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A number of articles, intended for publication this week, have been crowded out. Large as our paper is, it will not contain all the matter we could wish inserted.

ADJOURNMENT.

After a session of nearly three months, the Legislature adjourned on Wednesday morning last, at the hour of one o'clock, leaving a large number of bills on the calendar not acted upon. Considering the length of time it was in session, the opinion appears to be general that it has been the most unprofitable Assembly which ever met in North Carolina. There were, in both Houses, several gentlemen of intellect and experience; but taken in the aggregate, it was decidedly a weak body. The Democratic party had a large majority in both branches, and had every thing their own way. The hands of the American Whigs were completely tied, and are not chargeable with the sins of omission or commission in this Legislature,—the history of which, as was remarked in debate, a few days before its adjournment, will comprise a book of two pages. On the first page may be written, Free Suffrage; and on the second, the most odious, unequal, oppressive tax bill ever enacted in this or any other State.

We have not space for the detailed proceedings of the last week; all the more important subjects, however, that were under consideration, are noticed in other portions of this issue. In our next, we will publish a complete list of the captions of the Acts and Resolutions passed; and may refer more particularly to some of the proceedings of the last few days of the session.

MR. SCOTT'S AMENDMENT.

On Wednesday, Jan. 21st, while the bill to re-charter the State Bank was under discussion, Mr. Scott of Guilford, moved an amendment, that the Bank pay a bonus of \$50,000, for the privileges extended to the stockholders by a re-charter. This amendment was offered by Mr. Scott, on the ground, that as banking was very profitable, and as the stockholders had enjoyed these privileges for a long series of years, and were then asking a continuance of them for thirty years longer, it was nothing but right, that they should pay a bonus for such valuable and exclusive privileges; and more especially, as the people are already heavily taxed, and the Finance Committee having reported, that it was necessary to increase the taxes to \$100,000. Mr. Scott's amendment was rejected, yeas 43, nays 55. Why the democracy saw fit to reject this amendment, and saddle the people with the burden of raising the whole \$100,000 of the additional taxes, instead of placing a portion of it upon these moneyed institutions, which have grown rich and arrogant at the people's expense, we cannot tell, but one thing is certain, that the people loving democracy, in the last Legislature, exhibited more affection for the old State Bank, and less care for the people than was ever before manifested by any legislative body. The democracy not only killed Mr. Scott's amendment, but charged him with not offering it in good faith. Not offered in good faith! And why not? Is there anything so novel and so alarming in requiring a bonus from those who are asking favors from the Legislature, as an equivalent for the privileges granted? In times past, such a demand was not considered wrong or impertinent, but on the contrary, was always insisted on, especially when banking corporations applied for a re-charter. When the old United States Bank was re-chartered, it was required to pay a bonus of \$1,500,000, and when the stockholders applied for a re-charter the second time, they were willing to pay a bonus of \$2,000,000, a sum almost equal to half the banking capital of North Carolina at the present day. The time has been, when our ablest financiers held that banking, or the privilege of banking, was a prerogative belonging exclusively to the State; and that she ought never to part with it, without an equivalent in some degree commensurate with the privilege conferred. We do not mean that the State should exact a bonus of such an amount as to crush and swallow up the immense profits of our banking corporations, but that they should pay at least a fair equivalent for those exclusive privileges; and we contend that the sum of \$50,000 would be a very moderate bonus to be paid by the State Bank, in view of the large sums and profits which it has already drawn from the people, and the immense profits which it would make in the next thirty years. The State Bank, we believe, was chartered in 1833. The stockholders have always received large dividends, have become wealthy, and after paying all expenses, have now a surplus fund of nearly half a million. Grant them the same prosperity for the next thirty years, and their profits instead of decreasing, will no doubt increase, and this surplus fund will swell to a million or more. This large amount is drawn from the people; and is it anything unreasonable in the Legislature when she grants to a company the privilege of making a million of dollars, to require them to pay back for the benefit of the people \$50,000—just one twentieth of what has been drawn from them by this corporation? And yet, when

Mr. Scott, in order to relieve the people from taxes, offers an amendment requiring a bonus, he is charged with not acting in good faith. And Mr. Hill of Stokes objecting to such amendments because they were calculated to clog the bill. Why "clog the bill," Mr. Hill? Was it because you and the Democracy did not intend that your especial favorites,—the stockholders of the State Bank, should pay anything? If the democracy had been willing to exact the bonus, the amendment could, by no means have acted as a clog, for the bill as amended might have been very readily passed. And "Mr. Jenkins commented," so says the Standard, "strongly on the opposition, evinced by gentlemen on the opposite side to delay the business of the House by speaking, and calling for the yeas and nays." And so it seems that Mr. Jenkins is not willing to allow the Whigs and Americans, the poor privilege of speaking; and it is a terrible thing in them to call for the yeas and nays, so that the people can see and know how the democracy votes upon these important questions. We are not at all surprised, that Jenkins and others of the democracy should object to having the yeas and nays called for, it makes a mighty dirty looking record against them, and a record that it will be very difficult for them to explain to the satisfaction of a people already burdened with taxes. Would it not be well for Reeves to introduce a bill, to draw black lines around that part of the journals in which these votes are recorded? If Jenkins and the democracy had acted in equal good faith with Mr. Scott, and less for party, the business of the Legislature might have been transacted in a much shorter time, and more satisfactorily to the people. Mr. Scott was always found at his place, attending to the rights and interests of his constituents, and made a very worthy, able, and acceptable member.

THE DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

On Saturday night last, a bill passed the Senate, appropriating \$300,000 to preserve and complete the lock, dams, &c., on Deep River, and to place the River Improvement in a condition to be used. The bill was sent to the Commons, and there talked to death by its enemies. It is believed, could a vote have been had on it on Tuesday night, it would also have passed the Commons. But the opponents of the measure, by parliamentary tactics, staved off a vote till the hour for adjournment.

In the present unfinished condition of the work, before the meeting of another Legislature, what has already been done will be entirely lost. It does seem to us that the Legislature should either have made provision for its completion, or abandoned the whole enterprise, and ordered its sale. On Friday of last week, Gov. Bragg sent a special message to the Legislature on the subject of this Improvement, in which he says—"unless it is the opinion of the General Assembly that it will be best for the State to abandon the whole work, it seems to me that some measure should, if possible, be adopted at this session, to protect the State's interest, which is not only large as a stockholder, but much larger as endorser of the bonds of the Company."

So palpably has the interests of the State been neglected by this Democratic Legislature, that it would not at all surprise us, should Gov. Bragg call them back in extra session, and try and get them to attend a little better to what they were sent there for.

Although politically opposed to Gov. Bragg, we have sufficient confidence in him, to believe that he will ask the Assembly to review their action on this enterprise so vitally important to the best interest of the State—as we understand it the work is left to rot down—in such a condition that the authority of the State can do nothing with it—nor can it be sold to others who might be inclined to go on with the work.

If nothing is done now, we presume at the next session appropriations will be asked for, and made to remove the obstructions in the River, and these from time to time made until another large sum is expended.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

Messrs. Rankin & McLennan, who, for near twenty years, have been engaged in an extensive mercantile trade in this place, have failed for a heavy amount. Their indebtedness, ever and above their efforts, is said to be but little if any under a hundred thousand dollars. This is the most extensive failure that has ever occurred in this part of the State; and, as a matter of course, many others are affected directly or indirectly by it. It has produced a sort of monetary panic in this community, never before experienced; which, we fear, will result in the sacrifice of much property. We hope, however, there will be exercised a spirit of forbearance and all possible indulgence between neighbor and neighbor, until those who are entangled by this failure, can have time to "work out," and still retain their property.

Out of the sad misfortune that has so unexpectedly fallen upon many in this community, we hope that some good may result. Many among us have been too ready to buy on "long time," apparently forgetting that pay-day must come some time. We have long been satisfied that a nearer approach to the cash system in the ordinary business transactions would add to the prosperity of our people. The advertisement that "short settlements make long friends," has been again and again verified.

THE CHERAW COALFIELDS ROAD.

About all the measure passed by the Legislature, which promises the least benefit to any body or any section of the State, is the Charter for a Rail Road from Cheraw, South Carolina, to the Coalfields in Chatham, North Carolina, which, if built, connects Charleston with these coalfields; and even this good inures more to the people of Charleston and South Carolina, than to our own State. This measure was pushed through the Legislature by the most untiring efforts of Mr. Christian, the able and popular Senator from Montgomery and Moore, the author of the bill; and who is of the opinion that the stock will be taken and the road built. The charter grants no State aid; if built, it will be by individual funds alone. If our Legislators will not provide a market and an outlet for our rich minerals in our own State, they should certainly give the people of South Carolina the privilege of making a road to those valuable coal deposits, and then coming and buying the coal that is now doing us or nobody else any good.

HON. JOHN BAXTER.

We had, last week, for the first time, the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Col. John Baxter, of Henderson, and of hearing him in debate. He made the speech that was made during our short stay in Raleigh. Though a comparatively young man, he would take a commanding position as a debater, in any deliberative assembly. His speech which attracted most attention, was made in opposition to the amendments proposed to the act of last session, chartering the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, wherein he portrayed, most vividly the folly of running two parallel roads West of Salisbury, some times varying within fourteen or fifteen miles of each other, as does the routes surveyed for the Western extension of the N. C. Road, and the Charlotte and Rutherford Road. At the conclusion of Mr. Baxter's remarks he was applauded from all sides of the Commons Hall, which was promptly and properly checked by the Speaker.

THE EXPUNGING RESOLUTIONS.

The Legislature having adjourned, our readers will doubtless be anxious to know what became of the famous Expunging Resolutions, introduced into the Commons by Mr. Reeves, of Surry, passed through that body, and sent to the Senate. For the gratification of our readers, we will state all we know on the subject. On making their appearance in the Senate, these Resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee, a majority of whom are democrats, where, we learn, they were choked to death in the dark, and never let see the light of day again. This Democratic Committee could not be induced to report them back to the Senate, notwithstanding the feeling and classical poetry published in the Standard, urging their passage.

The Fayetteville Coalfields Road.

This measure, which the people of Fayetteville had so much at heart, believing as they did, that their future prosperity was so intimately connected with its success, was defeated in the Senate on Saturday last, by a vote of 17 to 27; and a motion to reconsider, made on Monday, was voted down by 18 to 23. We regret that the Legislature did nothing for Fayetteville and Cumberland. But from what we saw and heard in Raleigh, we are impressed with the belief that the course of the Senator from Cumberland toward other parts of the State, was not calculated to conciliate members, and make friends for the darling projects of his people.

The Rockingham Coal Road.

The charter for a company to build a Railroad from Greensborough to the Coal Fields on Dan River in Rockingham Co., and which passed the Commons, was killed in the Senate, by the factious opposition of Messrs. Hill and Cunningham, Senators from Caswell and Person, and others of a like kidney. It was believed that there were a respectable and clear majority of Senators in favor of the bill, and a direct vote pressed by Col. Boyd and other friends of the measure; but so determined were a few of its enemies on its defeat, that they were, just on the eve of adjournment, ready to sacrifice every other measure with it, rather than let it pass. It is a mystery to us what has so embittered Mr. Hill against the people of Rockingham and Guilford, as to urge him to defeat every measure they propose, to improve the country, develop her resources, add to the general wealth of the State by enhancing the value of the land, and giving an impetus to business, and prosperity to the people,—especially when they propose to do all this with their own money, without asking for a dime from the public crib.

Aid to the N. C. Rail Road.

Just before its adjournment, the Legislature passed an act, which provides that the North Carolina Rail Road Company may fund its debt of \$350,000, by issuing its bonds at seven or eight per cent. interest. The company is required to create a sinking fund to pay off this debt within ten years. The bonds to be advertised and sold at not less than par. This act it is believed by those in charge of the road, will relieve the present temporary pecuniary embarrassment under which the company is now laboring, and that it will be able to complete all the improvements in progress and promptly meet all its engagements. To those who have means to invest, here

is a chance to realize 7 or 8 per cent., with the State as paymaster for three fourths of the amount, and the other fourth good beyond all doubt.

BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

As Mr. Buchanan has done us the honor to address us a long letter, we comply with his request, and publish it entire. It seems that the President elect is not satisfied with the reproof administered to him by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and disposed to see what he can do with the Southern Democracy. We think Buchanan has just cause of complaint against Mr. Reeves for the way in which he acted—but as to his objections to Mr. Settle, we think that they are rather more plausible than strongly. This is a matter, however, in which we feel no interest, and shall wait patiently, to see how the Democracy of the 6th district will submit to the dictation of President Buchanan.

REMARKS OF MR. FOLK.

Being in Raleigh the fore part of last week, we had the pleasure of hearing several short speeches by members of the Legislature, and among them, the brief remarks of Mr. Folk, of Watauga, copied into this paper. Mr. F. is a young gentleman of decided ability, a pleasant, agreeable speaker, and a faithful representative. If the entire West were represented by such men as Mr. Folk, she would not be biennially "sold," as she has been at each successive Legislature for time immemorial.

DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION.

We publish this week, the report of the investigating committee, on the affairs of the Deep River Navigation Company, and also a statement of several of the stockholders, in explanation of their conduct in having departed from the strict letter of the charter, and the conditions on which former appropriations were made. The statement makes a very fair showing, and as far as we can see, at this time, the Company have not subjected themselves to blame, but on the contrary, did the best they could under all circumstances. This Deep River improvement, however, seems to be a very difficult business, and there certainly has been a great deal of money expended to a very little profit. The State is already involved in a debt of \$160,000 for this work, and according to Mr. Gwyn's report, it will require \$450,000 more to complete it according to the present plan, and \$1,200,000 to build the dams and locks of stone.

NORTHERN COAL.

Wood for fuel is becoming a little scarce and dear in the City of Raleigh, in consequence of which some of her citizens are using Northern Coal, although there is, in an adjoining county, within thirty or forty miles of the City, an incalculable quantity of a superior quality. It appears to us that the prosperity of Raleigh would be greatly promoted by a Railroad connection with the Chatham Coal Fields, if it were only for the supply of fuel; and there is no excuse for their not having such a connection, only that they do not want it. The means would be at command, if the people desired it. This subject was brought to our mind by reading a sketch of the debate in the North Carolina Senate, on the bill asking the State to assist in the construction of a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields. On that occasion:

Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, had read of the Coal Fields, had been anxious they should be developed, had voted for the rail road before, had voted for appropriations to Deep River, and felt sad that his funeral requiem was sung in their ears last night in Gov. Bragg's message. He had never been to Fayetteville—probably never would,—only knew them from the liberal minded gentlemen they had hitherto sent to the Legislature; and he was honest in saying, that in the cause of internal improvements she had earned a larger appropriation than the road asked. The road was short—the amount small—the coal abundant—Senators were shivering with cold, and yet so acted as to keep it from reaching the capital or any other place. Mr. Cherry went somewhat into detail, and strenuously urged the passage of the bill.

DEATH FROM COLD.

Dr. Charles Harris, a highly respectable citizen of Cabarrus county, N. C., came to his death on Monday night the 19th Jan., under most distressing circumstances. He left home for the purpose of going to Concord, and lost his way in the woods. On arriving at a small branch he dismounted from his horse in order to discover the road, and in crossing the branch he stepped upon the ice, which yielded under his weight and plunged him under the water. His horse, in the meantime, had run off and left him alone. After he had gotten out of the water, being thoroughly chilled and benumbed with cold and his clothes frozen, he dragged himself to the brow of the hill, where he fell and perished in the snow.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A most fatal accident happened at Coal-trane's Mill, in Randolph County, on Friday the 30th of January. Elias Hodgins, the miller, while attempting to put a band on one of the wheels attached to the corn mill, was caught by his clothes, and thrown into a cog-wheel, where he was so mangled that he expired in about an hour and a half after the accident occurred. Mr. Hodgins formerly resided in this county, near the Hodgins Mine, and had been at the mill some two years. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his loss.

DEATH OF MR. BROOKS.

The Hon. Preston S. Brooks, member of Congress from South Carolina, whose assault upon Senator Sumner, during his visit to Burlingame, and speeches in South Carolina, have made him so conspicuous for a year past, died at Brown's Hotel in Washington City, on Tuesday the 27th of January, of thickening of the larynx. He had been ill some days, and was supposed to be recovering, when a sudden attack of croup, producing strangulation, put an end to his life. Until within 20 minutes of his death he was not thought to be in danger, even by his physicians.

There was a large assemblage at his funeral on the 29th. His death was announced in the Senate by Messrs. Evans, Hunter, and Toombs, and in the House by Keitt, Quitman, Campbell, of Ohio, Clingman, and Savage, of Tennessee. The latter incidentally justified the attack on Mr. Sumner, which was evidently distasteful to the listeners. The usual resolutions were adopted, and both Houses adjourned. A procession was formed, and proceeded to the Congressional Cemetery.

He was about 34 years of age, and has left a wife and four children.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Jan. 31st, Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill, which, after being debated, passed the House, yeas 98, nays 74, authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, and to provide for their admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States. The provisions in this bill are similar to those heretofore passed for the erection of States.

Mr. Grow, in explaining the bill, said that the new State would comprise seventy thousand square miles, to be hereafter organized into a territorial government by the Indian name of Dakotah. And further, that Minnesota contains a population of from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred thousand inhabitants. She is to be entitled to at least one representative in Congress, and as many more as she may be entitled to under the last census.

The Charge of Congressional Corruption.

The Committee in the House of Representatives on the Corruption Investigation, finds great difficulty in getting witnesses to testify. Two have been arrested and are in custody for refusing to answer questions. A bill has passed to enlarge the powers of Congress in compelling witnesses to answer. When it went to the Senate, Mr. Bayard said that Congress must thoroughly investigate the charges of corruption, or submit to a loss of public confidence. And this was generally admitted. Mr. Butler declared that "corruption and irresponsibility have crept into Congress, which would have shocked our ancestors. Stock jobbers and speculators have usurped the control of legislation."

Death of Hon. Andrew Stevenson.

We learn from our exchanges that the Hon. Andrew Stevenson died at his residence in Albemarle, Va., on Sunday the 25th of January, at an advanced age. Mr. Stevenson was widely known in this country and in Europe. He served his district for a long time in Congress, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and was subsequently appointed by General Jackson, Minister to the Court of Saint James. This high and important post he filled with marked ability, during the administration of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. Upon the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, Mr. Stevenson returned home, and has ever since lived a retired life on his valuable estate in Albemarle, devoting his time exclusively to agricultural pursuits.

IMPEACHMENT OF A JUDGE.

In the House of Representatives on Friday, Jan. 30, the Committee on the Judiciary reported a resolution, determining to impeach Judge Watrous, of Texas. We do not fully understand the cause of this step, on the part of Congress.

The Pensacola Times announces the sudden death, on the 18th Jan., of the Hon. Walker Anderson, formerly of Hillsboro' North Carolina, but for many years a resident of Florida, and one of its most prominent and distinguished citizens, for a time filling the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Important from Mexico.

Battle Between Revolutionists and Government Troops—A Town Pillaged—Tampico Threatened—Protection of American Residents.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Advices have reached here from Tampico to the 11th inst. The news is highly important. At the latest advices the revolutionists were advancing upon Tampico, being then only 4 miles distant. The government troops were preparing for the defence of the town.

The American consul at Tampico has sent to New Orleans, requesting the collector to send a revenue cutter immediately to protect American residents and their property, as the revolutionists threaten to pillage the town.

Accident on the Georgia Railroad.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 1.—The up Sunday morning train on the Georgia Road met with a frightful accident to-day about 17 miles from this place. About forty passengers were more or less injured. Governor Johnson of Tennessee had his arm broken, and two ladies were seriously injured. Further particulars not obtained.

Letter from President Buchanan.

WHEATLAND, Jan. 25, 1857.

Messrs. Editors.—Understanding that the "Patriot and Flag" has a very extensive circulation in the 6th Congressional district of North Carolina, I desire through the medium of your paper, to say a few words to my Democratic friends, of that district, in regard to selecting a suitable candidate as their representative in the next Congress. I am fully aware that it has not been customary with my predecessors, to interfere with the people of the several States, in matters of this kind, but have left them free, to select such representatives as they thought best; nor shall I be surprised if the opposition party make many unkind remarks, and comment with much severity, upon the course which I have seen proper to adopt. As to the strictures of my enemies, I shall not complain, but I am much perplexed, and sorely distressed, at the obstinacy of my own party, and the opposition with which I meet from my own particular friends. I find great difficulty in convincing my friends of the great importance—in order that my administration may be successful—of having the Senate and House of Representatives composed entirely of men of my own selecting, and of those who would consequently feel under great obligations to me personally, as being indebted to me solely for their preferment and not to the people. I attribute this opposition of my friends, somewhat to the novelty of my course, and because a few of them still have some lingering attachments to old customs, and are disposed to pay some respect to the obsolete maxims and opinions of Washington and other antiquated statesmen of that day, who held that the representative and executive branches of the government should be kept entirely separate and distinct. I apprehend, however, that when the novelty of the thing wears off, that all our Democratic friends will very readily perceive the importance and necessity of the more modern and more enlightened policy, recommended and acted upon by me—that of the Executive, nominating and selecting the members of the Legislative branch of the government—for I am satisfied, after mature reflection, that in no other way can that harmony and unanimity be brought about, which is so necessary to enable the President to act out his own will, or in other words, to do as he pleases—and besides, if the President elect has the power of selecting the Senators and Representatives of the different States, it will enable him to reward his particular favorites, and those who—as my friend Holden well expresses it—"have done most for Democracy."

In my allusion above, to the opposition of my Democratic friends, I refer more especially to the defeat of my particular friend Forney, notwithstanding, my wishes in regard to his election was well known, and notwithstanding I wrote a special letter urging his claims, upon the ground that he could do my administration more good than any other man. It is true, I did not specify in what particular way he could effect so much good, as I thought proper to reserve this to myself, and as I thought his character and past history would teach them as to the nature of the services to which I allude. Although, in this instance, I did not meet with that humble and entire submission, from my Democratic friends, which I had a right to expect, yet I feel very much encouraged, to find that the number who refused to "bend the pliant hinges of the knee" and to lick my hand, was quite small, and it is very gratifying to see my old friend of the "Richmond Enquirer"—who used to bear down so unmercifully on my friend Forney, and apply to him such harsh epithets, as "pimp of a play actor," and others equally odious—now treating my friend and favorite with so much deference, and so politely calling him Mr. Forney. My particular friend Holden, is also quite complimentary, and speaks in very flattering terms of my friend, although Forney, heretofore, was by no means a favorite with him. This sudden turning, and the great respect and love which the *Enquirer* and *Standard* now bear towards "Mr. Forney," whom they so cordially hated, before it was understood that he was a favorite of mine, shows great disinterestedness upon their part, and that they appreciate my feelings. This view of the case is quite consoling, and is but an earnest of the mighty revolution which will soon take place among my Democratic friends, in favor of the policy of giving the selection of Senators and Representatives entirely to the President. This policy will, I have no doubt, recommend itself to the Democratic party, as it will be attended with two very great benefits. In the first place, it will relieve the people of a great deal of trouble in selecting candidates, will make Congress a unit and entirely subservient to the will of the Executive, and consequently enable the President to do just as he pleases; and in the second place, it will enable him to reward a greater number of his friends—all of which are objects most devoutly to be desired by all good Democrats.

I must confess, that my Northern friends have proved a little refractory. In Indiana they have postponed the election of Senator. Cass is overthrown, Sumner, Hamlin, Nourse and Simmons have been elected, all of which will not be very palatable to my Southern friends, and I know they were led to expect better things from my election. I have, therefore, concluded to try how my policy will take in North Carolina, and especially in the 6th Congressional district. With this view, I wrote Mr. Reeves, of Surry, to inform my Democratic friends of the Legislature, that it was my desire, and my express orders, to change the district by taking off Davidson and adding on Caswell. But it seems that Reeves never intimated that such was my desire, and that the plan originated with me, but being anxious to gain some notoriety, he claims all the credit for himself. The consequence was, that my friends "scout the bill" call it "a mean thing," and Reeves makes himself supremely ridiculous, whereas, had he let it be known that it was my desire, and that the plan originated with me, it would no doubt have passed. I was not aware of it at the time, but have understood since, that Reeves's influence in the Legislature, was small at the beginning, and grew considerably less before the session ended, and it is hardly probable that he will ever be heard of again, I will let him slide. My great desire to have the 6th Congressional district altered, was in the first place, to make the district Democratic beyond a doubt, and in the second place, to provide some means of rewarding either my friend Mr. Hill, or friend Kerr, and in the third place, because after carefully looking over the district as it now stands I could discern no one of my friends of sufficient weight to do my "administration much good," and I was therefore anxious to make it embrace a little more mettle. Having been balked in my plan of altering the district, I must, therefore, do the best I can, and I therefore wish it to be understood and known, that I, James Buchanan, do nominate and appoint Mr. Seales, as the next candidate for Congress in the 6th district of North Carolina, commanding all true Democrats, let their predilections be what they may, to rally to his support under pain of my displeasure and the lashings of the Standard for any disobedience to the my fiat, issued from Wheatland, head quarters of Democracy. I make this known through your widely circulated paper, in order that it may not be kept a secret as was my desire for changing the district.

I am well aware that Mr. Thomas Settle Jr., has high political aspirations, and that he desires, above all things, a seat in Congress, but he must learn to be a little more tractable, and shape his course a little more in accordance with my peculiar views. Knowing my utter abomination and detestation of small notes, or of any note under \$20, he yet voted to repeal the small note law of N. C., whereas, Mr. Seales, having respect to my views, and considering the convenience and wishes of the people, as small matters when they conflicted with my opinions, voted to retain that law. This deference, on the part of Mr. Seales to my opinion, and this disregard of the wishes of the people, satisfies me that he can do more good for my administration, than could Mr. Settle. Again, the electors of Virginia and Alabama, have been so officious, as to attempt to dictate to me, and to say of whom my Cabinet shall be composed. I have, therefore, grown a little chary of these electors, they are becoming a little too much lifted up, and I think it best to let them go into retirement until they cool down somewhat. Mr. Seales and Mr. Settle, have both shown a commendable zeal in blotting out records, and as I have a great desire to blot out that part of the Constitution, which would prevent me from exercising the powers of Congress, I have no doubt but that either of them could do my administration some good, for every vote will count one. But again, the Democratic party is said to be opposed to monopolies, but without stopping to decide whether such is the fact or not, I am decidedly of the opinion, that as David Reed is in the Senate, we have enough of one family for the next Congress. I could give many and various reasons why I prefer Mr. Seales, but I deem it unnecessary, and besides, I consider it beneath my dignity to condescend to particulars—and it is quite sufficient for the common people to know, that such is my order, and let them take heed to obey.

Yours, to command,
PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

P. S.—When the Spring opens, and the snow shall have melted away, I will visit the 6th district, and attend to the appointing of Constables and School Committees, till which time, I will permit the people to go on as they have heretofore done. P. B.

Some effulgent genius who figures in the North Carolina Legislature to the disgrace of the statesman's robe, has offered a bill to change this and the Rockingham Congressional Districts so as to make them Democratic. We think the author ought to be rewarded with a leather medal made of an ass's ears—perhaps the hide of a toad would be the most appropriate, as we dare say, the bill germinated from one who, in the absence of brains, is trying to distinguish himself by his party vanity and bigotry, much after the fashion of the toad that tried to use the ox. As a critic once remarked of a book by Willis, it is really and truly a goose of a bill; or, if any one wishes the idiom changed, a bill of a goose.

It will be recollected that the democracy so re-districted the State as to give themselves five of the seven districts. Afterwards they lost the District now represented by the Hon. R. T. Paine. And now it is proposed to give all the districts to the democrats. We cannot think that such a proposition will find favor with fair minded and honest Democrats.—*Milton Chronicle*.

The snow is melting away.

12 sacks good Coffee,
20 si es good Sole Leather,
10 barrels brown Sugar
All for sale low at the Cheap store of
March, 1856. GRAHAM & DUNN.

LOT of Fish, Mulletts and Mackerel
for sale. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Carriage for Sale.—A good second-
hand Carriage for sale, very cheap—ap-
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July 18th 1856.

Drug Store
New 1, 1931