\$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion. BusinessCards , not exceeding one square

nserted at \$5 a year. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1956.

South, used his best efforts to get the Missouri line extended to the Pacific; and, after all prospect of effecting this was defeated by northern votes, he then sustained the compromise measurs of 1850, including the fugitive slave law. Though abroad during the struggle on the Kansas and Nebraska act, vet, immediately on his return, he avowed himself, in the most emphatic terms, the friend of the measure: affirming not only its constitutionality, but also its justice, propriety, and necessity .-Since his nomination, he has endorsed most thoroughly the sound and national platform of the democratic convention. His intellectu al abilities, his moderation, prudence, and con servatism as a stateman, as well as his long experience, and extensive information, and dignity, and courtesy of manner as a gentlem :n, all go to form a character every way worthy of the high station for which he has been nominated. As to his colleague on the ticket, John C. Rreckinridge, an intimate acquaintance for four years, during our joint congressional service, authorizes me to say that he is, in all respects, eminently qualified for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Our opponents, the black republicans, have nominated Col. J. C. Fremont for the Presidency. Col. Fremont is a native of South Carolina, but a citizen, I believe, of California, from which State he served for a few months as a senator, elected by the democratic party. He has subsequently abandoned that party, and avowed himself a free-soiler, and opposed to slavery generally. To this latter circumstance his nomination is understood to be owing. Though formerly an officer in the army, he was seldom if ever in a battle; though a senator for a little while, he is understood never to have spoken, or made motion in the Senate; and as a statesman he has no record at all. A native of the State of South Carolina, he joins those whose sole bond of union is hostility to the section in which he was born. Indebted to the democracy for the only political position he ever had, he lends himself to their enemies, and has recently declared that he belongs neither to the democratic nor whig party, or know-nothing, or abolition party, but that he is simply opposed to slavery extension,

The adoption of such a candidate shows the governing principle of the organization he represents, viz: that hostility to the rights of the South overrides with them all other ques-

Such a ficket has no claims on your support, and probably will have no electors appointed in our State. They hope, however, to divide and distract the South by means of the nomiand will, therefore, leave those allies in fact, if not in intention, to manœuvre as well as they can to defeat, or at least damage, the democratic candidates.

The contest, then, is really between the democratic party, purified by losing its free-soil elements and strengthened by the accession of pa triotic and intelligent whigs, and all the anti slavery factions combined in a party appropriate. ly designated black republican, As to Mr. Fillmore, he is no more really in the struggle than was Mr. Tyler in the contest of 1844 between Clay and Polk. He is not expected to get a to him would only tend to throw the election into the present House of Representatives, and thus give the black republican candidate a second chance to be elected, if he failed before the people. I know that certain politicians in the south are trying to create a different impression. They or their friends are candidates for office, and hope to sustain themselves in their reveral localities by deceiving the people as to Mr. Fillmore's chances. I do not, of course, intend to include my colleague, Mr Reade, amongst them. As he is so unacquainted with the past history of the country as not to know that Mr. Fillmore appointed free-soilers to office. it is not strange that he should not see through the game that is attempted to be played I give him credit for really believing that his candidate has some chance of success. But in all sincerity, I would say to you, fellow-citizens, that if you wish to help the black republicans, it would be more manly for you to vote directly for their and that of the democracy, it would be better for you to decline to vote at all. You would thus save your credit as men of common sense, and escape the derison and laughter of the aboli-

a representative compel me to say to you, that in my judgement the success of the black republican candidate, with its necessary consequences, will most probably be fatal to the existence of the government. It is my solemn conviction ple of self-government; declaring it to be "the that if the national democratic party were destroyed to-day, the Union of the States would not endure for two years longer. It is the force of thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their this truth, which is causing wise men and patriots, without regard to former party associations and prejudices, to take their stand with shose who intend to make a great effort for the maintenance of the government of Washington. As a North Carolina will have the honor of firing the first gun in this great battle, so a decisive triumph there will tend powerfully to encourage and strengthen the friends of the constitu | would then exist which could prevent it from tion and the Union everywhere.

T. L. CLINGMAN. CITY OF WASAINGTON, June 20, 1856.

An Irishman, giving testimony in one of our courts, a few days since, in a riot case, I got up, was two brickbats."

TANCE.

Our readers will find below the admirable and impressive letter of Mr. Buchanan, accepting the numination for the Presidency. No extended comment on this letter would be exnected of us, or is needed. It speaks for itself. It breathes, in the largest and fullest measure, that national comprehensive patriotism, and those great and sound Democratic principles which are so worthy of the candidate of such a party and of the man. Bruhan in appeals to no prejudices, to no passions. He addresses his countrymen, not by sections, but as a whole united people, and he heads the only party, and occupies the only ground which can save us from impending evile, and perpetuate the Constitution and the Union:

LANCASTER, June 13th, 1856. Sin :- The National Convention of the Democratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati. on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We have been directed by the Convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to request you in their name, to accept the nomination for he exalted trust which the Chief Magistracy of be Umon imposes.

The Convention, founding their action upon he timehonored principles of the Democratic party, have announced their views in relation to he chief questions which engage the public mind; and, white adhering to the truths of the past have manifested the policy of the present in a series of resolutions, to which we invoke

The Convention felt assured, in tendering to you this signal proof of the respect and esteen of your countrymen, that they truly reflect the opinion which the people of the United States entertain of your eminent character and distinguished public services. They cherish a profound conviction that your elevation to the first office in the republic will give a moral guarantee to the country, that the true principles of the Constitution will be assembled and maintained: that the tumults of faction will be stilled; that the public tranquility will be established; that our domestic industry will flourish; that our ereign affairs will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained in our intercourse with other nations; and, especially, that your public experience and he confidence of your countrymen will enable you to give effect to Democratic principles, so as to render indissoluble the strong bords of mutual interest and national glory which unite ought to be conducted with such wisdom and our confederacy and secure the prosperity of

While we offer to the country our sincere congratulations upon the fortunate auspices of the future, we tender to you, personally, the assurances of the respect and esteem of,

Your fellow-citizens. JOHN E. WARD. W. A. RICHARDSO J. HARRY HIBBARD, W. B. LAWRENCE. A. G BROWN, JNO. L. MANNING. JOHN FORSYTH. W. PRESTON,

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER. HORATIO SEYMOUR. Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN. WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER."

June 16, 1656. GENTLEMEN :- I have the honor to acknowedge the receipt of your communication of the 13th inst, informing me officials of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention. recently held at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I enterfain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens for having deemme worthy of this-the highest political honor on earth-an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. nation of Mr. Fillmore by the know nothings, Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility att; ched to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deer'. Now that it has been offered by the Democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust, that in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and riendship with foreign nations, and promote the

best interests of the Republic. In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, the resoluions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. To this platform I believing that I have no right, as the candidate single vote in the free States; and votes given of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues

> It will not be expected that in this answer. I should specially refer to the subject of each of resolutions; and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before

And in the first place, I cordially concur in he sentiments expressed by the Convention on he subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intoler. ance towards one class of American citizens, whether bore in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We lady that he had understood that she was very are all equal before God and the Constitution : and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens, will be speedly rebuked by a she would favor him with a tune." ree and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation of the question of Domestic Slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union, and alienated their affecions from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the thing as cross streets at all. The moon is cross Territories; and judging from its present char- eyed and keeps winkin' and blinkin' as if she candidate. If you he sitate between their man acter, I think we may safely anticipate that it is had her eyes full of Macaboy. Now what are gislation of Congress, respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been from the origin- ant chance of going to sleep standing. If al and pure fountain of legitimate political power the will of the majority promises ere long to tionists, which you would incur if thus easily tion is founded upon principles, as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with But, gentlemen, candor as a man and duty as them, has simply declared that the people of a for themselves, whether slavery shall or shall

not exist within their limits. The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary princitrue intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom ; but to leave the people domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular Governments. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no Constitutional power either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and

pleasure. Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous exils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the says, "The first man I saw coming at me when other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal know-

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER OF ACCEP- ledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution This does us serious injury, because acknow. ledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression and in favor

of the maintenance of honorable peace. May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties and restore the peace friendship, and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time, among the different nembers of the confederacy. Its character i strictly national, and it therefore asserts no pric. cinle for the guidance of the Federal Govern ment which is not adopted and sustained by its nembers in each and every State. For this reason it is everywhere the same determined for of all geographical parties, so much and so just. ly dreaded by the Father of his Country. From its very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a Constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced Dallas. many of the purest, the ablest and most independent of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by opon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves with us to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Under these cir. cumstances. I most cheerfully pledge myself. should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influ ence, constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agnation. A been east into their midst. Let the members of exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality mong themselves, in promoting the great na-

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you nave referred in your communication, it is quite impossible for any human fore-knowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate Dominica. he conduct of a future administration ball the exigences which may arise in our various and ever changing relations with foreign povers .-The Federal Government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing will international questions as they may occur; but this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of he United States and the judgment of posterin. You will, therefore, excuse me for not entering into particulas; whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs firmnes as to assure the prosperity of the peo ple at home, whilst the interests and lonor of our country are wisely but inflexibly mantained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return ; and from this principle I shall never de-

ional objects of common interest to al, and the

good work will be instantly accomplished.

Should I be placed in the Executive Chair. I I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace be our highest policy as well as our most imperative duty; but at the same time, I shill never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at any sacrifice.

Figury convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore His continued blessing upon our country and that he may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful whilst enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any o'h

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. Ion, John E. Ward, W. A. Richardson, Harry Hibbard, W. B. Lawrence, A. G. Brown, John L. Manning, John Forsyth, W. Pres'on, J. Randolph Tucker, and Horatio Seymour, Committee, &c.

PLAYING A TUNE ON A BEDSTEAD. The story subjoined was told of one of the heroes of Doniphan's Cel fornia bend, at a recent-festival in Sacramento Jake Grooms is the man that made the mistake of asking for the tune on the four post bedstead :

" He had come to the country among the very first whites, in early childhood, and had never known anything of the luxuries of civilization After a while emigrants began to flock in, and among others was a family who brought quite an assortment of furniture, and among other intend to confine myself throughout the canvass things a piano forte. The fame of this new faugled musicial instrument was noised about and produced great excitement; it reached Jake's ears. Some time afterwards passing the house, he thought he would call and see them. Jake was received by the lady in the absence of her husband with great politeness. After sitting sometime he looked around for the piano. Against the wall stood an enormous, old fashioned, four-post bedstead; the curtains to which were drawn. Jake had never seen such a piece of furniture before, and concluded that this must be the pian . Pointing it out, he told the skillful in performing on that kind of an instrument, and would be very much obliged to her if

A DRUNKARD'S SOLILOQUY. It would be a comfortable thing if I knowed just where I was bound for. Up street has got mixed with down street, and there is no such I to do ! It I s'and still, there's a very please goes to stir, hang me if I know which way I am travelling.

A witty correspondent sends us the following notice of a brief street collogny recently held Territory, like those of a State, shall decide between a maiden lady of little beyond a certain age and a new married feminine :

"So you are going to keep house are you!" said the elderly maiden. " Yes," was the reply.

" Going to have a girl, I suppose ?" was que-The newly made wife colored, and then quietly responded that:

"She really didn't know whether it would be boy or a girl." SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. J. B. MARSH, Agent of American Sunday School . Union, keeps constantly on hand a good supply of the Society's publications among which may be found Four 100 vol. Libraries \$10 each

Two 75 " 500 Cabinet Library 250 Three Village Libraries 300 Question Books, 75cts per doz. Hymn Books \$1 per doz. Also a large quantity of Bible Dictionaries, Biblical Antiquities, Maps, Reward Books, Tickets, &c., which will be sent any where in the State at Depositary prices. Orders addressed "Agent American Sunday School Union " Box 71, Greensboro' N. C, will be prompt. ly attended to.

June 21st, 1856.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. NEW YORK, June 27.

The steamer Asia has arrived, with Liver

pool dates of the 14th.

Cotton had declined 1-8 d. Much excitement prevailed relative to American affairs. The Times and Post demand the dismissal of Dallas, but it is not generally supposed that he will be. Liverpool and Manchester had issued peace addresses to the people of America, and the feeling of the people was strongly for peace. The Government, however, talks hostile,-Palmerston and Clarendon had stated that they had not decided as to the dismissal of

Lord John Russel proposed a motion of in quiry into the intentions of Government, as it was evident the people desired peace. The articles in the Times and Post are studiously offensive to the United States. They demand the dismissal of Dallas and the application of force to the United States. The Manchester peace address received 8,000 signatures in a few hours. Several ships of war have been fordered to prepare instantly for foreign ser rice-it is supposed for the coast of America. the family abstain from intermedding with the All the commanders of gun-boats at Portsmouth had been called to port, and it is said the admirals have received instructions for ac-

> It is asserted that the French Consul at Port au Prince has received instructions to say that France will not permit the invasion

> > False Rumor.

WASHINGTON, June 27. It is not true that Gen. Smith has been appointed Governor of Kansas,

Later from California. ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.

The Granada brings San Francisco dates of

Casey and Coro were hing on the 22d .--The funeral of King took place on the same day. The most perfect decorum was exhibited in these proceedings. The Vigilance Committee bad arrested several other desperadoes, among whom was the notorious Yanand friendship with all nations, believing this to kee Sullivan. On the 1st of June Sullivan committed suicide in his cell, leaving behind him a confession in regard to election frauds.

There was nothing startling from Nicaraoua. The Costa Rican army had been disbanded, and cholera was raging throughout

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Quebec, June 26. The steamer Anglo Saxon has arrived, with

London dates of the 12th. At Liverpool, cotton was steady, with mod rate sales. Wheat lead advanced 3 a 41 .-Flour was held 6d. a 2s, higher.

The papers are engrossed with American affairs. The Post says the American Govern ment may consider a postponement of the slavery dispute as cheaply purchased by a foreign war. The Times thinks that Dallas' dismissal should depend on the proof of Crampton's guilt.

PRESENTMENT OF MR. BROOKS.

WASHINGTON, June 25. The Grand Jury have presented Mr. Brooks for his assault upon Mr. Sumner. The latter testified before the Jury.

FROM KANSAS.

Sr. Louis, June 26. Advices from Kansas state that Wm. Gay agent of the Shawnee and Wyandott tribes was murdered by the Indians. It is reported that Gov. Shannon has resigned, to take effect on the 1st of July. It is rumored that Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, has been killed. It is also rumored that Sumper had a fight with a party of Missourians, in which he lost two men, but drove the latter out, killing several. It is said that Sumner refused to allow a party of Southerners to proceed to Westport to settle on claims at Hickory Point. A party of eight men from Chicago were deprived of their arms at Lex

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The Kansas bills, with amendments, were ecommittee to the Committee on Territories The House passed a bill establishing a road

from Minnesota to the North Pass in the

locky Mountains. WASHINGTON, June 26.

The Senate to-day agreed to adjourn until the 25th of July. A bill was passed for the construction of a military road through Salt Lake City to Carson Valley. The House debated the Kansas question .-

A bill was reported to punish polygamy with a fine of \$500 and five years' imprisonment, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES FROM

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL KOAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuerdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, -connecting at Morganton with

my line of Four Horse Coaches. No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditions Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor. Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856.

LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS,

Mr. Scully, late Clerk of the First District Court, New, Orleans, was arrest ed last week in that city, charged with carrying concealed weapons, and held to Bail Gen. Lewis, the Mayor, was exanimed as a witness for the defence, and stated that during the late election excite. ment several citizens had come to his and asked permission to carry arms. II. told them they might carry them openly. His own private opinion was that any man who would have a chance of all protecting his life should be armed for the last few days.

The True Delta of the 7th instant, in commenting on the above case, gives the society in New Orleans:

" In any well regulated society where

laws are faithfully executed, where person and property are protected, the cars rying of concealed weapons is a dastaidly act and should be punished, as it is made punishable by the statutes of this State. When, however, society has resolved itself into chaos, when all law and order are at an end, when buffles and stereotyped assassins walk the street unmolested, as is and has been the case in this city for the last eighteen mouths, matters every man whose life is worth anything tion to defend himself. Such is the case at present in New Orleans; and we will venture to assert, with the fear of contradiction by any decent man whose word hill tops, and from the hill-tops to the leave out the assassins, who are always the first of July next. armed,) who does not carry about his per son some concealed weapon of defence. This fact is too notorious to admit_of doubt or cavil. Well, the matter has ceived a letter from a friend, which income to this; that any man who may be forms us that the old line Whigs of the come objectionable to the bullies who at Ashland, District, of Kentucky, have present terrorize over the authorities and presented the Hon, J. C. Breckinridge actually this city must make up his mind to run the risk of being mulcted in the evidence of their pride in their fellows nice little som of \$250 a day for carrying citizens, though of opposite politics, and concealed weapons, or be every moment of his life at the mercy of assassins of de fending himself. We would suggest to all parties who have anything at stake in the community, and who may conceive themselves an object of aversion to the bullies who now govern the city; to go armed to the teeth; to carry their arms openly that all may see them, and above all to use them on the right parties. There must be an end to this state of make?' affairs or society may as well be at once declared dissolved."

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

This venal press thus throws out the idea of an Union of the Black Republicans and Know Nothings :

" More Folly -All around we hear of ratification meetings of the Republicans, and rejoicings, fireworks, &c , in honor of Fremont. In the course of the next month it looks as though a hondred thousand dollars would be spent in gunpowder and flummery. All this is mere folly and nonseuse. As things look now, Mr. Buchanan will walk over the GRAY & course. If the Republicans and Ameri cans be awakened to a sense of their fortorn condition and ridiculous chances, let them unite for a grand movement otherwise the game is lost, and the less powder they burn, and the less noise they make t'e Letter will it be."

[Correspondence of Charleston Standard] WASHINGTON, June 21.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, the coffeague of Mr. Sumner, is surely the pink of chivalry and honor. He thinks that impudence and personal jusuit should go unpunished, and that the Senate Chamber is no place for bludgeons. And never goes into the Senate without carrya walking cane. This is his constant during the sessions of Congress. What, the rifle as a walking stick, and strutting into the Senate Chamber with it loaded and capped, and then talk about the san city of the place? What Southern with him a three foot barrel rifle, not open ly and above board. but concealed and masked so as to take advantage of a fee? This is the respect really felt for the Senate Chamber and the Senate, by the North -when they tolerate in their Senators carrying the rifle and stacking it by their desks, yet secretly, stealthily and cowardly. I will say, however, for the credit of the United States Senate, that this heroic "Knight of the Rifle" is believed the only Senator from the North or South. who has ventured to carry concealed weapons into that Chamber, and he i: about the last man who could be driven to use them. When the boys ascertain, as they soon will do, the character of that ordinary looking bludgeon which can be seen at any time, hanging like a crooked stick on the arm of Mr. Wilson. the distinguished gentleman may expect a train of curious youths following his

Gov. Bragg aroused an intense feeling of enthusiasm among the Democracy of Chowan. When he left Edenton, after the delivery of his speech, a parting salute of thirty-one guns was fired in his honor and the welkin rang with lond huzzas, We understand that one solitary K. N. tried to get up a cheer for poor Mr. Gilmer-but after a faint and unsuccessful effort, which did not receive a second. even he tucked tail and decamped! So we go! The Democracy are wide a wake! -Dem. Proneer.

POETRY SOBERED DOWN .- I'm thinks ing of the time, Kate, when stiling by thy side, and shelting beans I gazed on thee, and felt a wondorous pride. In silence leaned we o'en the pan, and neither spoke a word, but the rattling of the beans Kate, was all the sound we heard. The anburn curls lung down, Kate, and kissed thy hily ceek; thy azare eyes, half filled with tears, bespoke a spirit meek. To be so charmed as I was then, ne'er before occurred, when the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard. Ithought it was not wrong Kite, so learning o'er the dish, as you snatched up a lot of beans, I snatched a nectared kiss. And a sudden shower made my eyes following startling picture of the state of blind, I neither saw nor stirred, but the rattling of the beans Kate, was all the sound I heard.

ENTHUSIAM IN KENTUCKY .- We understood (says the Louisville Democrat.) that the excitement in Lexington, upon the reception of the news of the nomination of Hon, John C Breckmridge for the Vice Presidency, was tremendous beyond the powers of description. The nominas tion of Buchaman Had just created the wildest entaustasing but when it was known that Kentucky's favorite son had assume a new phase, and it behooves been placed on the ticket, the whole popthatton seemed mad with joy. This feelto himself or his family to be in a posi- ing will not be confined to the home of Mr. Breckenridge. As the news spreads out over the tural districts, one universal shout will go up from the valleys to the is worth any thing, that there is not one valleys again. We venture the prediction man in ten in this city, at this moment that one handred Know Nothing couns who occupies any prominent position (we ci's of this State will be dishauded before

> COMPLIMENT TO HON J. C. BRECKS INRIDGE - The Ballimore Argus has rewith a handsome pair of horses, as an as a pledge of their doufidence in the coming administration of which he will be a promment member.

SCRIPTURE QUESTION .- "Why. Jemmy, how awkward you are cating-do take your hand out of your pocket." "It's my left hand, inother."

"Well, what difference does that

"Why, I've been reading the B.ble." "Are you crazy | What has reading the Bible to do with keeping your hand

n your pocket?" " Musn't we do as the Bible tells us,

" Certainly, my dalld

" Well, mother, it says - Let not thy left hand know what the right doeth." and don't you suppose it jud know I was eatin' Gread and 'lasses with the right, if I didn't hide it away ?"

TANSEY DE VLERS in and manufacturers of MONU-

MENTS, HEADSTONES, &c, are prepared to turnish, at short notice, and in a style of finish, mega-l'ed in the South, all kinds of work in their line. Call and see us. We warrant satisfa tion in all cases. Salisbury, N C. May 20, 1856.

T. L. I. Jersey Settlement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his JERSEY PLANTATION 700 Acres

of Oak and Hickory land about one light of which is cleared and in the cultivation of Grass, Wheat, Corp. Osts and Cotton. The improve. ments consist in part of Dweiling house, Office, yet this innocent son of New England Negro houses, Ice house, Barns, Grist and Saw The Mill Scat is one of the best in the coun-

ing with him a deadly rifle, concealed as try, with a large and constant supply of water, offering fi e facilities for the manufacture of flour and the sawing of lumber. There is on companion, not only out of Congress but the premises a Well of excellent water, besides unmerous Springs. The place is situated on the road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, contemplate assassination by disquising one mile from the Yadkin River, three miles from the N.C. R. R. and near Holtsburg Station. He would sell it all together or divide it into two tracts, and give possession almost any time this tall. He offers favorable terms; one fourth cash, the other payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date with bond and Senator would be caught packing about approved security, also, mortgage on the proper-

ORSTON BRADSHAW. M y 14 h, 1856.

W. D. REYNOLDS

Anderson & Reynolds, Grocers

Commission Merchants, No. 10, ROANORE SQUARE, SORFOLK, VA.

GRECERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns. February 26, 1856.

E. Nye Hutchison, Commission Merchant, CHARLOTTE W. C.

will sell on Commission Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheet and all Country Produce

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK Liberal Advances made on Consignments. REFERENCES: J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co. Charleston; A. Hont, Lex-

ington; Robert Soutter, E-q, New York. February 26, 1859. Blank Deeds for Sale.