THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER----Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, Agriculture, and General Information.—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855. VOLUME XVI—NO. 855.

TERMS

OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAROLINIAN.

For a single copy, if paid in advance, per annum, $2 00
" " " at the end of 3 months, 2 50
" " " at the end of 6 months, 3 00
" " " at the end of the year, 3 50

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With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietor offers the following remarkably low

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

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For three months, - - - - - $4 00
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All advertisements must have the desired number of insertions marked on them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

WM. J. YATES.

MARBLE FACTORY,
BY GEO. LAUDER.
Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1854. y

GILES LEITCH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.
January 3, 1855 1y

SPRING GOODS, &c.
The Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.
DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.
1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.
Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.
DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING," that is, I must have it. THO. J. JOHNSON.
April 16. 42-tf

WILLIAM BOW,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
FAMILY PROVISIONS, &c.
Foot of Heymount, Fayetteville, N. C.
October 7, 1854 tf

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.
Nov. 17th, 1854.
THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the
Grocery and Hardware Business
at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov. 17th, 1854. 20-tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE
HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.
April 27, 1855. tf

JAMES G. SMITH'S
HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,
FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.
All kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, shaving and hair Brushes, toilet and shaving Soaps, for sale.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1855

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above Safes, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, the makers have been induced to deliver them here at New York prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
October 1, 1854. tf

TO PASSENGERS.
The STEAMER SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY *at 15 minutes after sunrise;* and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY *at 12 o'clock*, with Passengers and Freight.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1854. 96-tf

The largest Carriage Factory in the South.
A. A. McKethan
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.
He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, the largest stock of CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, AND BUGGIES, ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.
☞All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.
Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, Oct 1, 1854.

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
For CASH or on Short Time,
250 Carriages, Barouches,
ROCKAWAYS & BUGGIES *of every description.*
Many of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily; among which are many *new* and *beautiful* styles, and one *very fine Carriage.* Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are *greater* than any establishment south and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the *best quality* as low as it can be built for by any one.
☞Those who are indebted to me will please pay up as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.
A. A. McKETHAN.
February 3d, 1855. tf

SPRING, 1855.
PEARCE & FERGUSON
Are now opening and receiving a general assortment of
Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing,
Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.
B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.
March 15, 1855.

TO MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS OF TIN WARE.
I have on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire, Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.
ALSO—
A large assortment of Tin and Japanned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, for wholesale and retail
C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 3m

SPRING GOODS, 1855.
JAMES KYLE
Is now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are
Printed Lawns, Brilliontees;
Grenadines, Barages.
Crape Arpen, Silk Tissues.
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls.
Dunnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,
With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.
March 20, 1855.

TAKE NOTICE.
Having bought the entire interest of Mr Reuben Jones, in the firm of Jones & Lett, I shall continue business at the well known stand on Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on my own account, where all my friends, the trading public, and the "rest of mankind," are respectfully invited to call and make their selections from A NEW STOCK of superior FAMILY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, SPRING AND SUMMER DRY-GOODS, &c., &c.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.
April 6, 1855. J. W. LETT.

NEW GOODS,
At Mary's Garden, Cumberland County.
I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.
In short, every article usually kept in a country Store; all of which are offered for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. per barrel less than the Fayetteville price, payable in goods or cash.
Staves and Heading wanted.
G. W. LAWRENCE.
Sept. 28, 1854. 13-tf

A. M. Campbell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
East side of Gillespie street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
October 1, 1854.

Notice.
The subscriber has removed to Shaw's new building on Gillespie street, up stairs, where he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.
All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.
B. MONAGHAN.
Oct. 1, 1854. tf

TROY & McLEAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Equity,
LUMBERTON, N. C.
ROBERT E. TROY. ALEXANDER McLEAN.
February 9th. 6m

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.
MY BRICK YARD in Campbellton is for Rent, with Machinery, Sheds, &c., in good order; it is offered on fair terms for one year.
Or will be sold if a satisfactory offer can be had. There is Ten Acres in the lot and better clay cannot be found within ten miles of Fayetteville.
A fine opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to go into the Brick Making Business. Liberal terms will be offered.
For further particulars apply to
G. W. LAWRENCE.
Feb. 20th. 34 tf

LAND FOR SALE.
The Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.
April 7. 40-tf THOS. J. ROBINSON.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Have just received a large and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,
to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.
March 17, 1855.

HALL & BOLLINGER,
FAYETTEVILLE FOUNDRY.
Castings of every description made to order.
A lot of Babbet Metal for sale.
WINSLOW STREET.
Oct 1, 1854. tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,
Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
North side Hay street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞Strict attention paid to orders.
B. F. PEARCE.
October 1st J. B. FERGUSON.

FOR SALE.
TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, nine miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence: with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.
A. A. McKETHAN
Feb'y 9, 1855. tf

GEORGE M'DUFFIE,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
May 19, 1855. 6m

REMOVAL.
COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,
Have removed from their former stand on Person street, to the Store north side of Hay street, recently occupied by Mr R. M. Orrell, where may be found
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,
among which are Ladies' Dress Goods, Gloves, Collars, Sleeves, Flouncing, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.
Also,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats, and many other things.
Please call and examine.
JNO. T. COUNCIL, ALEX. RAY, JOHN A. NICHOLSON.
Fayetteville, July 7th tf

BOWMAN, SELLERS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Cotton Factors,
34 1-2 Pine Street, NEW YORK.
D. W. BOWMAN,
W. H. SELLERS,
May 1, 1855. yypd EDW'D. McPHERSON.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to consignments of Naval Stores.

March 19, 1855.
STARR & WILLIAMS
ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF *SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;* Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons; Hats; Shoes; and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

SPRING TRADE, 1855.
Our Goods are now coming in Store, embracing a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,
HARDWARE, AND
READY MADE CLOTHING.
We offer our stock at usual low rates for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers.
Being desirous of confining our trade to the Dry Goods line, we offer our stock of Hardware at reduced prices.
We hope and expect that those indebted to us will come prepared to square accounts.
HALL & SACKETT.
March 31, 1855. 39-tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
S. S. AREY
Is receiving from New York a beautiful supply of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Silks, Ribbons,
Dress Trimmings, Buttons,
Lawns, Prints, Chemizetts, undersleeves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Grass and Muslin Skirts, Fans, Parasols, Ladies' and Miss' Bonnets, Gent's Straw and Leghorn Hats, Boots and Shoes.
South-west corner Market Square, Gillespie street.
March 30, 1855. 39-tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.
CASTINGS.
Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.
BOILERS.
Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.
REPAIRS.
A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.
Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY A. DRANE, Agent.
March 20, 1855. 1y pd

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Council, Cain & Co., are earnestly requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
COUNCIL & RAY.
March 12, 1855. 37-tf

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND *House Furnishing Goods,*
HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly,
Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:
White and Gilt band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets, " " " Ware, by separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and common Dinner, Tea, and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.
CUT, MOULDED AND PLAIN GLASSWARE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Superior Table CUTLERY, Silver plated Cake Baskets and SPOONS; Britannia Ware, Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Coffee Urns, Dish Covers, (Brass and Copper dished,) a variety of special TIN WARE, Carpet Stands and Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.
Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Bruskes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.
☞Goods carefully packed.
☞Orders will be put up as low as if the parties were present.
March 17, 1855. 37-tf

☞Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of Glue for Distillers' use, for sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 17, 1854 tf

JAMES C. SMITH, MILES
JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Have removed their office to the second story building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Co., where they are prepared to attend to all business in Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.
Wilmington, October 1, 1854 y

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
May 9, 1855 pd t 1Jan

THE CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Brave Boy.—A little boy, the only son of Francis Hedrick, of Davidson county, while at his childish rambles about the farm of his grand-father, who resides in the neighborhood of Silver Hill, picked up, the day last week, a lump of gold weighing one hundred and twenty-five pennyweights. It was lying on the surface, washed out, probably, by the recent hard rains. The child carried the lump to the house, and was rolling it about when he was ordered to throw it out. The child shortly after brought it in and threw it about as before, when his curiosity being thus excited, his family was attracted to the object. On examination it was found to be gold. Young Hedrick, on learning himself of the character of the metal, gave his grand-son a half dollar, as a reward for his discovery.

We are informed that the whole country, for miles around in the above neighborhood abounds with gold, more or less value; as Lead, Copper, Silver and Gold. Mines have been opened and worked in some cases with success; but in others, failures have been experienced, the result, most likely, of injudicious and wasteful management. We learn that the "Russell mine," so called, in Montgomery, but comprehended in the mineral region alluded to above, is an instance of this sort; that it is now paying its proprietors very handsomely; but that whilst in the hands of a speculating and extravagant northern Company, it did not pay expenses. And there may be other cases like it.

However, there can be no doubt of the existence of these valuable metals in the section designated, nor of the existence of the fact that it will one day come to be regarded with considerable more interest than at present. Professor Emmous, we are informed, passed through portions of it, and was well enough pleased with the prospect to purchase a tract. His lot is adjoining that of Mr Hedrick, on which the lump was found.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

DROWNED.—We have heard of several persons, within the last few days, who have lost their lives by being drowned; and among the number, we have the mournful duty to record the only son of the Rev. Samuel S. Bryant, of Germanton. Little Edward, an interesting lad of some 12 or 14 years, was travelling in company with a young lady, near Eagle Falls in the county of Rockingham. A heavy rain occurring, in attempting to cross a small stream which was much swollen, the two were thrown out of the buggy; the young lady succeeded in making her escape; but the little boy was borne down by the current and consigned to a watery grave. At last accounts his body had not been found. The afflicted parents of this child have the deep sympathies of the whole community.

We are also called upon to announce the death by drowning, of a citizen of Guilford, viz: Othenial Hiatt, who was drowned in Deep River, about four miles above Jamestown, on the 4th of July. The river being up, he had swam over to save some wheat that was in danger of being washed away; and after securing as much of his wheat as he could, he then attempted to re-cross by swimming back: when a little over half across, he became exhausted and sunk. His body was found next morning a few hundred yards below where he went in. The deceased leaves a family to mourn his sad fate. He was 50 or 60 years of age.

We have still another death by drowning to record. A young man by the name of Henry May was drowned in Haw River, near Lambeth's mill, in Alamance county, on Sunday morning last. He went to the river to wash; undressed himself, and leaped into the stream where the water was deep. Not knowing how to swim, he sank to rise no more. His body had not been found on Wednesday evening.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

WHAT NEXT?—Barnum, having used up the Babies, much to his own advantage no doubt, is going to try his hand at the mothers and young ladies. He has issued a programme of over $5,000, which he proposes to present in premiums, "to the handsomest ladies in America." There is to be one premium of $1,000; one of $500; one of $250; one of $200; one of $150; six of $100; ninety of $20; and one hundred of $10. The process by which the handsomest ladies are to be found out and ascertained, is somewhat complicated, and we leave it to the details, which will soon be published as an advertisement. Suffice it to say that in the first instance, daguerreotypes of beautiful ladies will be invited to be returned in due time to the owners. On the 15th of October all those may have arrived will be placed before the public at the American Museum, *or in Barnum's Museum, Broadway in New York.* The public, by examination, will decide, which of the portraits are worthy of the premiums. Those ladies obtaining the premiums will be engraved, and placed in the French "World's Book of Beauty." Those who may secure one of the premiums, will be desired to sit to the best artist in the city nearest to her residence, who will paint her portrait from life, at the expense of Mr Barnum, for the French work.

FAMINE IN MAINE.—A letter from Rev. M. Kelly, a home missionary stationed in Madawaska, writes to the Portland Mirror, under date of June 25th, that the people in that portion of Maine are, and have been for some time, in a state of starvation. He states that probably five hundred families, with an average of eight children each, have gone without bread from one to eight weeks at a time this spring. They keep alive now on greens, a few fish and frogs, and it is said they have eaten snakes. One or two cases of starvation are said to have occurred before the spring opened. Fish and game of all kinds are scarce around the older settlements, and many of the men are too much famished and disheartened to take to the woods for snakes.

YOUNG FELLOWS.—The man who advertises in the papers; the man who never refused to lend his money; and the fellow who is courting your sister.

From the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Religious Tests—Catholic Doctrines.

The sphere of our discussions is moral, religious and ecclesiastical. Beyond this we do not propose to extend our remarks upon the Eighth Article of the "American Platform." While presenting our readers with a summary of events making up the current history of the day, and which it behooves them to know, we have steadily recognized an implied covenant towards them, not to meddle with their politics, to cast not a feather's weight on either side of questions dividing them as citizens of the State. If on our part this covenant has not been faithfully kept, this we can say, with a good conscience, we have tried to keep it, and are ignorant of any infraction. And we shall keep it to the end.

No mawkish sensitiveness, however, shall prevent us from speaking out on a subject even with a political complexion, falling within our sphere. The proceedings of the Convention lately assembled in Philadelphia, whose platform is published in another column, were watched by us with great interest. Ecclesiastical matters were early introduced. An attempt was made, principally by Southern men, to throw them out. But the "Catholic test" was affirmed, and finally reaffirmed. "The Roman Catholic Church" is named distinctly. "Resistance" to it is propounded among the things *credenda* and the *agenda.* If we read correctly, every Catholic is proscribed. He may be an American—native, good and patriotic; he may stoutly and practically deny the power of the Pope in civil matters as an inference from the ecclesiastical. Yet, for his religion's sake, he is barred "advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic." This is a *test* to which our religious principles and republican instincts, the spirit of our institutions and the liberty of conscience, as interpreted by the age, are all opposed. No party holding it, however excellent be other principles held in combination, may expect to pass before the conservative people of the United States, especially of the South. It cannot budge a step—it cannot stand with this millstone about its neck.

There are thousands of the best men of the old parties who sympathise in the movement for an essential modification of our naturalization laws, who see danger in the immigration of felons and paupers, and the power of unnaturalized persons, by voting in Territories, to shape the character of States; but they will neither pursue nor accept it upon conditions impairing religious liberty. If the two be disjoined, they go for the former; and in their ranks many of them of the naturalized. Former party attachments would be sacrificed to this end, but religious liberty never. We are glad it is so. We rejoice to believe this sentiment is imbedded in the heart of the country. It proves our civilization a thoroughly Protestant one.

No one suspects us of Popish affinities. The "corrupting tendencies" of the Roman Catholic Church we take every occasion to expose and counteract. The Pope is a king as well as a priest, having his soldiers and his jails. His cardinals are ministers of state, of war, of finance. The organization has ever shown a tendency to political interference, and presented a difficulty in the application of religious toleration. But the difficulty has been solved, and this is the solution:

"The maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any denomination or church, to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption by any political combination of its members.

An open Bible, public schools, and a free press are good defences against Catholics and Protestants; for all men love ascendancy, though all denominations have not equal instincts for it. If the Methodists ever so far forget their high calling and wander away from their foundation as to intrigue for special privileges, or form their members into political combinations, we hope they'll encounter "a jealous resistance." So of any other sect, denomination or church. If in their ecclesiastical character they stand about the ballot-box at the call of the highest bidder, mark him that bids, and apply to the sect so prostituting its influence a moral and local remedy.

Heretofore the religious element of the order was doubtful; in some places acknowledged, in others repudiated. Up to this authoritive declaration of the Convention the case did not address itself to us. Had the religious features been left out of the platform, we should now have nothing to say. There are principles set forth in it, challenging respect and assent, and doing honor to those boldly avowing them—as, the cultivation of a national and American spirit, the faith of compromise, reverential obedience to the laws, the Bible in common schools, and the unequivocal ground taken upon the constitutional rights and institutions of the South.

Beyond the principles involved, there are grave considerations of expediency. A misfortune has befallen the controversy as between Catholics and Protestants. Our opponents have suddenly been put at immense advantage.

The sympathies of a powerful party are unavoidably with them. Public speakers and editors, who, heretofore, have spoken and written against the encroachments of Romanism, are now silent. Invidious comparisons are drawn between Catholics and Protestants, in disparagement of the latter, and by those who have hitherto thought and acted otherwise.

A comparatively feeble sect has been elevated into undue importance. According to the representation of the census, in 1850, the Roman Catholic Church has but 1,112 churches which can accommodate only 621,000 hearers! Not *one-eleventh* of the number of churches belonging to the Methodist, scarcely more than *one-eighth* of the number of the Baptists, not *one-fourth* the number of the Presbyterians. It has not *one-thirty-third* of the whole number reported, while Methodist have more than *one-third*, and the Baptist nearly *one-fourth.*

And this handful, a party aspiring to nationality proposes to *resist!*

If the General of Jesuits himself had been in council, he could not more effectually have devised a plan to weaken the Protestant and aggrandize the Catholic cause.

Should this platform succeed to the government, we shall be put back where England was before the act of Catholic emancipation. This is taking steps backwards—back of ourselves. It gives Catholics the tremendous benefit of persecution. The cry will rally to any sect hosts of noble spirits, who otherwise would hold it in religious abhorrence.

Many who were hanging loosely by the skirts of Catholicism, and being gradually but surely disintegrated from its communion, are fired with new zeal and compacted by the sense of oppression.

The weapons of this warfare are not carnal. We acknowledge the kind intentions, but decline the alliance of politicians. It is burdensome. This contest belongs to us—Protestant Christians, Protestant Churches, Protestant journals, and societies, as such. We want no direct or indirect aid from Government in managing it, believing that if let alone, with truth on our side, we can bring it forth to victory.

From the Herald of Truth.

A PRODIGY.—Quite on top of the Blue Ridge, near the Yancey line, (N. C.) there lives a lad, in many particulars much like a snake! He is, from appearance, about 13 years old, well grown, and looks quite healthy. His talk, to a stranger, is very indistinct; his tongue seeming too heavy, very often thrusts beyond the mouth, with a rolling, vibratory motion. His back, which I saw, and touched myself, is pied with light and livid colors, much like the dark rattle-snake; it also possesses a scaly nature, smooth, when rubbed downward; but quite rough, when the hand passes upward. His hands are covered with hard, bony excrescences, as if disposed to form a *rattle!*

He has a strong taste for music—excelled only by serpents, which are charmed from their victims by music.

When winter has gone, and spring comes with a smiling sun, great caution is required to prevent his running into the woods; he showing strong disposition to steal into the wild forest, there to enjoy himself, by lying on old logs, or at other times, dashing, without sense of fear, into the waters of the Lynnville, running not far from his mother's home.

It is said, the mother—a lady of some age now—was, before the birth of this strange son, walking through an old field, in search of reeds, to be used as quills in weaving. She stepped on a rattle-snake, but without being bitten. After turning round, with not much affright, she proceeded to dispatch the venomous beast, which *mothers* and their *daughters* are not afraid to attempt in these mountains. But, strange to tell, that son, in body and mind, bears marks of his mothers peril—marks of the squamous monster, whose chilling rattle was heard, and whose writhings of death were felt by that mother, while *bruising the serpent's "head!"* Some strange things up here in these mountains!

Burnsville, N. C. WESLEY.

AVARICE, CRIME AND DEATH.—The Louisville Journal of Monday last says:

"A man 73 years of age died on Friday night last, of an affection of the heart, having performed on the day previous to his death his allotted task in apparent good health. He leaves a property valued at $100,000, and was incarcerated for the period of two years for the crime of forgery to the amount of $25! The old chap was miserly in the extreme, denying to himself the smallest luxury beyond the prison fare of bread and water, and beef's-head broth.

"At the time of his arrest for the alleged forgery, he was tendered counsel, who pledged themselves to clear him for a fee of $500. To this the old man replied, that 'if convicted, the sentence would only be for *two years*, and he didn't think he could make his expenses and two hundred and fifty dollars a year *out* of the penitentiary, and it would cost him nothing to live there, and he would save that much anyhow!'"

DEATH CAUSED BY A CORPSE.—In a farm-house near Liberty, Missouri, the mistress of the house become ill one morning, having, according to symptoms, received attack of cholera. Her husband had left the house at day-break, and her only daughter, who was then with her, sent for a physician. After a few hours the latter arrived, but was already met at the door, and received by the sobbing girl with the cry, "She is dead!" He was conducted into the room where the corpse lay, examined it, and directed the daughter not to allow the interment until twenty-four hours had elapsed. He had scarcely done so when the corpse nodded significantly. The daughter saw this motion, and was so horrified that she fell down dead on the spot. It is a well-known fact that persons who died of cholera retain the warmth of the blood for a long time, frequently alarming bystanders by contraction of the muscles.

UNNATURAL ACQUAINTANCE.—People from Loudon, in Concord on Monday last, made mention of a singular instance of affection manifested on the part of a child about seven years old, for that formidable reptile, the black snake. As the story goes, the child was observed repeatedly to stray a short distance from its home, (in Gilmanton, or near the borders of Loudon and Gilmantou,) and always in the same direction. Being followed to its resort, there was found coiled by its side a very large black snake, while another of those pleasing reptiles was lying composedly in the lap of the child. On Sunday last one of the snakes was caught, but permitted to go free, under the belief, prevalent to some extent, that the death of the charmer would result in that of the child. The girl (we think the name is Hill) in expectation that they would destroy the snake—a very large specimen—said she knew of several more she could play with, if they took that one away.—*New Hampshire Statesman.*

Mr Youatt, of England, in cases of persons bitten by mad dogs, has healed more than four hundred cases, with muriate of silver, and not one had any symptoms of hydrophobia. A writer in the New York Tribune states that lobelia and steam have cured several cases of hydrophobia.

The fellow who endeavored to raise himself by scandalizing others, has abondoned the job, and has taken a seat in a wheel barrow, trying to wheel himself into public favor. His success, so far, is not brilliant.

An Irish schoolmaster said to his pupils, 'Gentlemen, if you will all be silent, we shall know who makes the noise.