

SPEECH BY GEN. HON. A. DONELSON.
(REVIEW OF GEN. JACKSON AND FORMER EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON UNION.)

The meeting of the 23rd of this important occasion, in the hall with the Hermitage, and the hero and patriot that would recall to your memory, is a sufficient indication of the thought that is uppermost in your mind, and to which I must address myself. You desire to hear how I, an old friend and relative of Andrew Jackson—his private secretary during his Presidency, and for nearly twenty years, his aide-de-camp in his life, enjoying the freest access to all his papers, and maintaining the most intimate and confidential relations with him—can defend the principles of the newly organized American party.

Listen to me, fellow-citizens, and I can satisfy you, not only that I am consistent, but that every motive of patriotism and public duty demanded of me the abandonment of a party which no longer presents the old-fashioned democracy of Jefferson and Madison, and which has done all that it could to bring into discredit the most essential and characteristic features of that democracy. Franklin Pierce came into power, to see a man, in the wake of Mr. Tyler, who had been carried through by the united action of such statesmen as Clay, Webster, Cass, and Houston, enlisted the sympathies of the American people, and was welcomed in every corner of our wide-spread Union as a man who would restore to the people the rights of the States, and bring the Federal Government into open conflict with the despotic and arbitrary measures of the Executive.

At New Orleans, in New England, Mr. Pierce was hailed as a man who would restore to the people the rights of the States, and bring the Federal Government into open conflict with the despotic and arbitrary measures of the Executive. He declared that in that hall he would defend the principles of the newly organized American party, and that he would defend the principles of the newly organized American party, and that he would defend the principles of the newly organized American party.

Now, gentlemen, this was Democratic practice in 1832. Let us now see how General Jackson has followed in the footsteps of his predecessor. He has followed in the footsteps of his predecessor, and he has followed in the footsteps of his predecessor.

You will see from the extracts which I read that the Union sentiments of Washington and Jackson were identical. Mr. Pierce and Mr. Jackson were identical in their views on the subject of the foreign vote, and in their views on the subject of the foreign vote.

You have had the evidence, gentlemen, of this doctrine in your own eyes. You have seen the noble and honest Breckenridge thrown down and crushed because he would not become the instrument of a miserable attempt to conciliate abolitionists and free-soilers, by selling out the Union-house of the people, and by selling out the Union-house of the people.

I come now, gentlemen, to that portion of the platform which disposes of the question in which we have met with firmness. It is a question which Congress has nothing to do with it. That the constitution recognises it in three instances, and that beyond this recognition it is a local thing.

Under the treaty by which we acquired Louisiana, slavery within its limits was placed on the same footing that it was in other territory of the United States. In the South, in 1820, for the sake of peace, the compromise was made, and the country north of 36 30' Mr. Pierce and his nullifying friends, North and South, were not satisfied to let well enough alone.

With Mr. Davis at the head of the slavery party, and Mr. Seward at the head of the anti-slavery party, how easy would it be for these leaders to make a bargain and keep the politics out of their places. It is not the duty of a citizen to be a party to such a bargain.

You never heard of these State-rights men in Virginia talking of Madison as the exponent of the constitutional relations of the States and the Federal Government. If Mr. Pierce were to do this, it would be a disgrace to the name of Madison.

GEN. WASHINGTON ON THE APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGNERS TO OFFICE.—HIS LETTER DENIED, BUT PROVEN!!
The first principle in the tactics of our opponents is to deny everything. It is, of course, the consciousness of the truth of the statement which prompts the denial, in many important instances.

Happening in Raleigh, a few days since, we saw that the Standard had also, in noticing our existence, called in question the genuineness of the letter, coupled with a very peremptory demand for its production.

Under the treaty by which we acquired Louisiana, slavery within its limits was placed on the same footing that it was in other territory of the United States. In the South, in 1820, for the sake of peace, the compromise was made.

With Mr. Davis at the head of the slavery party, and Mr. Seward at the head of the anti-slavery party, how easy would it be for these leaders to make a bargain and keep the politics out of their places.

You never heard of these State-rights men in Virginia talking of Madison as the exponent of the constitutional relations of the States and the Federal Government. If Mr. Pierce were to do this, it would be a disgrace to the name of Madison.

THE BANK OF WILMINGTON.
We are pleased to learn that this Bank, chartered by the last Legislature of the State, may, as last, be considered a fixed fact.

Foreign and Catholic military companies are to be organized in the month of July celebration in Chicago.

A huge alligator, nine feet long, was taken in a mill pond near Clayton, Alabama, a few days since.

THE NEW HOTEL.
The new hotel, which is now under construction, will be completed in a few weeks.

FOR SALE.
A large lot of land, situated in the county of Wake, North Carolina, is for sale.

FOR THE EMERGENCY.
The Standard has also, in noticing our existence, called in question the genuineness of the letter, coupled with a very peremptory demand for its production.

LETTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR MORRIS.
Dear Sir:—Whether you are indebted to me, or to your letter, I know not, nor is it to touch cursorily upon a subject, the importance of which will appear at first view.

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Harman's Hotel,
(LATE WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.)
This was this day opened by the Subscriber, formerly proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel, and is now ready for the accommodation of travellers.

WARRANTON, N. C.
The Fall Session will commence on the 9th of July. The number of students limited to twenty.

THE NEW HOTEL.
The new hotel, which is now under construction, will be completed in a few weeks.

FOR SALE.
A large lot of land, situated in the county of Wake, North Carolina, is for sale.

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Harman's Hotel,
(LATE WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.)
This was this day opened by the Subscriber, formerly proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel, and is now ready for the accommodation of travellers.

WARRANTON, N. C.
The Fall Session will commence on the 9th of July. The number of students limited to twenty.

THE NEW HOTEL.
The new hotel, which is now under construction, will be completed in a few weeks.

FOR SALE.
A large lot of land, situated in the county of Wake, North Carolina, is for sale.

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Harman's Hotel,
(LATE WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.)
This was this day opened by the Subscriber, formerly proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel, and is now ready for the accommodation of travellers.

WARRANTON, N. C.
The Fall Session will commence on the 9th of July. The number of students limited to twenty.