COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Carolinian.

The Democratic Platform.

Mr Editor: I observe in a late issue of your cotemporary, the *Argus*, a lengthy disquisition, or rather, a supplementary treatise to a previous denunciation of the National democratic platform erected in 1852, and I propose briefly to review the editor's objections to the platform as re-affirmed and additionally strengthened by the late Convention.

And, in the incipiency of my remarks, I may observe that as the bandying of epithets and the frequent use of such terms as "hypocrisy," "falsehood," "knavery," "treachery" and the like, applied to controversial adversary, are neither in good taste nor, by any means, an indication of superior strength in argument and cogency of reason, I shall ignore their employment, and endeavor to conduct the discussion in a fair, manly and courteous style, unfestooned by these "black tulips of rhetoric."

That the editor of the Argus has failed thoroughly to demolish the democratic platform, and render the erection of a new structure imperatively necessary, I hold to be a self-evident proposition; but that he has, here and there, picked out a philological flaw, and contented himself, in the main, with the consolatory reflection that it is all "nonsense" and "silly verbiage," must be conceded. I esteem it unnecessary to follow him diffusely through all the devious mazes and erratic wanderings of his fault-finding critique upon the shortcomings of the old-time Democracy, nor will I assist him in *post mortem* examinations of political corpses exhumed from the graveyard of the past for "raw-head and bloody-bones" purposes.

The Argus consumes quite a lengthy paragraph with an extremely hypercritical comment upon the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and, after pronouncing it "unmitigated nonsense," thus discourseth in response to the very article he so denominates:

"The charge that the American party (quorum pars sumus) proposes the application of a religious test to those aspiring to official stations is utterly unfounded in fact." Yet, after quoting in defense of that declaration the 5th section of the American platform, he remarks that "the principle embodied in this (the 5th) section of the American platform, no doubt, would exclude Roman Catholics belonging to the ultra-Montane branch of the Church from political station." Perhaps it would be as well to inquire somewhat into "the ultra-Montane branch of the Church." I find in the *Encyclopædia Americana* the following observations:

"As the nations north of the Alps—France, Germany, &c.—have been most opposed to the papal assumption of absolute power, they have termed the endeavors of the Roman *curia* to extend the papal authority and destroy the consequence of the national churches, such as the Gallican, *ultramontanism*."

Further on, the author remarks:—

"Ultra-montanism may be briefly described as the endeavor to render the Catholic churches of the various countries more subservient to the Pope than is compatible with the existing ecclesiastical laws of the various countries, with the rights of the bishops and sovereigns, with the independence and intellectual freedom of each country, *and with various elements of Catholicism itself*."

Now we find that French, German and various other Catholics, in those countries north of the Alpine range, are radically and strenuously opposed to the temporal authority of the Pope, and acknowledge no civil allegiance whatever to his papal domination "incompatible with the independence and intellectual freedom" of their country. Most particularly does the Gallican church disavow this supremacy of the Pope, and in a conclave of the Bishops and other high dignitaries of the churches in northern Europe, held some years ago, it was expressly and emphatically declared that "The members of this body, while they willingly yield all due reverence to the spiritual character of his Holiness, and obedience to the ecclesiastical behests emanating therefrom, do hold the laws and institutions of the several Governments to which they hold allegiance as paramount to the civil authority of the Roman See." That Catholics in this free and enlightened land sustain the same position towards the Pope as enunciated above, I hold as an incontrovertible fact, Mr Brownson and the Argus to the contrary notwithstanding. Yet the Argus, and every defender of the so-called American party, makes no sort of discrimination between Catholics, but including under the term Papist every member of that denomination, holds each and all as virtual aliens to this government because of their religious tenets, and *do* thereby "propose the application of a religious test to those aspiring to political station."

The editor further remarks:—"The first resolution is just as void of truth and abounds with as much nonsense as the preamble which it follows."

The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity and expansion, built upon no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place."

Says the Argus: "The conclusion is not more explicit than the premises; and both are false—the former by assertion, and the latter by innuendo." Then the Argus contends of course that 'any party can justly be esteemed national, constitutional, and in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.' I very much doubt if the good sense of the American people will permit them to espouse such a doctrine. At all events, the democracy repudiates it.

The Argus then shifting its position, assumes the following grounds to prove that the American party does not base its organization upon so "narrow a principle:"

"The American party regards the Federal Union as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and its perpetuation as the only sure bulwark of American independence; * * * * * opposes the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs; and indicates the necessity of many other wise and salutary reforms too numerous to be here specified in detail."

Now, following the hypercritical example of the Argus, I might with as much propriety as he has evinced, ask if the American party considers the "reckless and unwise policy of the present administration" as a "wise and salutary reform"?

But what connection all that rigmarole about the "territories," the "Federal Union," and the "present administration," has with the politico-theological platform of Know-Nothingism, I am at a loss to perceive.

The 3d resolution, relating to the territories and the rights of the *inhabitants* to form their own laws, is denounced as a "freesoil" plank, and the very pettiest of petty stump humbug (North Carolina negroes emigrating there and voting against their masters, &c.) is resorted to for want of better capital and stronger ammunition. It is unnecessary to respond seriously to this part of the attack.

But the 4th, 5th and 6th resolutions, in which the democracy declare it the duty of the government to look abroad as well as at home; to protect, defend and sustain the interests of the people of this country abroad as at home; to "resist monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the *few* at the expense of the *many*," are assailed with more than a column of such variegated and irrelevant matter as would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to disentangle. Washington's Farewell Address; German Socialists; Irish Conventions; Louis Kossuth, &c., are lugged in, with a vast profusion of other *arguments* (Heaven save the mark) to prove that these resolutions are but mercenary bids for the foreign and Catholic vote. It is certainly not at all presumable that our naturalized citizens, and those professing the Catholic faith, would, under any circumstances, throw their modicum of support into the hands of a party arrayed against themselves. Wherein, then, exists the necessity for holding out inducements to them to bestow their suffrages upon that party which has heretofore been their defender against the proscriptive bigotry of the American party? By a singular system of construction, the Argus terms the following resolution a bid for the Fillibusters:

"Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to other states of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; that their bearing and import should admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity."

Is there an American patriot who is proud of the station of his country among the nations of the earth, who would repudiate the principle declared in that resolution? If there *is* an American, aside from the factionist, the demagogue and the carping political critic, who can point to that resolution and declare it unsound, he is an old fogy of the most ancient description, to say the very least of him.

The two last resolutions afford a theme for the Argus for considerable abuse and detraction of the democracy, together with the display of any quantity of grammatical lore, all of which is doubtless very refreshing to his readers and edifying to the more ignorant of his party—but which does not appear to me to merit any special notice. The public can appropriately exclaim, in reference to the long-winded disquisitions of your cotemporary: *Quosque tandem abutere, Camerona, patientia nostra? Quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia?* F.

For the Carolinian.

Fort Eagle, Fla., June 23, 1856.

Mr Editor:—I witnessed a short time since, the examination of an Indian mound, and quite an interesting examination it was; a feast for the antiquarian. The mound was circular in form, about ten feet high, and as many in diameter. On its summit was a large beach which numbered centuries for its age, for it had now decayed

Curiosity was greatly excited as we proceeded to level the mound. There were many conjectures relative to its contents. The first thing we found was human remains; and in all we removed about a dozen skeletons. They were greatly decayed, and most of them crumbled when we touched them. Remains, I judge, will decay much sooner in this lime soil, but these must have been there at least two centuries. The structure of the skulls clearly evinced that the race were not intelligent. The brain-pans were very small. From the sharpness of the chin, proximity of the eyes and mouth, &c., an old settler readily concluded that they were Indian remains. Of this I thought there was no doubt, but he then told me that a great many suppose that these mounds, which are numerous in this and other States, are not really Indian mounds, but were thrown up by another race of beings. The oldest Indians have no traditions relative to them, and the supposition is derived from this, but is manifestly fallacious, as the history of things of much greater importance has not been preserved by tradition among the Indians. Some suppose that the Spaniards were not the first to visit Florida, and attempt to verify the supposition by stating that high-ways have been found leading into lakes, iron wedges found far below the surface, old wells in thick forests, &c., which bear marks of antiquity and civilization anterior to the visit of the Spaniards. That Juan Ponce De Leon, in 1512, was the first white man that planted foot on the soil of Florida, no one can doubt. Beautiful Florida then bore no marks of civilization. "The fresh bloom of spring; the trees gay with blossoms; and the fields covered with flowers," had hitherto been viewed by Savages.

After removing the skeletons, we found a broken hatchet, and various rocks, most of them flint. The hatchet is mica-slate, specimens of which I have not seen in Florida. The rocks were mostly flint,—one of them I think was horn-blende. After removing these, we were all on the look out for the pot filled with golden trinkets, but we searched in vain.

We levelled the mound and left it dissatisfied. We had gazed at the remains, but mute they could detail not their own history. Much did we wish that we could put flesh on the dry bones, breathe the breath of life in the nostrils, of at least one skeleton, that he might recount with burning words, the doubtless sad history of himself and companions.

There is much food in this State for the scholar to digest, many relics that have their own peculiar history. The sink-holes, which are numerous, the rivers, the old forts—all are embalmed with traditionary lore, and many are the sad tales related by the old settlers relative to them. The name of the Indian warrior is mingled with every tale, and the spots are pointed out where his blood flowed with that of the white man. The names of Jackson, Taylor, and Scott, their deeds, and the *massacres* of the two latter, are often rehearsed. The old battle fields, fertilized with the blood of the Savage, and grown up in thick foilage, stare you in the face, while some of the very men who fought the battles, thrill you as they fight them over again There is a void in history which is only filled by tradition. Walter Scott, some one has said, filled this void in Scotland, and we need such a pen in America. The most prominent features are detailed, while the apparently unimportant items—often the very essence; the constituent parts—are left out.

Here, in speaking of interesting things, St. Augustine, the oldest town in the Union, suggests itself. It's narrow streets, old fort, and grim sea-wall, seem to whisper antiquity itself, while the masquerades—for they even have them now at times,—stretch back a hand and draw the past and present together. It puts a strange feeling on one to stalk through its streets. He is transported to former times and peoples the town with creatures of other days. Now the Spaniards parade the streets, covered with their bucklers, and armed with lances and arquebuse; he sees the Spanish colors, he sees the holy cross planted.

The town, of itself, is richly worth visiting, while the path leading to it is strown with beauties. Moving up the waters of the great St. John, the lover of Nature finds much to meet his admiring gaze. The river is grand, while it flows through a country rendered doubly so by its own presence. The eye wont to linger long on its picturesque ban[illegible] Overhung with moss-covered live-oaks we [illegible] slow to look beyond at the beautiful ora[illegible] groves. When we leave the boat to wande[illegible] the banks, we find a variety of growth, [illegible] what most attracts the attention of the stra[illegible] is the saw-palmetto, and our first though[illegible] that the ladies are not at a loss for fan[illegible] summer. Many strange things meet our [illegible] an enumeration of which would be too te[illegible]

The general appearance of the country [illegible] much to confirm the old theory, that Fl[illegible] Nea-like, rose from the ocean. Its form p[illegible] ing out into the ocean, would suggest this [illegible] to say nothing of the fossil remains in dif[illegible] parts of the State. Fossil remains, of co[illegible] are found elsewhere, but it is the peculiar[illegible] they are deposited in the rocks here the[illegible] reason from. In some places they are depo[illegible] in different strata of the rock, as if the [illegible] washed them periodically, in some rocks [illegible] are deposited in alternate strata, and in [illegible] several intervene. Suffice it to say tha[illegible] fact, that Florida was part of the ocean [illegible] established, and the data, could I detai[illegible] would be very interesting. I simpl[illegible] duce this here that any one seeing it, a[illegible] ing Florida, may have an eye to the [illegible] much of interest may present itself. [illegible] certainly food enough. The lime[illegible] without fossil remains, are of inter[illegible] sink-holes, subterranean streams [illegible] their causes

Now is much the best season [illegible] the crops are growing, and the [illegible] they really are. Land that I would not have paid taxes on when I came here in winter, now shows itself to be very valuable. No one can appreciate the land at first, the more we see, the more we admire it. I fully believe that the lime in the pine land is inexhaustable, and it is easy to supply vegetable matter for it to act upon. The marl, in the hammocks, seems to possess both the stimulative and fertilizing properties, and I had better add, the recuperative too. The land here seems to produce almost anything. There is a great variety of indigenous plants, and by interspersing foreign plants with them, we can have a fair miniature of the vegetable kingdom. Small grain grows very well here. I was surprised to see rice growing on pine land, whereas in Carolina it requires a moist soil. The crops now look very well, and cannot be below the average. The lateness of the season has made them more backward, though I saw green corn for dinner the second week in June, saw cotton blooms the 10th, ripe watermelons same time—soon to me, but late here. Peaches are as fine as they are anywhere. Apples it is said, will not grow, though I think they have not been tried thoroughly, and besides we can make them grow by grafting them into native plants. We North Carolinians must have cider.

The resources in this part of the State are by no means well developed. The country is sparsely settled, and but little enterprise has been exhibited hitherto. We hope that the railroad will prove a panacea, and then Florida will blossom as the rose.

I find the political fever raging as much here as in the older States. And the present will probably be the hottest canvass ever known in the State. The democrats have been and are in the majority, but the know-nothings seem to think otherwise. They thought so in Virginia once, but Wise told a different tale. The candidates are already in the field, and among the names I cannot refrain from mentioning that of James M. Baker, k. n. candidate for Congress. He is from Robeson county, N. C., and the good old scotch of that region have lost in him a useful citizen. One among the few honest politicians, he is gradually ascending, and with his energy and ability, his steps must be onward. He is a know-nothing, but render unto Cæsar &c.

Here I would fain say a word to Robeson. She has been a county for some time, she has not been wanting in wealth, she has had the reputation of being the cradle of the School teacher, and yet, what is she? Where are her jewels? Has she ever had a member of Congress, has she ever had a judge, has she ever had a general? Who has Honorable to his name in the County? who ever had it? Her history is that a *Judge died in the County*. She has always had the elements of greatness, but she has scattered them. Her jewels are in other States, the talents of her sons are appreciated, and they can flourish anywhere but among their native sand-hills. The soil is productive, but the seed only germinates, and to grow and be fruitful, must be transplanted to another soil.

The Indian war is progressing, that is, companies are stationed at the last places where the Indians are expected to go. They have an express from the seat of war, report usually as follows: "John Smith saw an Indian track, and old Mrs Jones heard something which she concluded was either an Indian or an owl! great excitement, to arms! to arms!!" Good heavens! how ridiculous.

R. R.

Democratic Meeting in Moore.

According to prveious notice, a portion of the democrats of Moore county assembled in Carthage on the 7th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Buchanan and Breckinridge Club. On motion, J. S. Seawell was called to the Chair, and L. P. Shields requested to act as Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, and appointed N. E. McCaskill, A. F. Lawhon and Alex. Barrett, a committee to present resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

In the absence of the committee, John C. Morison addressed the meeting, very ably, on the issues now before the people, exposing know-nothingism in its blackest form. After which the committee returned and made the following report:

As time changes, a few men change—some from pure motives, others for self-aggrandizement—of the former, the democracy, which is always the same, and liberal to the honest, is ready to receive into its ranks. And knowing that the exigencies of the times imperatively damands that we should use all honorable means to quiet and harmonize the Union; and as the democracy is the only medium through which this can be effected, therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the action of the Cincinnati Convention, and will exert ourselves in a becoming manner to secure the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the insanable fanaticism of the North, and the irrepressible croakerdom of the South, are leagued for the purpose of destroying the democratic party, we congratulate the country upon our nationality and conservatism, and our readiness to meet all opposition.

Resolved, That as sovereignty resides in the people, they ought to have all possible information, both on national and State politics, in order that they may justly discriminate between the various candidates for their suffrages, and we therefore mutually pledge ourselves to engage diligently in circulating wholesome documents among the people.

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Bragg has been such as to meet the approbation of the people of the whole State, and notwithstanding the certainty of his re-election, we will endeavor to swell his majority beyond precedent.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the North Carolinian.

The committee further reported the following officers on permanent organization

For President—Silvanus Barrett.

Vice Presidents—A. M. Branson, Edward Rives and G. W. Hill.

Secretary—Duncan P. Shields.

Executive Committee—W. T. Jenkins, J. L. Seawell, John C. Morison, A. H. McNeill and H. L. Muse.

The report was unanimously adopted, and speeches were made by Neill A. McCaskill, Esq., and Maj. A. F. Lawhon. The meeting then adjourned amid great enthusiasm and loud cheers for Buchanan, Breckinridge and Bragg.

J. LEE SEAWELL, Pres't.

Duncan P. Shields, Sec'y.

"No War with America."

Immense placards, of which the following copy, have been extensively posted in [illegible] and by direction of the Manchester Peace [illegible]ence:

"*War with America.*—Fellow-Countrymen, [illegible] have hardly escaped from war with [illegible]ore you are threatened with a far [illegible]us war with America! How long is [illegible] of diplomatic irritation to go on? How long are the vital interests of this country to be placed at the mercy of men who care for nothing so much as the gratification of official pride?

Consider, for one moment, what ruin a war with the United States would entail upon the greater portion of the trade and commerce of Great Britain. The latest returns from the Board of Trade give the annual imports from that country, consisting chiefly of corn and cotton, at upwards of thirty millions; and the exports at from twenty-five to thirty millions sterling. To carry on this princely commerce between the two nations, there are employed more than three thousand ships, with nearly three million tons burthen. Of the entire annual imports of Great Britain that of raw cotton alone amounts to more than twenty millions and the cotton manufactured goods exported to upwards of twenty-five millions sterling. Upon the trade which this commerce creates there are depending for their daily subsistence nearly or quite three millions of people chiefly in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Now, are you prepared to see this hive of industry—this vast population—factory hands, tradesmen and manufacturers, men, women and children—thrown out of employment, deprived of their regular resources, and in large numbers driven to beggary or to the commission of crime for their daily resources? Are you prepared to encounter the pauperism, the gaunt famine, the depredations on property, and the civil commotions which less than twelve months' war with America would inevitably produce? To say nothing of bloodshed among men of the same race—of the disgraceful carnage between the two foremost Christian nations of the world—or of the squandering of the hard earned money of the people in deeds of mutual destruction over a question that only deserves contempt; to say nothing of these things, are you willing to sacrifice your trade, to sink your country into poverty, crime and commotion, and to plunge mankind into deadly strife, simply to gratify the mad ambition of bungling diplomatists? If not, then meet without delay, and with a voice and a determination about which there can be no mistake, declare to your government and to the world, that there shall be no war with America.

WILLIAM STOKES,

Sec'y to the Manchester Peace Conference.

A Thrilling Scene.—A submarine diver from Buffalo has at last succeeded in raising the safe of the American Express Company, which was lost when the steamer Atlantic was sunk off Long Point in 1852. It will be recollected that this steamer was instantly sunk by colliding with a propeller, and that a large number of passengers were lost. The diver was protected by copper armor, and was under water forty minutes, during which time he had some strange adventures. The upper deck of the steamer lies one hundred and sixty feet under water, and far below where there is any current or motion. Everything, therefore, is exactly as it first went down.

When the diver alighted upon the deck, he was saluted by a beautiful lady, whose clothing was well arranged, and her hair elegantly dressed. As he approached her, the motion of the water caused an oscillation of the head, as if gracefully bowing to him. She was standing erect, with one hand grasping the rigging. Around lay the bodies of several others as if sleeping. Children holding their friends by their hands, and mothers with their babies in their arms were there. In the cabin, the furniture was still untouched by decay, and to all appearance had just been arranged by some careful and tasteful hand.

In the office he found the safe, and was enabled to move it with ease, and took it upon deck, where the grappling irons were fastened on, and the prize brought safely to the light. Upon opening the safe it displayed its contents in a perfect state of preservation. There was in the safe $5,000 in gold, $3,500 in bills of the Government Stock Bank, and a large amount of bills on other banks, amounting in all to about $36,000. The papers were uninjured, except that they smelled very strongly of decayed human bodies, as if it had laid for so many years in a coffin with their owner. Of course all this money goes to the persons interested in this wonderful adventure.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

A Tavern Incident.—'What are you about, you black rascal? Twice have you aroused me from a sound sleep to tell me that breakfast was ready, and you've awakened me by attempting to pull off the bed clothes?' 'Why, massa, if you isn't goin to git up, I mus hab de sheet, anyhow, case dey'r waitin for de table clof!'

☞ The following notice is posted up in a printing office out west:

"Shut this door, and as soon as you have done talking business, serve your mouth in the same manner."

Texas is said to have increased in population during the last ten years at the rate of about four hundred per cent., a thing unprecedented at the South.

☞ The day fixed for the election of electors to choose a President and Vice President of the United States is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in all the States. It will fall this year upon the 4th day of the month.

Attempt at Insurrection.—A negro preacher named George, belonging to a gentleman in Columbus, Georgia, attempted to excite an insurrection among the slaves. He failed in the attempt, and was arrested last week.

Mr Breckinridge's Letter of Acceptance.

June 13, 1856.

Sir: The National Convention of the democratic party, which recently assembled in Cincinnati, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

You have already informally accepted the nomination, but we deem it appropriate, under instructions of the convention, to communicate the information officially in their name. We also solicit your attention to the resolutions adopted by that assembly as expressive of the views and policy of the democratic party in relation to the important public questions involved in the approaching presidential election.

The convention have associated your name with that of an eminent and experienced statesman, under the conviction that, although your public career has been brief, yet that it has commanded the confidence not only of your party, but the country, and that your talents and patriotism will essentially aid in illustrating the principles and in firmly establishing the wise and generous policy of the democratic party.

We tender to you personally our sincere congratulations upon this distinguished proof of the public esteem, and remain, with assurances of profound resspect,

Your fellow-citizens,

JOHN E. WARD,
W. A. RICHARDSON,
HARRY HIBBARD,
W. B. LAWRENCE,
A. G. BROWN,
JOHN L. MANNING,
JOHN FORSYTH,
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
W. PRESTON.

Hon. John. C. Breckinridge.

Lexington, Ky., June 28, 1856.

Gentlemen: I have received your letter of the 13th inst., giving me official information of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention for the office of Vice President of the United States. I feel profoundly grateful to the democracy for this distinction, so far above my merits and expectations, and accept the nomination, with the pledge that if it should result in imposing on me any public duties, I shall exert whatever power I possess to discharge them with fidelity.

The convention wisely selected for the first place in the government an eminent statesman whose character and public services furnish a guarantee that his administration will command confidence at home and respect abroad.

The platform adopted by the convention has my cordial approval. I regard it as the only basis on which the Union can be preserved in its original spirit. Adopted, as it was, by the unanimous votes of the delegates from all the States, it shows that amidst the distractions of the times there remain's one united and powerful organization whose common principles extend over every foot of territory covered by the federal constitution. After the recent repeated and deplorable failures of other parties to present to the country a national organization, we may justly congratulate the States upon the unanimity which marked the proceeding of the democratic convention; and the patriot may point to the fact, as a pledge of constitutional union, that the delegates from Maine and Texas, from South Carolina & California, were as throughly united upon every question of principles as those from neighboring southern States of Tennessee and Kentucky, or those from the neighboring northern States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

This community of sentiment, this feeling of brotherhood, gives hope of perpetual Union. It has been the happy fortune of the democratic party, by adhering to the constitution, which was made to protect us all, to avoid the geographical and sectional issues against which Washington solemnly warned his countrymen; and we have every reason to believe that it is yet equal to the high duty which now devolves on it of preserving the constitution, and maintaining the rights of every portion of the confederacy. If the unsound elements which troubled it for a time have sought congenial asociations elsewhere, the loss has been more than supplied by accessions from the flower of the old whig party; and thus reinforced, it will be the destiny of democracy, under the lead of their distinguished chief, to maintain the high position of our country before the world—to preserve the equality of every class of citizens—to protect the perfect liberty of conscience—and to secure the peace of the Union, by rendering equal justice to every part.

With sincere acknowledgement for the friendly personal sentiment contained in your letter, I am, respectfully, your friend and obedient servant.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Messrs. Ward, Richardson, Hibbard, Lawrence, Brown, Manning, Forsyth, Tucker, Seymour, and Preston.

NOTICE.

I shall attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving the taxes due from the citizens of Harnett county, for the year 1855, viz: at

Worth's store, in Barbacue District	on Monday, the 21st July.
Jas. M. Turner's store,	22nd "
Bunn's Level,	23rd "
Grove District,	24th "
Neill's Creek,	25th "
Mrs Eliza Arnold's,	26th "

At which times and places the Candidates will address the citizens of said county.

JAS. A. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

July 5. 5 2t

Trust Sale.

LAND AND SLAVES.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Malcom E. McNeill, I shall, on Saturday, the 2d day of August next, offer for sale before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, for cash, the improved Lot in the Town of Lumberton, containing about five acres, where said McNeill now resides; also twenty acres of land lying on the north side of the road leading from the Bridge at Lumberton, and about three hundred yards from the Bridge.

Also the following Slaves:

Wesley, a good Carpenter; Fletcher, a good Blacksmith; Harriet, Joe, Hannah, Ann and Cook.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.

July 2, 1856. 5-4t

NOTICE.

I have taken the old Stand, recently occupied by Nathan Sikes, opposite the Dobbin House, and would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that I am ready to furnish those who may want articles in my line, such as SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Please give me a call.

H. A. SIKES.

July 5. 5-2t

NOTICE.

Give in your Taxes!

From Wednesday next the 9th inst., until the First day of August, all persons are notified that I will be found at my Store (next door to the Bank of Fayetteville) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., to receive their Tax Lists for the Fayetteville District.

Notice is also given that after the first day of August in no case will a List be received by me.

A. J. O'HANLON,
Tax List Receiver.

July 5. 5-4t

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF TAPE WORM CURED BY THE USE OF DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, October 15, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. McLane's Almanacs, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his celebrated Vermifuge. I resolved to try it; and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions; and the result was; I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.

MRS. M. SCOTT, No. 70 Cannon street.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, MANUFACTURED BY FLEMING BROS. OF PITTSBURG, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, 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,

CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED?

We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Mississippi will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every unbiased mind:

Grenada, Miss., June 5, 1855.

Dr. Seth S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills, he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original sprightliness. All this I take a great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c.

W. P. Ligon.

No person who is suffering from Fits, or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hance, after this, for a supply of his inestimable medicine. His prices are as follows: one box $3; two $5; twelve $24—sent by mail free, on the receipt of a remittance. Address Seth S Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce R. A. NORDAN as a candidate for Sheriff of Harnett county.

May 31.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. R. LOVE as a candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the ensuing election.

April 16, 1856. te

☞ WILLIAM A. ROGERS announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county.

Lumberton, April 26, 1856. 96-te

☞ We are requested to announce Samuel H. Christian, Esq., of Montgomery county, as a candidate for re-election to the State Senate from the District of Moore and Montgomery.

May 14, 1856.

1856.

SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

IS now receivng his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c., constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH.

North West Corner Market Square.

May 12. 98-tf

Steamboats for Sale.

One of the brothers of the "Brothers" Steam Boat Company," has determined to devote his entire attention to his profession. We will therefore sell TWO of our Three Steam Boats, consisting of the "BROTHERS," "JAMES R. GRIST," and "SCOTTISH CHIEF," with compliment of Flats, upon accommodating terms. Our Charter Privileges extend to navigating the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, without any individual liability clause. If desired a sale of one or more of these Boats can be made in such way as to pass the benefits of our Charter to both Rivers. The Brothers is admirably adapted to running above the Locks—and all the Boats are in excellent order, and are well suited to the business on the River.

For terms, address JAMES BANKS,
Pres't Brothers Steam Boat Co.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN BANKS, Wilmington, N. C.

June 21, 1856 4-3w

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale all his lands, viz:

Half of the Winslow tract, east of the Cape Fear.
The Daily land, 122½ acres, adjoining Evans.
The Hall and Edwards lands in Bladen and Cumberland.
640 acres of the Summerville lands.
Moore County lands, 2,560 acres.
19 lots in Averasboro'.

For particulars apply to P. Murphy.

ROB'T T. BARKSDALE.

June 24, 1856. 4-tf

Fever and Ague!!

TURNER'S PILLS, warranted to cure Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Billious and Congestive Fevers, if used according to the directions. Price, 75 cents per Box. For sale by the Agent,

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

June 28. 4-1m

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD.

The Stockholders in the County of Richmond, who have given notes payable on demand, for the first installment of five per cent, are required to make payment to Walter L. Steel, Esq., or Daniel C. McIntyre, Esq., on or before Sunday, the 2nd day of August next.

The Stockholders in the County of Robeson, will in like manner make payment to R. S. French.

The Companies in the above named Counties holding notes will deliver them over to the gentlemen named, respectively.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. W. GUION, Pres't.

July 5. 5-4t.

BOOTMAKER.

The subscriber is engaged in manufacturing all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, and will be thankful for a share of the public patronage. All work put up by him is warranted to give satisfaction. Repairing done in the best manner, at short notice and on reasonable terms.

A small assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

always on hand for sale, at the old stand opposite Lauder's Marble Yard.

M. FAULK.

June 28th, 1856. 4-3m

State of North Carolina,
Cumberland County.

Whereas, Allen McCaskill hath made oath before me, J. P. Leonard, one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, that he has lost or mislaid a note of hand for twenty-eight 25-100 dollars, John Starling principal, and Jonathan Starling security, made payable to Thos. J. Bulla and transferred by the said Bulla to the said McCaskill, dated the 13th of February, 1836, subject to a credit of ten dollars, 26th June: now, therefore, all persons are forbid purchasing or trading for said Note.

A. A. McCASKILL.

July 5. 1t-pd.