material District, composed of Alais kina-isoph, Dr. W. B. Lane, Whig is
without any opposition. Mr. Clinton
of Hamfelph, a Democrat, visited Alacountry with the intuntion of amountmedia exualidate in opposition to Dr. Lune,
and dissuntisfraction exough in the Whig
and dissuntisfraction exough in the Whig

sensitive Melane, Eq., Whig, and J W. sensiter and B. F. Morion, Esqre., Democrate same important issue discussed in the cause, is the distribution of the Public Lands. Melane ably advecates the distribution of the Melane ably advecates the distribution. it. The county is entitled to two members, have heard both Whigs and Democrats in county my that Mr. Mebune will certainly elected; and when we consider his eminent at and ability—we shall not be surprised at receiving much the largest vote given in the may. As between Mr. Lancaster and Mr. inity, As between Mr. Lancaster and Mr. borton, though we attended two of the taxgather-igs, wavere motable to decide which stood the estellation for anciention. Both, before the cur-tic commenced, were understood by many Whigs vase commenced, were understood by many Whigs to have expressed thouselves in favor of a dis-tribution of the Public Lands; but on the stump they took a position on the Demogratic platform, —opposing distribution, and supporting the Pres-ident's yete of the indigent ins me hill. The candidates for the Sheriffally, are: John Tapscott, the old Sheriff, and Major William Patterson. Both Demograt,—Hills. Records

Against Conhection for her nullinearies of Engitive Law. Among the means suggested, he denial of necess to the Courts of South colina by the citizens of Connecticut, for the agery of debts, it is said that there is a large

Carolina by the citizens of Connecticut, for the recovery of debte, it is said that there is a large halance of trade against the Southern merchants. The Charleston News says:

We would prefer a more direct mode of retaliation, through the taxing power of the Southern States, if practicable. Their legislatures may justifiably reach the profits of trade enjoyed by one State with another whose interests she assails. The taxation of the products of any State after they have entered the limits of another and become blended with the general mass of merchandine, has been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court. The practical difficulty of discriminating the articles to be taxed from others, is the only objection to this mode of rataliation, although it may not be insurracountable. We would make the tax probintery. We would saver all ties, whether of commerce or friendship, with a State like Connectitery. We would sever all ties, whether of com-mores or framulahip, with a State like Connecti-cut, that disregards the obligations of the Con-stitution, and lends herself to the fanatical spirit that would rob the South of its property.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

Since the 24th of June, when the cholera made its appearance, there have been 1,703 deaths in all in Philodephia of which 952 were under 5 years of age, and 172 were from cholera. In New York, since the 3d of Juna there have bose, 4,909 deaths, including 2,034 under 5 years of age and 934 from cholera. In Brooklyn, on Sunday there were 19 new cases of cholera (the largest number yet in one day) and 9 deaths. At the cholera hospital in New York, on Monday, there were 7 cases and 4 deaths. A Albany, for the three days proceeding Saturday, 19 cases and 2 deaths were reported. At Toron, to, Canala, for the three days proceeding Saturday, 19 cases and 2 deaths were sported. At Montread on the 19th there were 38 cholera deaths, and 22 more on the 20th, but the disease is now said to be absting there, and has nearly disappeared from Quehoe. At Chicago, Ill., on the 20, there were 30 deaths, including 11 from cholera. Among the deaths there, since the opidemic broke weer 30 deaths, including 11 from sholers. A-mong the deaths there, since the quidemic broke unt, are these of four Sisters of Morey. Their names are in ther Agatha, (Margaret O'Brien,) Sisters Mary Bernard Hughes, Louisa Connors and Mary Yeronica Hokney. The death of Mother Agatha haves but one (Mother Vin-cont,) of the original band of six who founded the order in Chinago a few years ago.

PERTIES PARTICULARS OF THE BOURSHINES.

or San Juan.—A letter in the New York Herald, dated U. S. ship Oyane, San Juan, De Nicaragun, July 15, 1854, says:

The authorities here treated every altempt at an amicable adjustment of the difficulty with iomit and disclais. So, on the morning of the 12, we sent a party on shore to capture their arms and aminumition, and issued approclamation giving them trenty-four hours to capture their arms. on trenty-four hours to come to terms, or uld blow the fown down. In the meantle examinated of an English war schooner tered a peotest against our preceedings, and Capt. Hollins informed him that he was sorry he must disregard said protest, but he intended to carry out his instructions, and obey orders at all da were not pani in twenty-four hours he would commence opera-

tions.

On the morning of the lith, the inhabitants of the town is 0, and tack to the woods, leaving all their property behind them. At nine of cick, the twenty-four hours having expired, we hauled abreast of the town, and opened a fire on it from our starbeard hattary the continued firing serveral hours, every abst taking effect; we shot away their flag staff, and down came the ensign; but the houses being frame we could not do much injury, therefore we could firing, and sent a party on shore to hours the town, and in a few outy on abors to burn the town, and in a few sours the whole-place was in ruins. San Juan as now one heap of smoking ashes. The authoriis now and leap of smoking ashes. The authorities have been taught that our government will not allow her trainsters to be imprisoned with impusity, and also that the communiter of the Cyane is the wrong man to tride with.

I neglected to say that the English vessel, seeing we were in earnest, left in tow of a mail steamer, which had just arrived. She goes to Part Royal to report the fact to the squadron.

Another letter was the demand of Cart, Mollow

Another letter says the demand of Capt, Holine was for \$20,000 indomnity, and thus Lieut. Pick-tring commanded the party who landed and

ARRIVAL OF THE STRAKES INSUEL.—Charleston July 25—The stemmer Isabel, Capt. Relline, grived here to-day. She left Havana on the norming of the 22st, and Key West on the same waning. P. Meyer, a purseager, fall overboard The imbel briegs no political news from

The ravages of the vonito were dreadful,— ut of 72 passangers arrived in the last Spinish all Stauter, scarcely 3 weeks since, but 12 are

on La Grande.

The recognize of Admiral Duquesne were ship-ed privately on the 15th instant, on board the Franch merobant ship Clementine, of France.

From Key West there is nothing of interest, the health of the Island was completely restor-

The wrockers report things very dull, calous ring prevailed to an eversal extent in the

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GIBSON—CON-DUCT OF MR. HELMONT.

Wassiverse, July 25th.—Despatches from Mr. Belovant, our Charge at the Hages, an-nounces the fact of the sale of the schooner Pirts, at Heratia; and that the proports of her sale have been tendered to Capt. Gibson by the Datch Government. The Captain, in some reason with Mr. Helmont, has refused to accept of any subtement of the amount of damages (Significant) priginally claimed. The Minister of Pursues Affaire gave Capt. Gibson an intimation to leave the Territory of the Natheritaria; but has has decised as do no, and sought an antimore a Territory of the Neaberfards i, but listed to do so, and sought an authorize Sag. The opposition to the Ministry presence of Cond. Gibson at the Hagne ministration. It is reported that the Possings Affairs will resign his port-Conings Affairs will resign his port-Copinion to paraditud in remain any many in Holland.

THE AFRICA ABBIVED THEE DAYS LATER !!!

New York, July 27. The Africa arrived at her wharf to-day, with a nare number of passengers, and three days later European intelligence, she having sailed from Liverpool on the 15th.

MISCELLANGOUS. She brings nothing new regarding Prussia. The Austrian negotiation caused much uncar

es in England. the Austrians were helding back.

The Austrians were helding back.

More fighting on the Danibe had occurred.

Omar Pasha had routed the Russians from

the Daoubian Islands and city of Giurgero, and was unrehing on to risk a pitched, battle, with ch, for a reserve. Gornschakoff had forced marches in order to

ispossess them of Gurgero.

The Black Sea flost had gone to Sebastopol; and Napier's fleet were suffering much from

The Spanish insurgents, five thousand strong, were marching towar is Andalusia. PRECOND DESPATED.

There has been more fighting between the Rus ans and Turks on the Danube. Other affairs are unchanged. The Spanish insurgents maintain themselves.

MARKETS. Flour has declined 2 shillings, during the week. Baltimero Flotz issunated 341 tol3; Corn 36.
Cotton has been dull all the week, and suffer Coxmax closed at 94 a 911.

FOR SALE! That Valuable Property, in the City of Raleigh, known as GUION'S Hotel.

BY virtue of sundry deeds of trust made by E. P. Guion, we, the Trustees, will sell at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 20th of September next, on the premises, this well known and valuable property, together with the Furniture, consisting of every thing necessary to carry the business immediately an without trouble. This property is no well known that a full description is not thought necessary. Any person wishing to pur-chase will no doubt examine the property for them-selves. The Hotel is most desirably and pleasantly situated on the North side of the Capital square situated on the North side of the Capitol square, and near the Raieigh and Gaston Depot. The beautiful Capitol square separates it from the business part of the city, giving it all the advantage of the city, as well as the quiet of a private resilvace. It is free from the dust and heart of the business street. The Hotel contains forty-seven rooms, besides Rables and out Houses. The lot contains two serves to itself with a street all round; the Hotel is doing a successful business. A person having capital to enlarge the front building may command nearly all the most valuable. ing may command nearly all the most valuable business of the city. The purchaser will have the advantage of a large business from the State Pair in October next; also, from the Legislature, which commences in November next. At the same time will be sold two warrs. Also, one tract of Land baying on the north side of the Hillspure' Road miles from Raleigh, containing one flundred fifty acres. This land has been considerably and fifty scree. This land has been considerably improved and would make a pleasant place for a residence. One tract of woodland containing about one hundred and fifty acres, about three and half

les from Ruleigh, south of the Hillshora' Road. Amer, one Countbus and all other things contained n said Deads of Trust. Terms made known on the day of sale. The

Hotel can be purchased at private sale by applying to E. P. Guion, on the premiser.

S. W. WHITING, JULIUS GUION,

Raleigh, July 24th, 1854. NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C. IIIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves. The greatest risk taken on a single life is \$5000

Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ds} their value. Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President, Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President, James F. Jordan, Secretary, Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer, Partin Bushe, Affection

Perrin Bushee, Attorney, Dr. Wm. II. McKee, Examining Physician ory proof is presented, Blanks and l'amphlets, showing the plan of apration of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters

on business should be siddre sed to JAMES F. JORDAN, Seer'y! April 28, 1851.

Masonic Institute.

GERMANTON, N. C. THE next session of this popular and fourishing School, will commence on the 4th Thurs day in July next. The Lodge takes pleasure in announcing to the patrons of the School, and to the Fraternity, that they have accured the services of Mr. Wittian T. Ganaway, as Principal, a gentleman of long experience in backling, and in every way, well qualified to discharge the dutes devolving on him. The Professorshipe are well and ably filled by Mr. Ganax W. Brooms and Mr. Acceptes M. Sawten.

ALPENSES PER SESSION. Tuition in the lowest branches, English and Mathematics, 10.00 Annient Languages, 5,00 incidental about 0.50 Board per session, including room, fuel

washing and sevents attendance, \$33,00 L. S. GHISON, W. M. Germanton Lodge, No. 116,

June, 1854.

Petersburg Female College.

THE first reason of this institution will begin on

THE first ression of this institution will begin on or before the first day of Ostober, 1834.

The late residence of H. D. Bird, Eq., has been purchased by the association and a large and commediate Building is in process of exection, which will be speedly completed and fermished in superior style with all the modern improvements.

The first-tors have engaged the services of an efficient entry of Professors, who will be assisted by the required number of female teachers.

The eminent ability, high character, and acknowledged measure instructors of young ladies, of the gentermine whose services have been coursed, and the ample measure which have been contributed by the measured.

It is nearly the Baned of Directors to assure the public that the institutions will be second to none in efforting young builts whe mount of a substantial, liberal and the gest representation.

gant education.

A sury detailed notice will be published as soon as the Boast shall have completed their arrangements.

July 28th, 1834.

80-41.

BELLING AT COST!

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Will subscriber having determined to quit keep! Heady Made Clothing, offer the remainder of the

Heavy Mets Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Sessions viscus as 10 per cent above used. Illius, Plazis and Brown Child Coats, Howar, Grass and Pancy Lines coats, Black Alpanea and Broad-ajoth do Black Rosenias and Fancy Continues Fants, Fancy and Pales Laten Fants, Fancy and Pales Laten Fants, Fancy and Pales Laten Fants, Black Agin and Fancy Maranilles Vest, Bank Fatis and Fancy Maranilles Vest, Bank Fatis and Fancy Maranilles Vest, Bank Fatis and Fancy Maranilles Vest, Ballits, Collers, La, &c.

The above goods are of the intest styles, well inade, call and day above.

RVANS & COOKE, ALSO, and Fatis Bank Bank Agin and Fancy May Stocks, Bank & COOKE, Rabigh, May Sth. 1854.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE NORTH.-The cale There have just returged from the North where they have been some of Chella enjoyed for the apparenthing sensors and feel memored they can exhibit at fine active of quadratic as every like been in the silly, for quality and only to have removed a few cases of the following Fanny and Staple activities.

grader: Franch Consistent to make Parity, of very sepa-rity style; fills and Consus Businey, a figuration; Ban-dans, little, old Hydr, and very college arrights which we desire as measuring to attachment, as we have just be-pass to receive any study. North Lot, Str. . B. F. RALISY & CO.

Horth-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR. Hon. Alfred Dockery. OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

REMOVAL. The office of the Star has been moved to Hillshoro' Street, one square west of the Capitol, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Loring as a printing office.

BARBECUE!

vill be given at Engle Rock, on Thursday, the ad day of August, that being the day of election. All persons are requested to be present.

We are authorized and requested to announce Maj. WHALE D. JONES, a cambidate for the office of the Sheriffalty of Wake county, at the ensuing August election.

RETURNS Our friends will please forward us the election ratures as soon as the moult is assess tained in the various localities. .....

Remember, Whigs, that next Thursday, the country and his State. One of the most impor- tors and advocates of this nefarious scheme tant elections that ever took place in the State, comes off upon that day, and upon the activity, levotion to principle and firmness of the Whigs, depends the character of those who will manage he affairs of the State, as well as of those who will represent us in the Senate of the U. States. One day, devoted heart and soul to the cause, will

Our Standard bearer in this campaign, has ontended firmly and gallantly for the principles we have always cherished assiered, and it becomes our duty to give him a warm, hearty and united support. We feel confident that with proper exertions, Gen. Alfred Dockery will receive a handsome majority of the votes of the people of

cure an old fashioned triumph to the Whig

Bear it in mind, Whigs, that a Whig legislature, and a Whig Governor may be elected if you but do your duty on the 3d day of August. Upon that Legislature will devolve the election of two United States Senators, and the shaping of the policy of the State on several highly important

Be at the polls early, then; see that every Whig votes, and votes too for the right men. Beware of secret circulars, and other losofoso his creed shashelped to convert the Government cricks intended to delude and mislead the unitio an instrument by which to deprive the old tricks intended to delude and mislead the unwary. If you attend to these matters promptly all will be well.

MR. BARNES LETTER. The following is the letter of Mr. Barnes to Gen. Dockery which was read by the latter in the discussion at Asheville. It proves what has been charged during this whole canvass and what has not been dealed by any of the locofoco papers, that Mr. Bragg, in 1946, was a candidate for the plas. We call it a secretary for to our mind. legislature and canvassed Northampton County in opposition to the Whig candidates and urged against them that they were infavor of extending State aid to the works of internal improvement. Mr. Bragg's position then was hostile to all aid by the State to railroads and to works of the kind, and it was not known that he looked upon internal improvement with the slightest favor intil he accepted the nomination for Governor. The letter of Mr. Barnes, who was himself a candidate and who is a high minded, honorable genows where the lucofoco candidate for Govern was in reference to improving the State :

JACKSON, N. C., July 11, 1854.

know upon the arbiect year 1846, Mr. Bragg was a candidate sustain this charge he read either the Journals oral acts of Assembly granting relief by the en-dorsements of the bonds of said companies by the

My recollection is confirmed by that of Cot. Herod Faisan, Dr. William Barrow, and many recollection is confirmed by that of Col. others in this community, and you are authorized to refer to the gontlemen named and myself, for the truth of the statement herein contained, if

You may rely upon receiving the full Whig rote in this portion of the State. With many wishes for your success and happiness, I am yours, very truly, DAVID A. BARNES.

parting the journals of the Legislature but, by what was equally as bad, by leaving out the most material portion of the record.

On the 222 page of the journals of 1844-'45, we find that Gen. Dockery did vote against a bill o prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors, s did others on account of some objectionable natures in the details of the bill; but on the 225 page of the same journals, we find the following proceeding in relation to this measure:

"Mr. Speight moved that the vote, by which was passed the Bill, entitled a Bill, more effectually to prevent the imprisonment of Honest Debtors, be reconsidered,

Which motion prevailed by a vote of 27 to 21, Gen. Dockery voting to reconsider.

The bill was then read again and passed by a vote of 25 to 23, Gen. Dorkery again voting in the affirmation or for the hill,

raked up by falsyfying the record, by quoting only a part and not the eatler proceedings,

Kulen-We lown that a young man named Philips, a workman on the Raleigh and Gaston failroad, on yesterday, fall from a car loaded sith ison for the Central Road, and was instantly killed. The accident accorred about three miles north of Macon Depot. Philips was about 23 or to If years of age, and come from Principuty.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL

This bill and the iniquitous substitute of Mr. Huntre have met with that condemnation from the press of the old States generally that ought to be bestowed upon all such schemes. True, pa some of the most straight laced of the Virginia editors, those whose daily food consists of the resolutions of "98 and '99, and who fatten and grow sancy upon strict construction and all such kindred abstractions, have come out in favor of this wholesale surrender of the public domain to ed. foreign pauper immigration. But the more considerate and conservative part of the locofoco press have not yet been brought into the support press have not yet been brought into the support 20th of June isst, granting lands to Minneso of this indirect method of passing a measure that to aid in the construction of railroads therein. degrades and defrands the old States of the Union. The Standard has not yet condemned. It, and if it sloes, we predict it will not be until We are requested to state that a free barbeone after the election. The course of this model adafter the effection. The course of this model administration, with its model. Senate and model House of Representatives, would tell against the Secretary of the Navy Appropriation bill. Mr. Sollers offered an amendment—that the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be englisted thances of one. Thomas Bragg, who stands but in the Navy, as a seaman, no one who is not a ministration, with its model Senate and model House of Representatives, would tell against the little chance any how, and hence the Standard is as silent as the grave.

We have no webt a large portion, nay nearly all of the leaders of the locofoco party, would be glad to avoid the question of distribution, for it tells against them; and most of them are willing to accept anything rather than acknowledge and irge the just claims of their own State to a parwhich they themselves acknowledge to be the TO THE POLLS!-TO THE POLLS!!-TO common property of all the States,

The Petersburg Intelligencer very well illus 3d day of August, is one on which every one of trates the pliancy of the locofoco conscience in you is expected to do his duty to his party, his the expose it makes of the course of the originative country and his State. One of the most improve tors and adventor of this reference are the pliancy of the locofoco conscience in the United States.

The committee rose and the bill, as emended, was reported the House.

> One of the most remarkable incidents conne ted with this mighty act of spoliation is the course of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter upon the estion. He was not satisfied to oppose the and by framing a so called, "Substitute," down upon the records of the country as the father of the alsominable enactment. Mr. Hunter, it is well known, has been distinguished beyond all his Southern contemparies for his excessive ly strict Constitutional notions—for his determned and, we thought, uncompositing hostility therery doctrine and creed that did not fully and squarely up to the resolutions of '98 He has scraped the blue firmament itself-he has othercalized his labors and sublimated his us-he has gathered together in his studies all the essences, quintersences, subtleties, abstrusi-ties and incomprehensibilities which belong to medieval scholasticism. He has draped his airy political castle from top to bottom with the most exquisite speculative cloth work and illuminated it with brilliant moonshine. Mr. Hunter has from his manhood, we believe, been accustemed to breakfast, bunch, dine, sup and slee upon THE REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS They have been to him what Boniface's ale was to that angient inn-keeper, of whom we used often to read in our school days. And now, after all this, Mr. Hunter has in the teeth of his averite and fondly cherished visions of State Rights-in the teeth of the asseveration and assisted in demolishing the whole structure States (his own amongst the number) at one fell swoop of a vast property which belonged to them. We do not say that Mr. Hunter could have prevented this gross wrong but Mr. Hunt-er was the last man in the Senate to have framed the "Substitute" which was adopted. He ought to have taken a hand in no such matter, but should have opposed it in every form and shape. We have no manner of doubt, that if he lives a dozen years longer, he will discover that

principle can't be compromised. The end of this business will be that the new States whenever they get the strength in Congress, (and the will get it before the expiration of ten years, will repeal that part of the bill relative to se six for the lands—they will take posse in the mean time of the whole, as they may do We consider this indirect way of ing away the public domain as worse than the open plan which embedied in the original Home The old States will be just as much choused out of their share by the one as the would have been by the other. We do not mean tleman, fixes the charge that has been made, and to impuga Mr. Hunter's motiver, which we neve were honest and honorable in all acts. But he has, we conceive, been impruden and inconsistent. He has yielded to an expe Hon. A. Dockery—Dear Sir: I received your should not as readily compromise with circum etter on the eve of my departure from home to stances in any like exigency. When a principle attend the Supreme Court. You state that Mr. is once waived, it had as well be abandoned for Bragg denies having stumped it equiest internal all practical purposes—for the same influences improvement, and request me to state what I which operate upon it in one case may operate upon it in other similar cases. we regard as now entirely and forever excluded for the House of Commons in this county, and I from their share of the public lands or their promoterstood him distinctly to take ground against the investment of public money in Rail Roads. I know that in his public speeches he charged the Whig party with being responsible for the wastelin and cartravagant expenditure of the public wastelin and cartravagant expenditure of the public wastelin and cartravagant expenditure of the public will availow kernel, bull and all this hogo and transparent as now entirely and forever excluded from their share of the public lands or their proceeds. As to the terms and conditions prescribed in the bill, they will all be abolished by the grantees (we mean the new States) as soon as they become strong enough in Congress. They will swallow kernel, bull and all this hogo and forever excluded from their share of the public lands or their proceeds. wastajui and extravagant espenditure of the public will swallow kernel, bull and all this huge and I convers in the Raleigh and Gaston, and Raleigh fattening not which has been thrown to them and Wilmington Rail Roads; and in order to We see nothing in this substitute bill of Mr. Hunter's to praise or to sarction. Others may of the Legislature, or prepared statements show-ing the number of Whigs who voted for, and the any thing in or about this final disposition of her of Democrats who voted against the sev-mets of Assembly granting relief by the en-it is only to be found in the consideration a subjecfertile in corruption and in obstacles to the un). business has been removed from the floor of Congress, not to be but once again in the course of dozen years introduced there, and then only for the purpose of so altering the present hill as to release the States that will then

in possession from the stipulated payments. These are some of the sentiments we entertain upon this important subject. THE NEWS IS CHEERING .- From every part of gen. Dockery and honest deborers have attempted to prejudice the minds of the people against Gen. Dockery, not exactly by falsely tors may attempt to cry " all is well," but the at-tempt itself is a miserable abortion. The words stick in their throats. They are hard to utter, and is still more difficult for them to make otha believe them when attered or written We believe, from advices received, that there a Whig gain in every county of the Distriet for Governor, and a gain of two members at least in the Legislature. Hurrah for Dockery

and a Whig Legislature! Otd North State. Goon,-At a late festival, a pretty Miss waited on an editor with a pie plate of an unique man electure, in the centre of which he expled the fol-

lowing complet: "One sweet kine Is the price of this."

This excited his naturally amorous disposition and as soon as an opportunity presented, he mo-tioned the young lady to his side, and pointing his knife to the lines, he said: "Your pay is ready whonever you present your

What a disgrace to the profession! He is not a So thus ends in emoke the charge the Standard for a pare.

A LEARNED WOMAN .- The Southeids Do

A LEARTH WOOLAY.—The Sentheide Demo-brat macritions an American lady, who, it is said, has, perhaps, no equal in the world for extical knowledge of languages, for "she converses readily in French, hallan, German, Polish, Sec-dish and Gungarian, and is familiar with twinty modern dialons, hesides Greek, Latin, Heisew, Persian and Arabic." Good Heavings! A lady with thirty-one tengues! Invariant blue attacking, "would not one suffice I" - Bick, Disputed. Congressional.

Washington, July 26, gread the first and see

and Diplomatic Bill was again taken up. The Custom House amendment was agre

year 21, mays 16, After an executive session the Senate adjourn

House or Representatives. Mr. Leicher, in reduce of previous notice, asked leave to reduce a fall to repeal the act passed on the Objection being made, he moved to suspend the raies; but the motion sid not prevail; year 100, mays 60—not two-thirds. The House went into a committee of the Whole

gioned and non-commissioned officers shall be native born estizens. Before admission, to duce competent proof of the fact. Mr. Phelps raised the question of order than

endment was not in making appropriations for the support of the Navy. The Chairman (Mr. Fuller) said the point was

departion in the benefits of an extensive domain proper occasion, and when the bills reorganic the army and navy shall come up, he should will present and uniformly adhers to the prisciple glo of the amendment, so that no foreigner hold office as soldier or a sailor in the army or

The House concurred-year 84, nava 65-ii the amendment agreed to yesterday—that no intericating drinks shall be provided for a beverage and no officer shall be allowed to use exicating drinks as medicine.

Mr. Giddings moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted, and to lay that motion on the table, but the question ecided in the negative—yeas 70, nays 81. The House reconsidered the vote—yeas 82.

mays 81; the Speaker giving the custing vote. The bill was then passed.

The Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the army, and to increase the pay thereof, was taken up, and considered for a short time, but without coming to conclusion thereon, the House adjourn

The SENATE took up and disposed of the Civi and Diplomatic Appropriation Hill, with which is was engaged until a late bour in the evening Many items of appropriation were added to those outsided in the bill as it came from the House onget which was one to apparent a Commis-ner to ascertain the nature and value of alvalid claims arising in Washington and Oregon Territories under the treaty with Great Britan of bith June, 1846; one to increase the sularies of bur Ministers to the Courts of Great Britain and France to \$15,000 per annum, without allowing them any outht; and another appropriating Sio. 000 for public buildings in the Territories of

Nebraska and Kansas, and \$10,000 ho provide braries for the said Territories. In the House or Representatives an ineffic nal effort was made by Mr. Barkwille to intro duce a bill proposing to put ten milious of dollar States during the recess, to meet any contingence

thus might arise in our intercourse with S. on calling upon the President for official informs

ship Cyane, but objection was made.

The House took up the bill to regulate the pay and increase the efficiency of the Army; and, aft ome speedies thereon, the bill was referred to the committee of the Whole and made the special or der for immediate action. The necessity for in-creasing the pay of the lower grades of officers and the rank and file was admitted, but an increase or the field officers was discussed for several hours. After amending the bill by striking thereform so

mittees of conference on the disagreng votes of the two Houses on the Indian Ar pristion bill agreed upon a report, which, ing presented to their respective. Houses, was

concurred in. So the bill is passed. Nat. Intel. 28th. WASHINGTON, July 28th. carce, and in the House on motion of Mr Chandler) resolutions were adopted requesting the President of the United States to communieate to Congress all the information in his possession in regard to the bombardment and destruction of Greytown, or San Juan, by the United

States ship Cyang In the SENATE the Army Appropriation till. the Post Office Appropriation bill, and the Forti-fication bill were reported from the Finance Committee - the the former with amonds Committee—the the former with amoudments and the latter without amondment. Mr. Rusk made an ineffectual motion to get ud the bill to incorporate the officers of the late. Texas navy into the navy of the United States. A great variety of other business was presented, which is noticed under the Congressional head, The bill manufacture of the congressional head, The bill establishing certain past routes we passed. The River and Harbor bill was the aken up and discussed until after four o'clock when the Smate adjourned. The leading subject f discussion was an amendment (the same as was introduced unsuccessfully in the House proposing to make each of the improvement provided for in the bill subject to the discretion of the Secretary of War, by authorizing him to carry them into effect or not, as he may does en

In the Horse or REPRESENTATIVES the most important measure acted upon was a bill to in crease the pay of the rank and file of the army which was passed under the operation of the previous question, without opposition. It pro-vides for an increase of four dollars, per monti in the pay of non-commissioned officers and

he House refused, by the deciave vote of 45 he 120, to suspend the rules to allow of the introdu tion of a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law. The House then went jute Committee of the Whels and acted favorably upon upwards of fifty

privage bills, which were subsequently reported to the House and passed.

A letter was had before the House fro then Governor of Washington Tecritory stating that a band of Indiana had made a attack on the order settlements of that Territory, and that the military force in the country was not able to protect it. [Nat. Intel., July 20th.

We give the following extracts from a letter received by a young gentleman of this place, from a gentleman formerly a resident of Salie from a gentle ery, and who was present at the discussi-Ashville lotween Dockers and Bragg. From the signs of the times, we prenounce "Captain Bragg's brother" (surnamed Thomas) "s used

The writer of the letter sage:

I never heard a poor follow get such a complete skinning as Bragg got. He spoke first, and Dockery replied. Dockery had just received a fockery replied. tter from Northampton, from a Gentleman w letter from Northmustee, from a Gentleman who run against Bragg some years leach and beat him for the Legislature. He stated in the letter that Bragg was opposed to Internal Improvements altingether and referred Bockery to two other gentleman in that County, if Brang denied the charge. I never did see a man less as bed as he did when Reskery read this letter. It thundestruck him, and he complained Litterly. Why did he not get certificates long ago, if it was not so, for Dockery has charged him of that all the time?

The test thing is yet to tell:—Thes Edney and Clinguan's business is making some for Dockety de\_1c.—Salisbury Why.

THE TWO LETTERS

We present our readers with the Letters of a could be be be supported by the rest at an a participate in, the proceedings of the discussion between General Dockery and the Internal Improvement convention at Charter and the Internal Improvement convention at Charter and Improvement conventions. and respectively, to a ent at, and participate in, the proceeding e Internal Improvement convention at Che on the 4th instant. The two production are strongly characteristic of their ac astronoinios banching the contemplated tene-ation of North Carolina by works of internal improvement. The letter of General Dockery in Jain, unequivocal, and manly. His whole heart is in it. He has been a warm friend of internal improvements all his life, and he does not skulk from them on this occasion. For twenty-one from them on this occasion. For twenty-one years he has been deeply committed to them on the legislative and public records of the country, and he cannot, therefore, but rejoice at the mul-tiplying evidences of progress and development hat are meeting him at every point! The State, he thinks, should undoubtedly carry on to com-pletion the great enterprise in which she is now ngaged-the extension of the Central Railroad Eastward and Westward-but at the same she should allow and encourage other works of a similar kind to grow up side by side with own, having the same object in view—the con-centration of her trade within her own limits, and at her own scaports. And, above all, the and of these improvements is not barely to make ourselves richer, but they tend, besides that far above that, "tounite the two sections of North Carolins—the East and the West, now not suffof a fraternity that can never be broken." Patri would have done honor to the most illustrious sages of entiquity. You have discovered "the arts by which an inconsiderable State may be raised ag i to a great Commonwealth." Your countrymen rown your brow with a civic wreath more glorious than monarchs wear, and enroll your ome forever in the Capitol of your native State!-But the democratic candidate for the Governor

ip wrote a letter too-"and what a fall was ere, my countrymen!" Cold, selfish, and unomising-upon the whole surface of that cheerepistle, not a patriotic sentiment presents itself to gladden the eye of the reader! Some of his political friends have made an appointment for him to address the people of Gaston, at Dal-las, on the 4th, and that will be the only oppormity that he will have, prior to the en ection, to meet the people of that county. His impetitor has made an appointment to address the people of Lincoln on the 5th, when and wher desires to meet him. He could not, therere, as he supposes, do more, were he to remain in the afternoon of the day on which it meets, in order to reach Lincolnton the next day in time. And this is the whole amount! Not a word of cheer falls from his icy lips! Not a generous enotion bubbles up from his selfish bosom! Not a hearty God-speed to the generous men about to assemble for the purpose of devising ways and seans to develope the resources of the State, and bind the East and West in bonds never to be broken, flows from his hidebound pen!-He knows that he is suspected of hostility fluternal improvement, and a most favorable ided stand, and place himself erect upon the reat absorbing question of the day. He deter-uines not to do it. The new may The news may get down to he East, where he has made so many speeches against internal improvements, and said so many hard things, of the West, and injure his election, and he dodges, as he dodges ever! Shame on candidate for the Governorship of the State for

And now we put it to every honest man, Whig Democrat, who reads these two letters, to say hich of the two men, General Dockery or Thus. Brage. Esquire, he regards as the more pat allot-box on Thorsday next? And us his honest dgment shall dietate, so let him cast his sul rage, as he hopes to witness the advancement of the good Old State-God Bloss Her! Fagetteville Armis.

SOMEWHAT SCARED.

We extract the following from the Raleigh

Domocrats of Wake! Beware of Whiggery

last sentence: "lethin go!" Really the "truitor" sught to be thankful that he is permitted to be let gu"-inasmuch as, being a erres very severe punishment.

How mean is the position of an American Free-man, when connected with party! He cannot have an opinion contrary to the will of party lea-ders, without being branded with the infamous name of traitor. It is full time that American o man would be entitled to pronounce them traitors, unless they were such in violation of the Constitution and the "laws made in pursuance claret his intention to become a citizen action, action,

We extract the above chiefly on account of the scratic land-for we aver we will not live on any other. No fellow citizens! We would on any other. No relieve citizens! We would not live on Federal, Tory, Whig, or any other land that could be named, except in that of the "indomitables." Oh, fellow citizens of the true Democracy! We said there would be five thousand majority for Brace, when one of the "Federal Whigs" said that number would he on the side of Docksey. Fulfill our pure prognostications and let not the words of those who have been guilty of treason to the Democracy prevail! Consider that Baans is the sen of a mechanic and has made himself a gentle-

sere, is only our illustration of the character style of the editorials and communications of the Sixulard, and other papers in its lead. If we have erred in the portraiture, in some particu-lars, it is only because we have not intensely peresed the articles, but glanced at them-t

rused the articles, but glanced at them—took a "hird's eye view"—and because it is well known that we publish a Consucretal and miscellaneous paper, and middle but little with party politica-speak only as of necessity, not as a business. In this view of the subject, we may not have embodited all the cound reasoning of the Sinnalard In our epitons and therefore cinim the privilege of an applicar. We are some box and product the same beauty of the subject. of an apology. We are eure, however, we have not indicated a half a quarter of the nonsense, nor one tenth part of the demagogueisus in this embracement.— Wil. Com.

FROM THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

Well, all I have to say is this, that in the dis-cursion at this piace General Docksey was tri-susphently victorious. I heard many Democrats say that they were saily disappointed in Mr. Bragg, that they had been led to believe by the Bragg, that they had been led to believe by the democratic prints (the chief of which is the Raleigh Standard) that General Dockery would be in his hands, but as a suckling in the hands of a giant: but from what they had heard for themselves, they thought the Candidates well matched as far as speaking was concerned. This, Mr. Editor, is quite an admission to come from Demo-crats. The Whigs were delighted with their candidate, and they consider him superior in every respect to his competitor. You may set this one tast down as fixed, that in the old territhis one lade down as a said, that it the old terri-tory of Burke, now comprising the counties of Caldwell, Burke, and McDowell, General Dockery will get a larger majority than any Whig candi-date has ever gotten for Governor, not even ex-cepting Governor Morehead. I write what I

know, and know what I write. There is not a Whig in Burke county who will not vote for General Dockery. There are many democrats who will support him—and there are only about six Cliagman Democrats (there being no such animal now in the county as a Clingman Whig) who will vote for Bragg.

" If the Whigs in the East and Centre will do their duty the Pee Dee farmer will be our next Governor by 6,000 majority. Mr. Bragg got to sick of Gen. Deckery here an Saturday that he has concluded not to meet him in Marion to-day, according to previous appointment, but has sloped off in Cleveland county to speak, where he will not have the General to answer him. I doubt very much whether he will have the teme rity to meet him again in the mountains, unless it be in Buncombe, where he no doubt thinks his new ally, Mr. Clingman, all powerful; but even in this, if all accounts be true, he will find himself most sadly disappointed, the mountain men are as independent fearure as can be found. men are as independent freemen as can be found in any quarter of the Globe; they dare to think for themselves, and are not to be led or dictated to, by Clingman or any other man on the face of

"DOCKERY ON POOR DEBTORS"

In the head of an article in the last " Banner," where General Dockery is charged with having voted against a bill to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors. There are two ways of telling a falsehood. One is to march bildly up, and robber-like demand money or life, and like a man take the responsibility; the other is to sneak around the truth and pilfer your neighbor's fair fame and reputation like a pick-pock et, by telling the truth in such a manner, as to aunt to a lie.

We have the Senate Journal for 1844-45 be-We have the counte courtait for 1924 - 40 be-fore us, and find on page 142, (as stated by the Banner) that Gen. Dockery voted against the bill "more effectually to prevent the Imprison-ment of houses debtors." The fall was then only on its second reading. The bill was passed, and our motion of Mr. Speight, was reconsidered and fibally passed and ordered to be engressed. Gen. Deckery voting in the AFFIRMATIVE; and almost every Democratic Senator voting in the NEGATIVE!! (See Senate Journal, page

We now leave it with our readers to say what afidence they will repose in an editor, who for party purposes, would even garble the Journale of our Legislature, and make them speak a pal-palde untruth. If records can be altered in this manner by unserapulous editors, what security have the people against fraud and misrepresenta-tion? The Journals of '44—'45 can be seen at our office at any time, and by any person.

While a number of our extemporaries are de-outeing Homestead Bills, it would be well for them to consider the fact, that President Pierce has already given his approval to a bill containing the Homestead feature. He has approved the bill providing for surveys, and groating homestcads to settlers in New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska. This is the Territorial Homestcad "Democrats of Wake! Beware of Wunggery and the "Knew Nothings!" Standto your places! Nebraska. This is the Territorial Homestead bill. The second section of the bill contains its homestead provisions. They are set forth in language sufficiently plain, we should say, to be understood. The section is as follows :

"Sec. 2. And be it further canceled, That, to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one years who has declared his intention to become a itizen, and who was residing in said Territory citizen of the United States, or every white male We quote again:

"Democrats of Wake! Your principles are in said Territory between the first day of January. If not searly, mount and ride through your neighborhood—see the people and converse with them, and induce all to go the ticket?"

We extract the above chiefts are converted as a converted and induce all to go the ticket?" We extract the above chiefly on account of the expression, "your principles are in peril." We suppose the Ediror meant that the party is in danger. We positively can dissern no principles at stake, unless the "leaves and fishes " and the meant that "leaves and fishes " and the bent where the actual settlement and improvement of the done and shall be selected by legal subdivisions, within three months after the survey of the series of the country of the series at stake, unless the "loaves and fishes" and the "treasury pan" may be so called. Why did not the Editor come out frankly and my at once: "We, the leaders of the "indomitable" and "unterrified" Democracy, are indanger of losing "our "bread and butter;" in danger of no longer falling to designate the boundaries of their falling to designate the boundaries of their stains within that time; shall forfeit all right to claims within that time, shall forfeit all right to

the same. In this hill, what becomes of the great redeeming feature of Mr. Hunter's substitute, by which all constitutional scruples are set acide through the provision for the payment of recive-and-shalf or twenty-five cents per care for a homestead? It is not once mentioned, but the bill is an out-and-out recognition of the home-stead principle—of the "agrarian policy of land to the landless," yet it has received the assuranto the landless," yet it has received the approval of President Pierce.

of a mechanic and has made himself a gentle man. Whereas Dockers neglected his early education, and at this late period of his life cannot pronounce correctly the word Genne!

Yes, citizens of North Carolina, he calls education? Yes, citizens of North Carolina, he calls education is replained by the seen a sentinel upon the tower, and know the perils that are in riew—on the one hand is the danger, through the party called whigs, of abolithmian, freesullism, disunion, the destruction of the "Federal Constitution," and things of that sert, while on the other is Basson and Victory!

Our good personal friend of the Siandard will excuse us for not presenting a more full epitoms of the electioneering multer that has any particular "conscientious scruples" and bout signing the original Homestead hill, without known a nominal price fixed upon the public of this quarter think so essentially requisite to overcome their constitution of the whole figure, and that he was prepared to go to the whole figure, and that he will do so yet to the astonishment of our strict constructionists, should the Hunter authetitute fail and the original bill pass the Senate. It might be well for them not to commit themselves too strong against hemselved bills that do not provide for the payment of the the provide for the payment of the p It would not appear, from this, that the Pres'-

----Weaven's Connerronnesco,-The New York If we articular a state of the late Daniel Webster, in two volumes, uniform with Little & Brown's edition of Mr. Webster. form with Little & Brown's edition of Mr. Web-ster's speeches, under the editorial supervision of his son, Mr. Flencher Webster. This cor-respondence will possess more than ordinary interest and value. Among the correspondence of Mr. Webster were most of the distinguished public men of the last half century, including Mastison, Marshal, Wirt, Clay and Story. A-mong the papers is an account of Mr. Webster's difficulty, which created some assamine many years ago, with the reletanted Jahn Eundelph of Bonnoke. They were both members of the House of Representatives at the name time.

mustlemen in that County, if Bengg denied the charge. I cover did see a man lead as he did when therefore yead this letter. It themders that the holder was not seek him, and he complained litterly. Why tid he not get certificates long ago, if it was not see, for Dockery has charged him of that off the toe composine on the Skin.—John Youngeve (aged 25) was a great victim through the filits or youth, so for Dockery has charged him of that off the toe composine on the skin, being covered with those was head would be included, among others, cornected to the four the four the four house on the skin head govered with those was against blocker, in fact, he was utterly under the four the would be included, among others, cornected to the four through the holders are perfected and parties of My. We observe time.—the third head would enter so the Charlette Convention, is coming for the people.

The lect thing is yet to tall—Thes Edney and Chingman's becomes it making votes for Dockery are to the Charlette Convention. The lock thing is yet to tall—These Edney and Chingman's becomes it making votes for Dockery are to the Charlette Convention.

The lock thing is yet to tall—These Edney and Dockery are to the ching to yet to tall the people.

The lock thing is yet to tall—These Edney and Chingman's becomes it making votes for Dockery are to the Charlette Convention. The lock was a proper cased by the pople.

The lock thing is yet to tall—These Edney and Chingman's becomes it making votes for the lockers are all the lockers will provided. The description of his familiary years standing.