nciples of the newly organ-150. That measure, carried through ited action of such statesmen as Clay. Cass, and Houston, enlisted the sym-f the American people, and was wel-every corner of our wide spread Union to those factions which had labored, arb of State rights, to bring the State authorities in open conflict

ralalaces in New England, Mr. Pierce opponents of that measure as ral traitors. He went so far as to compliant me for my services in what he called a the for the Union. He declared that in that attle his stood where General Jackson did.id-and what the Democratic party when the country was in the crisis thich Mr. Pierce alladed. Do you rememor of South Carolins, arming her stablishing test oaths, and declaring ation to carry into execution her at of milite at of nullification? The proclamation of and Jackson, denouncing the whole pro-ings as unsutherized, rebellious, and traia laws ? And then, gentlemen, do you r the anapimity with which not only to party applanded its President, great body of the American peo above party, and surveying only an who faltered not in the performance the old maxime of Democracy, for the new-fauenstitutional duty? Mr. Jefferson gied notions of such man as Davis of Missiscippe, If General Jackson, after the victory Seward of this State, and Wilson of Massachu seleans, that he filled the measure of setts? One has as much right to nullify as try's glory. But the patriotic Ameri-the other ; that is, no right stall. The princi-ple on which they stand has been repudiated ried the constitution unburt through the strug- by all true Democrats, ever since the foundagies with nellification, that his name would tion of the government. But there are conven tions in the South, and perhaps in the North. of the Union. Yes, gentlemen, where men, calling themselves Democrats, speak server of the Union. Yes, gentlemen, of supporting Mr. Pierce's measures. Now, I of supporting Mr. Pierce's measures. Now, I

SPEECH FROM HON. A. J. DONELSON, (varenew or case. JACKNOW AND FORMER ROTION of the mention of the important consisting. In occurring of the residence, gentlemen, of this of the mention of an interable and honest Bronson thrown down and crushed because he would not become the important consisting. In occurring of an interable attempt to consiliate bolicionists and free-soilers, by selling out the point memory, is a unliciant indication of the thought that is uppermose in your midd, and to which from the protection of this administration on this sub-presidency, and for more than thirty year, gives that that of General Jackson, or every and and the borro and parties that that of fine and relative of this administration on this sub-port means that that borro this protection of this administration on this sub-port the max hours of this in protections with that that of General Jackson, or every and and the borro this protection of this produces of the reading of the thought that is uppermose in your midd, and to which from that that of General Jackson, or every and and the borro this protections of this in protection of this sub-port the max hours of this line protoces of the reading of the reading the protoce of this administration on this sub-and the hores than thirty year, give the protice of this administration on this sub-port the max hours of the line and relative of and bounds of common and equal above all, not to bring the patronage of the Fede-ral Government into conflict with the freedom and the hores than this papers, and maintaining the more addiant hours of the line and relative of a provinting foreigners to of the sub hours of the line and relative of the subject with the freedom and the hores than this papers, and maintaining the more and the hores the hore that has been and the hores than this papers, and maintaining the more and the hores the hore that has been maintain the pools of the subject with the freedom and destines the subject with the description on th nen, of this SPEECH FROM HON. A. J. DONELSON. | You have had the evidence, gentlen

ral Government into conflict with the freedom platform, that Americans must rule America, is of elections. Why, gentlemen, so far from look- as old as the constitution, and has been maining to these conditions in the use of the appoint- tained by all the early statesmen of the land. ing power, it seems to be the duty of the Attor- It is not the proscription of the Catholic, but a an consistent, but that every motive of graphed, on the eve of important elections, just

son, Madison, and Jackson, but has done all that it could to bring into discredit the most essential and characteristic features of that de-mocracy. Franklin Pierce came into power, to use a semphrase, in the wake of the comparstanding by anybody, or helping anybody, be-cause he took the true position in the great bat-and that beyond this recognition it is a local the which Mr. Pierce declared was necessary to thing. We are not insensible to the fact that be fought, in order to save the country from the the bill erecting governments in Kansas and abolitionists and nullifiers? From the time he Nebraska has caused great agitation, and has betrayed Mr. Van. Baren, when the scheme rendered the interposition of the conservative of the sub-treasury was first started, has he men of all sections necessary to tranquilize the ever been known to risk a thought, or ven-ture an act, calculated to rescue the right act? Can they do anything but invoke the peofrom wrong? Long and difficult persuasion ple to survey once more the true character of induced him to preside oversome meeting where this question, and apply to it the old doctrine of

sive of the

an effort was made to heal the party divi- our fathers, that slavery is a local institution, sion in this State, by recognizing acquies-cence in the compromise as the duty of all mem-competent jurisdiction over it? It is impossibers of the party, but no one ever heard of him ble to restore the Missouri Compromise, bewhen the measure remained for months and cause the people of those territories have, under months the captive of the maligoant passions existing laws, rights which Congress cannot brought into action by the nullifiers of the touch. No matter what may be thought of the North and the South. Turn next to the War folly and recklessness of Mr. Pierce and his make the letter stronger than our copy. Know Department, filled by the chivalrous gentleman cabinet, in re-opening the slavery question, from Mississippi. After doing all he could to by the passage of the bills in question, all dis affame the people of the south, he takes the passionate men must admit that their repeal is back track when he finds they could not be in now an impossibility, or, if practicable, that the ed Mr. Perry, the State Librarian, to give us a duced to nullify or secede, and says he will repeal would only widen the breach between the certified copy thereof; which he did. We herefollow the people. But he is as much of a nul- North and the South. Under the treaty by which we acquired Louis-

lifter to day as Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, the force hill passed by Congress with or any other Northern fanatic But it is useless, enabling the President to properties and the execu-infidelity to his pledges as a Jackson Demothe sake of peace, consented that it might be I suppose there is not a man in our whole

country, conversant with the politics of the day, bot what will admit that he has failed, signally South, were not satisfied to let well enough but what will admit that he has failed, signally alone. Nothing would satisfy them but to refailed, as a President and statesman. And the he Country, came forward by thou- results of his administration, what are they but open the question, and to do so under the preid thousands to testify their respect for the natural consequences of his abandonments of tence that the Compromise of 1850 required the day seen and experienced. What would be now course they pursued. Now, I put it to you fellow ottizens, and to all intelligent men in our muntry, if I am not speaking according to the facts, when I assert, that if the proposition to tention of every patriot to the voice of the Father ands came forward to greet the old here, and should like to know what he has done, except and his adjuncts, North and South, to get up another agitation, and they accordingly threw out to touch cursorily upon a subject of very great England not less than New York sainted the acclamation of joy and love the man principle on which he came into power, and to this firebrand. The North could say that the with the acclamation of joy and love the man who, when the safety of the constitution was threatened, declared fearlessly that he would the safety of the constitution was threatened, declared fearlessly that he would the safety of the constitution was threatened, declared fearlessly that he would the safety of the constitution was threatened, declared fearlessly that he would the safety of t

GEN. WASHINGTON ON THE APPOINT

a friend in a neighboring county, stating that the authenticity of that letter was denied. We confess that we were not much surprised at this from recent manifestations. To be sure, it is a little humiliating to indulge such reflections, but we have had ample cause, in this stage of the canvass, to create them. We knew that it was an unmanly way of meeting the argument to be sure, but it had been adopted.

Happening in Raleigh, a few days since, w 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 proof. The proper documents being ing accessible to him, we were not exactly prepared for this at the hands of the Standard. Confident that the letter as published by u was genuine, we took occasion to visit the State was genuine, we took occasion to visit the State library, and, through the politeness of the lib-rarian, we availed ourself of a search "of the record." Taking down Vol. VI. of the "Writ-ings of Washington," by Jared Sparks, we turn-ed to page 13, where we found the *identical letter* addressed "to Gouverneur Morris," dated at "White Plains, July 24th, 1778," and upon comparing it, found that ours was an exact copy except a few verbal discrepancies, which do not affect the sense of the letter, as condemning the appointment of foreigners to office, and foreign influence. Indeed, some words left out by us ing that our having seen the letter would not be admitted by any one whose prejudices would prompt its denial in the first place, we requestwith publish this copy entire, which is the same that we gave before, with the exceptions above

iana, slavery within its limits was placed on the alladed to. The asterisk (*) at the bottom of the letter re fers to a note at the bottom of the page, by the editor, Mr Sparks, whose renown and authentiexcluded from the country north of 36 30. Mr. city as a historian no one (scarcely a locofoco)

will presume to call in question. This note, i will be seen, testifies to the urgent necessity and the intense feeling manifested by Gen. W. on this subject, on account of what he had at that say, with the experience of this country for the last ten or twelve years ? But to the letter : We ask the particular at

repeal the Missouri Compromise had been made of his country. Here it is. Read it! (our italics) a part of the Compromise of 1850, the whol-LETTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON TO measure would have been tost. Nobody ever GOUVERNEUR MORRIS treamed that the final settlement of the slavery mestion at that period had reference to other his than those proposed in the bill of com DEAR SIR: - Whether you are indebted to me romise. But it was necessary for Mr. Pierce or I to you, for a letter, I know not, nor is it a

ting over the "Stan-MR. EDITOR --inst., I see, among other dard" of the 13th i chaste and liberal ar st., I surprise the maintain interest and that Nothings, one from a correspondent of that paper in Chatham, introduced by an editorial in Holden's usual braggart style. I propose, Mr. Editor, to say a few words in connexion with the topics embraced in those articles.

CRATHAN

V. C. June 16th, 1855.

Hear, then, some of Holden's words : "One f the favorite tricks of certain members of the lark lantern conspiracy is to circulate rumors that such and such Democrats have insidiously and sneakingly joined the order; and this is done for the twofold purpose of magnifying the order of such Demo rate, and of injuring their standing in the public estimation, with their party friends." If this is the case, if Democrats have done as above stated, who will blame them for circulating such rumors ? Who would blame the K. N.'s for taking their boots away rom their seats of honor? I would inform Mr. Holden that this is

trick ;" it is a bona fide operation-one that probably deters certain individuals from joining. Neither is the K. N. party a "dark lantern conspiracy." It is a party having at heart the prosperity and perpetuity of this Union-toat frowns indignantly upon such disorganizers as Hale, Sumner, Holden, et id dnine genus. The balance I shall not dispute.

"Where is the manhood of the old Whig party ?" Probably it took its departure with Mr. Holden, at the time the "glittering prospect charmed his eye." The Standard man asks,-"What would Henry Clay say, if he were here, to these midnight prowlers?" Ah ! yes, what would you say to him? Would you not "pour out your whole soul for him?" Would you not turn yourself wrong side out, and with your gizzard cheer him for what you think, or rather hope, he would say? Yes, verily. Now, Mr. Editor, for a man, who,

time, whenever he thought of Henry Clay, "feltlike pouring out his wholesoul for him," and who, at another time, for some change probably, beaped upon him any amount of vituperation and scurrilous abuse, and then, at another time, whilst engaged in heaping abuse and false hoods upon a party that would spurn him from them as they would a viper, to insult his memory by even supposing that he would, if here, join him in his filthy tirade against this party of as pure patriots as ever breathed, is what I did not expect to see even in the quarter whence the spectacle is presented.

So far as the Standard's correspondent is concerned. I deeply regret the report in circulation, not so much on his account, however, as on account of the party to which he is said to have attached himself. If the Standard's correspondent he such a Democrat as Holden says, he should be astonished at the report ;

and "a just regard for his character as a man " should prompt him to speedily hush it up. 1 regret, too, that the old gentleman, from some whim incident to age, has selected the Standard as the medium through which his "card" should

"astonish the natives." To call upon the Standard to brand anything as a falsebood is like calling upon the devil to reprove sin. But the Standard's correspondent "never

oined the dark lantern concern, never thought of doing so and never will, so help me God." and keep him steadfast. Fie, fie, Mr. Correspondent; you should not swear. Don't you know that your high Priest Romulus, assisted by your bellreather Billy, says that "oaths ad

ment with a begging petition that his debts might be liquidated out of -who imprisioned his trasses. Greater IL suppressed his father's will, made his mistresses the companions of his wife, and so perpetually was quarteling with his eldest sum as to hear of his death not with apathy, but actual satisfaction. Even GEORGE III., with many domestic virtues, the ostentatious parade of having "s virtuous

June 5, 1855. Court." and sundry other pretensions for being considered (in the words of the English litur

gy.) a "most religious and pious King," made no provision for the moral training of the per-sons in his immediate service, while the notoriously bad conduct of his own family, male and female, was productive of great injury to all within its influence. GEORGE IV., the most notorious profligate of his time, closed half a century of vice in companionship with the wife (herself a mother !) of one of his own intimate friends. WILLIAN IV. advanced his illegitimate children to the ranks of the nobility, and

his consort. Queen Adelaide, limited her care of the Royal Household to the issue of an ukase ordaining that the household must wear cotton instead of lute-string dresses ! Victoria, against whose moral character even suspicion has never raised a whisper, takes the pains to inquire into the educational wants of her household. and promptly provides the suitable remedy.

At the present crisis, when, as it appears to us, the politico-social portion of England is on the eve of, if it has not already entered into, a transition state, it is a good thing to find the Sovereign gracefully and spontaneously devoting herself, even in such a comparatively small matter as that which we record, to the moral and intellectual advancement of a class of persons with whom, from relative position, she is in some way connected as a sort of mater familias. This is not a matter of State policy. It is a thing wholly personal to the individual, and, we are free to admit, not unwarranted by the personal antecedants of the lady who reigns, out does not govern, in England.-N. Y. Times

DERUVIAN GUANO-We have arranged with Messrs, Barreda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government, for supplies of pure Guano of their own importation, and offer it for sale in any quantities at the following prices, for cash only,

1 ton or under, 21 cts. per lb ; 1 to 5 tons \$51 per ton of 2,000 lbs; Over 5 tons \$50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of he River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Munchester Road, free of expense.

brayage to the cars of the Wilmington and Veldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N C. Road, not west of Hillsboro', will be \$2 per on DEROSSET & BROWN. May 28, 1555. 43-3m.

Cedar Grove Academy,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C. THE fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th of July next and continue wenty one weeks. Tuition as heretofore, viz : Latin and Greek, per session, \$15 00 12 50 English. Board in good families, convenient to the Ac demy, at from \$35 to \$40 per session.

I shall have the assistance next session of Mr. S. M. Wells, as joint Principal. S. W. HUGHES.

Wilmington, June 22, 1855. 50 6w SHOCCO SPRINGS.

miles East of Raleigh.

5000 Bushels Alum Salt;

5000 Sacks Liverpool ground :

June 22, 1855.

500

reception of visitors. This ewly furnished, and the prory effort to keep a GOOD USE and ir guests comfortable. licit a share of public pat-T J. JARBATT & CO. Proprietors Meals always ready on the arrival of the

LDON, N. C.,

The New Hotel.

45 Im

A FIRST BATE MISSISSIPPI PLANTATION For Sale.

A GREAT BARGAIN WILL BE GIVEN. WILL positively sell on the 26th day of De-WILL positively sell on the 26th day of De-cember next, at public outery on the premises, if not previously sold at private sale, on a credit of one, two, three, and four years, my well known Bogue Chitto Plantation, in Hinds county, Mississippi, within five miles of the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, at Clinton, and eight of the great New Orleans Bailroad, at the City of Jack. son, containing.

1120 Acres

1120 Acres, all under good fence, of which 900 acres are clear-ed, and the balance well timbered. Its advanta-ges are almost unrivalled in position, fertility of soil, splendid bottom land, and fine adaptation to the production of corn and cotton—upwards of 300 bales of cotton, and 6000 bushels of corn, havthe production of corn and cotton-upwards of 800 bales of cotton, and 6000 hushels of corn, hav-ing been made on the place in a year. Its pasture lands are unsurpassed, for grass, cane, and never failing water; and considering the market, for but-ter, beef, and mutton, at the seat of government, is of itself a great source of revenue. And then its improvements, with paled garden, two cisterns, dwelling house with brick chimneys, eabins for 100 negroes, with plank floors and rafter roofs, gin house, horse mill, cotton press, &c., &c., make it one of the most valuable estates in the country. Possession given on the first of January next To any one who may wish to buy the planta-tion privately, my terms shall be liberal, which may be known by application to my brother, Geu-eral Patrick Henry, who resides near the premi-ss. He can have the option tatake the provisions, stock, &c., on the place, at a fair price; other-wise, I will sell on a credit of twolve months, at the same time and place, 20 or 30 likely mules, about 100 head of cattle, 150 stock hogs, 190 head of sheep, corn, fodder, peas, and potatoes, and far-ming utensits of every description.

ming utensits of every description. G. A. HENRY,

Of Clarksville, Teunessee June 5, 1855. 45 w6n

A Chance to Make Money ! PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT !! THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capi-tal of from 5 to \$10 only will be required, and any-

tal of from 5 to \$10 only will be required, and any-thing like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day ;--indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by address-ing (postage paid,) WM. A. KINSLER, Box 1228, Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office. June 22, 1855. 50-1w OTTON FOR SALE -The Subscriber has 160

/bales of Cotton he wishes to sell, at the gin, 10

SALT, SALT.

" Marshall's Fine, daily expected for

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N PRICE.

50-2w.

not survive its fall, but would uphold it, come measure of his administration. The next in im

orat.

Now, gentlemen, this was Democratic prac-tice in 1832. Let us now see how General en, this was Democratic prac-Pierce has acted in a crisis which he has ad mitted to be full of similar perils to us and to ize his vetoes as measures, any more than he would advert to the essay of some schoolboy on more shoolboy on more stand to more shoolboy on more stand to more shoolboy on more shoolboy who set on foot measures which, if carried out, would have produced immediate bloodshed and civil war. This party at the South had an organ, whose columns teemed with the dirtiest sbuse of every man who would not subscribe to 1832.

When the great and lamented Webster de livered his speech, on the occasion of laying Georgia Convention you will observe that nul- put an end to this contest about slavery? 1 the corner stone of the new Capitol, the response of this Southern rights, Democratic sheet, was, that it was a rain coremony-that the people of for the preservation of the Union. Gentlemen, one of the first acts of Mr. Pierce was to give the editor of that disunion sheet an important consular and diplomatic office. And if you exrally, you will find that in every quarter of the country they have been marked by an open con-tempt for his profession as a friend of the doe-trines of the Democratic pa ty. Yes, gentle-men, I assert, without the fear of successful re-fotation from any quarter, that the conduct of President Pierce is distinguished, if distinguish ed for anything, for insidious opposition to the doctrine slways maintained by the Democratic mrty on the subject of State rights. Mr. Madson has told us, over and over again, that his rsy in 1798 repudiated the doctrine of nullifias claimed by South (arolina in 1832, insisted on by the Southern Convention as-

memmber the celebrated letter of Mr. on, in which he thanks Mr. Webster for his able refutation of the absurd idea that a State could enforce her own construction of the conditution against the consent of the other States and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The records of Tammany Hall will also hear witness that the party supporting Messra, Jef ferson and Madison, during the time of the emargo, and up to the assemblage of the Hartford Convention, maintained every where, in Congress, that the General Government possessed the pow-Democratic party stood, on this doetrine of State and stretches out its hand to nullification in the form? Do you not justify me in flying to it for rights. Suppose, gentlemen, that in 1800 Mr. North for succor and aid. Can a sound Jack. relief from the coalition which exists between Jefferson had lavished his favors on those who son man, or a Clay Whig, witness the fraterni. Mr. Pierce and the Nullifiers and Abolitionists? passed the alien and redition laws-or that the zation without agreeing to bury their former. A coalition which did more to build up a secwar party in 1812 had called to the cabinet, or the chief military commands, men who held out blue lights to the enemy; or that General Jack. son, in carrying out his measures against the Bank of the United States, or the system of in ternal improvements as advocated D. Mr. Ad You will see from the extracts which I read ams, should have given his high places of gov- that the Union sentiments of Washington and crament to his opposents - would you not have Jackson constitute the platform. Mr. Pierce and called the policy of doing so suicidal and unjust? Mr. Seward have formed their coalition in such

ment and the sentiment of the country in res- counteract this coslition, the American party Lect to the doctrine of nullification and secession, proposes to modify the naturalization laws, and what would the people have thought of it? To ust such a question seems almost to insult astic or sectarian, who professes toows allegiance

the common intelligence, for even in the worst to any power higher than the Constitution of the government in Europe it is admitted that pub-lic mensures of importance can only be intrust-ed to those who are friendly to such measures, quired the rights of citizenship, as he values and that when the measures change, the men those rights, cann t object to place them beto execute them must change accordingly. We youd the assaults of those paupers and crimi-

Slave law. The South could say that it had obportance are the attack on Greytown, the Ostend tained at least its rights, and that the nullifiers Conference, and the recent display of our payal were victorious. What cared they for the good

force before Havana.

of the country, provided that the agitation gave No one, I believe, has ventured to character them the power to make a President?

called at the North abolitionists, and at the quoted a little from one President, and a little leaders to make a bargain and keep the politi-South nullifiers, who insisted that that meas- from another, but even the most rabid of his mans in their places. It was the old ride and ure was a base surrender of State rights, and party have voted against his recommendations, the game. The nullifier of the North was to without thinking himself any the worse or bet. have the horse in 1856. The nullifier of the South was to have him in 1860. But, gentleter new-school Democrat thereafter. No, gen men, this American party puts its yeto on this tlemen, if you examine closely these conventions, you will find that they are not Democrat unhallowed attempt to convert sectional jealousy into a permanent source of political power. I ic in the old constitutional sense. The nominee is scheme of holding a Southern Congress, of one of these conventions in Tennessee propowith powers not only to declare the comproprise ses to give the public land to the foreign immi lers to stick to the creed of Washington and unconstitutional, but to provide for its resis-tance, precisely as South Carolina had done in as a Jacob's ladder man; that is, he is a man ton must be preserved." Are we not authorized who gets power by ascending a ladder which has to say that this is the true American sentiment. a round for every one to stand upon. In the and that if we adhere to it, we shall conquer and

lification is the leading ides. The talk is there think we are. about retalistory measures-about making hos- In hurrying my remarks to a close. I think tages out of individuais and property belonging you will agree with me when I say that the South she uld be putting their arms in order to citizens of Massachusetts. They forget that it was no longer possible for an old Jackto attack the North, instead of indulging hopes two wrongs never make a right. They never won Democrat to act with Pierce and his for the preservation of the Union. Gentlemen, make a right. They never think of respecting friends. He could not do so without acknowl. edging the lead of such men as Wise in Virthe old sentiment of Democracy, that the Con stitution, and laws of the United States in pur- ginia, Davis in Mississippi, Douglas in Illinois, suance thereof, are supreme, and must be exe- and Atchison in Missouri. These men are all cuted. And if we had a President, gentlemen. scting as a unit, in support of the modern thesuch as old Jackson, you would not hear of ory of State rights, allowing that a State may these retaliatory measures, nor such disgraceful nullify an act of Congress, and go, out of the spectacles as are now being played in the neigh Union when she pleases. They may call themborhood of Bunker Hill. But, alas ! we have selves slavery or anti slavery men. They have a common purpose to accomplish, at the expense

This great republic must forever lament that of the landmarks of patriotism, as established a proclamation from Mr. Pierce would be just by those who founded and who re formed our such an affair as his attack on Greytown and system.

You never hear one of these State-rights men in the establishment of the Ostend Conference. - . Virginia talk of Madison as the exponent of the What could he do with a Secretary of War who believes in the right of nullification, and an At constitutional relations between the States and the Federal Government. If Mr. Pierce were to torney General who is known only to the nation as an abolitionist, ahead even of Giddings and tell his Cabinet that he was determined to fall S-ward ? He commenced to govern the country | back on General Jackson's dootrine in 1832, they by a union of these two elements of disunion, would fly off as wolves do when the huntamen and he can do nothing to save it that will not in- sound the note of attack and pursuit. There is volve him still deeper in disgrace. Why, gen but one road open to the true patriot, and that tlemen, it ought not to surprise us if we hear is to unite in the leading principles of the great to morrow that Mr. Wilson, who preaches so American party. In this manner we can elect furiously against the fugitive slave law, has in a President who will not disgrace the country fluence enough to turn out Cushing and take his with Ostend Conferences; in this manner we can place in the Cabinet, on the principle that a wipe out the stain which has been cast upon us fresh horse can travel faster than a jaded one of introducing a corrupt foreign influence into But, fellow-citizens, I turn from these un our national councils : in this manner we can pleasant pictures to the platform on which I have teach those who seek to use the Catholic vote as thought an old Jackson man could stand with a political monopoly, that whilst we respect all consistency and honor. You have seen that Mr. the rights of religious freedom, we know how er of removing any and every obstruction to the execution of the laws passed in pursuance of the constitution. I advert to these great and leading facts to remind you where I stood; and where General Jackson stood, and where the

Suppose that in 1832 a cabinet had been form-a way as to secure the foreign vote, and to enlist ed of men who opposed the policy of the governing the Catholics as partisans in their cause. To toenterintopolitie d brotherhood with no ecclesi-

rous illustrations of this fact it. nals who are landing on our shores by the thou

any other than a Judicial officer are not bindfices of high rank and trust in our service .ing?" I presume that you do, from the alac-The lavish manner in which rank bas hitherto rity with which you take one, believing that, been bestowed on these gentlemen will certain should you violate it, they would absolve you. ly be productive of one or the other of these two

"WHITE PLAINS, 24th July, 1778.

This correspondent, in the fervor of his patsils: either to make it despicable in the eves of riotism, thinks that he would "dishonor the Europe, or become a means of pouring them in blood of his illustrious ancestors, if he allied upon us like a torrent, and adding to our present himself to the old federal blue-lights." Now burden.

this thing of talking about one's blood is all But it is neither the expense nor the trouble gammon in this country. Any body can boast of them, that I most dread. There is an evil of his blood. I am curious to knew, however, more extensive in its nature, and fatal in its if he did'nt forget his illustrious birth and blood, consequences, to be apprehended, and that is, when he voted for that obsequious panderer to the driving of all our own officers out of the serevery faction and ism-Franklin Pierce? vice, and throwing not only our army, but our "I am a democrat from principle and shall never desert the party." That is, until they refuse to divide the five loaves and two fishes. military councils, entirely into the hands of foreigners. The officers, my dear sir, on whom you must depend for the defence of this cause. He desires this country to become the asylum distinguished by length of service, their connec tions, property, and in behalf of many, I may of all nations, where "all," paupers and crimizals, catholics and infidels, rogues and liars, add, military merit, will not submit much, if and in fact, all of the "lazy, lousy, Godless, any, longer, to the unnatural promotion of men

Christless set" of the waste population of the over them, who have nothing more than a little plausibility, unbounded pride and ambition, world may find a home. "My confidence is unshaken." concludes this and a perseverance in application not to be resiscelebrated Card-" for God is greater than ted but by uncommon firmness, to support their the Devil." None, I presume, save some of pretensions ; men who, in the first instance, tell on they wish for nothing more than the honor those who belong to the waste population of the earth, deny this. There are a few, however, f serving in so glorious a cause as volunteers. the next day solicit rank without pay, the day that could dispute superiority with his Satanic Majesty himself, in the way of falsehood and following want money advanced to them, and in the course of a week want further promotion,

By way of relief to the great anxiety of mind and are not satified with anything you can do manifested by Messrs Holden and Corresponor them. When I speak of officers not submitdent, the exceeding great fears betrayed, lest ing to these appointments, let me be understood they, and others, in an unlucky moment, fall into mean, that they have no more doubt of their ight to resign, when they think themselves agsome of the pits of the Knew Nothings, I willimpart a little information, which may or may not isved, than they have of a power in Congress have the desired effect : appoint.

I understand that among the many tests ap-Both being granted, then, the expediency and plied by the Order to the candidates, there is the policy of the measure remain to be considered, and whether it is consistent with justice or one which will most effectually bar the entrance of some into the Order. It is this: "We will prudence to promote those military fortune hunnot, under any circumstances, receive into this ters at the bazard of your army. They may he divided into three classes, namely, : mere ad-Order an old man in his dotage, a libeller, nor venturers without recommendation, or recoma fool." mended by persons who do not know how else

to dispose of or provide for them ; men of great A LESSON FROM ROYALTY. ambition, who would sacrifice everything to pro-Royalty may be quoted at a premium in Eng mote their own personal glory ; or mere spies, and at present. Prince Albert has recovered who are sent here to obtain a thorough knowledge of our situation and circumstances, in the

his popularity, much periled last year by the public suspicion that he interfered in foreign execution of which, I am persuaded, some of politics. The Duke of Cambridge having shown, them are faithful emissaries, as I do not believe in the Crimes, some of the gallantry in which, a single matter escapes unnoticed or unadvised st a foreign court. I could say a great deal on truth to say, none of his family have ever been this subject, but will add no more at present. deficient, has won the heart of John Bull, and is loudly cheered whenever he is recognized in public. Queen Victoria, casting away some of the etiquette which has hitherto too strongly drawn a line of demarcation between the sovereign and the people of England, has distributed, with her own hand, the war-medals to the naval and military combatants of rank, from the General to the drummer, who distinguished themselves in the present war. This may or may not be set down, according

to the temper and feelings of the person who reflects, to a royal desire to win popularity cheaply. Not so an incident related by the English newspapers, and which, alike creditable to the position and sex of the individual, we have pleasure in drawing attention to here. The Royal household, at Buckingham Palace, includes a large number of domestics and other attendants, many of whom are married. It came to the knowledge of Queen Victoria, that of a large proportion of their children the education was very generally neglected. She had suitable premises fitted up as a school near the Palace. and appointed as teacher a gentleman of tried experience and known ability. Already as many as sixty-six children of both sexes are being educated in this establishment and an evening school has also been got up for the instruction of the elder children, who are unable to attend

great and good. When the Sovereign thus per- " in the Modern Languages, each sonally interests herself in the elevation of the Fael at Academy, youthful mind, by educational means, other June 18, 1855.

Ceder Grove, Orange, June 18, 1855. 49 Stpd.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C. REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., RECTOR.

THE 26th Term of this School will open July 14th, and continue five mon'hs. For the admission of new pupils, immediate pplication should be made to the Rector. June 18, 1855. 49 4

Mar Standard; Fayetteville Observer Wilmington Commercial, Herald and Journal; N. C Times, Washington ; Herald and Beacon, Norfolk ; Intelligencer, Petersburg ; Seutinel, E. City ; Albemarle, Edenton; Whig, Salisbury, will insert to the amount of \$1.

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Lime; Calcined Plaster; Land Plaster : Hydraulic Cement & Plastering Hair -which he is prepared to sell as low as these articles are to be had in any city South. Orders will receive prompt attention.

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH. Wilmington, N.C., Jan. 30, '55. 1y 9

Fresh Family Groceries.

owing:

CHATHAM.

W E have now in Store a well selected stock of Family Groceries, comprising the fol-

25.

12.50

1.00

Stuart No. 1 Syrup, Best Family Molasses, Loaf, Pulverised and Crushed Sugar, Brown and Clarified do ... Whole grain Rice, Rio, Laguira, Java and Mocha Coffee,

Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Blac Teas. Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.

Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Maccaroni and English Cheese. Indeed, all articles in the Grocery line. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Harman's Hotel. (LATE WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.)

WAS this day opened by the Subscriber, formerly proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel, and is now ready for the accommodation of travellers JNO. HARMAN. Wilmington, June 12th. 1855 47 4

Cotton Seed Oil.

All persons, wishing to purchase COTTON SEED OIL will please spply to ANDREW J. TERRELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19th, 1865.

House, in Raleigh, on the first Monday in July next. As the question of acceptance of the Char-ter granted by the last Legislature will then be considered, a punctual attendance, either in person

Classical and Mathematical School, WARRENTON, N. C.

Aided by a competent Instructor in the Mathma

July. The number of students is limited, and every attention is paid to the moral and intellectual training of boys entrusted to the School.

For Board for the session of five months, \$60.00 Fuel and Lights in the Room. tics.

Warren County, N. C. HIS LONG ESTABLISHED and justly celebrated Watering Place will be opened on the 5th of June, under the superintendence of Mr. James Gresham and Lady, well known to the travelling community for their efficiency and politeness. The Tables and Bar shall at all times be the best that the country can afford.

Board per month, \$30; per week, \$12; per year, \$200. Children and servants, half price. The Proprietor with Mr. Gresham will spare no pains to make visitors every way comfortable.

K. P. ALSTON, Proprietor. tJuly15 42 May 25, '55.

Oxford Male Academy. OXFORD, N. C.

THE next session will commence July 9th .--Board and Tuition, without extra charges, \$75. Tuition as heretofore, and payable in advance. For the future, the School will be conducted in a remote and retired part of the town, and pupils boarding in the vicinity of the Academy, or with the Principal, will be removed from any corrupt-

ing influences of the town. J. H. HORNER, Principal. Oxford, June 14, 1855. 48-tJy15.

University.

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina will be held in the Executive Office, on Saturday, the 30th inst.

By order, CHAS. MANLY, Sec'ry. 48-td. Raleigh, June 14, 1855.

OLDSBOROUGH STEAM, GRIST, AND **CPLOURING MILLS.**—The Subscriber has enlarged his establishment in Goldsboro', and is now prepared to grind Wheat as well as Corn, on a more entensive scale. One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Bushels of Wheat and Corn will be required to keep the mills in operation for the cur-rent year, for which the highest market price will be paid. The farmers of this county and the counties along the line of the N. C. Rail Road and the interior will find it to their advantage to call on or address me at the Mills before selling, and thus build up a market in this State for their Wheet and a many feature for a cure for their

Wheat and a manufactory of our own flour. Constantly on hand a fresh supply of superfine Family Flour, Meal, Homony, Horse feed, Cracked Corn and Husk. Also, Lime and Hair. Wheat and Corn ground on tell. Mr. Lynn Adams, of Baleigh, is authorized to

purchase Wheat for the above mills. D. L. BUBBANK.

Goldsboro', September 8, 1854. wtf 78

North Carolins Cut Herrings. Just received from the Fisheries for sale by

NIEMEYER & WHITE.

CITRAYED off from the Subscriber, in the month STRAYED off from the Subscriber, in the month of January past, a black she Mule, and a Bay horse Mule; neither to say Targe. I expect they are aiming to some of the lower Turpentine Counties, where they had been engaged in work. Sides worn by Gear. Information of them would be thankfully received, or a liberal reward given for their delivery to the Subscriber, near Rogers' Store Post Office, Wake County, N. C. BENJ. ROGERS.

March 8th, 1865. 20.

VALUABLE AND RIGHLY IMPROVED TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE IN WARREN COUNTY.

BY virtue of a decree made by the Court of Equity for Warren County, at April Term, 1865, in the matter of Tempe Austin, et al. I shall offer for sale, on the premises, on the 29th shall offer for sale, on the premises, on the 29th day of June next, that valuable and highly im-proved tract of land called Dalkeith, belonging to the estate of the late Alexander A. Austin. Said the estate of the late Alexander A. Austin. Said tract of land contains about 412 acres and is sit-uated in the County of Warren, and adjoins the lands of John Burgess. Samuel T. Alston, and the estate of John Pearson It will be offered on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with at least two able sureties will be required of the purchaser. C. M. COOK, C. M. E. WARREN, N. C., June 1, 1855. 44 w3w

SITUATION AS TEACHER WAT

balance with great measures. Let the South

But we tell these smart, higher law men that

"" Although this letter was written to Mr. Morris in his private capacity, yet it was evi-

dently intended to produce an impression in tried men, are taking their posts, and that the Congress. Washington was exceedingly emery "Americans shall rule America" will sweep barrassed by the foreign officers, who were admitaway the miserable jugglers, who, under the ted into the service by Congress, and then turn-

are eternal, and never change. He can say with truth to Wilson, Summer, and Seward, that others are small things, when weighed in the

State library of North Carolina. have its time to day, ours will come to morrow, It will be impossible for the chivalrous Davis, In testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name, at office in Raleigh, June 18, the self sacrificing Douglas, not to allow us the 1855 privilege of following their example.

NOTE BY EDITOR -JARED SPARES. the spirit of Washington and Jackson is not fet, and that the people are rallying, as in the days of old, to the preservation of the true

principles of the constitution ; that men, men,

I am led to give you this trouble at this time by a very handsome certificate showed to me yesterday in favor of M. Neuville, written, [I elievel by himself, and subsoribed by Gen. Parsons, designed as I am informed for a foundation of the superstructure of a brigadiership. Baron Steuben, I now find, is also wanting to quit his inspectorship for a command in the line.

This will be productive of much discontent to the brigadiers. In a word, although I think the haron an excellent officer, I do most devoutly wish that we had not a single foreigner among us, except the Murquis de Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest. Adien

I am most sincerely yours, &c.*"

O. H. PERRY, Librarian."

"I, Oliver II. Perry, State Librarian, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a letter written by Gen'l Washington to Gouverneur Morris, taken from Spark's edition of "The Writings of

Washington," (vol. 6. page 13.) new in the

schools is defrayed by the Queen herself. The cost may be but small. The example is Tuition in the English Branches,

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CABO-LINA.-The general meeting of the Stock-holders of this Bank will be held at the Banking or by proxy, is earnestly requested.

C. DEWEY, Cashier. Raleigh, May 18th, 1855.

SELECT

R. A. EZELL, A. M. Principal,

tical Department. THE Fall Session will commence on the 9th of

TERMS.

5,00

10,00

during the day. The whole expense of these Tuition in Ancient Languages and Mathema-

w3w 49

