"Why are the people so patient? Why slums bers the indignation of the Democracy?"—Rogen A. PRYOR, Editor of the "Washington States."

Well may the Democratic press cry out " Why are the people so patient," when "from the by ways and high-ways of the Government the rottenness of corruption sends forth an insufferable

Nearly every department of the Government seems to be in the hands of plunders and speculators; nor is if a matter of surprise when we find officials, from the President down, engaged in this warfare upon the Treasury of the United States. Here and there we meet with a Democratic paper that has the manliness to denounce the corruption and extravance of the federal authorities. The disclosures brought to light by the recent Investigating Committees exhibit the American Government, under the present Democratic Administration, as the most wasteful, extravagant and corrupt now in existence. Never has there been so shameless a prostitution of official power as is exhibited in the distribution of patronage and the uses of power by the Administration of James Buchanan. No honest man, who loves a pure and honest administration of the Government, can read the developments without a shudder; and well may every patriot exclaim, " Why are the people

In proof of what is here charged, the reader is requested to contrast the professions of Mr. Buchanan, before his election, with the acts and results of his Administration. The annexed extract from a letter, written by him, shows the character of the former, while the statements and citations that follow will give an idea of the latter:

WHEATLAND, Feb. 23, 1852. " Gentlemen: * * * * On what issus, then, can we go before the country and confidently calculate upon the support of the American people at the approaching Presidential election? I answer unhesitatingly that we must fall back, as you suggest, upon * * * * a rigid economy in public

These expenditures have now reached the enormous sum of fifty millions of dollars per an-num, and, unless arrested in their advance by the strong arm of the Democracy of the country, may, in the course of a few years, reach one hundred millions. The appropriation of money to accomplish great national objects sanctioned by the Constitution, ought to be on a scale commensurate with our power and resources as a nation; but its expenditures ought to be conducted under the guidance of enlightened economy and strict responsibility. I am convinced that our expenses ought to be considerably reduced below the present standard, not only without detriment, but with positive advantage both to the government and the peo-

JAMES BUCHANAN. Mr. Buchanan has lived to be President, and has lived to fulfil his own prophecy.

That the people may see with what r the expenditures have approximated the enormous sum of one hundred millions per annum under his administration, we append the amounts for the last years of the two preceding forms, and the first two

1852-Fillmore, 1856-Pierce, 60,172,491 64 64,778.828 85 1857_Buchanan 1858-Buchanan, 83,856,727 00 Thus it will be seen that "the strong arm of Democracy," relied on by Mr. Buchanan to stay government extravagance, has fostered and nurtured the wildest and most reckless profligacy, and shielded corruption in its rankest forms. may the Washington States, in its issue of the 7th

The Public Printing, the Public Buildings, the Naval Contracts, the Post Office Department, and, in fact, every branch of the Government, that could be made to yield a farthing, has been seized upon by a horde of plunderers, under the teleration, if not with the connivance, of the Executive; and in proof of this assertion, we give the language of several prominent Democrats. In a speech in the House of Representatives, near the close of the last session, Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia,

of March, 1859, exclaim, " Why are the people so

patient-why slumbers the indignation of the Dem-

"When he first entered Congress in 1843, the expenses of the Government were only \$30,000 000 per annum. The country had gone through the expensive Mexican war, with sixty-three thousand soldiers in the field, for thirty-three millions, and now, in time of peace, the estimates were seventy-three millions. Many expenditures were wholly unnecessary, and reform was indispensably needed. He believed forty millions an abundance for the national expense.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, Senator from Tennessee -also good Democratic authority-referring to the same subject, said in a recent speech in the Sen-

"It is in the power of Congress to prevent these enormous expenditures; and if we do not interpose, we are responsible for them. This Government, sixty-nine years of age, scarcely out of its swaddling-clothes, is making more corrupt uses of money in proportion to the amount collected from the people, as I honestly believe, than any other government now on the habitable glass." Gen. Shields, one of the Democratic Senstors

from Minnesota, in the course of a debate in the Senate, also took occasion to say: " I think it is not saying too much to declare

that this country has gone faster and further, in ten years, in extravagance, than most other countries have done in centuries.

The Hon. M. R. H. Garnett, of Virginia, in a recent speech, said :

"Can any gentleman pretend that it is fair, that it is just, that it is legitimate, that the expenses of this Government, in time of profound peace, should have doubled in six years? Look through the list of items, and you will find that the expenditures have doubled in almost every item. Is there no place to apply the knife? The Committee of Ways and Means tells you, that they cannot control these expenditures; then I say that the only way to control them is the same way that you would control any other extravagant person: you would control any other extravagant person; that is, by stinting them in money."

And all this under Demo-ratic rule; a Democratic President; a Democratic Cabinet; a Democratic Congress, and Democratic officials in all the administrative departments. O, " Why slumbers the indignation of the Democracy-why are

the people so patient." From the Washington States of March 7th, 1859, edited by Roger A. Pryor, we make the following extracts in regard to the public print-

" The Public Printing Pluderers .- The fact that for the last five years the American people have been subjected to an annual exaction of nearly a million of dollars, on account of the public printing, is a circumstance which will not escape comment, even in this age of corrupt and extravagant ex-

"It is a striking instance of the perversion of Federal authority, that in addition to ils many ther illegitimate occupations, the central govern ment has engaged so largely in the incompatible

business of a publishing concern. "It is a signal attestation of the decay of official virtue, that the appropriations for this unwar-cantable purpose have been squandered in bribes and bounties to the very officials who were appoint-ed to protect the public interests.

"It is a deplorable mark of the progressive de-terioration of political morals, that the exposure of peculation of the most atrocious character rarely provokes more than a gentle expostulation from the men in authority.

"With the view of inviting public attention to the abuses which abound in almost every branch of federal Administration, we reproduced, a tew days ago, the report wherein a committee of the House exhibited the fraudulent practices of the

"A certain A. G. Seaman was Superintendent of Public Printing from December 1853 to Delie Printer. A more congenial couple never existed, even in fiction.

Notwithstanding the cleverness of these two consummate rascals, and their studious endeavor to "cover up their tracks," the committee convict them of receiving bribes and bounties-the former to the amount of \$39,000, and the latter to the amount of \$30,000. Of course these figures do not represent the full extent of Seaman and Wendell's operations. In the main, their practices were such as to elude detection; and whenever they ventured into light, they were careful to assume an almost impenetrable disguise. Still, enough is ascertained to show that both Seaman and Wendell have plundered the treasury upon system, and have in-curred exposure to the penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

"In the examination of the accounts for engraving and lithographing, the committee find that the books of various parties did not correspond with the certificates issued. "In one case the difference was equivalent to \$10,000, and in another to \$6,736 76.

"By an arrangement with Seaman, Wendell the Public Printer, was employed as the special agent for all the paper contractors—he bring the very person who should complain of an inferior article. In this way, the editor of the "organ" realized the snug sum of \$12,000.

"The testimony shows that large quantities of paper, inferior to the samples by at least a difference of thirty-three per cent., were accepted from favorreceipted for as printed and bound that were never delivered; that thousands of voluminous documents were paid for as printed which were not printed; and that thousands of the most valuable publications have disappeared without any account.

"These are astounding developments; but they are of a piece with the prevalent practices in the federal capital. FROM THE BY-WAYS AND HIGHWAYS OF THE GOVERNMENT THE ROTTENNESS OF CORRUPTION SENDS FORTH AN INSUFFERABLE STENCII. Why are the people so patient? Why slumbers the indignation of the Democracy? See they nothing discreditable in the fact that the organ" of the Administration is under the ostensible control of a detected swindler? Have they no word of surprise when they discover that the President retains Cornelius Wendellas his confunctionary of government? Cornelius Wendell | States. 18 still Public Printer, not in name but in fact; is there no popular protest againt the connivance of Congress in his employment since the discovery the enormous expenditures upon the his frauds and peculations? Others may be indifferent to such an ignominy; but, for ourselves. we intend to lash the malefactor till the party is

which we copy from the proceedings of Congress: total saving of over \$80,000. In reference to the expended was eleven million seven hundred thoublanks, he said he knew a case where Mr. Rice, editor of the Pennslyvanian, had a contract for printing blanks for \$40,000, which cost him just paper published in the interest of a member of Con-

"Mr. Mason said if the facts were so, it is due o the Senate and to the country for the Senator | 000,000. to lay his information before them. Mr. Wilson reiterated the statement, and said that Mr. Rice himself had said so, and, moreover,

that the arrangement was with the cognizance of the President of the United States. " Mr. Cameron said the matter was so noto rious that everybody, except perhaps the Senator from Virginia, must know all about it. Mr. Rice was, until recently, a creature of the President,

but they had a quarrel, and he went about blabbing all about it. "Mr. Mason-Did Mr. Rice tell the Senator

"Mr. Cameron-The way to get this information is to appoint a committee of investigation, or ue me for slander, and that will bring the evidence. I am responsible far all I say, here, or elsewhere.—
Just bring here Billy Rice and the President.—
They know all about it, and I think my olleague knows something about it too.

The sum and substance of this charge is, that a contract was made with Mr. Rice, of the "Pennsylvanian," for the printing of Post Office blanks, estensibly for \$40,000, which really would not ost but \$5,000, and with the distinct understandng between the contracting parties and the Preident, that \$35,000 of the money was to be distributed among the friends of the President, inluding the assistant Secretary of State, and that this was done with the knowledge and by the consent of the President himself. We are happy to know that before the Senate finally adjourned. Mr. Cameron moved the appointment of a committee of investigation, which was carried. The charge is made by two Senators, and one of them vouched for the facts on his individual and senstorial responsibility, and invited a suit for slander if it was denied.

With such facts before us it may well be asked: "Why slumbers the indignation of the Democracy?" "Why are the people so pa-

From an Appendix to the same. BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The patronage of this yard is systematically dirided among the Democratic members of Congress from New York. The master caulker represented Mr. Cochrane; the master block-maker, &c ... Mr. Sickles; the master painter, Mr. Searing; the master blacksmith, &c., Mr. Maclay, &c. The navy yard is a mere political machine.— Thus, the Hon. John Cochrance, of New York

city, on June 18, 1857, writes to Mr. Cohane, Mr. Haskin's master carpenter, as follows:
"Mr. Cohane: Mr. Cullen tells methat you are to take men on Tuesday;' now, I ask you to take him on, and the others I have asked you to take on. I will have my proportion of men under you.

If you do not give them, I will lodge charges against

On the 30th July, 1858, the Secretary of the Navy, writes to Commodore Kearney, the Com-mandant of the Navy Yard, telling him that Mr. Sickles had complained of the master joiner for not employing under him, a single person from bis (Sickles') district. This Secretary directs the Commodore (fine business for the highest rank in the Navy) "enquire into and report upon the mat-

The Commodore sends a letter from the joiner saying, that "in nine cases out of ten the men recommended are very indifferent hands, many of whom cannot obtain employment from private

Do the people desire the workmen at the navy yards to build ships—or to talk politics? To attend to their business-or be maintained as a set of hireling voters? Can any Navy flourish under such system as this? An old Commodore detailed to find out whether any rascals from Sickles's District were employed by the master joiner! The Hon. John Cochrane writing that, "he will have

his proportion of men!" The grossest abuses were shown to exist in the Department of the Navy Agent and the Naval

We have eight of these Navy Yards, with our 70 or 80 ships (and most of them worthless.) England with her splendid fleets of some 800 to 1000 vessels, has but two yards. "How long will the indignation of the Domoc-

racy slumber?" "Why are the people so patient?" But we pass on. Let us see HOW THE POSTMASTER GENERAL MAKES THE

"With the view of inviting public attention to the abuses which abound in almost every branching of federal Administration, we reproduced, a tew days ago, the report wherein a committee of the House exhibited the fraudulent practices of the Printing Department. It is a document of the MONEY FLY.

Says the Postmaster General, in his last report, In times of national, as well as State elections, the post office conveyances are literally loaded down with partizan documents."

"In a single instance," he says, "the transmission of books, &c., of one member [from Utah] has cost the Department six or seven thousand dol-

Senator Toombs [Congressional Globe, 1858-9 page 3004] said: The whole postal bill is \$9,000,000, and that is 4,000,000 more than it ought to be. Two milion of this goes for carrying the mail to one town west of the Rocky Mountains [there being four

different routes]
It is stated that one of those [California] mails, requiring twenty days and costing \$6,000 per trip, brought three letters! Senator Mason said, "it cost the Government about \$60 to take a letter upon this route." There must, therefore, be 100 letters. Well may Roger Pryor cry out, "From the highways and byways of Government, the rottenness of corruption sends up an insufferable stench." Why are the people so patient? do really honest, right meaning men, imperil country for party feeling? Sixty dollars to carry a letter—\$125 for a musket—\$5 per bushel for oats-\$17,000 a year for a member of Congressnearly \$300 worth of writing paper to each member-soap, snuff, saddle horses-does anybody wonder how the \$80,000,000 goes!!!

Senator Hunter said, "there were many moral and political reasons for reform in the post office." Mr. Douglas stated in the Senate, that "50,000 copies of his speeches had been suppressed by Gov-

ernment agents in Illinois." HOW MR. MISCELLANEOUS MAKES THE MONEY GO. We pass from the Post office. There is another grave Department of Government, entitled "Miscellaneous"-a sort of public gutter, into which all the refuse Items that can't be disposed of in the regular departments are indiscriminately thrown. It carries them off to the handsome tune of \$18,-000,000. This respectable gutter has been deep-ened 100 per cent in the last six years, as the following will show: Average depth and width under Mr.

Fillmore, Ditto in 1857-8. It is a repular race between the War Secretary. Post-master, and Mr. Miscellaneous, as to which shall have the biggest gutter. The old war-horse ain't to be sneezed at; and the head of the Post Office is'a pretty fast coach ; but they say " Miscellaneous" is " Young America;" great and grow-

But there is another large outlet through which fidential "organ," after the dublic and official ex- the Public Blood is flowing like a torrent. We posure of Cornelius Wendell's corrupt practices as refer to the Custom House system of the United the American government been so exhibited as in

CUSTOM HOUSES. The system (says the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the present Minister to Austria, and who a Congrespurged of his infectious presence, and the sional Report says, took five per cent. commission, treasury is protected against his piratical opera- against law and decency, to procure those contracts for the Reading Forge Company)-"this A few days before the adjournment of Congress system" (of building expensive custom houses at the following debate took place in the Senate, over the country) "commenced six years ago."—
The total disbursements for all Public Buildings from 1807 up to June, 1853, Mr. Fillmore's last Mr. Wilson amended by cutting down most of year, only reached some \$9,000,000-the whole the miscellaneous items, as advertising, mail bags, amount for all Public Buildings, for 46 years. In wrapping paper and post office blanks, making a five years, from 1853 to June, 1858, the amount

sand dollars (11,700,000.) The chief items are the new Capitol and the Custom Houses referred to. In every direction, \$5,000, the profit being divided, fifty per cent. to there is a splendid custom house, some of them the Washington Union, five per cent. to Mr. Appleton, Secretary of State, and three per cent. to a Bull dog of the Treasury estimates the cost of the new custom house at New Orleans, at \$4,670,000. (Congression Globe, 1857-8, p 2220.) The custom house at Charleston, it is estimated, will cost \$3,-

> MR. EVERETT'S LECTURES IN NORTH CAROLI-NA .- The following extract from a letter of Mr. Everett's received here, says the Wilmington Journal, shows the nett proceeds from the delivery of of his Washington Address at the four points in North Carolina where he delivered it:

> * * "This completes my returns from North Carolina, the nett amount of which is: Wilmington, \$1.091 80; Newbern, \$590 04; Raleigh, \$515; Chapel Hill, \$615 60. Altogether, \$2,812 44, which I cannot but think very honorable to the 'Old North State' for one week.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

SPECIE MOVEMENTS. We find, by a reference to the valuable statistical tables contained in the May number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, that during the last nine months the foreign imports received at New York amount, in their dutiable value, to \$150,199,221. The exports for the same period and from the same point are stated at \$63.382,740, of which \$21,662,-264 were in specie. It will thus be seen that not only is the "balance of trade" largely against the United States, according to the representation of these statistics, but, what is still more significant, one-third of our commercial exchanges with Europe from the port of New York is made in specie. As it is undeniable that the p. ecious metals always flow from those countries which are suffering a badly regulated monetary and commercial system, to those whose finances are placed on a better footing, may it not be that this fact supplies a general criterion by which we can judge of the beneficent working of any public economy? If, for instance, it is seen that the precious metal flow from Mexico, from Peru, from Turkey, and from all semi-civilized and barbarous States, to Great Britain, to France, to Germany, and to all counties whose financial system is the exponent of a higher civilization, may it not be assumed as a general law that "the movements of the precious metals fur-nish the most reliable test by which to pronounce on the soundness or unsoundness of any commercial system?" In France, under the prevalence of what is called the protective policy, the net im-port of the precious metals during the last twentyfive years has reached the sum of \$500,000,000, and step by step with this influx of specie she has been advancing in the development of her export trade in a ratio exceeding that of any other country in the world. It is obvious that the large acssions added to the precious metals in France have touched the nerves of industry and imparted to them a vigor which has enabled her to sustain a largely increased foreign commerce, compelling in turn fresh contributions to her national wealth. Such has been the working of the protective system in France, and if it be so unsound as some speculative economists argue, how dees it happen that this Empire has been constantly advancing in prosperity, while free-trade countries, not withstanding the theoretical superiority of their public conomy, have been as constantly suffering from uccessive depletions and impoverishment? WHITE SHAD.

The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch says: It has been a source of much anxiety to the people of Eastern North Carolina, to witness for some rears past, the evident decrease of shad and heing in our waters. Albermarle Sound at one time furnished more shad and herring to the commerce of the country, than almost all the other fishing grounds in the Union, and all the streams in North Carolina had them in abundance. But in late years they have been growing less by de-grees, until it has become a hazardous business to embark largely in fishing. We think in proportion as they have left our waters they have gone North. Nova Scotia seems now to be the great rendezvous for herring. No one can divine the cause of this. The individual who can account for this and furnish a remedy, would be entitled to the gratitude of this country. The following, which we copy from an exchange, gives some hints as to the habits of the shad. How the author found out, we can't tell, but we think he is in error. We judge the shad lives longer than one year, and we are quite sure that the young shad returns to the ocean after being spawned, and returns the following spring. We should be glad to get the views of the knowing upon this sub-

WHIG MEETING IN BOWAN. TUESDAY, May 3, 1856

A partion of the Whigs of Rowan county assembled in the Court House, in Salisbury, at half-past one o'clock to-day, when, on motion, Joun K. GRAHAM, Esq., was requested to take the hair, and J. J. BRUNER, to serve as Secretary. The Chairman called on Hon. N. Boyden to

state the object of the meeting.

Mr. Boyden answered, that this meeting was called to appoint delegates to the District Convention, to be held in Salisbury, on the 18th instant, to nominate a suitable person to bear the Whig and Opposition banner before the people of the District in the approaching Congressional canvass, and to represent us in the next Congress of the United States. Before, however, the meeting proceeded to appoint delegates, he begged leave to

Resolved, That we cherish a cordial, habitus and immoveable attachment to our glorious Union, and that we are determined to maintain and deend it, at the hazard of our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors, against the attacks of its open or secret enemies, come from what quarter they may, as we heartily endorse the sentiments of our greatest leader-" Liberty and Union, one and

nseparable, now and forever." Resolved, That the present self-styled Democratic party, is essentially a disunion party, hugging in i's fond embrace, if not all, many avowed lisunionists of great influence, who, by the constant agitation of the slavery question for sinister and wicked purposes, are endeavoring to divide the whole country into two great sectional parties, and thereby accomplish their nefarious and treasonable purposes of breaking up and destroying the union of the States, cemented and hallowed by the blood of the heroes and patriots of the Rev-

Resolved, That the last Legislature has utterly disregarded the sentiments of the people, and fixed a foul blot upon the fair escutcheon of North Carolina, by electing to the Senate of the United States an open and avowed disunionist, who on the eve of the last Presidential election, when he supposed his party were to be beaten, proposed to organize disunion in our loyal State, and by bands of lawless ruffians, under the specious name of "Vigilant Committees, to visit with swift attention," that is to hang and murder, all true, patriotic, union-lowing citizens, who dared to resist their vile and treacherous designs to break up and destroy the union of our fathers.

Resolved, that the present democratic party is a disorganizing and destructive party, and should e known and designated as the destructive; as it has been their invariable policy to unsettle and destroy, one after another, every principle of the Government that had been settled from the days of Washington to the time this psuede, modern self-styled democratic party came into power. As witness the despotic and regal doctrine that the President of the United States, when he takes an oath to support the Constitution, is to support it as he may choose to interpret it, and not as it has been decided to be, by the Supreme Court of the United States; and as witness, the still more recent and abhorrent doctrine of the present Executive, that the will of the majority is supreme and resistible, and can unmake constitutions at plea-

Resolved. That these doctrines of modern, proressive democracy, are treasonable to the cause well-regulated constitutional liberty; and, if persisted in, must inevitably result in the overthrow of the National and every State Constitu-

Resolved, That we are opposed to giving up our State corporation to the tender mercies of a Federal Commission of Bankruptcy; that we are opposed to the surrender of the war-making power into the hands of the President; that we are opposed to that most extravagant and outrageous roposition to place in the hands of the President thirty millions dollars of the people's money, un-der the pretext to purchase Cuba, but in reality to be used to secure his re-election.

Resolve.l, That we are opposed to all protectorates of foreign territory; to all entangling alliances; to rushing into war with three European and five American powers, as invited by the President. That in the language of Henry A. Wise of Virginia, "that the full scheme of Federal policy of the present Executive, in its whole outline nd filling up, exceeds any Federalism, in all its points, which a Hamilton or an Adams, or any other latitudinarian ever dared to project or pro

Resolved, That the extravagance and corruption of the present dominent party, are beyond endurance; and that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen, of whatever political party, to rebuke and discard from the public councils, all those selfish agitutors who, for partizan purposes, and to secure to themselves all the high places of trust and emolument in the Government, have not hesitated to stoop to all the artifices of the demagogue; to trample under foot all the sacred principles of civil liberty; to sanction the dangerous and alarming assumptions of executive authority; to pander to the most mischievous sectional prejudices; to contemn the solemn admonitions of the Father of his Country; to squander the public money with a prodigality heretofore unknown; to shock the public morals with such exhibitions of corruption in high places, as would seem sufficient to excite the honest indignation of every patriotic citizen in the land; and to make it obvious to the most superficial observer, that all the great industrial nterests of the country have been utterly ignored by this self-styled democratic party, and that unless checked in their mad career, by the timely less checked in their mad career, by the timely uprising of the American people, our experiment of a free, representative government, instituted for the purpose of establishing justice, insuring domestic tracquility, providing for the common defense, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, will be converted into a mere machine to reward unsurupulous and designing demagogue and knave—political leaders.

Resolved the referre That we have no confidence

Resolved, therefore, That we have no confidence in a party that is so utterly regardless of its own plighted faith, of all the obligations of the constitut.on, and of common honesty; and we hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to units with all true, patriotic citizens, in every part of the country, in hurling from power this corrupt, extravagant and destructive party; and place in their stead, honest, straight forward, economical and union-loving men, who will ad-minister the government for the promotion and advancement of all the great industrial interests of every section of our common country, and not with a view to reward office-holders, demagogues, and unscrupulous partizan leaders.

Resolved, That the act of the late Congress in elping themselves to the sum of \$3,000 per year, for each member, instead of his daily wages, is one of the many instances of the unscrupulous greediness of the present Democratic party, and in our opinion, is but little better than downright

Resolved, That this modern Democratic party is a double-dealing, hypocritical, Janus-faced par-ty, having one aspect for the North, and another for the South. On the Northern aspect is written in large and legible characters:—Protection to American Industry against Foreign Pauper Labor; Squatter Sovereignty; Internal Improvements by the General Government; Lecompton Constitution a cheat and swindle. On the Southern aspect is written in letters equally large and plaring:—Free Trade; no Internal Improvement by the General Government; down with Squatter Sovereignty; Lecompton, at the hazard of civil war. In one thing alone do these two aspects

agree: "To the victors belong the spoils." Resolved, That we approve of the Convention be held at Charlotte, on the 18th instant, and that the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint sixty delegates to represent this county in said Convention, to meet and confer with deleates from other counties of this Congressional represent us in the next Congress of the United

Mr. Boyden spoke for a short time, in support of these resolutions, referring more extensively to the policy, acts, and measures of the administration and party. His remarks were pointed and clear, and were listened to with grave attention. When he closed. H. C. Jones, Esq., remarked that the resolutions

were comprehensive; but there was one omission were comprehensive; but there was one omission which he wished to supply, and offered the tenth resolution, and requested that it should be incorporated, as above. Mr. Jones thought it was high time for the people to wake up; for really it did seem to him, that unless this Democratic tribe was boldly confronted by the indignant frowns of the people, no extreme of selfishness and corruption would be too great for them. That it was not won—

He also has on hand a fine assortment of FUR.

NISHING GOODS which he will sell as cheap as ally other house.

All he asks is, that gentlemen will call and look at his Goods. He charges nothing for inspection, and if, after his Goods have been seen, he does not offer good bargains.

E. ROSENTHALL,

Corner Market Square, Fayetteville street.

Raleigh, M., 2, 1859.

important they set at Washe question was then taken on the foregoing stions and they were adopted with a strong arty aye. There was one dissenting voice.

G. Ramsay then offered the following,

solved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of seven Whigs, to be called the Executive Committee of the Whig party for ty of Rowan, to act in concert with the Committee of the State of North Carolina, and to have in charge all matters appertain-ing to the interest and success of the party; and that the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting

be members of said Committee.
On motion, it was
Resolved, That the Whig papers of the State be
requested to publish the proceedings of this meet-

The chairman appointed the following persons The chairman appointed the following persons delegates to the Charlotte Convention:

Luke Blackmer, N. Boyden, H. C. Jones, M. S. McKinzie, A. W. Buis, Dr. D. D. Wood, Dr. R. R. Barr, D. O. P. Houston, Moses L. Holmes, R. Harris, O. G. Foard, Maj. Jesse Thomason, R. A. Caldwell, John Graham, F. E. Shober, E. D. Austin, W. B. Graham, W. A. Houck, Dr. Sam'l Kerr, Charles L. Parnes, J. B. McNeely, John W. Atwell, Thomas Sloan, Rich'd H. Cowan, Jas, Gibson, Dr. Jas. G. Ramsay, Reuben J. Holmes, John M. Barnhart, Solomon Peeler, Abraham Lentz, B. Crowell, John Benson, Dr. C. E. Powel, John Lucky, Joseph A. Hawkins, A. M. Sullivan, J. B. Harris, John J. Bruner, William Murphy, John Lucky, Joseph A. Hawkins, A. M. Suthvan, J. B. Harris, John J. Bruner, William Murphy, R. H. Broadfield, Solomon Klutts, Dr. Samuel Boyden, John T. Stewart, Maj. David R. Brad-shaw, Henry Barringer, Charles C. Krider, Thos. Barber, John Barger, Mathias Barber, John Ba-ker, John W. Steel, Andrew Murphy, John M. Coffin, Thomas J. Meroney, Joel H. Jenkins, Wiley Bean, Joseph Burris, John F. McCorkle, Dr. Sam'l D. Rankin.

In compliance with the resolution offered by

Dr. Ramsay, the Chairman nominated the following persons to make out the Executive Committee for Rowan, viz: F. E. Shober, Luke Blackmer, Moses L. Holmes, Solomon Peeler, and Dr. D. B. Wood.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN K. GRAHAM, Chm'n. J. J. BRUNER, Sect'y.

OPPOSITION MEETING IN CAMDEN. At a meeting of the Opposition of Camden co held at the Court House on Tuesday the 3d inst., D. D. Ferebee, Esq., was called to the chair and Addison P. Cherry appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman to be the appointment of Delegates to attend a District convention.

On motion, H. M. Patton, Wm. W. Sawyer N. S. Burgess, C. G. Lamb and Win. Forbes were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After retirement the committee reported the fol lowing preamble and resolutions :-

Whereas, it is the object of the Opposition hold a Convention in the Town of Winton some time during the present month, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to represent the first Congressional District of North Carolina in the ensuing Congress of the United States; and whereas the present deplorable condition of our Government imperatively demands the defeat and entire overthrow of the party in power, be it,

Resolved, That we approve of the holding of said Convention, and recommend to this meeting to appoint fifty delegates to represent Camden ped, That we pledge ourselves to a zealou and undivided support of the nominee of said Convention; and will enter upon the canvass with

a firm determination to secure his triumphant elec-Resolved, That we are now, as we ever have been, bitterly and uncompromisingly opposed to the evils, the extravagances, the corruption and the misrule of the Democratic party. During the absence of the committee and aferwards the meeting was ably and eloquently

In accordance with the first resolution the Chairman appointed the following deligates :-N. S. Burgess, Thos. Palmer, Jas. N. Gregory M. J. Morrisett, Jno. D. Burfoot, W. G. Burfoot A. Morrisett, Luke Stephens, Noah Forbes, G. Wright, E. Borco, C. G. Lamb. Jr., Abner Do W. J. Morrisett, Noah Burfoot, W. A. Duke, Jos. S. Sanderlain, Thos. E. Ferrel, T. B. Bonshall, E. L. Dozier, R. H. Berry, I. Hughes, T. J. Etheridge, W. Dozier, G. M. Hughes, T. Civils, Wilson B. Ferebee, A. E. Bell, J. A. Spencer, Edwin Ferebee, W. R. Forbes, M. R. Gregory, Jos. Hughes, C. R. Nash, Dr. R. C. Perkins, G. Lamb, Sr., Miles Lamb, E. Forbes, Wm. M. Lamb, Arch. Cherry, W. R. Abbott, W. W. Sawyer, Dr. E. W. Parker, B. Burnham, H. M. Patton, J. B. Ferebee, Jno. M. Forbes, Alfred Abbott. Jno. W. Halstead, W. R. Overton, and

W. J. Gregory. On motion the proceedings of the meeting were oruered to be published in the "State," and other opposition papers in the State be requested to

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. D. FEREBEE, Chm'n.

Addison P. Cherry, Sec y. GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF NORTH CAROLINA. THE REGULAR ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF

this body will be held in Wilmington, on Monday he sixth day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are quested to be punctual in sending their representawhich were sent by mail THOS. B. CARR, TOTICE TO CARPENTERS, BRICK-

LAYERS, &c.—Wm. Percivel, archivet and Civil Engineer, will receive proposals at his office in Raleigh, from the 20th until the 30th of this month, (May) for the erection of a brick church at Tawbero', For plans, specifications and general information apply at office till 30th inst.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. THE undersigned, by virtue of a Deed of Trust, this day executed by GASTON BROUGHTON of the City of Raleigh, will sell at the highest bidder, on THURSDAY THE 19TH INST. at the Store recently occupied by said Broughton, a

desirable lot of FAMILY GROCERIES and other articles comprising the stock in said store.
TERMS:--For all sums over \$10, a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving note and security.

L. T. CLAYTON, May 9th, 1859.

NOTICE Is hereby given to all those indebted to Gaston oughton, late in business on Market Square, that his accounts and claims have been assigned to me, and must be immediately collected. Persons can either apply to himself at the Store, or to the undersigned.
L. T. CLAYTON, Trustes.

No April Fool. BUT JUST IN TIME FOR THE SEASON.

my 11-swtd.

New Goods! New Goods!! THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO HIS OLD CUS. tomers and to the public generally, one of the District, in selecting a candidate of our choice to finest stocks of Gentlemen's Clothing that has ever been brought to this city. His Stock consists of everything usually found in

Clothing Store, and he flatters himself that his SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS are superior to any he has ever before offered to the Besides Ready-made Clothing, he has Hats, Boots

Shoes, Umbrellas, Cravats, and in short, everything that a gentleman needs about a toilette. He also has on hand a fine assortment of FUR.

SAM'L T. IREDELL, M. D. INEDELL BROTHERS, DEUGGISTS AND APOTUECARIES, AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARRISHES, DYE Stuffs, Window Glass and Putty; Perfumery and Fancy Toilet articles.

N. B.—Particular attention given to orders. Raleigh, April 29th, 1859.

BRUSHES .- HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL Busting, Scrubbing, Wall, Floor, Window, Shoot Horse, Paint, Varnish and Graining Brushes. IREDELL BROTHERS. HAVANA CIGARS.--A lot of Superior Ha-vana Cigars, per Adams' Express.

IREDELL BROTHERS.

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO. -An extra quality on hand. IREDELL BROTHERS.

LE AND PORTER—A freeh supply just as rived. IREDELL BROTHERS. DRANDY, WHISKEY AND WINES-OF superior quality for Medicinal purposes.
IREDELL BROTHERS.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1859. Spirit of the Age copy on inside until forbid. PATRONIZE NORTH CAROLINA!

M. MacINNIS.

WHOLESALE GROCER & COM. MERCHANT, No. 16 North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Merchants and buyers generally to the following stock of Groceries and provisions, which I offers at very low prices. Orders accompanied with cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly filled.
350 Bags Rio, Laguira, St. Domingo, Java, and Macho Coffees.
300 Bbls., Half. Bbls and Hhds. Sugars, all qualities 250 Bbls. City and Western Mess Pork. 125 Bbls. No. 1 and 3 Mackerel and Herring.

75 Blbs. New Orleans and Cuba Molasses. 50 Hhds. Western Sides and Shoulders. 125 Boxes and 1/2 boxes Colgate's pale and No 100 Boxes Gilbert's assorted Candy. 150 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes 10 Tons 1, 11/4 and 11/2 inch Hoop Iron. Also, Caba Molasses in Hhds., Sack Salt, Starch

Candles, Prpper, Alspice, Ginger, Fancy Soaps, Snuff, Cepars, etc., etc. Call and see before you purchase. April 27th, 1859. N. C. SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,) April 13th, 1859. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 16th of May next, for the purchase of \$100,000 of North-Carolina State Bonds, issued under "An Act for the completion of the Western Railroad from Eayetteville to the Coalfields," and running thirty years from April

1st. 1859. The above Bonds will have Coupons for interest at per cent per annum attached, payable 1st April and October in each year.

The principal and interest will be psyable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the

party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.
Successful bidders, upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposit the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest, to the credit Bank of the Stote, or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters en

orsed " Proposal for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary, and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State. D. W. COURTS.

FOR SALE -- A SECOND-HAND AD-AMS' PRINTING PRESS, cheap for cash. Inquire at this office. March 25th, 1859

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY. THEIS ACADEMY WILL BE CONDUCTED ON the plan of the Virginia and S. Carolina State silitary Institutions. For a circular, address the su-

WILLIAM WATSON,

Upholsterer & Paper-Hanger, FAYETEVILLE STREET,

(Next Door to Farmer's Hall,) RALEIGH, N. C., Is now receiving his SPRING GOODS, consisting of GILT, VELVET, AND COMMON PAPERS, and borders to match-all of which he will put up in the neatest manner, both in town and country. Also,

Transparent and Paper Shades. Cornices and Curtain Bands, Picture Cords and Tassels, Lounges, Hair, Shuck and Cotton Mattresses.

Also, THE PALMLEAF SHUCK MATTRESS, SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW,

and far superior to the ordinary SHUCK MATTRESS All of which I will sell at the lowest prices for cash, r to six months | inctual customers.

DE ROSSET, BROWN & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C. BROWN. DE ROSSET & Co., NEW YORK, OMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Imperters of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, and Plaster, &c. Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Maniplated Guane, and W. Whitelock & Co.'s Superphos Particular attention given to the sale of Na-il Stores, Cotton and other Produce.

SMYTH, STONE & BANKS. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 94 and 96 Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, VA.

PARTICULAR PERSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT, FLOUR, &C. H. J. STONE R. R. BANKS. mar 5-wasw ly HOMAS SMYTH.

LUMBER---LONG LEAF PINE THOSE WISHING NO. 1 LONG LEAF PINE. CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. AT A LOW PRICE FOR CASH. Five Waggons and Teams wented to hand. The highest cash price paid.

ALFRED M. WADDELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to Collections.

Jabratt's Hotel. PETERSBURG, VA.

THIS WELL KNOWN ESTALISHMENT, AVING BEEN RECENTLY PITTED UP AND SUPPLIED WITH ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES, Now offers to Travellers Attractions Unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country. JOHN JARRATT & BRO.

CARGLINA CITY HOTEL PARROTT & MEWBORN, Proprietors.

THIS Magnificent Hotel has been enlarg. ed to nearly double its original size, an addition of eighty-eight feet having been added on Railroad street, thus presenting an imposing front immediately in view of the ATLANTIC OCEAN.

The veranda of this Ho'el (which is three stories high) fronts towards the Ocean two hundred and sighty feet, affording a

Delightful Promenade. From this stand-point, the beholder can scan the Ocean in the south, Bogue Sound in the south-west, the Harbor with all its shipping, Fort Macon and three Light-Houses in the south-east, affording a range of Ocean Scenery

hat is searcely elsewhere to be met with. that is scarcely elsewhere to be met with.

The superintendence of this Hotel will be in the hands of Mr. H. ERAMBERT, (formerly of the Fayette-ville Hotel,) whose taste and skill so eminently qualifies him for making all the guests feel as if they were The best servants the country could afford have been

Those who stop with us will never be at a less for Recreation and Entertainment. Our steamboat will make regular trips to Beaufort, the Inlet, the Fort, and often on

Extra Excursions,

Band of Music will be ever "discoursing sweet sounds" to the ears of those who shall tavor us with their comrany.

Our Bar will furnish choice liquors of all kinds; our Billiard Room is in good order, and our Bowling Alley will be constantly open for the entertainment of those who have a taste for these healthful exercises; and our Reading Room will contain files of the best newspapers, magazines, and periodicals published.

The sick will find our Bath Houses a matter of

great comfort and a help to better health.

We feel assured that in every respect we can give entire satisfaction; we shall, at least, spare no pains to do our whole duty, that all our guests may receive all possible attention.

Take Notice. As the train arrives after dark each evening, persons going to Beaufort will do well to stop over night at Carolina City, as they can be conveyed,

wherever they wish to go, the next day, in a steam-boat or sail boats, and thus be saved the trouble of a disagreeable night trip across the water. Carolina City, May 5, 1859. TIN FOIL AND METALIC CAP MANU-

FACTORY, No. 38 Crosby Street, New York. JOHN J. CROOKE & CO. ARE MANUPACTURING UNDER THEIR PATENT ROLLED TIN FOIL.

PLAIN, PRINTED, OR EMBOSSED, SUITABLE FOR WRAPPING Fine Cut and Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese, Spices, etc.

Thin Beaten Foil, all sizes, superior in brilliancy and strength to the imported article. METALLIC CAPS. For sealing Bottles, Jars, &c., stamped with any name or design required. Also,

Music Plates, Solder, Type and Britania Metals. mar 26-swom Scs smpac

jee. coddington & cc.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS TIN PLATE, BLOCK TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SPELTER, SHEET ZINC, BAR, HOOP, ROD, BAND, SHEET, BOILER

AND PIG IRON : WIRE, CUT NAILS, CHAINS, &C. EDWARD A. JEE, No. 67 Broad St., NEW YORK.

mar 9-3m\$ae smp&co O. H. CHALKLEY, DEALER IN

LEATHER, SHOE-TRIMMINGS, OIL, TAN-NERS TOOLS, &C., AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH CALF-SKINS.

13th Street, between Main and Carey, RICHMOND, VA., Is now in receipt of a large and excellent steek of Goods appertaining to his business, to which is invited the attention of all in want, as they will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH,

or to punctual customers. Richmond, Feb. 26, 1859. mar 5-waswly GOODS

WHITAKER'S. COD FISH, MACKEREL BOLOGNA SAUSAGE. SMOKED BEEF, IRISH POTATOES,

TEAST POWDERS. SODA, SPICE Pepper, Ginger-WHITAKER'S.

WHITAKER'S.

TORTHERN APPLES, FIGS, RAIS-

WHITAKER'S.

EA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED PRONOUNCED Extract of a Letter Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his bro-ONNOISSEURS.

May, 1851: ly Good Sauce, VARIETY

awarded by the Jury of the Nes The only mand awarded by the Jury of the New York Exhibition for Poreign Sauces, was obtained by LEA & PREFINS for their WORCESTERSHIPE SAUCE. The world-wide fame of which having led to numerous Forgeries, purchasers are requested to see that the numer of LEA & PRINTING are upon the Wrapper, Lamber Stopper and Bottle.

LEA & PRINTING FILL proceed against any one infringing, either by an unfacturing or vending Sparious Sance, and have included their correspondents in various parts of the world and their correspondents in various parts of the world and their correspondents in various parts of the world was them of any infrince-

advise them of any infringe-tents for the United States DUNGAN & SONS, Broadway, New York. Liso, orders received for A stock always in a direct shipment from I NEW BOOK B

AT THE OLD (Church,)

ap 17-waswif

PAMILY FLOUR-

MALL AT WHITAKER'S If you want Fine Bird Cages.

> ther at Worcester "Tell LEA & PER-

RINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the EENSIVE FRAUDS.

AND BLANK CTORY, AR OFFICE, BOOK MAI

RATIONE, H. C. THE UNDERSIGNED RESERVED LLY INFORMS the Citizens of Raisin and the vicinity
generally, that he will promptly out make ally attend
to the binding of Newspapers, Hagazines and
Periodicals of all kinds and in any style, plain or
ornamental, on moderate terms. Also Blank Books
manufactured to order, and ruled to any pattern for the
public offices. A share of patronage respectfully solidied.

JOHN J. CHAPLIN.