The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 9. CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 29, 1860. NUMBER 10.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North-Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Persons when sending in their advertisements must mark the number of insertions desired or they will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER and PLATED WARE,
AND
FANCY GOODS.
No. 5, Granite Range, opposite the Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches & Jewelry.
June 7, 1859. 13tf

Mecklenburg Hotel.
Next to the Post Office

THE subscriber informs the public that having purchased the building known as Mecklenburg Hotel, he has refurnished it and is now prepared to accommodate transient and regular Boarders.

He has good Stables and efficient Ostlers—Horses will be kept by the month or day, or furnished with a single feed, on moderate terms.
JOHN DORAN.
Nov. 7, 1859. 35tf

MANSION HOTEL,
IN
SALISBURY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to the
TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in his
ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied and attended by careful ostlers; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.
WM ROWZER.
November 15, 1859. 36tf

"THE UNION,"
ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partner, Evan Evans, in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to its convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either on business or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenues of trade, offers inducements to those on business; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars and those in close proximity, offer a pleasant ride for the more nominal sum of half a dime to all places of interest in or about the city.

The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.

Terms $1 50 per day.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER.
August 16, 1859. 23-1y PROPRIETOR.

Cure for Tetter & Scald Head.

THE subscriber is manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand, Soap for Tetter, Scald Head or Ringworm, and good to wash with for any other skin disease. It will clear white stains out of any kind of Clothing. If any person desires to have it to sell again, it can be had at a reduced price. The Soap has been tried by numerous persons and is said to be a certain cure. The Soap can be had at Dr. E. N. Hutchison & Co.'s Drug Store and from the subscriber.
CHAS. T. EBERHARD.
May 31, 1859. 44tf

J. S. PHILLIPS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING located in Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, after the latest fashion.

Shop three doors South of the Mansion House.
September 27, 1859. 29tf

WHEAT WANTED.

THE planting community will take notice that their Wheat Crop will be purchased at the Charlotte Steam Flouring Mill, at market prices. Those having Wheat for sale may find it to their advantage to call at the Mill before closing a sale.
JOHN WILKES & CO.
July 2, 1859. 29tf

E. L. KERRISON, HERMAN L. LEIDING
KERRISON & LEIDING,
IMPORTERS
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BASEL STREET, ONE DOOR FROM KING,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
April 26, 1859. 7-1y

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Constable Warrants
JUST PRINTED.

Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THIS COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

☞ Office at the Drug Store of E. Nye Hutchison & Co.

OFFICERS.
A. C. STEELE, President.
C. OVERMAN, Vice President.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.
DIRECTORS.
A. C. STEELE, J. L. BROWN,
M. B. TAYLOR, S. T. WRISTON,
C. OVERMAN, F. SCARR,
WM. JOHNSTON.
JOHN L. BROWN, F. SCARR and S. T. WRISTON, Executive Committee.
April 26, 1859. 7tf

MRS. WINSLOW
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will relieve CHILD PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other MEDICINE—IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE when properly administered. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DISCLOSE. In almost every instance where the child is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in
THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic
and overcome convulsions, which, if not relieved, death is the result. We believe that this is the SWEETEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, when the relief that will be SURE—you ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, N York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 13 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
Price only 25 cents per Bottle.
For sale in Charlotte, by E. Nye Hutchison & Co. and F. Scarr.
March 13—1y

Notice.

THE Tax Lists for 1859 are now in my hands ready for inspection, and I request all persons to inform me of any Taxables which may not be listed. Come now and pay your Taxes.
E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.
April 3, 1860. 25tf

Dr. H. M. Pritchard

YIELDING to the solicitations of many friends, respectfully announces his determination to resume the
Practice of Medicine.
He may be consulted at his office.
☞ The poor prescribed for without charge.
August 31, 1858 25tf

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now offered the public, that acts as a Cathartic, mild, safe, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It can only be a Cathartic but a Liver certainly, acting first on the Liver to excite its torpid action, then on the stomach and bowels to expel the morbid matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operation of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it is the source of the system is deranged, the whole system is deranged. The Liver for the proper performance of its duty, one of the principal functions of man that remains a network to counteract the ill it labels.

Experience has shown that in all cases where Liver Complaint has led to any a bottle, and in the Liver complaint all the system, supplying to their foregoing the stomach, purifying the blood, which machinery, restoring and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are better, prevented, by the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to prevent the food from rising and souring on the stomach.

One dose taken at night, and repeat Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal for a dose of two can Sick Headache.

One dose taken for Jaundice of the disease, and thirty minutes immediately after one dose often repeated is Nervous, and a preventive.

☞ One dose taken for Incipient or incipient cholera, will arrest the effects of medicine.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice or incipient cholera, will prevent the disease.

One dose often repeated will give to the appetite, and restore the tone of the system.

One dose often repeated will give to the worst bowel complaints yield.

One or two doses relieve all Children. There is no medicine in the world, as it never fails.

☞ A few bottles cure Chronic Diarrhœa.

We can conscientiously recommend it to prevent Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type, as it removes the bilious matter, and thus prevents the fever.

Nightsweats.

Night, leaves the bowels tiveness.

Dyspepsia

make observation remove the stomach, and a perfect cure.

Cholic, or a sure cure for Cholera or Cholera.

Jaundice remove all of the skin.

Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer and Worms in infant, or grown, or specific remedy is the best.

Dropsy, by taking the medicine as a

Ague, Chill Fever, Intermittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, and Dysentery, and Diarrhœa are easily to be cured by the wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony to its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic. Use it for any pain in the bowels, and relief follows. One bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.
FROM ONE ONLY AMONG THE MANY.
SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, 335 Broadway, New York.
Wholesale Agents:
HANCE & PARK, New York; T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; S. S. HERR & Co., Boston; H. H. HAY & Co., Portland; JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati; GAYLORD & RAYMOND, Cleveland; FARRINGTON & DAVIS, Chicago; O. J. WOOD & Co., St. Louis; GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh; C. E. HAVER, Baltimore and retailed by all Druggists.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

F. SCARR & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Communication.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

Mr. Editor: It is amusing at this time to read the Editorials of the Raleigh Standard and the Western Democrat. Of all the papers in the state, these two papers have been the special friends of Southern Rights. They have justified Nullification, have advocated the right of secession, have denounced all Union Men as submissionists, and have at all times and on all occasions commended to public favor, the ardent and zealous advocates of the South, of the Yancy, Jeff. Davis, Col. Keit school, as her peculiar friends. Wm. Holden says he went to the Charleston Convention to ask it "to distinctly repudiate squatter sovereignty." But he found the Convention was for Douglass, squatter sovereignty and all; and forthwith Mr. Holden abandoned his Southern friends, join in the cry against them as Disunionists—the Democrat takes it up—its columns is filled from the Standard—it denounces Mr. Yancy, publishes the "Scarlet letter," and in all things, except in name, dances to the music of the Old Union Whig *Bell*. This is not like it used to be in old Mecklenburg—the cradle of Liberty. Only a few years since, it was dangerous and disgraceful to utter such sentiments in Charlotte. A Union Man was a term of reproach. He was dubbed a submissionist. In 1856, they threatened to visit swift justice, at the hands of a Vigilance Committee. Only a few months since, Mr. Yancy was welcomed to Charlotte with great cordiality—he was serenaded—called out and his Disunion sentiments, and his denunciations of squatter sovereignty, alike applauded. Where then was Mr. Yates and Mr. Holden? The truth is, for the sake of Party, they have gone from one extreme to the other. And the people should learn not to look to men, who are the mouth-pieces of a Party in Power, for words of wisdom or counsel but turn to those who have always continually denounced both of these extreme and dangerous doctrines.

I enclose you specimens, of what Mr. Holden says and Mr. Yates publishes.

A BELL MAN.

May 1860.

SPEECH OF W. W. HOLDEN

The following synopsis of Mr Holden's speech delivered in the "Charleston Convention" we clip from the Mercury:

"Mr. Holden, of North Carolina. I beg leave, as a delegate at large from the State of North Carolina, to make a statement to the Convention. My state has, thus far, been a modest one in this Convention. I ask leave now to explain my position. I came here to ask this Convention to distinctly repudiate squatter sovereignty. After consideration and reflection, however, upon this subject, I desire to say that, for the purpose of harmony and conciliation I am willing to take the Cincinnatti platform, pure and simple, subject to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States (applause,) the *Dred Scott* decision, and all future decisions on the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Sir, I profess to be a National Democrat, out and out, while, at the same time, I declare myself a true southern man. I came here not to a sectional Convention, but to a National Convention. I have read with glowing and gratified emotions, Mr. President, the noble declarations made by you in one of the free States, consequent upon the John Brown raid in the State of Virginia, and, sir so long as you sit there and sustain the action of a majority of the States, without regard to section, I will stand by you. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I have to say that my sympathies, my most profound and heart felt sympathies, are with my Southern brethren in the movement they have made; but, sir, speaking for my self alone, as a delegate from the State of North Carolina, I will do no act and will unite in no movement that shall look towards the dissolution of the Union of these States. Sir, in my humble opinion, the destinies of this Union are inseparably interwoven with the prosperity of the National Democratic party of this country. But if the lofty and noble columns of this Constitution are destined to fall—if discord and dissolution shall prevail where law and order now prevail—if the great light which now illuminates the Western hemisphere, must go out in endless darkness and night, no man may say that up to this hour the National Democratic party is responsible for the consequences that may follow. In my opinion they have so far done their whole duty. I have no sympathy with the reflections I have heard cast upon the noble and faithful Democracy of the northern States. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I have this further remark to make. I shall respect and abide by the action of this Convention so long as it remains a National Democratic Convention, composed of a majority of all the States. But if this Convention should be left a minority, I would then have no course to choose but to retire from it, and to do the best I can for my native land.

From the Newbern Progress.

WILL THE SOUTH FOLLOW?

Is the South prepared to follow in any political movement where W. L. Yancey is to lead? We think not. His object is to agitate, excite and revolutionize the country. Here is the letter of his which appeared in the Washington States of the 7th inst. Read and ponder it, ye Southern men who are prepared to go with Mr. Yancey in his treasonable secession movements:

The Scarlet Letter.—In our issue of Saturday, we proposed to lay before our readers to-day the notorious letter of the Hon. W. L. Yancy to James S. Slaughter, Esq. Here it is. We shall take occasion to pay our respects to it again at an early day:

"MONTGOMERY, June 15, 1858.

Dear Sir: Your kind favor of the 15th is received.

I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clear out the Augean stable. If the Democracy were overthrown, it would result in giving place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies.

The remedy of the South is not in such a process. It is in a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can save us; no sectional party can ever do it. But if we could do as our fathers did—organize "committees of safety" all over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement)—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the PROPER MOMENT *by one organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a REVOLUTION.*

The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. Rhett, has been taken up and recommended in the Advertiser, [the Montgomery organ of Mr. Yancey,] under the name of League of United Southerners," who, keeping up their old party relations, will hold the Southern issue paramount, and will influence parties, Legislatures, and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but to suggest merely. In haste, yours, &c.,

W. L. YANCEY.

TO JAS. S. SLAUGHTER, Esq."

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

We copy the following from the Raleigh Standard. Mr. Holden was at Charleston—he knows what he says, and we believe what he says is true:

"☞ Charleston is a noble Southern City. The inhabitants are intelligent, spirited and hospitable. But notwithstanding this, it is to be regretted that the national Convention was held in Charleston. The outside pressure on the delegates was against the Union.—against the nationality of the Democratic party, and therefore unfavorable to calm deliberation and fortunate results. The disunionist Mr. Yancey, was at home in Charleston. Night after night large crowds assembled to hear speeches from the delegates and others, Mr. Yancey and his followers being conspicuous among the speakers. Nearly all the speeches which we heard were ultra Southern in their tone and denunciatory of Mr. Douglass. Northern Democrats could scarcely obtain a hearing. Men who have stood by the Constitution and the Union in the hotbeds of Northern treason and disunion, and who have contended for years face to face and hand to hand with Black Republicanism in its most odious shapes, were either hissed or their voices drowned by the hootings of the crowd. And even in the Convention Maj. Perry, who refused to secede, but remained for a time and cast one vote for Mr. Hunter as a delegate from South Carolina, was hissed by persons on the floor and in the galleries. Free speech and free action were, therefore, virtually denied to those delegates who regarded denunciations of the star spangled banner as unpatriotic and treasonable, (we heard the American flag bitterly denounced in one of the crowds which assembled at night in front of the Charleston Hotel) and who were determined to stand by the national Democratic party as the great hope of the Union, and to rebuke the spirit of disunion which threatened to divide and destroy it.

Northern Democrats of course felt acutely the condition of things, but they bore themselves like patriots and gentlemen. They complained, but not bitterly, of the outside pressure brought to bear upon them. It had no effect on *them* but to confirm them in their devotion to their candidate, Mr. Douglas. They had voted for the fugitive-slave law—they had voted to annex Texas, and a[illegible] thereby three hundred thousand square miles of slaveholding Territory to the Union—they had voted against protective tariff laws, of which South Carolina once complained so bitterly, and on account of which she was about to leave the Union—they had struggled in their respective States to prevent the enactment of laws to shield and protect fugitive slaves, and they had recently honored one of South Carolina's prominent sons which the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Under those circumstances, not to mention others, these gallant men deserved better treatment than they received at the hands of South Carolinians. For our part, we have no hesitation in saying that we will not go with South Carolina, nor go with Wm. L. Yancey and his followers in their attempts to dissolve the Union. The star-spangled banner is not yet odious in our sight, nor do we by any means despair of the Republic. We still have confidence in the national Democratic party. We look to Baltimore for confirmation of that confidence, and for a ticket that will triumph in November next. Meanwhile, *we are for the Constitution and the Union*, and against all who would trample on the one or dissolve the other. As for Mr. Yancey, we leave him to the tender mercies of the Alabama Democracy. *They* will dispose of him."

P. S.—The cry is already raised that Bell and Everett are Abolitionists—Wilmot Proviso Men, &c., &c. I commend to these *distressed* gentlemen what the Bulletin and other anti Douglass prints say of the Northern Democracy, and remind them of the fact that James K. Polk even signed a Territorial Bill—containing the Wilmot Proviso—It is true he did so (with crocodile tears,) under protest. But it saved the Party North.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION—WHAT IS ITS CHARACTER?

The convention recently held in Charleston which became broken by the withdrawal of most of the Southern delegation—the Cotton States—and in consequence adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 18th June next, ought to be canvassed and strict enquiry made whether the delegates from North Carolina who claim to endorse the Raleigh platform can consistently counsel with them, in opposition to their Southern brethern, to secure a Northern or Sectional Triumph, a triumph that will bring disgrace and ruin upon the cotton States, if they persist in and carry out the scheme introduced at Charleston.

It may not be known by the people of North Carolina that the Northern wing of the Democratic party has become Abolitionised and that Squatter Sovereignty, *Free Soil, Free Labor* and *Free Speech*, are its Cardinal Doctrines.

It will be remembered by the reader that during the session of the convention in Charleston we took occasion to express our regret that the Wood Delegation had been rejected and that DEAN RICHMOND, and his delegation had been seated by the convention. We then informed the reader what position RICHMOND occupied and promised to show up the balance of his delegation at a future time. We undertake to discharge that duty, regretting the necessity that prompts us to do so, for we have always acted with and sustained the Democratic party. But we will not so forget our duty as a journalist as to allow wolves to enter the sheep fold without so much as even warning the flock.

The proof we furnish under the head of "The New York Delegation," ought to satisfy every Southern Patriot that a large proportion if not a large majority of those who will make up the Baltimore convention are enemies of the South and her institutions and are therefore unworthy the countenance, not to say support, of North Carolinians. The convention is controlled by *Free Soilers*, advocates of *Free Labor* and *Free Speech* a la Brown—and they are using their influence to force upon the South a man who will carry out their wicked and destructive schemes though they ruin the Cotton States.

North Carolina Democrats, you have a beam in your own eyes, if to cling to that convention, you will be encouraging your sworn enemies who will mine and sap your institution and turn your fields and cities into desolate wastes as soon as they can effect their object.

The New York as well as the Northern delegations who will meet in Baltimore, is made up of Freesoilers and rank Abolitionists. Look to the record of the New York delegation and answer whether you approve of such characters.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF COTTON.—We have from time to time alluded to the destruction by fire of some of our finest ships, together with their valuable cargoes, consisting largely of cotton, and the frequent recurrence of disasters of this kind would seem to warrant us in again urging upon our merchants and others the necessity or adopting some plan by which this important and growing evil may be remedied. It is a fact almost universally conceded that a large proportion of the fires on shipboard, which we are called upon to record, are produced by *spontaneous combustion*, not unfrequently occasioned by the too close packing of cotton. The burning of ships Wabamo, John J. Boyd and Jacob A. Westervelt, all good staunch vessels, though not in each case caused by spontaneous combustion, has led to investigations and suggestions which bid fair to bring about results favorable alike to the shipping and commercial interests of the world. We would respectfully call attention of merchants generally to the fact that *Silicate of Soda* is considered a positive non-conductor of fire, and it is asserted that on application of it to the outside of a bale of cotton will prevent an ignition in case of fire. If this be true—and we have no reason to doubt it—a most desirable commodity is afforded, by which thousands and thousands of dollars may be saved by the expenditure of a trifling sum, and a small amount of extra labor. The solution may be applied with a brush and will not discolor. We have a sample of cotton before us which has been moistened by this solution, which, when thrown in the fire, will not ignite. A few gallons thrown over a tier of cotton bales, it is asserted, is all that is required for the prevention of the spreading of fires arising from spontaneous combustion, or other causes—a simple remedy, surely to accomplish such momentous results. By a few experiments, its demerits could be satisfactorily ascertained.—*New York Shipping List.*

THE ORANGE GIRL OF COLUMBUS.—At Columbus, Ohio, there has been for some years past, a lovely orange girl, known to all as Ettie, and of all respected. She supported an aged mother by the sale of her fruit, and never returned home with a full basket. Everybody bought an orange of Ettie, for all admired her, but it was with a respectful admiration, she was so pure and good. Ettie was about sixteen, and when the Union meeting of the Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio Legislatures took place at Columbus, a youthful member of the Tennessee Legislature, strolling the city, was startled by a silvery voice, asking, "Buy an orange, sir!" He did buy one, and this opened the way for a conversation, in which the girl artlessly revealed to the stranger the poverty of her home, and the necessity of her supporting her mother.

He was so struck with the girl's manner and singular beauty, that he secretly resolved to visit her home, and become more intimately acquainted. He did so, and after successive visits, won the confidence and love of the maiden, and the mother's consent to their marriage; and when he went back to his Southern home, it was with a promise to return in a fortnight for his bride. He came, and now the manly Southerner and the beautiful Orange Girl are man and wife. He has taken her, the fairest of the fair, to his Southern home, to dwell with him, and her aged mother, in opulence.

GOOD ADVICE.—If the poor house has any terrors for you, never buy what you don't need. Before you pay three cents for a jewsharp, see if you can't make just as pleasant a noise by whistling, for such music nature furnishes the machinery. And before you pay seven dollars for a figured vest, young man, find out whether your lady love would not be just as glad to see you in a plain one that cost half the money. If she would not, let her pay her own board, and buy her own clothes.

MR. POOL AT NEWBERN.

We make the following extract from a sketch of Mr. Pool's speech at Newbern in the Kinston Advocate.

Mr. Pool's statistical statement as to the number of slaves in the counties traversed by the several railroads in our State is entirely correct, as we know from examination of the Comptroller's report, whence they were compiled for publication in the Observer some five or six weeks ago, in meeting a statement in the Wilmington Journal:

Mr. P. said, my competitor has compared the amount paid into the treasury by this district with the amount paid by the 8th Congressional district, and has been comparing the amount paid by each county in which we have spoken with the amount paid by Burke county, and has based, upon these data an appeal to Eastern men against Equal Taxation upon the ground that the East has contributed largely to Western Railroads, and that the West is already largely indebted to them. Such is not the fact.—The East is rather indebted to the West for a large proportion of the Railroads of the State. I have had an investigation made of this subject which I believe to be accurate, and I do not believe that my competitor or any one else will deny its accuracy. Of the 684 miles of railroads completed in the State 480 miles are East of Raleigh, and only 204 miles West of Raleigh. The East has more than twice as much railroad as the West, and two dollars have been expended for Eastern Railroads where one has been expended for Western roads. If this then, is a question of sectional indebtedness, we of the East are already largely indebted to our Western friends. But there is another matter in this connection to which I desire to call the attention of slave owners. Railroads are especially for their benefit, for by increasing the facility of getting the products of slave labor to market they increase the value of that labor and add largely to the profits of slave property. The railroads of the State run through many of the largest slave holding Counties, and *three fifths of the whole slave population* of the State is in those counties through which *three Railroads run* to say nothing of the adjoining counties which are also greatly benefited by them. [The black polls of the Counties traversed by Railroad sum up as follows:

Ral. & Gaston R. R.	23,364
Wil. & Weldon R. R.	16,583
N. Car. R. R.	16,173
A. & N. C. R. R.	7,921
West. N. C. R. R.	5,120
Wil. & Charlotte R. R.	16,877
	86,038

Showing three fifths of the black polls in the State in the counties through which these Railroads run.] If we should count also the counties adjoining these, this proportion would be greatly increased. Is there any reason then, why slave property should not contribute its equal proportion to the building of these roads? But even Railroads in the West, while furnishing facilities for getting to market, are of equal benefit to the East by furnishing freights to our roads, and pouring into the lap of our Eastern ports the rich products of the fertile lands of the West. (Applause.)

I said in Currituck and elsewhere, and I say here to day that I am in favor of running the Western Extension to the Tennessee line at the earliest practicable time.—[Gov. Ellis says that he is also in favor of this.] I voted for it in the last Legislature, worked for it and talked for it, and intend to continue to do all I can to accomplish it whether in the East or West, whether in the legislature or out of it, or whether elected Governor or not elected Governor. It is no question of East and West; it is a question involving the interest, the prosperity and the glory of my native State.—[Tremendous applause.] South Carolina and Virginia have had the credit and the benefits of the products of North Carolina. This should be permitted no longer. North Carolina should be united in interest and feeling as it is in the glory arising from the memory of the past. I deprecate sectional appeals as I have heard here to day. We are one people—we have a common interest in the deeds and fame of our revolutionary fathers—a common reverence for their memory, a common pride in the battle fields of liberty. We are linked together by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future, let us also be linked by the interests of the present. I am an Eastern man and am speaking to Eastern men and I tell them that if I am elected Governor I shall be no Governor of the East, no Governor of the West, but a Governor of North Carolina.—[Applause.]

I was born in the East and reared in the East, and I cherish the associations of my early days. I am attached to her pines and her sea coast—to the sluggish streams that wind by the place of my humble birth and washes the play ground of my childhood—to the broad river whose swelling tides pass by the scenes of the labors of my maturer manhood. But while I cherish these, I thank my Creator that I have a heart large enough to desire the prosperity of every portion of my native State. [Continued applause. I give no ear to sectional appeals—I acknowledge no sections in the good old North State, but I shall continue to labor for the prosperity of every portion of it from the mountains to the seaboard.

The speech of Mr. P. was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. It was truly one of close, logical argument, and thorough investigation. His reputation as a debater was well sustained, and his friends were buoyant, cheerful—jubilant at the brilliant success their gallant standard bearer had achieved. The force and evident effect with which he pressed the policy and duty of the Eastern people and the slave owners in sustaining the great principle of Constitutional Equality, won for him the confidence and the admiration, not only of his own party, but also of many who have been decidedly opposed to him in politics. This effort has sent an electric thrill of joy and enthusiasm to the hearts of his friends that will cause them to work for the success of the cause. No Whig candidate has left Craven County with more ardent admirers than John Pool. If our friends throughout the State give as good an account of themselves in August as Craven County, the good old State is irreversibly "redeemed, disenthralled and regenerated."

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

No one who heard the speech of the grand-son of Patrick Henery, in the late Baltimore Convention, can forget it. In matter and manner it was worthy of the fame of the great Revolutionary orator. We copy the following report of it from the Baltimore American:—

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, ascended the platform amid great cheering. He said: Having bestowed the compliment of a nomination by this great Convention upon our distinguished fellow-citizen of Tennessee, it becomes an imperative duty, as it is a pleasure, for one of the citizens of Tennessee to return to this Convention the profound thanks of that State for your liberality and generous support. I thank you, gentlemen, for the nomination that has been conferred upon John Bell on the present occasion. We have presented him to the Union party of the country, believing that he was sound, constitutional and able, and the country cannot, under any circumstances, do better than to elect him to the Presidential Chair. [Applause.]

I have watched his political career since I have been a boy. Not one word was ever uttered by or fell from the lips of that distinguished man that did not look to the glory, honor and character of the whole country. [Applause.] You may take a volume of his speeches and you will find that no sectional advice ever soiled the sheet upon which his speeches were written. If you will look at his course in regard to internal improvements, you will find that he was always ready to advance the honor and glory of the country, either at the North or the South, the East or the West. His whole life has been devoted to the common good and welfare of America. You have the guarantee, in his past history, that the administration of John Bell, should he be elected, will be pure, constitutional, economical and patriotic. [Applause.]—They say sometimes of John Bell that he is slow and cautious. [Applause.] That venerable man (pointing to the portrait of Washington over the President's chair,) who led our armies to victory in the darkest hour of the Revolution, was always cautious. [Applause.] Cautiousness is the mother everywhere of wisdom. He alone ought not to be trusted who is rash, and he who is cautious has the helm of reason to guide his conduct, and will seldom err. Such a man, gentlemen, is John Bell. [Applause.] I ask you if he is not a fit representative for the party that have assembled here? We are not Whigs or Democrats, we are not Americans or Opposition men; but we are Union men. [Applause.] For myself, I could have been brought into this canvass under no other banner, for as God is my judge, I know no distinction between the people of Massachusetts or Maine, and those of Tennessee or Louisiana. [Applause.]—I hail them as brothers everywhere. My only devotion is to union of the States.—[Applause.]

Gentlemen, I trust I may be pardoned for talking a little about the national and revolutionary blood that is in my veins.—[A voice—He is the grandson of Patrick Henry.] [Applause.] I can fight under no other banner upon earth than that which looks to the glory and honor and perpetuity of our glorious country. I ought to be excused, I say, for dwelling a little upon the union of the States. The revolutionary blood that beats and throbs in my veins [applause,] would prevent me from wielding or bearing aloft any other banner.—There is a cry that comes to me from the battle fields of the revolution. It comes! It is ringing in my ears! It is in the air that is around me! It comes from the bloody field of Guilford! It is the cry of my father's blood that appeals to me from the grave, by the blood that was shed on the field of Guilford, and charges me to be true to the nation. [Warm applause.] I intend to obey that voice, and respond to that sentiment. Why, gentlemen, should we sit by and see this glorious Union dissolved! [Cries of "never."] Should we stand by and see it torn down? ["Never."] While the Disunionists at the South desire to tear it down, and Abolitionists at the North to destroy it, in like manner, the charge is upon you and upon me—it is upon us all—to stand by the Union to the death. [Applause.]

What would be the consequences of a dissolution of this Union? May I paint them to you but for a single moment? The greatest, the most glorious, and the most independent country upon the face of the wide earth, where man is happiest, and where he is freest, ought we not to defend it with our lives and our blood? [Cries of "yes," and great cheering.] Suppose you dissolve it, what would follow? Why, sir, there comes up the sound of war from among neighboring States, between brothers on the one side and the other. Our young Southern men marry girls that come from New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Are their children to be brought into deadly conflict of strife and of battle upon the field of fraternal discord? ["No" "No."] Think but for a solitary moment of the consequences! I have but two brothers now living. One of them is here from the State of Tennessee; the other lives in the State of Iowa, in the town of Burlington, on the Mississippi river. Suppose civil discord should reign in our land and the tocsin of war be sounded, the shrill fife and the spirit stirring drum calling hosts of people into the war. I, to be true to my section, must fight and die for it; my venerable brother in Iowa must do the same there; and the conflict rages, and the storm of battle, and the leaden shower of death is hurled around us, and I may be brought in conflict with him. I may be compelled to dye my hand in his blood, or I would be hung as a traitor to the South. O, how revolting is the idea! I must strike him down, or I we sit by and see this glorious Union dissolved! [Cries of "never."] Should we stand by and see it torn down? ["Never."] While the Disunionists at the South desire to tear it down, and Abolitionists at the North to destroy it, in like manner, the charge is upon you and upon me—it is upon us all—to stand by the Union to the death. [Applause.]

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