their wives first and

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- Senate .- Mr. Wilon said that an informal agreement had beer made that the Senator from Georgia should take the floor on the Kansas question. He also proposed an evening session ; which was agreed to. Mr. Gwin offered a resolution of inquiry as to hat steps had been taken to punish the perpe-Titah.

After the usual morning business the Kansas hill was resumed. Mr. Toothbs made a long speech in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. He severely condemned the Northern movements to prejudice the bouth and preve t the admission of additional slave States into the Union.

When Mr. Toombs concluded Mr. Bell com mended an anti-Lecompton speech.

After a recess till 6 o'clock the Senate re-assemied, when Mr. Bell resumed. 10 O'clock P. M .- The Senate is still debating.

and a late session is ant cipated. House .- Mr. Savage, the army bill being under onsideration, argued in favor of the employment f. volupteers and against the recommendation of he Secretary of War for the permanent increase of the army. He contended that if it became revalent we must depend for defense on the tanding army; the universal self-reliance for rotection now actuating the people would be tricken down.

Mr. Savage and Mr. Quitman made speeche a favor of the bill to authorize the President to ccept the services of volunteers for Utah and Cexas. Other gentlemen also participated in the debate, a ter which the House adjourned.

MARCH 16 .- Senate .- Mr. Gwin's resolution in tituting enquiry relative to the murder of 118 nen at Great Meadows, California, by the Indians Mormons, passed.

Mr. Seward presented a petition for the prompt stinction of slavery. The Kansas discussion was renewed. Senator

oster made a speech. House .- Mr. Quitman's bill for one regiment o

nounted men torbe used in defence of the Texan rontier, and for four regiments of volunteers for general service, was passed.

Senate .- March 20 .- Mr. Foote, of Vermont pok the floor. He was opposed to the Lecompton Constitution. The people of Kansas had repudiated it by popular voice and official remonstrance. It has fraud upon its forehead. Shall it be forced upon an opposing and remonstrating people? In the name of the sovereign State, and copartner in the Union, on whose part he spoke, he entered his carnest protest against it.

The House went into the Committee of the Vhole on the state of the Union, having the deficiency bill under consideration.

Mr Farnsworth, of Illinois, referred to the recent abolition (?) of serf-dom in Russia, and exressed his surprise at the consummation of such an event in one of the most complete deepotisms on earth, while the institution of slavery still existed in the United States, a country having the freest of all governments.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., said that, after having heard three months discussion on the Kansas question, he saw no reason why he should vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

stated that much sickness now prevails at the Iniversity of Virginia, and that the young men are rapidly repairing to their homes in order to place, and much alarm prevails. The Stanton performed in a scientific manner. tator sava

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ing Interest, and various other rules never offered to the public before. They are printed on good paper, and print of good size. By these Rules a man can make from \$20 to \$50 per week, teaching to Classes at \$1 per scholar.

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LEWIS & DICKENSON. feb 3-w6m

NOTICE. AVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO ENTER into the mercantile business at Sassafras Fork, in ranville county. I now offer for sale my town property in Henderson, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, consisting of a well improved lot of five or ten neres, and two unimproved lots, with a lot of wood land in half a mile, sufficient to supply wood for several years.

I will sell this property low and make the terms I have practiced medicine here for seven years, and

can recommend the location as an excellent one for a physician. There is a male and female school in the village; Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist Churches, also, Persons wishing to purchase the property will please make early application.

A. C. HARRIS. M. D. Henderson, N. C., Jan. 9-wif

H. GRAHAM, DENTIST, RESPECT. J. FULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his former knowledge and experience in DENTAL SURGERY, he has also recently availed himself of a knowledge of, and the right to practice the Cheoplastic Process of mounting Artificial Teeth, a process applicable under all circumstances, possessing decided advantages over all others heretofore practiced, and by which, from a single tooth to a full set may be beautifully, durably and usefully inserted and worn with remarkable ease and comfort to the patient. avoid the contagion. Several deaths have taken All other operations pertaining to his profession

aville, Alamance county, N.

the Union held the numerical majority.

The Senator from Illinois, has, upon his view of the Lecompton Constitution and the present situation of affairs in Kansas, raised a cry of " popular sovereignty." The Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) yesterday made himselt facetious about it, and called it "squatter sovereignty." There is a popular sovereignty which is the basis of our Government, and I am unwilling that the Senator should have the advantage of confounding it with "squatter sovereignty.". In all countries and in all time it is well understood that the numerical majority of the people could, if they chose, exercise the sovereignty of th country; but for want of intelligence, and for want of leaders, they have never yet been ablesuccessfully to combine and form a stable, popular government. They have often attempted it, but it has always turned out, instead of a popular sovereignty, a populace sovereignity; and demagogues, placing themselvas upon the move-ment, have invariably led them into military

de-potism. I think that the popular sovereignty which the of his Territorial Legislature, and from the informetion-received from partisans and partisan press-

es, would lead us directly into populare and nopopular soversignty. Gen ine popular sovereigncountry. The first gun of the revolution announced a new organization of it, which was embodied in the Declaration of Independence, developed.

u was generally supposed at the time the Kanses free-State constitution here, there would hav been no difficulty among the Northern Democrats; But they would have been sustained by their people-The statement made by some of them, as I understood, that that set was a good free-State act would have been verified, and the Northern Demscrats would have been sustained. Bit its coming here a slave State, it is hoped, will kill that party, and that is the reason they have refrained from going to the polls ; that is the reason they have refrained from making it a free State when hey had the power. They intend to make it a r e State as soon as they have effected their purpose of destroying the Democratic party at the North, and now their chief object here is, to agiate slavery. For one, I am not dispend to discuss that question here in any abstract form. 1 think the time has gone by for that. Our minds are all made up. I may be willing to discuss itand that i-the way it should be and must be discussed- as a practical thing, as a thing that is and is to be ; and to discuss its effect upon our poitical institutions, and ascertain how long those astitutions will hold together with slavery ine-

radicable. The Senator from New York entered very airly into this field vesterday. I was surprized he other day, when he so openly said "the battle ad been fought and won.' Although I knew and had long known it to be true, I was surprised o hear himsay so. I thought he had been entraped into a basty expression by the sharp rebukes of he Senator from New Hampshire; and I was lad to learn vesterday they had been well conidered-that they meant all that I thought they meant ; that they meant that the South is a conjus-red province, and that the North intends to ule it. He said that it was their intention to ake this Government from unjust and unfaithul hands, and place it in just and faithful hands; hat it was their intention to consecrate all the Cerritories of the Union to free labor; and that, -truct the Supreme Court.

faith that never has been violated. But what the South has never yet had a just cause of war. or your responsibility. guarantee have we, when you have this Govern- Every time she has drawn her sword it has been ment in your pessession, in all its departments, on the point of honor, and that point of honor even if we submit quietly to what the Senator ex- has been mainly loyalty to her sister colonies and horts us to submit to-the limitation of slay ry to sister States, who have ever since plundered and

its present territory, and even to the reconstruction | calumniated her. of the Supreme Court-that you will not plunder us with tariffs; that you will not bankrupt us with internal improvements and bounties on your exports; that you will not cramp us with navigation laws, and other laws impeding the facilities Bank' and concentrate all the finances of this country at the North, where already, for the want of direct trade, and a proper system of banking in the South, they are ruinously concentrated ?-Nay, what guarantee have we that you will not have the power. It has been always broken

whenever pledged. As I am disposed to see this question settled as agine: England would topple headlong and carry he Senator from New York has said, I think it dares to make war upon it. Cotton is king .--

Senator from Illinois would derive from the acts North and South face to face, and see what resour- she tried to put her screws as usual, the fall before ces each of us might have in the contingency of last, upon the cotton crop. and was utterly vanseparate organizations. If we never acquire another foot of territory for | Who can doubt that has looked at recent events, the South, look at her. Eight hundred and fifty that cotton is supreme? When the abuse of credit

ty never existed on a firm basis except in this, thousand square miles. As large as Great Britain, had destroyed credit and annihilated confidence, France, Austria. Prussia, and Spain. Is not that | wheterritory enough to make an empire that shall be rule the world? With the finest soil, the mbs. dreds of posterious of dollars of supposed property elaborated, and inangurated forever in the con- delightful climate, whose staple productions none evaporating in thin air, when you came to a dead

is to our very hearthstones. How we many other minor articles. There is no doubt for us to send lecturers and sgitators. North, to and their business, and thus brought upon them-Nebraska act was passed would be the case, , | that we sent to the North \$40,000,000 in addition : teach these people this, to aid in combining, and but we suppose the amount to be \$220.000,000 - | to lead them ?

here; it is everywhere : it is eternal.

Mr. Wilson and others. Send them along. whole experts of the United Mr Hammond. You say send them along .ind weive years, including the two There is no need of that. Your people are awake-"Austrainal tears of 1856 and 1857. They are ning. They are coining here. They are thundering at our doors for homesteads, one hundred early double the amount of the average exports of the twelve preceding years. If I am right in and sixty acres of land for nothing, and Southmy calculations as to \$220,000,000 of surplus pro-duce, there is not a nation on earth, with any nu-are assembling as I have said, with arms in their merous population, that can compete with us in hands, and demanding work at \$1,000 s year for produce per capita. It amounts to \$16 66 per six hours a day. Have you heard that the ghosthead, supposing that we have twelve millions of of Mer.doza and Torquemada are stalking in the England, with all her accumulated streets of your great cities ? That the inquisition at hand? There is affoat a fearful rumor that wealth, with her concentrated and educated energy, makes but sixteen dollars of surplus producthere have been consultations for vigilance comtion per head. I have not made a calculation as mittees. You know what that means. to the North, with her \$95,000,000 surplus; a-p Transient and temporary causes have thus far mitting that she exports as much as we do, with een your preservation. The great West haher eighteen millions of population, it would be been open to your surplus population, and your hordes of semi-barbarian immigrants, who are by the Japanese at public sales. Other features but little over twelve dollars a head. Bat she cannot export to us and abroad exceeding ten dolcrowding in year by year. They make a great of the treaty are translated from the Paris journal movement, and you call it progress. Whither ? by the Philadelphia Bulletin, as follows : lars a head against our sixteen dollars. I know well enough that the North sends to the "outh a It is progress ; but it is progress towards vigilance committees. The South have sustained you in a vast amount of the productions of her industry. I take it for granted that she, at least, pays us in great measure. You are our factors. You bringand carry for us One hundred and fifty million that way for the thirty or forty millions dollars dollars of our money passes annually through your hands. Much of it sticks; all of it assists to worth of cotton and other articles we send her .--I am willing to admit that she sends us considerably more; but to bring her up to our amount of keep your machinery together and in motion .-surplus production, to bring her up to \$220,-Suppose we were to discharge you; suppose we were 000,000 a year, the South must take from her to take our business out of your hands; we should \$150.000,000; and this, in addition to our share of consign you to anarchy and poverty. You comthe consumption of the \$330,000,000 worth introplain of the rule of the South: that has been anoth duced into the country from abroad, and paid for er cause that has preserved you. We have kept chiefly by our own exports. The thing is abourd; the government conservative to the great purpoit is impossible; it can never appear anywhere ses of Government. We have placed her. and kept her, upon the Constitution; and that has been

but in a book of statistics. the cause of your peace and prosperity. The Sonator from New York says that that is about With an export of \$220,000,000 under the present tariff, the South organized separately would to be at an end ; that you intend to take the Govhave \$40,000.000 of revenue. With one-fourth the present tariff she would have a revenue adeernment from us ; that it will pass from our handquate to all her wants, for the South would never Perhaps what he says is true; it may be; but do to effect their purposes, they intended to recon- go to war; she would never need an army or a not forget-it can never be forgotten-it is writnavy, beyond a few garrisons on the frontiers and ten on the brightest page of human history-that

Yesterday, the Senator said, suppose we admit a few revenue cutters. It is commerce that breeds we, the slaveho ders of the South, took our coun-Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution-what | war. It is manufactures that require to be hawked | try in her infancy, and. after ruling her for sixty guarantees are there that Congress will not again about the world, that give rise to navies and com- out of the seventy years of her existence, we shall interfere with the affairs of Kansas? meaning, I merce. But we have nothing to do but to take surrender her to you without a stain upon her uppose, that if she abolished slavery, what guar- off restrictions on foreign merchandize and open honor, boundless in prosperity, incalculable in intee was there that Congress would not force it our ports, and the whole world will come to us to her strength, the wondor and the admiration of apon her again. So far as we of the South are trade. They will be too glad to bring and carry the world. Time will show what you will make oncerned, you have, at least, the guarantee of good for us, and we never shall dream of a war. Why, of her ; but no time can ever diminish our glory

> SHOCKING AFFAIR .- On Saturday last Robt. Schmidt, of Thereas, in Dodge county, shot down, in the street of that place, Harriet Seidler, a young lady about twenty years of age. The parties were engaged to be married about one year ago, and

But if there were no other reason why we should never have war, would any same nation Schmidt had come over from St. Paul, where he make war on cotton? Without firing a gun, has resided about a year, to fulfill the engagement, without drawing a sword, should they make war but the parents of the young lady objected to the on us we could bring the whole world to our feet. marriage in consequence of which it was arranged of, transporation to Southern produce? What gua- The South is perfectly competent to go on, one, between the lowres that Schmilt should first shoet two or three years, without planting a seed of the young lady and then shoot himself. He execotton. I believe that if she was to plant but half cuted his design, so far as the young lady was conher cotton, for three years to come, it would be cerned, but failed to shoot himself on account of an immense advantage to her. I am not sure but the loss of the cap on his gun. After failing in that after three years' of total abstinence she this he ran and threw himself into the river with would come out stronger than ever she was be- the intention to drown himself, but was rescued emancipate our slaves, or at least make the at- fore, and better prepared to enter afresh upon her by persons who saw him. He is now arrested and great career of enterprise. What would happen awaits a trial. The charge (which was of fine if no cotton was furnished for three years? I shot.) entered the left breast of the young lady will not stop to depict what every one can im- and inflicted a horrible wound, of which she exsoon as possible, and am perfectly willing to have the whole civilized world with her. No, you dare She had her senses up to the last, and charged her pired on Sunday morning, about two o'clock .a final and conclusive a-tilement now, after what not make war on cotton. No power on earth parents with being responsible for the swful deed and acquitted her lover of all the blame. The not improper t at I should attempt to bring the Until lately the Bank of England was king, but parties, as their names indicate, were Germans. -Milwaukee News of the 16th inst.

quished. The last power has been conquered -VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE .- Both houses have held an inquest over the body of the occeased .passed a bill for the relief of certain internal im- After a careful examination and hearing of all the provement companies and holders of debts on ac- evidence, the Jury arrived at the conclusion that count of the construction of State work by an is- Mr. Nixon came to his death by a shot from a 211 of the strongest commercial sue of certificates of State stock. The Senate pistol in the hands of Peter, a runaway slave, be-. wild were evaling down, and hunhas passed the bill approvriating the sum of longing to Mr. Owen Holm r ter has been \$800,000 to the Covington and Ohio railroad, to committed to Jail, and now alls 11 trial in stitution of the United States. The two pillars of of those great countries caw grow, we have three lock, and revolutions were threatened, what it were representation and the ballot-box. In dis- thousand miles of continental shore line, so inden- brought you up? Fortunately for you, it was the a motion was pending on Thursday to add anoth- mington Here in the second distribution of the ballot-box. In disbe expended in 1858 and 1859. In the House, pursuance of the warrant of the Cotomer. - Wiltributing their sovereign powers among the ted with islands, that, when their shore lines are commencement of the cotton season, and we have er million to be expended in 1860. The House

the conjectures selves misery and ruin; the world is full of it. origin, but it i and we cannot expect you to have a greater space about the build of your excellent paper filled with this kind o: stuff than what we have written will occupy. THE UNI

WIVES. Very respectfully, OPENING OF THE SOF JAPAN. Accord -Faris paper the in pioland with Jareaty some.

pan provides for the ostning of the ports of Nangasaki and Hakodashi, to all nations, the first after October last, and the second ten months later .-The Dutch, however, are to continue to pay 55 per cent, on the value of goods imported, but Ja-

men consents and binds itself to recover, without charge, all claims of the Dutch upon Japanese, and guaranties the payment of all goods bought

Purchases made by the Dutch will be paid in bank bills, issued by the Court of Accounts, which is bound to change them on presentation for Japanese coin. An Exchange and Bazaar will be esrablished at Hakodadi to facilitate transactions between the natives and Europeans. Prof seors of the Japanese language will be appointed by the authorities, with power to receive as pupils, without distinction, all foreigners who may wish to learn the language of the country. The Dutch resident will be received by the chief of the government whenever he may have international questions to discuss. The free exercise of their religion is granted to all the Dutch, and the practice of obliging them to trample on the cross of Christ is abolished forever. They will also be al- Cowles, Jr., Jonesville; J. & A. C. Cowles, Hamptonlowed to bring their wives and children with them to Japan.

The Japanese have, however, combined some restrictions with their generosity. Thus it is strictly forbiden to export specie of any kind, or to seil arms or munitions of war to any other parties than the government. It is believed, however, that in regard to the first of these prohibitions, the commissioners are not far from obtaining some concessions.

THE PERILS OF CRINOLINE .- The following paragraph shows the perils of wearing too many hoops:

The frightful death in Boston, on Friday night

last, of Miss Barnard, a daughter of George Barnard, Esq., a wealthy merchant of that city, who was standing near the chimney-piece when her under-garments suddenly took fire, was caused by crinoline . It is hardly necessary for us to inflict upon our lady readers a lesson in physics, in order to make it perfectly plain to them that the protection of the flames in such a case by the enveloping crinoline must act upon them precisely in the manner of a chimney with a 'blower' and draught; and if they would form some notion of pound for good cotton or linen Rags, delivered. freight the extent of the dangers of this kind which th actually and daily incur, we may ref the London Court Journal of Feb. 20t we find a catalogue of no less than nine from this cause, occurring in Englan the 1st of January and the middle of F Certainly an average of three death from crinoline in conflagration ought the most thoughtless of the privilege to make them, at least, extraordinaril their movements and behavior, if it course it will) to deter them from adopt ion so fraught with peril.

INQUEST .- On Friday last, the 19th inst., Coroner A. J. Jones proceeded with a jury to the scene of the murder of Mr. C. H. Nixon, and

Spectator says the disease is typhoid fever, and the conjectures are various as to the cause of its	Address-Watsonville, Alamance county, N. C. feb 6w6m\$k			
origin, but it is mostly attributed to some defect about the buildings or grounds.	185F. SPRING TRADE. 1858. KERR&MARBURY, PETERSBURG.			
THE UNIVERSITY OF FREE MEDI- CINE and copular knowledge, organized for the purpose of arresting the evil- of worthless and spu- nous nostrums, and supplying families with reliable is mestic. Remadies, have sold to Messra. J. & C. J. OWLES, of Elkville, N. C., an assortment of their valuable compounds, viz: ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE for the cure of Ague, etc.; "Syrup of Blackbarry Root, for the cure of Diarrhos, etc.; The University Remedy for Lung Complaints, etc.; "Diarrhos, etc.; The University Remedy for Lung Complaints, etc.; "Upspepsia, or Indigestion, " "Sore Eyes," "Ear ache and Deafness, " "" Tooth ache, "	 Importers and Deniers in China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware, Britanin and Silver Plated Were, Locking Glažes, Lamps, Waiters, &c., A RE NOW RECEIVING THEIR SPRING STOCK, which is one of the largest and most varied we have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public, comprising every setticle to be found in an ex- tensive Crockery Establishment. We respectfully call the attention of Merchants to the fact that we import our Foreign, and buy Domes- ric Goods of the Manufacturers, thereby enabling us to compete successfully with any house North or South. Baltimore Stone Ware of superior quality. Goods carefully packed for transportation. JAMES KEER, L. A. MARBURT. 			

1858.

BALTIMORE.

Fever and Ague, (in form of

Pills;)

Cholers, etc.

Unlike the various nostrums of the day, these Reme-

dies depend upon their merits for popularity. They are to be had of the Messrs. COWLES, at Elkville, and

A. C. McIntosh, Taylorsville; Dr. John Fink, Con-

cord ; James M. Allen, Milton; Alexander McAlpin. Yan-

ceyville; W. C Walker, Persimmon Creek; T. T. Good-

ing. Newbern ; James N. Smith, Fayetteville; Wil

liam M Farabee, Shady Grove; David H. Idol, Ab

bott's Creek; Transou & Bro., Pfafftown; A. T. Zeve-

ly. Salem ; F. S. Marshall, Halifax ; W. Levi Love,

Waynesville; R. Barrus & Son, Polloksville; H. P. Helper, Davidson College; W. H. Lippitt, Wilmington;

Dr. A. O. Bradley, Wilmington; Henry Culpepper, Elizabeth City; Satterfield & Williams, Roxboro;

Samuel Young, Asheborough; David Merrill, La

Grange; R. S. Long, Rockingham; R. D Mosely &

Co., Clinton; W. A. Lash, Walnut Cove; Josiah

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

LANIER, BROTHERS & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods.

No. 256, Baltimore Street,

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

which they offer to their friends and the trade, at ex-

To cash and prompt six months buyers they are pre-

RAGS.

THE DEPRESSED STATE OF THE PAPER

Market obliges this Company to require their cus

From and after the first of April next, and until

further notice, our uniform price will be 31/4 cents per

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, OF

Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, of every grade

and quality; Boys' and Wagon do.;

Office of Neuse Manufacturing Co.,

RALEIGH, March 13, 1858.

AVE NOW IN STORE A LARGE AND VA-

ville; Lucas & G. J. Moore, Goldsborough.

RIED assortment of choice

pared to offer strong inducements.

omers to pre-pay freight on Rags.

mar 10-1yrSej

eedingly low prices.

feb 24-2m*in

1858.

ishment. the attention of Merchants to T our Foreign, and buy Domesufacturers, thereby enabling us with any bouse North or South. of superior quality. ed for transportation. L. A. MARDURY. JAMES KERR. Petersburg, March 3. "CAROLINA BLACK HAWK."

THIS STALLION, SELECTED AND BROUGHT from Vermont by Dr. Wm. Strudwick, will make pring season in Hillsboro', to commence on the 1st urch and close on the 15th June.

TERMS: \$30 season, if paid within that time; \$35 if not paid within that time ; and \$10 to be paid within season, the mare not proving in foal to be served next season free of charge; \$1 to groom.

Mares from a distance will be boarded by the owners of the horse at 37 j cents per day. Special care taken to prevent accidents, but no re-

ponsibility assumed. PEDIGREE : Carolina Black Hawk was sired by the Old Vermont Black Hawk; he by Sherman Morgan, he by Justin Morgan, (the father of the race of Morgans) his dam was sired by the Old Postboy out of a

Morgan Marc. This Stallion will be seven years old in July next, of jet black color, medium size, weighing 1026 lbs., and one of the best proportioned and most elegant moving norses that can be produced, and for gentleness and docility cannot be surpassed.

When three years old he was trotted at the Vermont State Fair against a large field, and was the successful ompetitor.

The Fall after coming to this State, he shared at State Fair the 1st premium with a horse of same breed, and last Fall at State Fair won the 1st premium without scarcely an effort.

All communications addressed to the owners. CAIN & STRUDWICK,

mar 6-2m Hillsboro', N. C. CIECOND AND LAST NOTICE .--- ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Issac Procter, c'd., will please call at my office and make payment at their earliest convenience, or they may expect to find their notes and accounts in the hands of officers Persons living at a distance who are indebted to said estate will please write to me, as I know not where many of them live, and it would save a great deal of inquiry. J. K. MARRIOTT, Adm'r. mar 20-1m

A CARD.

PERCIVAL & GRANT, Architects and Civil Engineers.

GODDIN'S HALL, RICHMOND, VA., AVING-SOME IMPORTANT BUILDINGS (for which they supplied designs) to SUPERIN-LEND IN THIS STATE, have found it necessary to open a Branch Office in Raleigh, (second floor Smith's Brick Building) "here they are prepared to supply Designs, Working Drawings and Specifications for Churches, Public and Private Buildings, and laying off Ornamental Grounds Address Box 106, Ral-

eigh, N. C., or Box S'S, Richmond, Va. A vacancy for an articled pupil of good habits and education. jan 20-6m

IVERY STABLE, FRONTING MAR-KET SQUARE. The Subscriber keeps con-Horses, and all kinds of Vehicles, fo hire, pon reasonable terms. He keeps also, in his Stables. Valuable Horses and Mules for sale. His Stables are ample for the accommodation of Drovers" Horses, as well as any number of others that may apply jan 16-wiy L. T. CLATTON. BAKER'S CHOCOLATE, Broms, Cocos, Macaroni. Vermicilli At ROYSTEL, JONES & MOORE'S. 18. Favetteville ate

Carriage, Buggy, Cart and Wagon Harness, and all other Goods usually

kept in a Regular Saddlery Establishment, Which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual buyers. Orders thankfully received, and promptly executed.

which they fer them to h, in which teen deaths id between	paid, at either Depot in Raleigh, Business letters to be addresse Treasurer of the Company. SION mar 17—swawtlap	or at our Milla. d to H. W. HUSTED, H. ROGERS, President.
February.— s per week t to startle d sex; and y careful in fails (as of ting a fash-	SIDNEY A. SM ATTORNEY AND COUNSI Smithfield, N. WILL ATTEND, REGULAI and Superior Courts of W berland, Harnett and Wilson. A to his care will receive prompt at Jan 13-waswly	ELLOR AT LAW, C., BLY, THE COUNTY ake, Johnston, Cum- il business entrusted

bis own manufacture.

	various departments of the Government, the peo- added, we have twelve thousand niles. Through poured in upon you one million six hundred thou-	has indefinitely postponed the bill granting cer-	DEATH OF LONG - We regret to	mar 13-tf C. W. D. HUTCHINOS.	mar 5 10, cay-devine street
1.00	hie related for themselves the single power of the heart of our country runs the great Mississing I sand helps of out an tust at the orbits to same	I tain privileges to the Pittsburg and Stephengilla	bear of the death of this excellent citizeh; who	The second s	TRESH PEACHES, PEARS AND PINE
	the ballor-box; and a great power it was - of the father of waters, into whose bo om are pour- from destruction. That cotton, but for the burst-	Railroad Company.	departed this life at his residence, in Raudolph	TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!50 Sole Leather and other Ladies' and Gents' Trav-	The second secon
	Through that they were able to control all the de ed thirty-six thousand miles of tri u ary streams; ing of your specelative bubbles in the North, and beyond we have the deseri prairie wastes, to which produced the whole of this convulsion.		county, on the 12th inst.	eliing Trunks; Valices; Carpet, Leather and Cloth	for sale by ROYSTER, JONES & MOORE.
	propie to exercise pointical power in detail; if was I protect us in our par. Can you here in much a small have brought as \$100,000,000 3W.	and Vinsing Mt. C	MURDER BI SLAVES.	Travelling Bags, in store and for sale by	CAUCESI SAUCESII-
	This wait work to be annufed with the carry of Gov- 1 territory as that f I with of rolling the s wait and it for said of one and saved work This and	Inst night The Cost a model wild & Sil	Mr. Maxwell, residing near Bardstown Kr	mar 13-tf C. W. D. HUTCHINGS. Standard copy.	S Worcestershire, Harvey's Beefsteak, Soywer's,
	trainer of out train time to tame, incough the 1 of here around eight hundred and hilly "non-and five addition deliver we the alevel. Line of the	Barnes Durial Dances Containt I To the	was found dead on Wednesday last. It has been		Soho and Pepper Sances, at
	a i-t-box, to exert their sovereign power and square miles so situated! How absurd. source nive the whole organization. This popular But, in this territory lies the great valley of the magnificent financiers, your "cotton lords," your	good, First Assistant, and F. S. Anthony, S.c.	discovered since that he was murdered by his own negroes, one of whom has confessed his participa-	ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,	mar 9 RAVETER JONES & MOORENG
				INFORTERS AND SUBBRIS OF	A PPLE, RASPBERRY, CURRANT,
	to isthermini ballof-box and when spoken through know elevel way of the emission of the world. The But sin the groutest strongch of the Court strong the first strong the strong the first strong the strong the first strong the first strong the s	Contain T M D			A Strawberry, Peach and Qui ce Jeliler, just to
			THE DARK ADMAIL.	bull bounders, a second	haud at ROYSTER, JONES & MOORE'S. mar 3-3t
	a control of that it is the voice of G d;" but when it Nile knew n the earlier ages of mankind. We tutions. This harmony gives her a frame of so- ows" the most of it. The most valuable part of it ciet, the best in the world, and an extent of po-		SAVANNAH, March, 18 -The famous nark Ad- ristic, which eluded the French authorities so suc-		NO BULES IN CONSTRUCTION OF
	b w manufield in the state of t		a sfully arrived at this sort this more inst	No. 201, DAULIMOND STATE I,	50 BALES UP COUNTRY HAY ON
	In passing I omitted to answer a mention that settled share up and him or him or him and him and him entry security,			BETWEEN CHARLES AND HANOVER STS., BALTIMORE.	mar 17 ROYSTER JONES & MOORE'S.
	the S-nator from Illinois has, I believe, repeated- ly asked 1 and that is, what were the legal powers ours by all the laws of nature; slave-labor will go ates it, and ought to control it; but as far as we	to Major Heiss the facetions local adires of the	The Harrison Flag, published . at Marshall	Our Stock is unequalled in variety, extent and e .oap-	A NOTHER SUPPLY OF SUPERIOR
	ly asked and that is, what were the legal powers ours by all the laws of nature; shave-labor will go ates it, and ought to control it; but as far as we	Washington States.	Milland Dillas and fee Des 13	ness. Terms, strictly six months, or 6 per can. off for	A Family Flour, in sacks and barrels, at
		And the second for the first second to be a second to be	annual a serman a sor y tagidane in 1866.	par funds. fob 17	mar 17 ROYSTER, JONES & MOORE'S.