For the Carolinian.

Democratic Meeting in Robeson.

A meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of Robeson county was held at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday, the 25th ult.

On motion of Col. N. Regan, Sampson Sealy, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. W. McMillan requested to act as Secretary.

By request, T. A. Norment, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee, consisting of Col. N. Regan, T. A. Norment and Alexander Fulmore, Esqrs., to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, W. McL. McKay, Esq., of Fayetteville, being called upon, addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner.

The committee returned and reported through their chairman the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Robeson do most cordially approve the administration of President Pierce, and the patriotic and just principles which have governed his course in relation to the foreign and domestic affairs of our country. In Gen. Pierce we have a tried and faithful friend to the Union and the constitution, and we deem it our bounden duty, as true democrats, to stand by him, giving him our hearty and undivided co-operation and laboring with willing minds for the success of democratic principles.

Resolved, That Franklin Pierce and James C. Dobbin are our first choice for President and Vice President of the United States, and we hereby instruct, as far as this meeting can do so, our delegates from this Congressional District, in the National Convention to be held in Cincinnati in June next, to vote for Pierce and Dobbin, and to use their influence to have them nominated by said Convention.

Resolved, That we are gratified to see so many of the good and conservative whigs of the country flocking to the support of democratic principles, against Northern abolition know-nothingism, and we trust their influence will tend to the preservation of the Union, the constitution, and the rights of the South.

Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by our Representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, and other democratic members of Congress, in sustaining the South throughout the long struggle for Speaker, against the know-nothing abolition combination of the North, and regret that their noble efforts to elect a national democrat were defeated.

Resolved, That we prefer the nomination of Thomas Bragg for re-election to the office of Governor of this State.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint twenty delegates to the State Convention, which meets in Raleigh on the 16th April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and that the same delegates, while in Raleigh do, in conjunction with other delegates from this Congressional district, appoint two delegates to represent this district in the National Convention to be held in Cincinnati.

Resolved, That the citizens of Robeson be requested to meet in Convention at Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in May next, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and it is earnestly desired that each district in the county shall be fully represented in said Convention.

On motion, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Speeches were made by Col. T. Waddill, of Fayetteville, and H. W. McMillan, of Robeson.

In accordance with the 6th Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention, viz: D. S. Morison, Alex. Watson, Danl. B. Smith, P. A. McEachin, R. S. French, Alex. H. Fulmore, Henry Bullock, Miles Mitchell, Peter Prevatt, Alex. Humphry, Neill Regan, J. A. Rozier, J. W. Regan, J. T. Pope, James Blount, W. W. Blake, Archibald Matthews, Hugh Pitman, W. H Willis, and H. W. McMillan.

On motion, the chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be forwarded to the North Carolinian, Wilmington Journal, and Raleigh Standard, for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

SAMPSON SEALY, Ch'n.

H. W. McMillan, Secretary.

Later from California and Central America.

New Orleans, February 25.—The steam ship Daniel Webster has arrived at this port with advices from San Juan to the 20th inst., and San Francisco to the 5th inst. Col. Kinney had gone to Granada to effect an alliance with Walker. All the Central American States except Nicaragua had formed an alliance.

The accounts from the mines were excellent. No U. S. Senator had been elected, and there was little probability of an election being effected. Foote was the nominee of the 'American' party. Messrs Sanders and Hammond, both formerly Collectors of the port of San Francisco, had been indicted for embezzling funds. No fighting had occurred in Oregon since the last accounts.

Singular Death of the Late Minister of Peru.—The Petersburg Intelligencer has received a letter from Lima, Peru, dated January 9, 1856, giving the following account of the singular death of the late Minister of Peru to this country.

"The late Minister, Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States, who returned to this country about six months ago, died lately in Lima in a singular manner. While asleep he swallowed three of his false teeth with the gold band which confined them, and died from the effects shortly after. Efforts were made to extract the teeth, but without success."

Look out for Counterfeits.—We saw, a few days ago, one of those counterfeit $20 notes on the Bank of Charlotte, which have been heretofore described in this paper. It is a dangerous counterfeit, requiring considerable knowledge of bank notes to detect it. This one came from one of the upper counties, and we understand that several others have been detected here.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have seen another of these counterfeits, which came from a different county from the first. We fear they are widely scattered.—*Observer.*

Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot?—W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M. P. for Tynemouth, was in very early youth a 'printer's devil,' in an office in Glasgow. Some time ago when in that town he called upon his poor old master and kindly inquired how he was, and how times went with him? 'Oh!' said the old man, 'very bad, and I can scarcely make ends meet.' The worthy M. P. looked at his old governor feelingly, sat down and wrote a check for three hundred pounds, remarking, in aiding him in his distress, he really did feel a pleasure. The old man felt keenly at this unexpected New Year's present, which was far more than he wanted to make his ends meet.—Shields Gazette.

Speech of Governor Wise.

At the dinner given to the members of the Southern Convention at Richmond, Governor Wise delivered the following characteristic speech:

The next toast was—

"Gov. Henry A. Wise—the chosen navigator of the good ship Virginia—in every storm the pilot will remember her chart, compass and anchor—Constitution, States' Rights, Union."

Gov. Wise responded—he was received with the most flattering demonstrations of favor. He prefaced his speech by intimating that it was not favorable for a speaker to cast reflections upon an audience, but the occasion reminded him of a nursery song called "Dolly Nutcracker," for he never heard so much nutcracking in his life as he heard this evening; and if they would desist for awhile from that operation he would endeavor to get through the few remarks he felt called on to make. The toast, he said, which compliments Virginia and compliments the Governor of Virginia, I myself am bound to compliment. But you are not to expect the Governor of Virginia to speak here. He is not allowed to speak here. [Applause.] The toast is of a nautical character, and I am truly somewhat of a salt water man. I was born on the Atlantic shore of this State, where the lullaby of my cradle was the ocean's moan You have said that I am chosen to be the navigator of the good old ship Virginia, and, sailor like, I glory to boast of my ship. [Applause.] As old Ironsides stands amidst the ships of the navy, so old Virginia stands amidst the States of the world. [Applause.] I feel pride in my ship, which not only in time of peace "walks the water like a thing of life," but in war thunders like a god. I remember that when

The galley old
On the ocean foamed,
With Dacres in command,

Ironsides never struck her flag. [Applause.] And I should not be fit to be chosen as a cockswain of a cockle boat, much less the Palinurus of this fine old ship Virginia, if I allowed a spar of her to suffer. Not only should I be court-martialed if I did so, but I should be anathema maranatha. I have heard a veteran officer say, that no matter how strong the enemy may be, whether a seventy-four or a hundred-and-twenty gun ship, old Ironsides must fight; she cannot yield when once the enemy appears before her. The flag of Ironsides—the flag of old Virginia—must be nailed to the mast, [vociferous applause.] and when the cannon booms and old ocean feels the shock of the strife, she may go down—she may be swallowed up in the deep sea—but going down the flag will still be there, and shall flaunt in the element of the water as it flaunts in the element of the air. [Tremendous applause.] The toast says the pilot will remember her chart—the chart by which I am to sail is the Constitution. What Constitution? You have used the definite article. I will remember the Constitution of the United States, and I will also remember the Constitution of Virginia. [Applause.] I have, like every other pilot whose ship is well provided, more charts than one. [Laughter.] The ship sails not only over federal waters, but over State waters. I will remember the chart of the United States when on federal waters, and when I come into State waters, I will then remember that there is another chart to steer by. [Applause.] And as your toast says, I will remember not only the chart but the compass too If there be anything that is a myth—anything spiritual in physics—it is that magnetism which makes the needle turn to the pole; and if there be anything in politics that is a myth, and which is spiritual, it is that invisible thing which you call State sovereignty. [Applause.] I will remember all the uses of the compass. That scintillating diamond of the sky, which we call the North Star, I will steer by, and when my ship is borne away from here, and the star sinks below the horizon, I will look in the heavens for another sun—the star of the Southern Cross. [Applause.] And I am to remember the anchor. I will remember it, so help me God [Applause.] I will remember the anchor. The anchor has no uses in the deep, deep sea; the anchor has no uses in the unfathomed profounds of events. In grappling ground, however, wherever we can put out the anchor, I shall do so, right bower and left bower, so that the ship may ride safe from truck to keelson. But when the storm comes, and we have to face old Æolus, I will hoist my anchor and "lie to," as sailors say. [Great applause] I will remember that your compass of States' rights still points me to the chart. I say on this occasion to the men of the Commercial Convention, that in the light of a sectional and controversial assemblage, it may mean to do more harm than good to hold such assemblages, unless there be in them unity of action. But there is, however, more than sectionalism in holding these conventions. Its high and chief object is to hold your Union safe. If, in the course of events, one party in a Union becomes so weak as to be likely to become provincialized, there can be nothing more dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union than such weakness. You must, therefore, exert your wisdom and energy to restore the equilibrium. You must concentrate capital and population in the South. But how? You may resolve and re-resolve, and resolve again, but no good will come of it unless you act, and act with energy. You must act in concert as well as individually. In the kingdom of commerce, as in the kingdom of grace, each must look out for himself. [Laughter.] We hear a good deal said about balance of trade. The great cause of capital here and throughout the world, is not the balance of trade, but it is the centre of trade. I don't care how many millions of dollars London may owe New York it don't alter the fact that a Spanish mill dollar is worth more in London than in New York; and I don't care how many millions of dollars New York may owe Virginia, it don't alter the fact that a Spanish mill dollar is worth more in New York than it is in Virginia. And the reason of it is that London is to New York what New York is to Virginia, the centre of trade. And it is absurd to think of deposing New York from her position. New York is irresistibly made, by the law of the trade winds by the law of icebergs, by her situation, the first seat of commercial trade for the country. Philadelphia fought her for fifty years for the custom house, and had to give up the fight. After New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, your city (turning to Gen, Tilghman) is the fourth centre of trade; and mark the fact that you have to coast along the Atlantic to New Orleans before you come to another centre of commerce. That is the fifth, Cincinnati is the sixth. But Virginia has no centre of commerce of her own, because she has not exerted her influence, tunnelled the mountain and rolled up the big bend of the Ohio. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I did not mean to make an argument or speech to-night on internal improvements. But I do say here to the men of Virginia that this State is rich enough for every son of hers to do her reverence. [Applause.] Her people have energy enough and strength enough to do her work. [Loud applause.] If you face the music with me, I will face it with you. [Laughter and applause.] And to the whole South I would say: "Go and collect yourselves around your centres." And to all I conclude with the sentiment.—

"The Union, now and forever."

I swear by the chart and by the compass, and by the anchor of our faith, that I never will fight against the Union. I will fight for it. [Loud applause.] In the midst of storms they must let me judge what is fighting for it. [Continued applause.] But let me finish the toast—

"The Union, now and forever; in the storm the South must hoist anchor and lie to."

Mr Wise retired amid deafening hurras, and it was a considerable time afterwards before the party showed any disposition to cool down from the excitement occasioned by his eloquent discourse and listen to the more common place speeches of the evening.

Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, Feb. 25.—Advices from Kansas to the 14th inst., have been received. The Kickapoo Rangers threaten hostilities, and the Free State men are preparing for them, and two mounted companies have left Lawrence for Eaton, where a conflict is expected.

The Equilibrium of States.—Hon. R. C. Wickliffe, the new Governor of Louisiana, uses very strong language in his inaugural message, when speaking on federal questions. He says:

I hold it to be certain, that if the time shall ever come when the South shall be in a clear minority in the Senate, as it is in the House and Electoral College, that the aggressive spirit of the North will direct the legislation of Congress so that the South will be obliged to abandon the Union. We must always be in a minority in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College, and to guard against the wrongs that majorities are prone to inflict, the South must not be in a minority in the Senate.

It is worse than useless to disguise from ourselves the tendency of events. Heretofore, the safety of the South has been in party; now its only hope of safety is in party, let us aim at a higher security, and that without a change in the Constitution, can be found only, in at least an equilibrium in the Senate. The North struggles to destroy the equilibrium that she may have a like ascendency in every branch of the Government; we must have power somewhere to protect ourselves. The North demands superiority, not for its protection, but for our ruin. Whenever, therefore, it shall be made to appear that we are not to be permitted to guard ourselves from wrong—whenever it shall be made to appear that no more slave States are to be admitted into the Union, the time for a separation will have arrived. Postpone it, and it may be impossible; ourselves and our children may become the meanest of vassals under the forms of constitutional law, and we shall have forfeited deservedly our heritage of freedom, and the memory of our ancestors be but a brand of our own shame.

Difficulties in the Way of Peace.—According to the views of a Berlin correspondent of the London Post, the matter of negotiating a peace will be one of much delicacy and difficulty, aside from what are called the "points," or basis of the arrangement between the contracting parties. The writer intimates that the possible and probable matters of difference which the "four points" do not adjust, are the relative naval force which the Russians and Turks are to have in the Black Sea; the forts on the Circassian coast, which are not mentioned, not coming under the denomination of arsenals; the residence of Consuls of France and England in the Russian Euxine ports, which is not stipulated for in language that cannot be explained away; the Asiatic frontier which as England well knows, needs to be regulated; the Aland Isles and Bomarsune, to which great importance has been attached, and yet respecting which no engagement has been made. "Of course," says the correspondent "It will not be supposed that, by admitting the fifth proposition, (that 'the belligerent powers reserve to themselves the rights which appertains to them of producing, in a European interest, special conditions over and above the four guarantees,') Russia has promised beforehand to satisfy the Allies on the reserved points. What Austria has specified as terms of peace, Russia has conceded; but Russia has not given *carte blanche* for any Power to inscribe in her name."

Purloining a River.—There is a little controversy springing up between New York and Pennsylvania in relation to the Chemung river. That river rises in Northern Pennsylvania, flows northward into the State of New York, and then turning southward flows back into our State, and empties into the North Branch of the Susquehanna river. Near Corning, N. Y., the New Yorkers have built a dam across the Chemung river in order to turn its waters into the Chemung canal. That Canal extends to the Seneca lake and discharges its waters there. The outlet of the Seneca Lake is into Lake Ontario. So that the water thus taken out of the Chemung river, is never restored to it, so that when it turns into this State its volume is greatly reduced as a feeder of the Susquehanna river, and our public improvements are injured. Our State government has taken the matter in hand, and quite a difficulty may arise out of it.

If the New York dam is broken down, their canal may be useless. If kept up our North Branch may lack water and be useless. Which shall have the river? Pennsylvania has the best right. It rises in this State, and by its natural course returns to this State, where it is useful and is now in use. New York may use it in her territory, but cannot divert it into another channel so that we lose it. There is a legal remedy, however, and it will be applied.—*Meadville (Pa.) Sentinel.*

Among the items of intelligence in the summary of a recent English journal, we find the annexed:

"The gallant Sir Thomas Trowbridge, who had both his feet shot away at the battle of Inkermann, has led to the altar Miss Louisa Gurney, daughter of Daniel Gurney, Esq., of Norwich, and sister of the late Hon. Mrs Cooper. The engagement is an old one."

A true woman that, who saw in her mutilated betrothed more honor than all the gold medals which could have covered his unharmed person.

We are reminded by this of the brave Englishman who lost a leg and arm in the battle on Lake Erie, in our war. On arriving in London, he wrote a letter to a beautiful young lady, who was affianced to him, saying that his misfortune in war had not left him the same man he was when he took leave of her; that he was mutilated in person, though as whole in heart as ever.

The noble girl replied that she was ready at any moment to consummate their nuptials; that as long as he had body enough left to contain his noble heart, her own was wholly and only his!

The Men on the Committees.

From the Washington Star's Sketches of the different Committee-men in the House of Representatives.

The Election Committee is composed of Mr Washburn, of Maine—a thorough and ultra Republican party man, a Maine liquor law-ite at home, and a greeley-and-Giddings-ite in Washington; Mr Stephens, of Georgia—now an uncompromising co-worker with the Democratic party, though classed here as a sort of independent Southern Whig; Mr Watson, of Ohio—a new member of reputed ability, formerly a Whig at home, who stepped aboard the craft commanded by Mr Giddings, two or three years ago, which has borne him into Congress. We apprehend that there is no "higher law" too huge in the dimensions of its monstrosities to glide down his throat whenever he happens to be startled with the apparition of "a nigger in the fence." He is said to be a gentleman of fine oratorical powers, and excellent sense in the main. Mr Spinner represents the St. Lawrence, (Preston King's,) district of New York; was, years ago, a Democrat, has had very little connection with public affairs, and has no thought of aught else political, at present, except to keep slavery by hook or by crook out of Kansas. The public may rely on it that he will not flag at, or flinch from, any thing the nominal "curse of freedom" may require at his hands. Of course, he is counted by the Republican leaders as one of them. However, except on the slavery question, they will find it hard work to bring him up to the point of voting with them. Mr Oliver, of Missouri, was a Whig in the last Congress, but may now be written down as a supporter of the policy of the Democratic party Mr Hickman is a Democrat from Pennsylvania, who could not go Mr Aiken nominally, because he feared, funnily enough, that Mr A. had "sold himself to the Dutch"—the Know Nothings. Though we look on that reason, as, to say the best of it, an exceedingly fanciful one, and have a notion that he was "sort o' fraid" to vote for the owner of from one thousand to fifteen hundred slaves. Yet we believe that Abolitionism will make nothing whatever by his nomination on the Election Committee, which was doubtless intended to strengthen the prospect that the committee will in disregard of all right, law and justice, unblushingly award the Kansas seat to ex-Gov. Reeder. Mr Colfax, of Indiana, late a Whig, is now one of Mr Horace Greeley's fingers in the House, and may be expected to go all lengths for "Republicanism," or Abolitionism. He will require but to know the programme of his party, our readers may rely on it. Mr Smith, of Alabama, late a Democrat, is now the most ardent among the South Americans. His Know Nothingism is dying very hard—if dying out, it is. In the Kansas contest he will be compelled by his sense of right and wrong to fight side by side with the Democrats; though long after almost all his southern compatriots have given up Know Nothingism because in practice it has amounted in the North only to a "good enough Morgan" to send Abolitionists to Congress, we expect to find him defending the tenets of that party; as he is perfectly honest in what we believe to be his hallucination with reference to those notions. Mr Bingham of Ohio, was, if we are not mistaken, formerly a Whig. He is now, however, a thorough Giddings-ite in politics. He is said to be sharp in debate. No other member of the House will contend more strenuously for whatever Mr Giddings or Mr Stanton may lay down as "the law and the prophets," than the Hon. Mr Bingham of Ohio.

The Naval Reform.

The Louisville Courier makes the following just remarks upon the influence exerted on the navy by the act of the last Congress for the promotion of its efficiency, about which so many of the reformed officers are complaining:

"Even though the naval retiring board may have committed some unintentional errors—though they may in some cases have deprived really competent officers of their commands—though the industrious veteran of a score of cruises, who loves his profession and is actuated by a patriotic sense of duty, may have been deprived of the privilege of serving his country—still, the action of the board is not altogether without benefits. It has convinced the entire navy that our government requires labor, competency, and fidelity in its employees. It has aroused those officers who remain to a renewed zeal, by convincing them that the eyes of a scrutinizing public are fixed upon them. It has admonished the older class of officers that their honor requires them to retire voluntarily before the imbecility of superannuation renders them incapable of their duty. It has spoken in distinct terms to the young men who are just upon the threshold of naval life, telling them that merit will be rewarded, and that incompetency, idleness, and infidelity will be sternly rebuked. It will prove a terror to all who attempt to make public employment a painless sinecure, and afford a substantial hope to those who are able and willing to render to their country a faithful service.

"The beneficial effects have already begun to be felt in every department of the naval service. Instead of striving to see how little they can do, our officers are beginning to exhibit interest and zeal in their important vocation. They are no longer hankering after the idle pleasures of the land, but prefer the active labors and the exciting dangers of their appropriate sphere. A *second* naval retiring board will find a different spirit prevailing among the honored guardians of our commerce; they will have little of idleness to rebuke, little of incompetency to remove, little occasion to remind those whom age has rendered unfit for service that their duty is to make room for younger men.

"The injustice that has been done, if any, is susceptible of prompt and easy remedy. Too high a value is set on real merit to suffer our government to refuse to it either a due reward for the past or an opportunity to win new laurels. But whenever the action of the board has been just, it will be quite useless, we trust, to send in to the Senate lugubrious jeremaids and complaining petitions, however sustained or countenanced by family or partisan influence."

Fugitive Slaves in Canada.—The number of fugitive slaves in Canada has, it is stated increased, since 1850, from 15,000 to 40,000. Most of them are in a state of great destitution, and large sums have been raised in England for their relief. The abolitionists of this country, through whose instrumentality the greater portion of these negroes were enticed from their masters, are contributing little, if anything, to save the poor creatures from starvation. Abolitionism cares nothing really for the slave; its main object is to injure the slaveholder.

Two Hundred Fillibusters Started for Nicaragua.

New York, Feb. 25—The steamer Northern Light sailed hence at 2 o'clock for San Juan, having 200 fillibusters on board, on their way to join the fortunes of the notorious Walker. No arrests were made, but the greatest excitement prevailed at the wharf from which the steamer sailed.

A Letter from the President.

The following is an extract from a letter written by President Pierce in reply to an invitation to attend the inauguration of the Equestrian Statue of Jackson, in New Orleans, on the 9th inst. The eloquent tribute to the memory of the writer's illustrious predecessor will be read with interest by all:

It is particularly fitting that such a monument to one among the most illustrious men of our own or any other country, be erected in the city which by his genius and courage, and that of the gallant men under his command, was preserved from capture and rapine by foreign foes, and in view of the very battle field rendered illustrious by one of the most glorious victories which mark the successive stages in the progress of our national greatness and strength.

So long as the mighty Mississippi shall continue to flow on to the sea, and bear upon its bosom the continual tribute of commercial and agricultural wealth; so long as the vast and fertile valley which it washes shall be the seat of powerful States and of thronging millions of men, so long will future generations make their pilgrimage of patriotism to the plains of Chalmette, and there, with grateful and admiring hearts, dwell on the immortal memory of Jackson

The people of the State of Louisiana, and of New Orleans especially, do well therefore to testify their gratitude for services which gave security to their hearths and homes, and their veneration for the memory of the hero, in the erection of such a monument within sight of the very field of fame which witnessed the crowning triumph of his military achievements.

But let us not speak of the victory won there as a mere local event. In repelling invasion from the valley of the Mississippi, the whole Union was delivered, and a thrill of exulting joy touched the hearts of the entire American people, from the remotest mountains of the West to the farthest headlands of the East. —With what emotions the brave defenders were received by the old and the young, by the strong men and fair women of the Crescent City, as they came from the field signalized by a victory which has no parallel, you will find it more easy to remember than to express.

While the pulse is stirred at the thought of such a page in our history's annals, it becomes us not the less to reflect on the civil virtues, which threw a still brighter radiance, if possible, around the name of Jackson; and to remember that his fame as a soldier was equalled, if not surpassed, by his fame as a statesman. The lofty courage, the devoted patriotism, the stern integrity, and the sagacious comprehension which distinguished him in war; were subsequently so pre-eminently conspicuous in peace as to secure for him a place in the hearts of his countrymen, second only to that of the great founder and father of the Republic.

Presidential Candidates —We believe the American Convention at Philadelphia will nominate a candidate for President. So, also, will the Whig party, if they can gather up such recuperative energies as will enable them to demonstrate. The National Democratic Party will also nominate, and if Pierce declines, as he probably will, the nomination will likely fall on Buchanan. We are of the opinion that he will be the next President, and that all opposition to him will be making a fuss for nothing. He will come out on the Pierce platform, which no other party will adopt, and without which, no party can carry the Presidential election. Of course, no one can know how things will turn up in this world, "the fashion of which is" constantly "passing away" —but this is our opinion.—*Wil. Commercial.*

Corn at Norfolk.—The market continues very dull, and in consequence of the Canada's news there are no sales. There are 80,000 bushels corn in the market, and white and mixed are offered at 62½ cents.

Value of the Snow.—We must have large crops next fall. The snow which has fallen within the past sixty days is equal to five inches of manure. People capable of estimating matters imagine that the wheat crop of 1856 will be the largest ever harvested in this country. To estimate the value of the snow now upon the ground at ten millions of dollars, would be a low figure.—*Buffalo Republic.*

A Mistaken Idea.—It is a mistaken idea, that Fortune is fickle—that she bestows her favors on whom she will, regardless of merit or demerit. She is ever ready to smile on those who seek her favor in a proper manner—to dispense her blessings to those who earn them. She follows in the furrow of the industrious farmer—hovers over the forge of the hardy blacksmith—joins in the chorus of the mechanic's busy workshop, and knocks at the door of the professional office, where the midnight lamp is burning Like Wisdom, she is found of those who seek her early.

What the South Americans will do.—What, then, will the "South American" do? We answer (says the Federal, Georgia, Union) they will do just as they did in the 132 ballots for Speaker. Support a "one-horse" concern that will be distanced, and, by their factious course, help to throw the election of the next President into Congress, when the black republicans will succeed, just as they did in the case of Banks. We would be glad to believe better things of men who are our neighbors, and who are certainly as much interested as their political opponents in the success of national men and measures; but so wedded are southern know-nothings to their fascinating creed of mystery and mummery, and so unmitigated is their hate of democracy and democrats, that they will sooner trust to the black republicans for the safety of the Union and southern rights than seek to preserve and sustain both through the instrumentality of a democratic administration. Mark the prediction: The "South Americans" will throw away their votes in the presidential race on a third candidate, no matter who the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention may be, and under whatsoever auspices he may be chosen. He that cannot see this is politically blind, and is a fit subject for the dark recesses of a know-nothing council.

How the Blacks fare in Cincinnati.—The following from the Cincinnati Columbian bears with it its own appropriate commentary:

"It grieves us to have to record the following sad instance of death by starvation, as having happened in Cincinnati. On Saturday, Mr Emory, a city missionary, discovered a poor colored woman in Gas Alley, lying destitute and sick. He wrote upon a tract directions to Mr Alford, the agent of the Relief Union on Plum street, to give immediate relief, as the case was an urgent one. The tract with its message did not reach the Relief Union rooms until Monday, when two colored men brought it. "What is wanted for the woman?" asked Mr Alford; "does she require food?" "No," was the reply, "there is nothing wanted but the material for her shroud—she is dead!" She died alone, sick and in want. In her case, none had effectually "visited the sick and the poor in their affliction."

Vegetables.

Artichoke.—Sow early in the spring, in rows three inches apart, or plant suckers.

Asparagus.—Sow in April, in good rich soil.

Beans. *English Dwarfs.*—Plant as early in spring as the ground will work.

Kidney Dwarfs.—Plant from end of April to about 20th August.

Pole or Running.—Plant beginning of May, and at intervals through the season.

Beets.—Sow in drills, from early in the spring till the middle of summer. Leave the plant 6 to 8 inches apart in drills.

Borecole is an excellent green. Sow in fall either broadcast or in drills, as for winter Spinach.

Brussels Sprouts are cultivated for the small heads which are attached to the stem. Sow in the middle of spring, and treat as winter cabbage.

Broccli produces heads like Cauliflower. Sow seed bed about the middle of spring. Transplant in rich ground when 8 or 12 inches high, and treat as winter cabbage.

Cabbage.—For early cabbage, sow in Autumn, in seed beds. Protect during winter; transplant early in the spring—For late cabbage, sow in seed bed, middle of spring. Transplant early in summer.

Cardoon is much used for salads, soups, and stews. Treated much like celery.

Cauliflower.—Sow, for early, in seed beds, in Autumn; protect from frost, in cold frames and transplant in rich ground after frost ceases. For late manage as Brocoli.

Carrots should be sown early in the spring, in deep-dug and well manured ground, in drills 12 or 18 inches apart.

Cress—Used as a salad. Sow very thick in shallow drills, at intervals through the season.

Beef Hams.—The finest beef hams are made by cutting out the entire bone of the hind-quarter, rubbing in the salt and sugar, the same as described for pork hams, turning them over and rubbing them every day for one week. After this they are hung up to drip in a cool dry place for three days. They are now taken down and rubbed all over, on a table or bench, with some fine salt, black pepper and cloves, all ground together. About one ounce each of salt and pepper and half an ounce of cloves are sufficient for thirty pounds of meat, but the exact quantity cannot be given. No person can go wrong if he rubs every part of the whole surface of the ham with some of this salt and pepper composition. The ham is now fit to be rolled.—This is accomplished by rolling it into a cylindrical form swilling it round from the narrow to the thickest end and hanging it up to dry for about ten days before it is used. It is cut in round slices for frying by commencing at the butt end. A stout cord is used to swill, or tie such hams, and it must be looped or turning under on both sides along the coils of the cord, so as to have every coil firmly bound and held in place when the ham is being cut in slices for daily use. Hams made in this manner are the finest in the world —a luxury.

Smoked beef is to be found in abundance in our markets, but it is a poor eatable of meat kind in comparison with beef prepared as described. We hope some of our farmers will make some such beef hams this fall for family use. They will not keep in summer weather so well as smoked beef—so it is said—but of this we are not certain.—*Scientific American.*

A Problem.—The Bardstown Gazette puts forth the following:—

A horse in the midst of a meadow suppose,
Made fast to a stake by a line from his nose;
How long must the line be that, feeding all around,
Will permit him to graze just an acre of ground?

To which the Maysville Express replies—

It's a very plain case, if you'll only "suppose"
That it's just seven feet from his tail to his nose.
For the line will be then (the rule cannot fail)
About seven feet less than if tied to his tail.

A western editor thus apologizes for the nonappearance of his paper at the usual time:

"Owing to the facts that our paper-maker disappointed us, that the mails failed and deprived us of our exchanges, that a Dutch pedler stole our scissors, that the rats ran off with our paste, and the 'devil' went to the circus while the editor was at home tending babies, our paper is unavoidably delayed beyond the proper period of publication."

A Feeling Reply.—"Would you like to subscribe for Dickens' Household Words?" asked a magazine agent. "Household Words have played the Dickens with me long enough," was the feeling reply.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE IN TEXAS

Hear what the Proprietor of the "Star Hotel," has to say of the wonderful effects of McLanes Vermifuge:

"Star Hotel," Centreville, Texas, Aug. 22d, 1854.

I feel in duty bound to make the following statement: Several of my children have been unwell for the last week or two. I called at the "Big Mortar" to get some Oil of Wormseed and other truck, to give them for worms. The Druggist recommended McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, but having, heretofore, tried every Vermifuge, in my knowing without advantage, I told him it was not worth while, as my children appeared proof against them all. He said to take a bottle, and offered if it done no good to refund the money. To satisfy him I done so, and the effect was so much better than expected that I got another bottle, and the result was most astonishing. Three of my children discharged a great number of the largest worms I ever saw. To a young man, my Mail Carrier, who was weak, puny and poor as a snake, for a month or so, I gave two doses, which brought from him at least a pint of what's called Stomach worms! Strange as this may appear, yet it is as "true as preaching." How the boy stood it, so long as he did, with ten thousand "critters" gnawing at his stomach, is the greatest wonder to me. All these cases are now doing well. No doubt the lives of thousands of children have been saved by the timely use of this extraordinary medicine. Don't fail to give it a trial.

THOS. R. THURMAN.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale.

THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE

Another perfect cure of Epilepsy by Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills.

Durants Neck, Perquiman's Co., N. C. Oct. 1st, 1855.

Dr. Hance—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with falling fits for some years past, I determined to give your Pills a trial, (advertisement of which I saw in some of the papers,) and continued to use them for some months, until I was entirely cured. I believe them to be a first rate article; and since I have used them, I have not had one attack and am now in the enjoyment of good health.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours, &c., JONATHAN J. JACOBS.

P. S. The Pills were recommended to me by Mr Nathan Newby, of this county, to whose address you sent them.

Those Pills, besides curing Epilepsy, are a specific for all modifications of nervous disease. Price $3 per box; two boxes for $5; twelve boxes for $24. Persons enclosing a remittance will have the Pills sent to them through the mail, on its receipt. For sale by Seth S. Hance, No 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed.