supposed to flow around the Pole. It will be seen, therefore, that if Commander Mc-Clure has gone sufficiently far beyond Bank's Land to enter into the regions of

be problem of a northwest passage. na it can never afford the least facility, and in no other commercial aspect does it hold You deny the right of the Collector to them, are wholly unfit for ordinary naviinterest -- New York Post.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Heman J. Redfield, Collector of the dis triet of New York, vice Greene C. Bronson,

John J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer A. Dix, resigned.

John Romeyn Broadhead, Naval Officer for the district of New York, vice IL J. Redfield.

The above appointments, announced officially in the Union, settle the question which has been much mosted for several days past namely, whether Collector Bronson would be removed from office. The announcement of the removal was accompanied in the Union with the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1853. SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th instant. It is not my purpose to respond to the many positions of that letter, because most of them bear their contradiction upon its face, and others are too unimportant to require refutation; and also because, while in several phases of it admitting your implied obligation as a man of honor to act in accordance with the known policy of the Administration, and, moreover, recognising the propriety and justice of that policy by declaring that you yourself-deprecated and endeavored to prevent the divisions now existing in the Democratic party in your State, you nevertheless inrelations of the subject, which not only imand the proper conduct of the Government.

One suggestion appears in your letter which demands animadversion." You allege, by implication, that I have desired you to appoint Free-soilers to office, and in doing so you strangely misunderstand or misinterpret my letter of the 3d inst. neither entertained nor expressed any such desire. It has been my pleasure and my duty not to inquire into the opinions which the claims to consideration of all who have acted with fidelity to the principles and organization of the Democratic party since the Convention at Baltimore in 1852, and those only. And, with these views, I must condemn your course when in this letter you inform me that you have selected Freesoilers for office without having given me the notice of the fact which would have enabled me to withhold my approbation from any such appointments. I will add that the imputation that I have required you to act with reference to the controversies of a local or State character is wholly gratuitous. My letter was intended to guard you against distictions between Democrats, fon p-

ded upon local politics and local divisions. The concluding portion of your letter has left me no alternative but to lay the whole matter before the President, and take his direction concerning it.

You assume that in relation to certain things you are to receive instructions from this Department, and in others that you are to proceed without or contrary to such instructions. This cannot be admitted in to give instructions to subordinates, it has the authority to do so, as inherent in the power to remove a refractory officer.

You also assume that you are to appoint the various persons employed in the custom-house-some, as you admit, subject to my approval, and others, as you seem to conceive, on your sole authority. I cannot but regard it as singular that a gentleman of your legal acquirements and experience should have fallen into such error. The Constitution of the United States has empowered Congress to confer the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads tempted, nor, if it had, could it have effected, any modification of this provision of the

Those who are employed under you in tution and the laws, derive their appointment and their authority as public officers from the Secretary of the Treasury alone. What the language and temper of your

letter would have rendered embarrassing, these unwarrantable assumptions, marked as they are by manifest spirit of insubordination, render impossible, namely, your continuance in the office of Collector of the district of New York. I am therefore di-

I have the honor to be, very respectful-

GREENE C. BRONSON, Esq., New York.

Happiness .- Those who, in pursuing their various occupations, have gathered, in their journey through life, all the happiness which it can afford, have not proposed happiness as their end. They aspire to some object more precise, more definite, to which, had it been necessary, they would have sacrificed happiness itself. It is thus they proceed in their pathway through life. Not only is the search for happiness illusory, but it retards us in the pursuit of what is valuable The impossibility of forming to ourselves a clear idea of happiness is the reason that our imagination substitutes pleasure in its

Nothing of an earthly nature, when closely considered, can fully satisfy the soul - Madam Saussure.

Good.-Mrs. Partington says she has noticed that whether flour was dear or money for half a dollar's worth.

EX-COLLECTOR BRONSON TO SECRETARY -

NEW YORK; Monday, Oct. 31, 1853. SIR: If you had been content, iu your Capt. Beechy's discoveries in 1826, to the letter of the 22d instant, with announcing north of Behring's Straits, he has solved my removal from office, it would have been the end of our correspondence on the sub-But now that it is solved, of what use ject. But as you have attempted to assign will it be? As a means of transit to Chi- reasons for the proceeding, I have some-

out any promises to enterprise. "The act without instructions from your departtreacherous and hummocky labyrinths of ment, in any case. This doctrine is entire- for office.' the Polar sea," as somebody describes ly new; for, in much the larger part of the business of the Custom House, the Collectgation, so that the geographical and scien- or is guided by the Revenue laws, and has tific result of the discovery are those alone always acted without instructions from the soilers for office"-meaning persons who which are likely to be of any permanent Secretary of the Treasury. It is only in are now free-soilers. On the contrary, I construction, or the duties of the Collector have not been fully prescribed by law, and where the Secretary has a dispensing power, that he has been authorized to issne instructions to the Collector . And none of these cases have anything to do with of the appointment of officers of the Customs. the United States at New York, vice John On that head, the rights and duties of both Secretary and Collector have been prescribed by Congress, and neither can control the other when acting in his appropriate sphere.

If, as you appear to suppose, the Collector can do nothing without instructions from your Department, the business which is now transacted in the Custom House in a single hour, could not be accomplished in a month. You have evidently set too high an estimate upon the extent of your powers.

The reason which you have assigned for this sweeping claim of authority, is as extraordinary as the claim itself. Your words are, "Where the Department is not expressly empowered to give instructions to subordinates, it has the authority to do so, as inherent in the power to remove a refractory officer." Now, as I read the Constitution, the Secretary of the Treasury has no power to remove a Collector, however refractory he may be. The power of removal, as well as appointment, is vested in the President. -You will do well, therefore, to look for some better reason than the one you have assigned for an unlimited authority over Collectors in the selection of their agents.

You think it singular that a gentleman of my legal acquirements and experience should fall into the error of assuming that the Collector appoints the various persons dulged in a tenor of remark, as to various employed in the Custom House-some with the approval of the Secretary, and some on pugns my motives, but indicates an atti- the sole authority of the Collector. Sintude on your part wholly incompatible with gular as this may appear to you, it is the since the foundation of the Government .-Weighers, measurers, guagers, and inspectors, have been appointed by the Collector, with the approval of the Secretary; while clerks, porters, bargemen, laborers, and others, have been appointed by the Collector alone. It has not only been so under all former Secretaries of the Treasury, but during your own time. All my clerks, porters, eartmen, laborers, &c., have been apmay have been held by yourself and others pointed without consulting you in any form; as far back as the year 1848, but to regard and you never intimated a doubt about the propriety of this course until you deemed it expedient to interfere in the local politics of New York.

Still you insist that the clerks and other agents of the Collector "derive their appointment and their authority as public officers from the Secretary of the Treasury alone." The reason you assign for this new and extravagant claim will show that it is wholly without any legal foundation. You place it upon the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper-in the heads of Departments." You then add, that "Congress has not attempted nor, if it had, could it have effected, any n odification of this provision of the Constitution." And hence you conclude that the appointment is in the Secretary. It is readily granted that Congress has not, and cannot, modify the Constitution. But still your argument amounts to no more than this-becaus ? Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of certain officers in the Secretary of the Treasury, and Congress has any branch of the public service; for where not modified this constitutional provision, the department is not expressly empowered therefore the Secretary has the power of appointment. In other words-because Congress may, if it pleases, confer a power on the Secretary, and Congress has done nothing on the subject, there fore the Sec-

the logic of your letter. I have thus far assumed that you are right in supposing that the clerks, porters, laborers &c., in the Custom-House, are publie officers within the meaning of the Constitution in relation to appointments. But. in truth, they are mere agents of the Collector, to aid in the discharge of the duties which the law has imposed upon him. They are the hands by which he works, of Departments." Congress has not at- and are ne more officers in the sense of the Constitution than are soldiers and sailors gress as officers, appointed by the Collectthe custom-house do, both by the Consti- or or any one else, but only as persons em- led us to infer that the charges were made ployed by the Collector. I hazard noth-

former practice of the Government. You speak of "unwarrantable assumptions," and a "manifest spirit of insubor- imparted this impression to our readers at dination" on my part, as a ground for the removal. But you have been wholly una- indications of public opinion which have ble to show that I assumed anything be- followed, we think it due to our readers rected by the President to say that your yond my just rights, or that I was unwillsuccessor in the office will be promptly ap- ing to act in obedience to your instructions in all cases where the law had given you authority to direct. You must allow me to add that subordination in office does not al authority for its statements, but no relia- It is characteristic for you to send out whin- al to the untried realms of eternity?— try! necessarily prove inferiority; and, between | ble authority at all; indeed, some of the gentlemen, the relation of superior and subordinate confers no right on the one to use imperious language, and imposes no duty

on the other to surrender his legal rights. You complain that the remarks in my former letter impugn your motives. I did no more than state facts—facts which you Union permitted such a statement to aphave not attempted to controvert, and then said, "As to the motive of this movement let others judge." If your motives have been impugned, it is because the facts themselves, and not any words of mine,

create the impeachment. Nothing in your letter has amazed me more than what you say about my selecting Free-soilers for office. No man can read what was said in your first communication, without seeing that you called on the entire square of buildings opposite Husme to appoint a larger portion of free soil- on's Hotel. The brick block containing ers, or persons who had left the Democrat- Child's jewelry store, was also destroyed. ic party, and followed Mr. Van Buren on There are but two or three stores left in the the Slavery question, in 1848, than I had town. No hotels have been injured. The before done. You spoke of the party as loss of property is perhaps \$100,000 being divided into "different sections," and complained that my appointments had been The Hindoo law says, Strike not, even I will bind myself under the heaviest pen- round the last foothold the wretched crimcheap, she had invariably to pay the same generally made from that portion of the with a blossom, thy wife, though she be

speaking of the recent division at Syracuse for I had made no nomination after that Messrs. John C. McRae & Co.: event happened. You were speaking of the different sections as they had existed in the past. You know very well that I adhered to that portion of the party which had not deserted the national standard in 1848; and no one can fail to see that you intended that I should give a larger share of the offices to the free-soil section and its allies. And now you think it worthy of "animad-

You cannot escape under a quibble. did not inform you, as you now find it convenient to state, that I had "selected freespecial cases, where the law is of doubtful spoke of appointing none but "sound Demcrats, sincerely attached to the principles of ferent sections" of the party, just as you had spoken of them; and told you, not that tion" had got its full share of the officers.

would be likely to reach you.

ic party. No candidates for national officers were in the field; and if the free-soil section was honest in proclaiming its conversion to the principles of the Baltimore platform and the Inaugural Address, there were no National issues at stake. and honoaable gentlemen-It was purely a New York quarrel, involving questions of mere State policy. In such a quarrel a member of the Cabinet at Deceit infect not-ne'er contagion soil-Washington has taken sides, and has, in effect, told the Democrats of the State whom they must select for their local rulers, and what should be their policy in relation to you are patronising as you are humble and the Canals and other matters of merely lo- sincere in all your dealings with your fel- a stockholder in and a contractor on the

remain unchanged. months ago. - But I have been assailed without cause, and there has been a gross violation of the Democratic doctrine which denies the Federal Government the right to intermeddle with the internal affairs and policy of the States. For these reasons I retary has the power. Such is the law and have not felt at liberty to let your letter whether you would, with all your abilities, were able to command in your old blunpass without some notice.

I am, respectfully, yours, GREENE C. BRONSON. Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the

The Cuban Africanization Story.

The formality and particularity with which the Government paper, the Union, some ten days ago, charged the Government of in the Army and Navy. They have never Great Britan with certain designs regardto the Southern portion of the United States, on official information and authority .ing in saying that the claim which you have Coming before the public with such an unnow set up has not a shadow of foundation, derstood sanction, the article of the Union either in the law of the land or in any received from our jou, nal and others the serious attention which ar affair so important was calculated to comm, ind. Having the time, and having carefully observed the now to state that several of the most respectable journals and the best informed co.rrespondents of this city concur in the opinion that the Union not only had no officiwriters and papers referred to pronounce the whole story utterly groundless. We confess that we are more surprised than pained by this incredulity of the press. While we are glad to be assured that the story is a fiction, we are surprised that the pear in its columns in such a way, unintentionally perhaps, as to mislead the public into a belief that it had semi-official character .- Nat. Int. Nov. 3.

Geo.) Oct. 25 .- A disastrous fire occurred in Milledgeville this morning at 10 o'clock. It broke out in a work shop, and consumed

party to which I adhered .- You were not guilty of a thousand faults.'

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

ed against you as contractors on the N. C. Carolina Railroad, it seems to me, as a conful nature of the sacrifice? Who will go Rail Road, I was as careful as I well could tractor, I have a right to speak, and that away from such a place purified, stronger be to confine myself to such facts as I can plainly, of your shameful delinquinces, in good intentions, more resolutely set prove before any honest and impartial tri- and you have none whatever to complain. bunal. Your reply to these communical That the 1st Division will cost 25 per cent. tions is now before me. And you will be- less than the balance of the work, I shall lieve mc, I trust, gentlemen, when I add not deny; for it has long been made plainversion" that I have "selected free-soilers that I feel myself resting under the strong- if we wait to get the iron for the 2d and frequent attendance of women upon these est possible obligations to you as a company of high-toned, honest and honorable men for the remarkably kind, courteous, sweet- filled up and the embankments so washed it is for the parpose of seeing a fellowtempered and truly dignified manner in away on the two first, as to cost more than creature, in the full vigor of health and which you have condescended to reply to a you have mentioned to repair the work.— strength, cut off from earth forever? But poor weak-headed but kind-hearted man. And pray whose fault will this be? The of this we cannot speak with patience or The profound logic, the classic severity, the intimation that you have had given out, with moderation, -we cannot bear to think racy humor, the flowing style, the bitter time after time, to the public to enhance of it. the party, and firm supporters of the Na-tional Administration." I spoke of "dif-and give flavor to this most chaste and elo-large amount of money you could have re-aliced by colling the iven that was purchas. quent production of modern times, is well alised by selling the iron that was purchas- take action upon the subject, so that while calculated in my humble judgment to fill ed in your names, I take the responsibility the ends of justice are met, public decency "free-soilers," but that "the free-soil sec- your own ingenuous hearts with high aspi- of declaring all gammon. The mere fancy and morality may not be outraged! rations for future fame and those of your of what you would like to do and would Your "animadversion" derives all its force friends with bright hopes of your becoming have done, had there been no stronger bar from misrepresenting the language of your extensively useful in the line of polite litthan your honor to have prevented. The truth is you never could have purchased erature. But to deal more candidly, the More might be said; but if, in reviewing column of fierce wind and fury that apthe iron you did if the Company had not this branch of the subject, you can retain peared in the last Patriot, has been so ju- agreed to stand your security. And when your self-respect, nothing that I can say diciously jumbled up by a joint stock effort this uncovenanted favor was extended the of your company as to present quite a for- Directors of the Company took the precau-Having, as I trust, shown that the rea- midable front until it has been carefully tion to take a line strong enough to hold sons which you have assigned are utterly dissected and each part faithfully analyzed. it all as fast as it was landed on the wharf worthless, it now remains to inquire what It then proves to be a very simple and in- at Wilmington. In addition to this, the was the real ground for removal. It was nocent affair buting its grossness and Company, as I understand, pays for the not until after the recent break in the party at Syracuse that you found any cause and, yet, I opine I hazard but precious lit. You, therefore, have no more right in law of complaint against me. After the party the when I predict "this long string of well or morals, to dispose of the iron for your had been resolved into its original elements selected words of dulcet tone" will stand up benefit than a clerk in a store has to pockwithout any agency of mine, and by means erect forever defying, alike time's wind and et the money he gets for the goods he sells, which I could not approve after I had tide, a simple but nevertheless truthful mon- and if you did you could be punished sebeen compelled to choose between the two ument of the supercilious self-sufficiency verely for it. And this is one reason why sections, and had very naturally adhered to and soaring conceit of swaggering Solomons the iron has come to hand so slowly I apmy old associations with the National Dem- who had with all their wisdom to coax their prehend. It was held back I presume, to ocrats-after the paper which professed, wits, and to cudgel their brains long and hard force the President and Directors to furwithout rebuke, to speak the sentiments of before they could get them by a joint effort nish a new Locomotive and three or four the Cabinet, had taken the side of the free- to bring it up to its present form of match- Cars to bring it out to the workmen,-to soil section, and denounced as traitors those less taste and beauty. The nonchalance with cause them to grant advance payments and who adhered to the principles which brought | which you affect to assume an unapproach- | such other special favors as you might think the Administration into power-then it was able super-celestial dignity and importance proper to demand. The great ingenuity that you first discovered that I had not been over myself and all other mortals not of that you have exhibited in dodging plain sufficiently favorable to the free-soil section, your royal line would be intolerably dis- questions, proves most conclusively that Can any man of sense and candor entertain gusting if it were not so supremely absurd you thought them dangerous. I am not payments. a doubt ceneerning the motive for your ac- and ludicrous. Instead of feeling my in- surprised then that you should show the tioa? I think not. You intended to take feriority I am compelled to laugh heartily dominica by trotting off from all the true ground against the National Democrats, at your unavailing pretences when I see issues between us to ask and pick at such oth and throw the weight of the Administra- you earnestly indulging yeurselves in your er questions as your flashy imaginations may tion into the opposite scale. The men who monstrous swelling propencities. The dif. have led you to suppose will cause others had never swerved from the principles of ference between the diameter of the earth from sympathy to fly to your aid, and as- ples advanced in the letter from Mr. Guthparty, but had stood fast by the Union when and the circumference of the sun is great, it was in danger, were to be borne down by but not sufficient to measure the illimitable upon all who have dared to offend against by condemned. The merchants of New the strong arm of power; and, because the distance that lies between your instrinsic you in any way whatever. As you took Collector occupied a place of some impor- value and the extravagant estimates that especial care to respond to none of the many tance, the blow was to be rendered the more vou have placed upon yeurselves; and that fair questions I propounded, I feel under no both political parties, lately expressed their significant by making it fall on him. You too with such modesty, the angels well then wrote me an insulting letter, and placed might blush with shame. And yet the that you have so gravely put; still, the 6th, destructive of the best interests of trade and a copy in the hands of an officer of the Cus- whole of this long parenthesis in your untoms, who whispered it about, and finally sullied characters appears to be filled up gave it to the press, as a means of annoy- with little else than intolerance, deceit and ing me. Whether you intended the officer drivelling malice. This may seem to some should so act, is more than I can say; but a rough sketch; but I assure all such that as follows: "Do you not feel that you so far as I have learned, he still enjoys your it is a true portrait of Messrs. John C. Mc-Rae & Co. You are truly fortunate in one | writing about matters the merits of which And now what was the nature of the con- respect; and that is, you never can get any you did not understand, and with which troversy to which you have made the Na- higher in your own estimation or much low- you had no business if you did?" No sirs, tional Administration a party? It was not er in that of the public; any and every a conflict between Democrats and Whigs, change, that may be wrought upon you as but between two sections of the Democrat- individuals or a company, will be an improvement upon your morals and manners. But instead of trying to reform, you are la- man run any risk at all of being transmog- lent as the grave? Here and there, one boring with all your sins cleaving fast to rified into an Ass by undertaking to break more honest than the rest, will condemn such you to get the public to believe that you are both in court and camp true-hearted, "Of dazzling genius and super mind, Which folly cannot fool-baseness cannot blind,

cal interest. Your denial on this subject low-men. No member of your company or Road I have thought and still think I have speech made by Gen. Pierce in the United by the casting of a few hundred votes in a a lawful manner. Aside from the principles involved, the Rail Road meeting, contrary to his expec- Near the conclusion of your communiremoval is a matter of little moment. I tations, so as suddenly to change his views cation, you intimate that you have extenshall leave the office at the close of this day and course on any subject. Nor have any ded more leniency to me than you think I with greater pleasure than I accepted it six of you been yrcen enough with all your am entitled to. I am truly sorry that you simplicity to frighten any one from the faith- have wasted any of your little stock of symful discharge of his duty by the use of any pathies upon myself-as I am entirely insuch disreputable means. No-and if such dependent of them and ask no favors at insinuations had the shadow of truth for a your hands. But to conclude I admit that dial assent. But when you transcend this you foundation, you might prove that your heads you have shown a great deal of tact by assail the public officer in the free and unembar-were strong and clear, but I seriously doubt cramming all the ammunition that you to him by the Constitution are a seriously doubt. both natural and acquired, be able to con- derbuss at one time, taking deliberate aim vince the public that your hearts were pure then firing it off. And as soon as you reand sound as they should be. But fortu- covered from the damage it did to you at WE are gratified to learn that the Rev. nately for you all, no such obliquities tar- the breech-take to your heels and cry for Thomas F. Scott, of Columbus, Georgia, nish the moral beauty of your fair charac- quarters. I never take any pleasure in late editor of that excellent and useful ters. You are all well-bred gentlemen whose following a retreating foe or oppressing the hearts, thoughts, motives are all pure and vanquished, and under the circumstances, unsullied as the icicles that shine on Diana's I take great pleasure after first placing you pared statements" in which you falsely as- en in pity may let his tender mercy down sert that I am nothing more or less than a to shield you from the scorn and contempt corrupt tool in the hands of wiser and stron- of all those against whom you have so ofbeen treated, or even mentioned, by Con- ing the Island of Cuba, deeply interesting ger men, who have thus been secretly stri- ten and grievously offended. ing to injure you and your prospects .-Now it may be that you have well paid tools in your employ, whose duty it is made by contract to slander every man who dares to

Indulgence weaken-nor example spoil-

Nor master'd science tempt you to look down-

On humble talents with a pitying frown "-

cross your designs even when they see and know that you are in the wrong. I am Samuel Parker Perry, for the murder of his not, never was, nor will be the tool of any could not be hired to go deliberately to work "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man on such material, as your company is com- shall his blood be shed," still, when the in-I hesitated long before I undertook this ever, to make these sneaking and cowardly tice, it enquires, more than the common

insinuations as you have heretofore done. murderer, to speed the soul of the crimining appeals of this kind as crippled mendi- What right has the hangman to cut abcants to plead for sympathy where you ruptly the cords which bind a fellow being know and feel that you deserve censure .- to earth, and thrust him, unwillingly and But when, like brutal Lama, you thus spit unprepared, upon the threshold of an unupon me and gentlemen of the highest known and an awful future? But these character and standing your rotten guile questions have have been settled long ago. and malignant malice, "through the polite Society demands for its security some such mendacity of hints," the public will pardon | safeguard,-that the murderer be stayed me for noticing you so far as may be neces- in his course and the midnight incendiary sary to assure them that all insinuations be checked in his work of destruction. of this character, let them be made by Blood for blood must be our law for the and the Danube alone separates the two hoswhom they may, are infamous libels as ev- present. er were coined on the lips of a fiend or

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—MACON, thrown from the poisoned nib of a slander- es in the execution of public justice. and Directors would let you have the ex- cus or the excitement of a bull-fight .traordinary good contract that you receiv- The day has gone by when executions were ed. For a similar contract under similar supposed to operate by example. They circumstances, with an assurance that I are required as expiations of guilt and as inevitable. should be treated as you have been by the atonements to society, but as examples,superintending agents of the company, I how idle are they! What moral effect can would pay a bonus of thousands. Besides, be produced, when half of those, who suralties to do all that I promise to perform inal has upon time, are either too much en-

in the time prescribed in my contract -- riesity, or have their feelings so blunted by Under these circumstances, if I had no re- that excessive indulgence in drink, which GENTLEMEN :- In both the gard, for the interest of the State, and the is apt to attend the congregation of large short communications that I have publish prosperity of Wilmington and the North crowds, that they cannot perceive the awagainst vice, when the whole scene has been, with the exception of the fatal drop, almost one of fun and frolic?

What shall be said with regard to the 3d Division brought up by Wilmington and executions? Do they reflect, when they over the 1st Division, the cuts will be so leave their homes in holy-day attire, that



SALISBURY, N. C.:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1853. Office on Main street, a few doors Northwest

of the Court House. MR. B. H. KIRK, of Stanly County, is our authorized Agent for that County. He will

receive subscriptions to the Whig and Advocate.

Judge Bronson and Secretary Guthrie. THE conduct of the Administration in the removal of Judge Bronson and the princicondemned. The merchants of New

York to the number of fifteen hundred, of obligation whatevor to answer any of those disapproval of such principles and acts, "as commerce, and in principle tyranpous and ciple, of a very arbitrary character, and de-

> serving only the unqualified condemnation of all free citizens."

or last one of the serious is so exceedingly

decent, and complete a type of your minds

have made a consummate ass of yourself by

long eared species, that I have never hon-

estly entertained the opinion that a gentle-

pecially, when they cumber the stalls that

that I understand your case well enough

to know where to lay the lash to make it

tell. And as a free citizen of the State,

Most respectfully, yours,

The Death Penalty, --- Public Executions

The recent execution, in this City, of

exorable hand of law is about to fulfil its

But there may and must be some chang-

must not any longer be permitted to be a

D. F. CALDWELL

one or more of these thickheaded and stub- usurpation, but a large majority act as if the born animals to work gently in harness, es- President had cut out their tongues or should have been filled with more spirited affixed padlocks to their mouths. This you did not understand" perhaps I am not the Democratic organs, breathes an eloso ignorant now as you suppose. I think quence of condemnation against this administration stronger than could be uttered by a Clay or a Webster.

own rule to Guthrie and forthwith turn him

duties of his office for political purposes, prostitutes it for political ends, or in any way abuses the trust confided to him, to promote the objects of a party, he should be removed; and so far as I know, my party yield to that principle their cor- scoundrel. to him by the Constitution as a man and a citi-

monthly, the "Southern School Journal," has been appointed Episcopal Bishop of time we noticed either the editor or his "subs" temple. Nevertheless, you have stooped in the custodies of your own guilty con- Oregon. The Savannah Republican, ento stimulate the press to publish your "pre- sciences—to dismiss you hoping that Heav- dorsed by the Columbus Enquirer says :-"Mr. Scott is known in this State as one of the ablest Divines and warmest friends or "sub" attach to us, is a matter of most perof education we have."

Mr. Scott is a native of Iredell County. He left that county at an early age and settled in Georgia. We received a letter from the reverend gentleman not long since, in which he referred in feeling terms to the wife, has suggested many and painful reflec- land of his birth, and the companions of his "sub" or "subs" (we wish to be particular) to man or set of men. And if I was, I will tions. While recognizing with full faith youth. He speaks of the avidity which he, that satisfaction and happiness which ever at-

of the Western Carolinian, then edited by L. Bingham or Philo White. Probably What an example for the youth of our coun-

"Charge for the Crescent, Islam! boldly here, Spur the wild steed, and grasp the gory spear; Lift high the blade, and shake the loosened rein, And nerve each arm, that ne'er may strike again."

WE do not intend to afflict our readers with an article on the great Eastern question, but merely to inform them, that war has been ly from a friend, but from a gentleman of talents declared by the Sultan against the Czar. tile armies of Turkey and Russia. Omar Pacha has received orders to commence hostilities unless the Principalities are evacua-I was well aware that you had to take show,—a specticle ranking no higher in ted in fifteen days, but he is on no account 880 shares of stock before the President moral effect than the performance in a cirthe zeal and fanaticism of the Turks will overleap all bounds, and that a collision is

THE HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, passed through this place Wednesday last, on his way to Hillsboro'. The Governor is in in good style and great cheerfulness, with- grossed in the spectacle as an object of cu- fine health, and decidedly "good looking." Republican Banner, edited by F. I. WILSON.

ANOTHER YELP THE poor, blind, toothless and pigeon-livered puppy of the Banner, exhibits in his

last number a dog-ged determination to yelp himself still lower if possible, in the depths of degradation. The more we lay the lash upon his back, the more the crouching spaniel turns upon us his lack-lustre eyes, and in piteous whines, asks us to bestow another kick upon him for charity. Our benevolence cannot resist his beggarly appeals. He feels conscious of his own intellectual and moral weakness-he knows the game was overrun when he, in his insolent efforts attempted by abuse and blackguardism to palm himself off as a man of honor and respectability; and hence his silly and wicked ambition not to raise himself or benefit the public, but to drag down others to the level of his own baseness and infamy. It was the knavery of a weak head, a mean heart, and a low instinct which urged him to call Osborne a "bag of wind," to lie about Puryear, to assault Kerr, to attack the editor of the Asheville Spectator and North Carolina Democrat, and to spit his harmless venom on the old and venerable Doub. He, like too many such mean creatures, "un whipped of justice," calculated too much on the peculiar immunities of his own villainies. He thought that if he failed to excite in his favor the depravities of the wicked, that the cry of persecution would, at least, enlist the sympathies of the good. He imagined that if that meanest of vices, falsehood, was exercised, that it would certainly give him notoriety and "put money in his purse." He tried it, proved a bungler and failed. The "fool-eyed" editor never once dreamed that the "poisoned chalice" which he commended to others, could be turned aside by the hands of truth and pressed to his own lips. The knave who was ready to disrobe others, even of their good names, never thought that he so soon would be left and all receipts given by him will be regarded as naked and shivering on his own hearthstone, an object not of pity, but of scorn, contempt

The miserable disappointed wretch, stung to madness with his own poison, now exhibits all the symptoms of dissolution :-

> "And when from earth he passes The devil to his little soul, Will have to use his glasses.'

He now experiences, that however much some depraved creatures may delight in lies, that the human monster is yet to be found that does not hate a liar. He now deplores I fear were I to pass it unnoticed you would subversive of the rights and prerogatives of in the bitterness of his inmost soul, that never forgive me for the offence. It reads the States, a violation of precedent and prin- "words" are not things, that "compliments" are not "dollars."

. We have witnessed human depravity in almost every shape, but the editor of the Why are the orators and presses at the Banner is the only man we ever saw that I am so far removed by nature, example, South, that before the election of General gloried in his shame. If, with his hardentraining, and habits, from animals of the Pierce were ready to dissolve the Union to ed heart, he united more sense and courage, and sustain the rights of the States, now as si- could lie with more judgment, he would be dangerous; as it is, he is only contemptible. He either overleaps the mark, or jumps before he reaches the fence. 'He entangles himself in his own net, and his efforts to break the toils is simply laughable. His language is always a mixture of low stereotyped slang and vulgarity and comanimals. As to writing about things "that | mute and expressive silence on the part of mences and ends in general false assertions, unsustained by the least proof. He is always the meek lamb, others the ravenous wolves. He asserts from the time he commenced his paper that we have made him the object of our weekly assaults. We ask the lovers of truth to compare We give below a short extract from a the papers, and they will convict him of lying before even a jury of Democrats. We well knew can amount to nothing so long as the facts any of your royal blood was ever alarmed the right to speak of your delinquences in States Senate, in 1841. Let him apply his to touch such pitch we would be defiled, and consequently nothing but duty has prompted us to repel his feeble assaults. He is personally unworthy the notice of a gentleman; and editori-"It is this: when a public officer neglects the tally, he has specified only one act of unkindness, i. e. our notice of the first number of the Banner. We republish that notice, and the public will then decide whether he is a fool or a corrupt

> The papers will show, that after the Congressional canvass closed, that he first renewed his assaults. His pop gun batteries being again turned upon him and silenced, he again renews the fire in his last number.

His charge that we attacked his "subs" or "sub" during his absence, contains a direct lie; for no such attack was made, as will be seen by reference to our paper dated Oct. 21, the last or "sub," and his paper of the same date will show that he was hore, at least long enough to pen a lying article against us, which we did not answer. -As to the importance which the "subs" fect unconcern; and we hardly would suppose that their "manipulations" would thaw us into the "melting mood" that some are wont to be. under such operations.

We now wash our hands, for the present, as clean as we can, after handling so much filth .-We leave Don Hadenso Hendero Willsone and his here say for your especial gratification, I and in full force the Mosnic Code, that when a poor boy, devoured weekly, the pages tends a virtuous life and innocent associations. We know but little concerning you, except from testimony of most unexceptionable character .-We have not been swift to repeat what we have sanguinary mission, the heart stands still, the influences of that press first induced the heard, neither are we accustomed to assail the most disagreeable duty as a volunteer for and the mind wonders at the audacity of young eagle to leave his rocky nest and characters of men, but in self detence. When it the public good. You may continue, how- human pretensions. What right has Jus- turn his eyes to the centre of all light .- becomes necessary so to do, we generally touch them on the "raw," and what you call "insinuations and innuendoes," may on proof turn out facts. If you expect to injure us in the estimation of a community where we have always lived, you will find your mistake and repent in the end. You have paraded an extract of a letter in your last number without a name. The extract amounts to nothing, and would scarce be worth an answer, even if it was baptized. We, as an offset, give also an extract from a letter received, not onand worth; and one that has known you longer than the editor of the Standard. He says:

"He left here at an early age without character, and has acquired a bad one since. He is neither to be loved nor feared. A virtuous man has reason to congratulate himself upon his hostility. He is, I take it, one of the smaller dogs, whom the devil always sets upon God's children." Comment is unnecessary. What will "highminded, honorable Whigs" or Democrats now say? Has the editor any more "slate and pencil" charges to make? any thing further to say about "manipulations"? eh! We might possibly still enlighten him on such subjects.

From the Whig and Advocate of May 20. We have received the first number of the