NORTH CAROLINA STAR-WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1856.

THE FUE NORTH CAROLINA STAT. GREENA MIL, N. C., April 19, 1850. Ma. Wu. C. Barn

Dour Sir It is and offers that Light that re-ucious sheet, the North Caro-lard, nor do I aftas give uspelf the contradict in any way the many alless in print by that point of consistency man. As far as I am concerned, let them pass, not because they are unitso they arwadeh wh they are gravely if not mailconely false. In the Standard of the 16th instant, however, the Editor of the Ofgun of the anti-Americans, has seen proper to put farth the following quary, -"Is Mr. Gilmer for or against Mr. Caldwell's great scheme for a tank to be established on Reilbord m-in other words on poper?" Now, I m what I know to be true, justifiable in that the Editor of the Standard, when he al the above inquiry, knew he was writing pable and unqualified falsebood-a maligrath-a gross and mean slander. I have my life supported, favore 1, or in any er way given countenance to any such a measure "A great bank, founded on Railroad seen words on paper," as represented y the Sinndard for party purposes. No, re and this the Editor of the Standard well know No, rever he time he was manufacturing the above pusil-

The Bank Bill I had the honor of introducing, The Bank Diff I and the board of the Bank charters new in force in South Carolina and Virginia as regards the precious merals, the only difference being, that I required the Stockholders in "the Phorta's Bass of North Carolina" to pay in Phoren's flaces of North Carolina' to pay in runnev-rive noticins in gold or silver for every hundred dollars of paper they had it in their power possibly to put in circulation; whereas the South Carolina and Virginia Banks only required There, was mathered in a bank only required they were authorized to put in circulation. There, was mathered ifference, however, he tween my bill and these I have already referred

twoen my bitt to, which I desire the public to note and consider. My bill, as first introduced, though it required more specie to be paid into the Bank by the neek holders then any of the Banks of South Carolina and Yirginia, novertheless required the stock holder to deposit with the Public Transarer the full amount of the circulation of the Bank in Ball Road cortificates of stock, in some one or more of our Boads, now completed or ander way, as collateral scentity for the ultimate redemption of the entire circulation of the Bank, and also as a criterion for the suid officer of State to counterrigh, and record the circulation of the corporation by before delivering the notes to the Bank for use. In other words, my Bank Idil, when first nac. In other words, my balls only when area introduced, was in substance a verbatim copy of the South Carolina and Virginia Bank charters, with the two esceptions I have just mentioned. And, as assented, the only difference that ex-isted between it and the charter of the "Bank of did at the latter part of the last session of the rth Carplina" now in operation was, that my bill required after each atackholder had paid in precisely the same amount of gold and silver, that the atockholders of the Bank of the State have done, and sixteen and a third dol-lars more than the Banks of South Carolina or Virginia require of their stockholders, to pledy by depositing with the Public Treasurer of th ate, cortificates of Rail Road stock to the full int of the circulation of the Bank for the before mentioned.

purposes before mentioned. And here, I observe, no other Bank in this or any other of the adjoining States, gives such ample security to the public for the prodent manage-ment of its business and the chimate refemption of all its issues. No, not one. And the present Bank of the State of North Carolina, let it here bank of the state of North Carolina, let it here he remembered, gives no see urity to the public of any charmater. None whatever, Consequently the Bank I proposed was just as much stronger, safer and further removed from a shinplaster es-tablishment than the existing "Bank of the Hanc," as the stock in our Rail Roads is now or inve here there be set in our Rail Roads is now or

may hereafter be worth in open market. But to make the difference in the provisions of the charter of the Bank of the State and the bill roduced still more apparent, lot us suppose were to fail, what would be the heaviest loss that it is possible for the stockholders and the public to securin in and from each institution ? I family aver that it is morally increasible under or directionationes, for the stochholders in the ex-ing Bank of the State of North Carolina to w than the capital they have respectively ed in the aforesaid corporation ; while the e may luse at any moment double that at, if not more. In case the bill I introdumotions, if not more. In case the bill I introdu-oud had passed and the Bank good into operation and should fail, the statisholders would not only been their online capital study but double that amount, and no instation two hundred per cent. more than the stockholders in the Bonk of the State can possibly be made liable for under their fo fausary

h therably in the context now going on between them and the friends of reform. But this they have no disposition to do it seems. On the other hand, I have it in my power to prove, if I mis-take not, that they have done all they could to

munic the preas and keep the truth from going to the public, that they may still enjoy the pfixi-lege of furnishing the people of this State with a paper surrency whole inspirite, and then of hund-ing it ever to their children to enjoy forever is an investoon of their illustricus families. This is the infertoem of their illustricus families. This is the Genjit they have in view-the purpose they are an tisus to accomplish—the cheristical object that lies so near their hearts and just in proposition as they value the franchies desired or enjoyed, just in the same propertion precisely has and will my bill be discarted and condemned by such men and their tools. The proposition I make seems as equitable as the Bank is superior to the other Banks of the State in its plan of organization. I propose sim-ply to give the Banking business of the State in future, because it pays annually at least ten per

future, because it pays anounly at least ten pe contum, exclusively to the State, and such person as have dope, something to aid the commonwealth to develope her resources, and are now making awealth nothing on the money they have thus invested but have lost much in the way of interest and cap ital, while the public have gained inestimate dvantages and profits by their expenditores. Is it unreasonable, then, that the State, as a sorgr-eign, should at once proceed to protect herself and her best, if not her most parriotic and de-serving citizens, and her and their investments

in all works of internal improvements from the only aggressive and all grasping selfishness and avarice of our present Bankers ? Is it at all onreasonable that our Railroad men should ask and be granted Banking privileges on the terms I have stated, that they may have the opportuni-The Sonate adjourned. ty of availing themselves of all the conveniences and advantages afforded by the investments already made to save themselves and the State from loss and oppression ? No one, I presume, will **hs** to

so degrade his nature and understanding as take this position. In fact I have heard of take this position. In fact I have heard of no one doing so. All who have arrayed themselves Cleveland, Ohio. against my bill, as far as I have heard, are Bank stockholders and oppose it, not because they consider the principle u mound or unjust, but because propose, if once adopted, in the end to divorce them effectually and speedi ly from the lucrative and honorable busines in which they are now engaged. And being deci dedly opposed to any diminution in their profits n in this business, they cannot from per sonal considerations, approve of my proposition in principle or detail. The gentlemen who are now sugaged in this re-pectable and confortable business, are mostly well advanced in years, and they do not wish to be interrupted in their business or molested in their joys by such upstari-as myself. And to gratify these worthies and with the hope of making a little party capital that he may hereafter be continued as publicer, the Editor of the Standard is will willing to spread himself, in connection with Judge Saun ders, who has long been exercising himself as he

Legislature, to put down my bill, recharter the States Bank of the State and increase the salaries of the when eircuit Judges. If I could refer to no examples to prove the salutary results that are surely destined to flow to the State from the change I propose, there might be a shadow of an excuse for the course both of her great Rail Roads Banking privil and behold the glorious results that have been produced by switching off the financial cars from the track of selfadaress on to the double one of State prosperity, general thrift and improvement there ann be no go od excuse offered for the udice and madness of such financiers as those

have here attempted to describe. But I have been informed more than once the all the Banks in this State, for the Peason I have stated, are bitterly opposed to my bill, and that more than one prominent individual has declared that it never shall pass. But as I have neither time nor space to say

more at present, I conclude by respectfully re-questing you, and all the other Editors of the State to do me and the measure I advocate the justice to give this communication an insertion in your papers respectively. I have been wantonly nisremesented and assailed without revocation on my part; and I hope this appeal. though it emanates from an humble source, will not be suffered by the Editors of the American press, at flast, to pass by unbeeded.

. I will here remark, that I have received quite a number of applications for copies of the bill in of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, question, from gentlenien of both parties, none of which I have as yet been able to supply; and as perfect hill printed, I pr perfect hill printed, I propose to have the putilished an inst nmonded, in a few days. public will then see, where it may circulate, how barefaced are the hypocritical and ungenerous assortions of the Editor of the Standard. For my own part,I confess I cannot see how it is possible

Congressional. Thirty-Fourth Congress-First Session-

WARHINGTON, April 29, 1856. SENAVE. Mr. Johnson, from the committee on

were refused-yeas 34, nays 6.

ments were discussed.

Mr. Stuart introduced a bill which provides for the punishment of persons forging or couning to be, a certificate or warrant for bounty being defanet. land issued by authority of any law of the United Sintes, by fine not exceeding five thousand exceeding ten years. The bill was read twice upon it. and referred to the Committee on the Judicairy.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, concluded his remarks | jamin's remarks affecting himself. on the case of Lieut, Maury, and it being late. Mr. Bighs preferred to postpone his remarks on Mr Clay's speech. the Naval Board until to morrow; when the subject was hid aside. After passing two or three replying fiercely. bills of a local character.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House took up and pa and the joint resolution authorizing he Secretary of the Treasury to enlarge the custom Mr. Cox effered a resolution, which was adop-

ted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to Committee on the Judiciary. inquire into the expediency of exempting styamboats of a hundred and fifty tons burden or less private tills. from the operation of the law providing for the propelled in whole or in part by steam.

The Deficiency bill, as returned from the Senate with the disagreeing amondment, was taken new one appointed. . up; and a Committee of Conference appointed. The House passed the resolution unmimously

adopted by the Committee of Elections, deciaring Mr. Fuller, of Maine, rightfully ent that to | his sent, and paying his contestant, Mr. Millikin, per diem and milease.

Mr Quitman made an hour's sneech in favor of repealing the neutrality laws of the United States, and in favor of the acquisition of Cuba.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 30, SENATE The House bills relative to the approin Kentucky a port of delivery, were passed.

authorized to remit the duties to which such ar- pounded in the article we have just quoted. ticles are now subject. Mr. Briggs spoke in defence of the Naval

Board, and took occasion to compliment the offcial conduct of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Adams attacked the Naval Board as having done gross injustice to officers of the Navy.

After an Executive session. The Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Washburne,

reported a bill establishing certain collection districts of the United States, designation ports of October 3rd, 1854 . have not yet seen even a whole copy of the im-tricts of the United States, designation ports of serfect hill printed. I propose to have the same entry and delivery and medifying the revenue The laws. After debate, its further consideration

> June: Mr Herbert, of Californin, referred to the re-

sections of the neutrality laws. It was referred of the position assumed by Mr. Pierca's Attorney to the Committee on the Judiciary. The House adjourned. _

Wagminuron, May 2

SENALE. A measage was received from the printing, reported in favor of printing ten thous President of the United States, transmitting a resand extra copies of Capf. Marey's report on the port of the Secretary of the State, with documents the Exploration of the Sources of the Brazos and in relation to the settlement of the controversy great statesman held in abhorrence! Not only Witelitaw rivers. A long debate ensued, Mr. 1 with regard to the Lobos Islands; also, a mes Brown and others contending that the Senate mage from the same, transmitting a letter from subject, but Mr. co. W. Jones, the lender of the is meeting in Richmond week before last and depublishes too many books. The extra numbers the Post Master General and the correspondence in relation to the mail transportation between taires and the exponent of the President's views The bill making appropriations for certain new the Atlantic and Pacific possessions in which and opinions, thus speaks by authority on the public generally have been gratified by the re- ket her fortifications was taken up, and aundry amend. The President recommends the subject to the early floor of that House : consideration of Congress.

Mr. Benjamin made an eloquent speech in defence of Southern institutions, declaring that he terfaiting any paper in imitation of or purport- had joined the Democratic party, the Whig party

Mr. Cass give notice that he should, on Thursday, defend his old friend, "Squatter Sovereigndollars, and imprisonment at hard labor not ty," from the assaults which Mr. Brown had cast

Mr. Seward realied to that portion of Mr. Ben Mr. Hale made some remarks with regard to

Whereupon, Mr. Clay showed much temper,

Much sensation was excited, but it soon sided and terminated in hughter. ----

The Senate adjourned till Monday. House of REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Ritchie presented the memorial of Judge Irvin, of Pennsylhouse, post office, and court house building are vania, in response to the charges of the Pittsburg bar against his official conduct, and asking for a searching investigation. It was referred to the

The hant I' must must Conference on the dis-

The House adjourned till Monday.

From the Richmond [Va.] American. Happy to Accommodate You.

"The National American and the Whig both assume that President Pierce, Judge Doughs and General Custong approve the principle of "Squat-ter Sovereignts," Now we venture to affirm that neither of these gentleman maintain any such doctrine. accusation against them. We want tations from the record."-Enquirer.

It is with very great pleasure that we cater riation for the improvement of the harbor at the record," to their hearts content. It seems sional Globe, page 287.) Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and creating Columbus that our neighbors live and move and have their adopted directing the Committee on Finance to "political rascality"—as a Democratic journal in their own way, includes the question of Slaveconsider the expediency of providing by law that the Valley calls the tricks of "the Democracy-

President Pierce, being the person first named Mr., Douglas farther, in the same speech : in the Enquirer's challenge, and occupying a oreover, as the Enquirer itself informs us, the position of "acknowledged chief of the Democratic party," it is proper that we should begin with "the proof of his approval of the principle of avidence the Kanans-Nebraska Bill with the signature of Président Pierce thereto attached. secondly, we call the Richmond Enquirer to the

"Names do not alter the inture of things and ries have the right of their own institutions," is not the loss repul-

General at the Clay celebration. Mr. Cushing appeared at Siash Cottage as the representative Governor Wise has been comparatively quiet .-of the Cabinet, and he here not only volunteers. That great effort appears to have exhausted his

Administration party in the House of Represan-

"In his opinion, the Kansas and Nebraska act recognized the full force and power, in all its vigor, of the right of the people of the Territories to legislate over this subject, [slavery] prior to their seganization as a State government, as fully and apletely as was recognized the power of the ople of the States over the subject of all domesic questions not delegated to the government .--Gentlamen might call it what they pleased, non-intervention, squatter surfreighty, or popular friends. So far, so good-uo aspirant, it is pre-sovereighty, it was a power of the people which friends. So far, so good-uo aspirant, it is pre-sovereighty, it was a power of the people which friends. So far, so good-uo aspirant, it is pre-Gentlamen might call it what they intervention, squatter sovereignty, or popular in his opinion, they, and they alone, should ex-ercise it, as well while in a Territorial condition as in a State Government."

Nor could the President when he signed the was the avowed friend of that gentleman's nomibill, have been ignorant of the remark of Gen. nation, and would have so declared now, had he Cass in the Senate, when its passage was announ- not "expressly understood that he would not be ced by the Chair, "Sir, I congratulate this body a candidate." He does not mean toat he is not upon this Emphatic endorsement of the principle now friendly to him, but that he is not commitof squatter sovereignty !" But to conclude this ted to him or to any other man. Surely if the array of positive and circumstantial testimony. Governor only wanted to learn that Mr Buckanwhich the Enquirer itself must admit to be per. In would be a candidate before the Convention, fectly conclusive, let us ask, why should Mr he has had ample time and opportunity to find it Pierce' declare to Mr Clemens that "he was out, and his failure to declare for him must be greatly surprised at the opposition the bill met accounted for in some other way. "Virginia," with at tite'North and equally surprised that the proceeds the Governor, "offers no candidate."-South should be willing to take it," if he had not On the first balloting she will vote for Buchanan. references-tolthe strong repugnance which the and if his name fails she "will expect Penneylva-South had previously exhibited to the squatter nia to go along with her for her preference."---better security of passengers on heard of yessels aground votes on the deficiency appropriation enversionty feature? Why should be tell the "She would douldless, looking to men alone, prebill being unable to agree, the Committee same gentleman that "the bill was a proposition fer one of her own sons-for example, Mr. Honon the part of the House was discharged, and a in favor of freedom, and if it should pass, though ter, of the Senate, or some other; but the propawe might absorb all Mexico, not another slave State would come into the Union," if he did not regard its alien and squatter sovereignty features calculated to produce that result?

So much for Pierce and Cushing, and now for 'the proof of the accusation" as to Douglas. The spoken of in connection with the Presidency .-"literal quotations from the record" crowd so thick upon us, that we are somewhat at a loss ing the Governor's non committalism in refer-I these gentleman maintain any such At any rate, let us have proof of the a against them. We want literal quo, all without extending our article to an inconvenient length.

Our first "literal quotation from the record," is upon the task of enlightening the minds and from the speech of Mr. Douglas in support of the refreshing the memories of our neighbors. We bill, delivered in the Senate on the 2nd day of will furnish them with "literal quotations from March, 1854. (See Appendix to the Congres-

"Is there a man in America who doubts but political being in a world of their own fanciful that leaving them," (the people of the territories) On motion of Mr. Sumner, a resolution was creation, where unpleasant truths in relation to "free to regulate their own domestic institutions

Now if the recognition of a right in the people all articles of foreign manufacture obtained ex- a e never allowed to enter ; their political loves of the territory to decide whether Southern slavedusively from submerged and dereliet wrecks, "are of their lives a thing apart." It is up n holders shall be allowed to settle in such territor whether sunk in our own or in foreign waters, this theory aloue, that we are able to account ry with their slaves, he out the very essence of may be admitted free or duty; and that the Secre- for the very strange hallucination of which they "Squatter Sovereignty," then we have not shown tary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may be have convicted themselves by the questions pro- by "a literal quotation from the record," that Mr Douglas "approves the principle." But hear

> "The Senator from Michigan thinks we ought to say, in so many words, that they" (the people (the territories) "have nower to legislate upon the subject of slavery, either to admit or exc Why sir, there is no doubt that that is said now in as clear language as man can use, except that Squatter Sovereignty." First, then, we offer in the power is subject to the limitations of constitution of the United States !" Of course no triend of Mr. Donglas will contend that he atultified himself, by introducing into this till, secondly, we call the Richmond Enquirer to the anand. We quote from that paper of the date of ion that was, in his opinion, rendeced nugatory by the limitations of the Constitution !

And now, having taken great pains to array lawrs. After debate, its further consideration was postponed until the second Monday of our "proofs" in such form as to make them plain, The principle that the tarritone meighbors will even thank as for the labor we that 'to determine the character have "expended in their behalf, and at their way of the latter. If I am permitted to look a special instance and request ;" much less can we

Goy. Wise on the Presidency. Since his famous "ebo-shin" correspondence,

the Gabinet construction of the Kansas bill, but strength, and he has take time to recuperate .-even endeavors to add the anthority of Mr. Clay's For at least three weeks he has written nothing name to a principle which, as is well-known, that, for the newspapers, and painful apprehensions would be felt in regard to his condition, but for does Mr. Cushing speak for his "chief" on this the fact that he was able to appear at a Democratliver a short speech.

> public generally have been gratified by the re-cent publication of a letter written by him on the 5tt of March, and addressed to the Correspon-ding Secretary of the "General Buchanan Com-ding Secretary of the "General Buchanan Com-ents Secretary of New York." In this epis-in the secretary and the test this matter, don't the sell Goods charger for Cash than these who sail on the sell Goods charger are adopting the Cash spi-ter of the secretary of the "General Buchanan Com-ents Secretary of New York." In this epistion. First and foremost in reference to himself. abb He has had no part in the presentation of his name for the office of President, and will have

Next, Mr. Buchanan's position is considered, At the last National Convention the Governor sal of the name of one of her sons she would de, for to her sister States, and to none more esne-

cially than to Pennsylvania." Who the "some other" alluded to here gan easily be guessed, Hunter and Wise being the only Virginians This then is doubtless the other way for explain.

ence to Mr. Buchanan. There is "some other" person in whom he now feels a damage interiest and whose nomination he considers not impossi, ble. To sucare the desired end, Pennsylvania is blarneved-she "has always stood by Virginia" -and when she is disappointed in getting her first choice, what so natural, and proper, and lass and founcings of the most desirable styles. I susterly as for her to come to the support of the complete line of Hosiery and Gloves, including Alex wisterly as for her to come to the support of the Virginia candidate? And who so likely to be proposed by her as the "some other" than Mr. Hunter, who defers so respectfully to her

choice? Some weeks ago Mr. Wise seemed disposed to set himself up as a critic of good taste and propriety, having pronounced the commendation of Mr Fillmore's Administration by a member of 89 his Cabinet, indelicate. What will now, be

thought of his poorly disguised electioneering for the Presidence ? The rumor from Washington is, that the Governor's letter has caused a sensation in political

with him in favor of Mr. Buchanan, there are others who place an unfavorable construction T upon what he says of the Virginians not wishing a candidate for the Presidency. This the Hun. ter men construe as directed in malice against this gentleman, who has for some time been con. sidered by the Wise party as standing in the

SPRING GOODS FOR 1856. At No. 29 Cheap Place. One Door above R. mith's Corner.

AM now receiving my BPRINO AND SUMMER STOCK OF FANCY and STAFLE DRY GOGIE ats. Boots, Shoes, Bounets, 6c, 6z, which I immu-illing at Reduced Prices to punctual buyers who will buy when called on, and especially, to those who buy the Cont. ab.

is meeting in Richmond wook before last and de-liver a short speech. But the Governor's anxious friends and the Ut and the season than they have been sold in this may be been been and the season than they have been sold in this may

sell Goods cheaper for Cash than these who sell on it and 24 months time ; and to test this matter, don'this my word for it, but call and try, and I think I will be able to prove it to your entire satisfaction. Everybody call and see H. L. EVANS.

READ THIS!

IL L. KVANS. April'1st, 1856.

New Spring and Summer Goods. FOR 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBER BAS JUST RETURNED THE SCHEWARK, and is now receiving the largest from New York, and is now receiving the largest and usest complete assoriment of FANCY AND STA PLE DRY GOODS he ever had the pleasure of offering First DAT SCOTTS are ever and the pleasure of offstelle to bit numerous friedules and entotmers, introducing all the recent styles, Calicoos, Ginghanis, Lawns, Mas-lins, Challes, Barage Do Lames, Figured and Fish Berrages, and Tissues. Silk and Straw Bennetz, Silk Mantilas, and Pari-sols.

tols. No use to talk, for I have got them. Come and

look. GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.- Thave a fine accordinged Give ne a sull if you want new, choop, and good of all kinds-Give me a sull if you want new, choop, and good Goods, Hate, Boots, and Shor. Also, some good READY.

MADE CLOTHING. Talk about this man and that man selling goods at coat! Why sustamer, stop and think and ponder well before you step. I am not selling you did goods nee time-worn or shell rubbed remnants; but I au effering time-worn or shell rubbed remnants; but I au effering you NEW GOODS, bought in New York your NEW GOODS, bought in New York within the last fifteen days, and i will sell syen good Geostan as sheap as any man in this City. County or State that has paid for his goods, or intends doing su. Call and see me, and if I do not prove what I say, then adding. Call 3d door above R. Smithe Corner, or one door above Evaps and Cooke's, and opposite C. W. B. Hutching's addle and Harnoss Manufactory, Fap-etics/IL Street. tteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH. Raleigh, April 2nd, 456. NEW GOODS FOR SPRING OF 1856.

MCGEE & WILLIAMS, DEALERS IN AMERICAN, FRENCH. AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,

TAVE RECEIVED THEIR STOCK FOR THE present season, and are prepared to shift all the LATEST and NEW STYLES of SLASS and lead-ing DBESH GOODS - in robes and printed figures of the choicest designs and colors. Mantilus and Spring Wrappings of the latest ne-elities, French and Scotch embeddetries in rets, thread

ander's best. A large supply of Staple Goods and Hats of every

Shites, Urnekery, Groneries, and Ho heeping articles, Marsellies and Allendale Quiits, Dreperies and Car Marsellies and Allendale Shirt Fronts, Danad

and 12.4 Lines Sheetings from the colebrated nas tory of Richardson, Sons & Owden. To all of which invite the special att ing usured that our setwanting we are in the point i our stock being well laid in we can and will sell as d or better bargains than any other house in the

No. 10, Fayettaville St., Raleigh. April 3, 1856.

TO MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITEERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY SPRING AND Summer stock of goods, and am prepared to please ernor's letter has caused a sensation in political circles. A Washington letter writer anys:--"The Virginia politicians, in the main, regard the published letter of Mr. Wise, by the Herald, as an impertinent intermeddling in a matter in which he has no more right to speak for Virgi-nia than the humblest member of that Common-wealth. Whilet he has a majority' who agree J.H.BIGGS.

To the Married Ladics, DAVE The pestiller astortment of Days' ci-thing that has ever been seen in this worket. Call a at seen, as they are going of. J. H. B1668.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

The public may judge from these simple state ments how much truth there is in the reckless in sertions of the Shandard, that I was or am in favor of a green Hash to, heestablished on paper mersize. A baser or more stype-currecat false-boost enter was coined or pablished. The fact is protections, that I have no respector sympathy for any such fraudulent establishmeter. The truth 1, I minered a green to some the protection of the source of the sections of the source of the source of the source of the source of the protection of the source of t carely desire to see our present banking returned, and stronger and better instirastom referencel, and stranger and octors. North one established than we now have in North Deciling. That there is great necessity for some founding. That there is great necessity for some reform in our present financial policy is obvious to the most sureless observe, and cannot be de-nied by our Bankers themselves, when the stab-born and undeniable south is forced home apon their menotioners, that there is no other State in this Union, the circulation of whose Banks is at an heavy a discount in the adjoining States, and where the paper of the Banks of these States is no greadily moght after as in North Carolina by present, species paying and communicating the. And I will go yet further, there is not a a in the Union where exchange is sold as as agantiv High as in our good aid Common-Hh. So, not even in old Virginia, where the a owns to the amount of thirty-three millions daffare, and has semi-annually to raise the set on this wast sum in scenar or pression. uto in the Un rest on this vast can be specie or foreign sange, and export is from the State to ubert intertet on the above mentioned deba. Yet, age to say, even under these advance circumwe can procure exchange in the Old s herras the eitizens of this State have nor Backs from one and a half-to two attain for all they need us get :---thus foreing all things else being equal, to send the of their produce to South Carolina or Vis-

The cause of all this is plain cuough, and may explained in a few words : The capitalists of a State by depterous intergenent succeeded in sint pelling the business of Banking, and bring underly fortified, as they improve in the basi-nes, by their planeters, smalth and influence, in an improve in their planeters, malth and influence, in an improve interference their business to make hemselves rather than to consult the country and country in citizens,or it is they greatly prefer to norman date possibles of the State, instead 57 our indus-

and agree to fift their mains with Northern with or hand in Britters acceptances on New ork for dominant, they could and would be as fifty second of the series reads in this wise : Mr. Seward opposed the resolution.

erement into these bargs yet anyond-Nor, init strange, that most of each

there of parts and the Construction of the second s

D. F. CALOWELL.

conceptions. It is a text, from which we could offered a resolution, which was adopted, instrucpropose, however, on the present occasion, to necessary to secure the lives and property of scuss the subject is all of its many phases, but American citizeus, passing over the Isthmus of merely to show it up, upon a point or two. Any Panama, person, reading the Locofoco prints in the State, The House went a Committee of the Whole on would naturally suppose, from the strains in the state of the Union, when the consideration of a swered our present purpose-In the allegation which they donounce the Missouri Compromise the Indian Appropriation bill was nominally re-and subgine the Compromise of 1850-terming sumed. Mr Dass Astranty : I received last night your and for your dear Elizabeth, which I sent the first a nefarious surrender of the rights of the Mr. Buffington made a speech in praise of impartial and intelligent men, who would not forthwith, and your kind letter of the 13th this would naturally suppose, that the Locations party branch of the same subject.

and always repudiated the first, and had origina--Yet, tad, or at least cordially embraced, the last .-- printion hill was reported. What are the facts? We have before us the Resolutions adopted by

the Locofsee Convention of North Carolina, assembled in Raleigh in 1850. The fourth of the series read to this wise ; -

" Resident, That the Compromise, known as the Missouri Compromise, was adopted in a spirit Nienragua in regard to the recognition of the new Nienraguan government. Mr Weller said that the Bouth fiels that it detracts from her constitutional rights, yet for their love of the Union, this ocuvention is willing to abide by it, and would ministration. He did not desire the annexation affer here :

Compression of that your was under consideration acntal a General Walker, who was not a freein the Senate. Here, then, is a clear indurvement hoster, but a man of pure purposes. as manufacturers, miners, merchadit, me of the Missouri Compromise. Is there any thing A letter was read three of great Britain in the set and formier. He doubt, if the latter is the Resolutions approhatory of the Compro- ator upon the interference of great Britain in the

the descents, they could add would be as by communicated as the former class of our a lease. It is by rigidly adhering to this the data of provided in the the "precisive plan," origina-ted and previded in by the Precident and his calinet, will ant have the offset of promoting taking by to 22 our could permanent of the data of the data of the data of the data and and previded in the the offset of promoting taking of the 22 our could permanent of the data and and previded in the data of the calinet, will and have the offset of promoting particular of the bounded of the data of the data of the data of the and the data of the previded of the data of the data of the data of the data of the previded of the data of the data of the data of the data of the sector of the bound of the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the the data of the data of the data of the the data of the data of the the data

Here, then, is a distinct disapproval of the an energy No. it is not of North Carolian could have lead their way in Compromisent 1860. If, then, the Lordon party the proving houses and each, of it were, been entered aport the Country, and the Country, a 1850, the Missouri Compromise would have been tion of the late Naval Retiring Board,

cent massacre of thirty Americant on the lathmus of Panama, saying this was not the first time our Government should take some steps

The Committee rose when the Indian Appro-

The House adjourned.

WASRINGTON, May 1. calling on the President for any correspondence bill as cetablishing the principle of "squatter

be exception is willing to abide by it, and would chearfully sen all the distracting questions ast thef on link basis. This Resolution, he it remembered, was adop-ted in 1850, st he very time when the celebrated that so man had been as shamefully micrepre-

Mr. Douglas arowed himself a sympathiser with the present government in Nicaragua, and spoke of the gravity and importance of the rumored interference of England in Central America con- lish corning American Interests.

Mr. Butler argued against any action until

revising the aut of 1880 relative to the suspended hory antrice of public lands, and the net of "40 can-

alds of the shavery spanution.

extension of playery.

sive to the State Rights Petnocracy tivating phrase, popular sovereignty." "The Union professes to find authority for the

affence cummitted in that quarter. It was high dostrine of Squatter Sovereignty in the terms of the Nebraska bill, and we must confess there is too much reason in the allegation. to put an end to such proceedings. If our citi' least, the Nebraska bill, like the Nicholson letter, The Hyperisy of Demotracy. This is a suggestive theme-teeming with try shall know it the better. In cohelusion be this very reason that we entreated the represen-tatives of the State Right's Democracy to procure discourse "from more till dewy eve," and still ting the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to in-some amcodment of its pharse-dogy. They did Nicholson, Esq., Pierce's month-pose, teneral the other would not be otherwised. We do not only if any, and what further Legislation is a theed our suggestion, and now the attempt is Jackson in his life time only "tolerated" Major of a principle quite as odious as the Missouri restriction."

The Edouirer having thus shown that there is "t o much reason"-reason enough would have Donelson, but on Gen. Jackson :

President, before signing a hill of such importance, to take the advice of his Attorney General will permit. . . Be assured that FERATE .-- Mr. Weller submitted a rus-lution that securior. Thus Mr. Cashing cannidered the

giorious curver. I will refer only to that final straggle of the patriotic efforts of Henry Clay--that final straggle in the Senate of the United States, when he enoperated with others of his composer, and among them, gentlemen here mr, in those efforts which resulted in the

establishment, I will venture to say, in the per-petual and unshakeable establishment, in the public iaw and political theory of these United States, of the absolute equality and so-equal po-litical autonomy of each and al: those States ; the great conditivy of that doctrine is the outablishment of the corresponding theory that each distinct inchosts State of this Union shall determine for itself what shall be its own institutions

Mr. Lerry moment a spectrum in opportant in providing Booth contract in the Plaquiner's refort, Its Chiltman Introduced a bill to repeat certain probably moments for the ignorance of its ediage.

hope that they will "make a right use and improvement" of the lights we have furnished them.

Letter of Gen. Jackson to Maj. Danelson. A few days before the death of Gen. Jackson the Republic of Texas. According to O. A. P. made to quote their own language in justification Donelson, "because of his relationship to his wife." This, the latter published to-day conclu-

sizely shows to be a calumny, not only to Maj.

HERNEYAGE, May 14, 1845.

South, and claiming that the principles of the Massachusetts and in condemnation of slavery convict the President of entertaining the "suur-hast worre merels carried out by the much causted extension. last were merely carried out by the much vaunted extension. Nebraska Bill, any person, we say, so reading. Mr. Meacham made a speech on the latter own friends. But we do not "rest here." The solution of the first own friends. But we do not "rest here." The Enquirer will admit that it was the duty of the subject with which you were charged. I shall admonish her to be patient and await your return,

upon the legitimate construction of the various planses of the Lills - a duty which our neighbor w nid be unwilling to which that he neglected on 1 while the unwilling to which the neglected on ors, and bring the Lone Star into our glorious

Union bill as cetablishing the principle of "squatter not heretofore communicated with our Minister to Nienzaguan government. Mr Weller said that he entirely disagreed with the policy of the Ad-ministration. He did ust desire the annexation of Central Americes, last wanted a stable govern-things will be said by gentlemining present in in kind att

m kind attentions. My dear Andrew-what may be my fate God only knows, I am greatly affliciad-suffer much, and it will be almost a mirasle if I shall survive my present attack. I am swollen from the torn the crown of my head, and in handages to my

How far my God may think proper to bear me up under my weight of afflictions the only known. But, my dear Major, live or die, you have my blessing and prayers for your wellfare and hap-piness in this world, and that we may neet in a etality.

Your affectionate as Signed, ANDREW JACKSON Persecution in Tuscany-Ten Thomand Per-

sons Leaving the Church of flome.

Nr. Butler argued against any action until further information had been received. The resultion was withdrawn, Mr. Tourbs delivered a speech against the ac-tion of the hair Naval Retiring Board, And the Samate adjourned. House of Exercasesvratures. The House pas-red the Indian appropriation bill, and the bill reviving the aut of 1850 relative to the suspended lick for their appearance in Lent with as much Now, mark that "the principle that the terri- certainty as for the first green peas. Vigilance mending the suspended pre-supplies land chains, tories have the right as determine the character is unneually stimulated by the notice of the Mr. Maxwall made a speech on the Southere of their own institutions," is the Enquirer's giver-went, that as less than ten thousand per-

a ma have left the Catholis Church. Exactly the ide of the obvery question. definition of Byugride Benerelynty. a see have left the Catholin Church. Enactly the Mr. Perry mode a speech in opposition to the The fact that this portion of Cabeb's speech asso mustber of foundlings are at the present

head, I think I can perceive something of interest, as growing out of this Wise publication." Staunton (Va.) Spectator.

goods which have been selected with great

Collarets and sloeves, in sets to match,

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fourning Sets, in both binch and white

d new styles Embroidered Skirts for open dresses

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its adopted to the present and approaching sea-

Real thread lace Berthan and Collars, Thread Laces and Edgings of all widths, Wide Black Laces for Flowness, &c.,

ns, such as - Fiounced Sifk Dresser, in great variety,

Flourced Berage Robes, a great mariety, Obene Silks, striped and figured, new styles Light plain Silks for evening dresses,

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April 1, 1856,

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The weak, we have received in the comparison was at the most desirable geoder. Namely : Black Glasma Clath - something entirely new. Black Glasma Clath - something the Summer Bonhasins, Basic Ganton Clath, Black Breeger and Theseen Elach and White ', clines and Under Slerger Black fills and Kid Glaves, Black Ginghams and Lawna. Ladion may be assured they can be suffed, by calling ca^{*}. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. Awd. 16, 1850.

April, 16, 1856.

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binined of all Booksellers, or sent by ss pro paid to sury part of the Union, on receipt of print C. M. SANTON & 00. Agricultural Book Publishers, 140 Publish States, New York

April, 2md, 1854.

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NOTICE ALL PERSONS INDERTED TO ME will please call and actin their accountries districy, as introducing indegrase mannet buildered. T.J. HAVEST

Balaigh, April 16, 1886.

Stand Royal Arch Chapter of H. Carolini THE Regular Assaul Convention of this holy will be held in Wilmington on Monday, the 54 day of June next. Subordinate t hepticy are requested in be next. Subordinate representa-tend in sending their representation of the subord on the sending are if he subord on the subord on the subord of the subord o

8.40 A. M. 933 11.38 P. M. 2.57 3.40 6.60 6.60 6.60 6.60 6.60 6.60 6.60 6	April 7, 1856. T. D. CAR II, Grand Sectors.
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	OS the lat day of April, we will open at 10 Mounting Understowers and Collars for Later- semething entirely sev. M. H. A. R. S. TUCKER. April 1, 1254.
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