## FARMERS' DEPARTMENT

### Cure for Diarrhœa.

A correspondent communicates to the Augusta Despatch the following receipt: "Take a handful of strawberry leaves, and pour on them half a pint of boiling water; let it remain one hour, and drink the tea. If you cannot get the boiling water, chew, and swallow the juice. This is a most valuable and efficient remedy; it rarely fails to give immediate relief, and performs a permament cure."

A correspondent of the Atlanta American, says the liquor from tobacco made by boiling two pounds of cheap strong tobacco in a large wash pot of water poured around the roots of the plants troubled by cut worms is an effectual remedy against their depredations. He says the taste of tobacco is distasteful to their wormships, and they will ramose the ranche instanter, wherever it is replied. He has tried it several years and always with success. Why did nobody ever think, of that before? It is a self-evident thing, for it is a notorious fact that man is the only animal that can stand the smell or taste of tobacco after it has been cured. The tobacco worm, itself, will back out from it.

A big ox is now on exhibition at Springfield, Mass. The Republican says it is about the size of one of Sands, Nathan & Co.'s biggest elephants, and moves placidly about, much as one of the elephants would do. It is said to be the largest framed ox in the world, and weighs, though far from fat, four thousand two hundred pounds; measures six feet seven inches in height at the shoulder, girts, ten feet, and is thirteen feet in length from stem to stern! Well fatted, it would weigh in the neighborhood of five thousand pounds.

### Covering Manures.

We clip the following from the American Farmer, published at Baltimore. It is reliable and true doctrine:

It has been said with great probity and truth that manure is the farmer's gold mine and we will add, that manure is to the vegetable kingdom what blood is to the animal system, the source of life. We, therefore, most earnestly advise, nay, conjure every cultnrist to exert himself by every possible means in his power, to accumulate everything that may be convertible into manure, and when accumulated to protect its qualities from deterioration. But few ever think how great a loss they sustain, by permitting their manure to be exposed to the sun, the wind and the rains, and as few reflect that ten loads of manure well taken care of, are, intrinsically worth more, and will go farther as a fertilizer, than twenty loads that may have been kept without regard to the preservation of its more enriching properties. Many a farmer, through want of attention suffers his dung pile to become exhausted of its principles of volatility, long before he hauls it out to his grounds, for use—and many, after hauling it out, permit it to remain unplowed in for weeks, thus exposing it to further loss—and then, perchance, blames either his manures for a fault that should properly attach to himself, for having failed to preserve the virtues of his manure.

Every body of manure should be kept covered with earth a few inches in depth, until taken out for use, and when taken to the field should be plowed in as speedily as possible, or each pile thrown from the cart or wagon should be covered with the surrounding soil, and that compressed with a shovel. But this kind of care, owing to the high price of labor in our country, is more than can be expected from the generality of farmers, therefore, for the present all that can be expected is this, that the cattle and other yards should be sufficiently dished in form as to prevent the richness of the manure from being wasted by running away on the occurrence of each succeeding rain; that each yard be provided with a large body of rough vegetable matter and earth—say to the extent of 6 or 8 inches or more, in depth over the surface of such yard, the dish-like from being preserved in spreading—to absorb the liquid voidings of the stock, and that plaster or charcoal be strewn over the yard every few days to arrest and fix the volatile gases—and further, as the excrements of the animals accumulate a few inches in depth through the season, over the yard, these should should receive additional coverings of earth.

THE DUEL AFFAIR—A GRAND HOAX.—The city was thrown into an excitement, on Friday by a report that Mr SYME of the Raleigh Register, and the younger Mr HALE, of the Fayetteville Observer had passed through on a duelling excursion. The matter originated with the conductor of the Southern train, who had mistaken certain parties for the "belligerents." The news were communicated by the gentleman to Supt. Sanford, who immediately advised a warm friend of Mr Syme's, Mr Patterson, and he as quickly dispatched to Capt. Wm Pannill whence the information was communicated to the Mayor. The latter then very prudently took measures against the suspected duel as notified in our paper of Saturday. The whole town was "on fire," as it may be termed, on Friday, and innumerable messages were despatched as to the result of the affair. Various reports of the actual occurrence of the duel were current. Some said that Syme was shot in the right hip, others that Hale had a ball in his heart, and Syme was arrested, &c. The whole matter proved an entire hoax, through the misapprehension of parties on the train at the time.

Wont Syme *grin* over this!—*Express.*

## KANSAS.—WALKER.—THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SECESSIONISTS.

During the absence of the editor of this newspaper from the city for three weeks past, on a trip to the western and northwestern States, from which he has only just returned, the affairs of Kansas have attracted much of the attention of the southern press, and the proceedings of Governor Walker been made the subject of harsh animadversion by southern newspapers upon himself and upon the administration at Washington

We have had time as yet to see nothing of what has been said in this strain, and cannot give our present remarks the form of a response to it either in the character of assent or dissent. Our views, however, on the whole subject of Kansas politics are very decided; and we embrace the occasion, the first at our command, to lay them fully and frankly before the public. If we shall have to write at greater length than usual, the fact must be excused to the importance of the subject in hand.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE SUBJECT.

And, first, we must premise that Kansas governorships and Kansas politics have from the first been very perplexing subjects to administrations at Washington; and that until now the South, the extremists of the South, have been very forbearing to Washington administrations on account of their connexion or complicity with official slips, mishaps, and malfeasances in Kansas. We all know that Mr Pierce appointed the notorious Reeder to the governorship of Kansas; that Reeder, before going to Kansas, was supposed to be perfectly sound on constitutional questions; that derelictions of principle very soon developed themselves in his conduct after his arrival there; that he was in open, defiant affiliation and conspiracy with the emigration aid abolitionists long before his removal from office; and such, was the delicate complications involving the question of his removal, that it was long delayed, and was finally made not on the ground of his gross public infidelity to constitutional principles, but on the ground of alleged private speculations in government property.

During all this time the South, the extremists of the South, were very lenient to the administration at Washington; and even this journal, though under the ban of federal disfavor for having some time before raised an earnest voice and continued to cry aloud against an affiliation between the administration and the New York free soil democracy of the Buffalo platform, held its peace on the whole matter of Reeder, contenting itself with inaudible groans.

On Reeder's eventual removal, and in the midst of the terrific excitement he had aided in getting up between the aid society and pro-slavery men, Governor Shannon, another northern man, was appointed—a man who was variously charged to be both anti-slavery and pro-slavery, who was probably neither the one thing nor the other, whose imbecility and utter unfitness for the position to which he was appointed were notorious, and whose term of service proved a period of uninterrupted civil war in Kansas, exciting the most fearful political contest in the Union at large ever known in our republican history. There was no remonstrance from the South, none from the extremists of the South, with the administration at Washington against the appointment of Shannon, or on account of the frightful condition of things his presence in that Territory seemed to aggravate. Though under the ban of the then administration for having reluctantly discharged a painful duty in the New York imbroglio, and though we were free to censure if censure could have availed any good purpose, we will not raise any remonstrance against the appointment of Shannon, because we felt it could effect no practical good end.

Shannon was finally superseded by Geary, an immeasurable ass, and an abolitionists to boot, —a man who went to Kansas with enough patriotic intentions for the good government of a dozen new States; who indulged most extravagantly in the *vox et preterea nihil;* who speedily went over, horse, foot, and dragoons, to the aid-society abolitionists; received showers of commendations from Greeley, John Wentworth, and Ward Beecher; became the leader of free-soil mobs, and finally fled the Territory like Cain out of the land of Eden, with the blood of a brave young southerner upon his conscience. It was with the appointment of Geary as it had been with the appointment of Shannon and of Reeder with our southern extremists and secessionists. There was no remonstrance from the South—none from the ultraists, secessionists, or fire-eaters. The Charleston Mercury—we mention it particularly, not more because it was and is the acknowledged leader of the secession party than for its positive ability and respectability—the Charleston Mercury, we say—which had espoused the administration project of a government railroad to the Pacific, which had defended the administration in its affiliation with the barnburner softs of New York and in its war upon the national hards—refrained from opening its batteries upon the administration, on account either of its original appointment, or of its tardy removal of Reeder, Shannon, and Geary. This temper of forbearance, which exhibited itself in their great organ, characterized the whole body of southern extremists in this whole matter—pre-eminently characterized those who rejoice in the appellation of secessionists.

Nay, it was more than a mere spirit of forbearance that actuated these extremists and secessionists towards the administration in these Kansas derelictions. Their conduct seemed to wear the aspect of approbation. They became the peculiar champions of the renomination for the presidency of the head of the then administration, Mr Pierce—a gentleman whom however warmly we may have opposed him for that distinction, we always remember with kindliness Nay, they *demanded* Mr Pierce's renomination as the democratic candidate for the presidency; they caused the States of the South which they controlled to declare long in advance of the Cincinnati Convention in his favor for that position; they procured the votes of those States for him at Cincinnatti; proclaiming that he, *par excellence*, was the champion of the great Kansas-Nebraska test principle—of *the right of the people of a Territory, at the time of entering the Union as a State to determine its domestic institutions;* insisting that he, above all others, had the smoke and blood of the fight upon his garments, and was superlatively entitled to the nomination.

A LOGICAL ESTOPPEL.

We are not endeavoring to visit upon the head of Mr Pierce the responsibility of the woful calamities which befell Kansas and the Union through the infidelity of Reeder and Geary, and through the imbecility of Shannon, his appointees That is not our position. But we hold, that those of Mr Pierce's peculiar admirers and advocates at the South who overlooking the appointments and misfeasances of Reeder, Shannon, and Geary, forbade to visit the delinquencies of these three reprobate governors upon him, are estopped from condemning the present administration for any conduct whatever of which Gov. Walker may be guilty in Kansas; it being impossible that he can prove more unfaithful to the South than his notorious predecessors. We also hold, that a facile readiness, on the part of our southern extremists and secessionists, who beheld with exemplary silence and forbearance the procedure of Reeder, Shannon, and Geary, to assail Gov. Walker for imputed dereliction, before yet he is warm in his gubernatorial chair, argues, not so much an ardent zeal for the South as a foregone determination to assail the administration which appointed Walker, right or wrong, and to strike through him at the appointing power. In their conduct towards Reeder, Shannon, and Geary, in the one case, and towards Walker in the other, they have precisely reversed the rule of fairness and justice; for whereas the first governors received the Territory unembarrassed by strifes, and turmoils, Walker received it in the torn, lacerated, disorganized, and distracted condition in which Geary left it when he fled from its borders to save his own life; and if the derelictions of the first three governors were excusable when there was nothing to prevent their pursuing the straight line of constitutional principle, surely their successor might be excused if he should consult the counsels of expediency under stress of the manifold embarrassments his predecessors have left him to surmount.

THE PROPER LOCATION OF THE RESPONSIBILITY

We go still further, and and we affirm, before the world and before the whole South, that if it shall turn out that Kansas shall have been lost to the South by official action, it will have been lost by the stupendous dereliction of that miserable trio, Reeder, Shannon, and Geary, beyond the possibility of redemption by Walker or any mortal man. It is in the last degree vain and idle to contend that Kansas has been abolitionized by a man who has not been in the Territory a month; it will be impossible, if Kansas should exclude negro slavery from its constitution, to transfer the responsibility of the fact from the shoulders of Reeder, Shannon, and Geary, to those of the luckless successor who has had the temerity to undertake the patching up of their wretched job of work. If Kansas shall unfortunately come to be numbered among the States which exclude slavery from their constitutions, and if the responsibility of such a result shall be attempted to be laid at the door of any of its governors other than Reeder, Shannon, and Geary, we shall be ready to join issue with all who make the attempt, and shall not fear to stand single-handed against the entire secession and know-nothing press of the South, on the proofs and on the arguments of the case.

A VERDICT RENDERED FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILES FROM THE VICINAGE.

We are free to say that, looking on from our distant stand-point we do not endorse some of the positions which Gov. Walker has taken in his addresses in Kansas; but we know that he is in perfect affiliation with the pro-slavery party in that Territory, and we shall do him the justice to suspend our judgment until we see whether these concessions have not been extorted from him by the stringent necessities and ugly circumstances left him as a legacy by his predecessors, and possibly yielded in order to save a State to the principles of constitutional democracy which his predecessors had hopelessly lost to the South. We put up quietly with the patience of Job, for three long years with the horrible conduct of Reeder, Shannon, and Geary, while the real mischief was doing. We shall not fall into a passion with Walker before he has been in the Territory three weeks trying not to do the fine things which might be expected of him in a new field on a *campagna rosa*, but to do the best he can do with the awful botch-work in terrific snarl and entanglement bequeathed to him by his predecessors.

We say we are not as yet prepared to censure Walker unqualifiedly for the objectionable concessions in his addresses, because he seems to be in full co-operation and affiliation with the pro-slavery party in Kansas; and, if these have dictated to him, or have accepted from him the concessions in question, it would be somewhat gratuitous and arrogant for us to turn Solon, and, by our intervention, to attempt, Greeley-like, to dictate a policy to our party in the Territory from the distance of fifteen hundred miles. In our travels through the West the universal testimony of the democrats whom we have met, having any knowledge of Kansas affairs, has been that the pro-slavery party there entirely sustain Walker; we have seen no evidence to the contrary in any newspaper we have casually seen on our way, and the gentleman who has so ably and acceptably conducted our editorial columns in our absence, Mr DeWitt, attests the same fact in regard to all the articles and correspondence from Kansas which have fallen under his observation in our whole exchange list.

ATTITUDE OF PARTIES IN KANSAS TOWARDS WALKER.

As evidence of the entire accordance of the pro-slavery party in Kansas with Governor Walker, we publish the comments of the two leading pro-slavery papers in the Territory on his inaugural address: one of them, the Leavenworth Herald, published at the largest seat of population in the Territory; the other, the Lecompton Union, published at the seat of government, and owned, as we understand, by some of the leading and most ultra pro-slavery men in the Territory, among them some of our most trusted Virginians. The article of the Union is the more conclusive, because it is not an indiscriminate endorsement of the inaugural; but while concurring in those recommendations in it against which our southern extremists, fifteen hundred miles off, have raised a hue and cry, and we ourselves decline to endorse, objects only to a passage in the document broaching the hypothesis that the bleak climate of Kansas, the want of a supply of negroes with which to stock the State, and the strenuous demand for slaves in the cotton States, may prevent the incorporation of negro slavery in its institutions.

We publish the articles of these leading pro-slavery journals in full to avoid all misapprehension, and have italicised the sentences which contain the gist of their endorsement of Gov. Walker's policy. Read the articles.

Nor is this all Not only are the pro-slavery men sustaining the new governor, but the abolitionists are bitterly assailing him. He is stumping the Territory as the champion of the one and the denouncer of the other. Here is a brick from Babel. It is from a free-soil report of some late Kansas proceedings, and will show at once the temper of Gov. Walker and of the free-State men:

"On Monday, Gov. Walker addressed the citizens at Lecompton and Big Springs. He made a desperate onset upon the Topeka legislature, denouncing it as the most *atrocious* usurpation ever witnessed in this country. After the governor had concluded there was a general call for Lane, who, however, declined, as he understood Secretary Stanton was present and desired to speak. Stanton then took the stand and spoke for some time, without, however, advancing anything new. When he was through the call for Lane was renewed unanimously.

'The colonel responded to the call, 'completely demolishing the positions of Gov. Walker and his secretary.' It was generally understood 'that there would be no attempt made to collect taxes under the bogus laws.',

The New York Tribune denounces Walker as a more deep and dangerous border ruffian than the veritable "border ruffians" themselves.

It says:

"A apportionment proclamation of Mr Acting Governor Stanton, with the full concurrence doubtless of his principal, Governor Walker, shows both of them a pair of snakes in the grass, such as might have been expected to creep out from under the Cincinnati platform and from the recess of a cabinet, in one of the pigeon holes of which lies deposited the Ostend manifesto.

It was the spirit of that famous document to seize by force whatever we might think it convenient to have, and to back up the seizure by fraud and false pretences. The border ruffians having seized Kansas by force, it now remains to maintain that seizure by fraud.

"*The action of Mr Secretary Stanton under the bogus constitution act for outruns the provisions even of that infamous act itself, and shows him and his principal, Walker, with all their fine speeches to the free-State men about justice and conciliation, more thorough-paced and unscrupulous border ruffians than the border-ruffian legislature itself.*"

FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL.

We could multiply this evidence indefinitely; but it would be useless; and it is rational to conclude that the line of policy which Walker and the national democrats and pro-slavery men of Kansas have determined upon pursuing is the best which the desperate circumstances in which Geary and his predecessors have left the case will admit of. At all events we, for one, shall vouchsafe a little of the patience which we extended so long sufferingly to his trio of predecessors, even unto Walker, who has undertaken to make the best he can out of the bad spot of work they have left him; and we do so not merely because we have become accustomed to forbearance with Kansas governors, but because, while Walker is assailed with such bitter ferocity by the Topeka northern abolitionists, it is fair that the South—the chivalry of the South—should allow him that "fair play" which is a jewel, should see that he have but one enemy to fight at a time, and should refrain from attacking him in the rear while combatting a deadly enemy in the front.

THE INTEGRITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE UNION INVOLVED.

We confess that we feel extreme reluctance to quarrel with Walker in the execution of the difficult task asigned him, not merely on the score of fair play, but from a fixed determination to support the administration at Washington, through thick and thin, so long as it stands upon the Cincinnati platform and the principle of the Kansas Nebraska act. We of the South are bound to support it cordially on that platform by a thousand committals, and by the most solemn adjurations that ever bound the conscience of men. To what end have we fought the mighty battle of 1856, if we are to seize the first pretext that offers to assail the administration we have set up with our own hands? What meant the 30,000 majority of Virginia? What meant the unanimous vote of the southern States, save and except plugugly Maryland? What meant the desperate struggle of the disinterested and honest national men of the North with their abolition adversaries when certain destruction seemed impending over them, but a determination at all hazards and at every sacrifice to vindicate to their southern brethren their solemn desire for the preservation of the Union upon the principles of the constitution? We speak what we know when we asseverate that the administration is supported by the unanimous, consolidated sentiment of the universal democracy of the North to say nothing of the masses of the South; and they of the south who, in a reckless spirit of fault-finding, make haste to assail it, only declare by that fact that they will no longer affiliate with the national democracy of the North; that their struggle for the preservation of the Union in 1856 was made under popular duress, and that they are already preparing, the pressure of circumstances being removed, to eduicate the popular mind of the South for a repudiation of the Cincinnati platform, of their own once test principle of the Nebraska-Kansas act, of the national democratic party as two impure for their refined association, and of the Union itself which that party holds together, as they would have it by the cement of the spoils.

While we have never swerved one jot or tittle from State Rights or constitutional principles, and do not mean to do so, we confess that we cannot go with these men. We will not get off upon the barque of secession as long as a constitutional plank is left us to float upon of the national democratic ship of democracy. We mean to stand by the democracy and the Cincinnati schedule as long as the existence of the Union rests upon them; when the party is split asunder, and its schedule spit upon and rent into shreds, then we shall welcome dissolution; for then, indeed, the Union will not be worth preserving. Until then we stick to the democratic party, and until then shall defend the administration it has placed in power from assailants South no less strenuously than from assailants North.

**To the Mayors of Cities, Towns and Villages; Presidents or Heads of Universities, Colleges, Academies and Schools; Presidents of Societies, Masters of Lodges, Captains of Military Companies, Heads of other Institutions and Associations, Divines, Physicians, Lawyers, and Editors, throughout the Union.**

We have been commissioned, by "The Southern Matron," to make an earnest appeal to all and each of you, to come up promptly and efficiently to the help of the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union," in the great and patriotic work of the purchase and consecration of Mount Vernon, as the perpetual shrine of Washington and the Mecca of America. It is but the fitting homage to his illustrious shade; to the greatness and goodness of his character; to the private and public virtue of which he was the model; to his laurels as a warrior and his wisdom as a sage; to his fatherhood of our country! Let then, every one feel, acknowledge and redeem the filial duty of contributing his mite to the great and glorious enterprise of hallowing the tomb of Washington, as a public trust, in the guardian custody of Virginia, his mother State, for the reverence of all America, and the homage of all the world' in all time to come.

The purpose of "The Southern Matron," and of the patriotic daughters of America, of whom she is the presiding and inspiring divinity, is to raise the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, by voluntary subscription, previous to the 22d day of February next, for the purchase of Mount Vernon, from its present proprietor, and its dedication, on that hallowed birth day, (the one hundred and twenty-sixth (126) anniversary of Washington's birth,) as the perpetual shrine of greatness, patriotism and worth.

More than one eighth of the required sum has been already raised, by the eloquence of the gifted Everett, a son of Massachusetts, worthy of the Old Bay State, in the day when Bunker Hill and the Palmetto Fort gave forth responsive thunders against the common foe.

Orators, lecturers, editors, and pleaders of both sexes, are already actively at work, from rock-bound Maine to Golden California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific border of our continental Republic, under the banner of "The Southern Matron," in the same noble cause; but it requires united as well as vigorous effort to achieve the consummation most devoutly to be wished. In the name then, of "The Southern Matron," a daughter of the Palmetto State, with ancestral Virginia blood running in her veins, the head of this holy mission of the women of America, who, from a sick pillow and with trembling hand, has issued those heart-stirring missives and appeals which have penetrated and agitated all America—in that name, under which she inaugurated and has rendered feasible the hallowed enterprise—in that name, under which alone her modesty consents to communicate with the public, and by which she will go down to and be blessed by posterity and all future time—and for her sake, as well as for the sake of the sacred cause with which she has identified herself in immortal union—we propose, and earnestly appeal to all and each of you—and especially to the Mayors of cities, towns and villages—to take all necessary and proper steps to bring the subject prominently, by means of public meetings or otherwise, before the public, in your respective precincts, organizations, or circles of influence, on the coming Fourth of July, (or as soon thereafter as practicable,) that it may be consecrated, and rendered memorable forever, by the taking up of Mount Vernon Subscriptions, from every portion of the Republic, to ensure the Mount Vernon purchase, and to hallow, additionally, if possible, the birth-day of our National Independence, by rendering it tributary to the proposed homage to him, whose wisdom and valour, under Providence, secured that birth-day to our Country.

To our brother editors, too, in the whole Republic, we extend the invitation to enlist as knights, in the order of Mount Vernon, and to do gallant efficient service, under the patriotic flag of "The Southern Matron," both sounding to the onset and laying at her feet the fruits of victory.—*Charleston Courier, June* 1857

*Nota Bene.*—All subscriptions, from One Dollar, (which secures membership,) and upwards, with name, sum, and residence of each subscriber, to be carefully registered, and to be forwarded, (in order that each subscriber may be sure of having his or her name enrolled, as a member of the Association, in the Mount Vernon Purchase Book, to be deposited at Mount Vernon,) with the funds collected, in any State having a Mount Vernon State Committee, to such Committee, and in default thereof to Mrs William F. Ritchie, 1st Vice President or Mr William H. Macfarland, Treasurer of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, Richmond, Virginia—or to any of the Organs of the Association which are at present the Pennsylvania Inquirer, Philadelphia; Journal and Statesman, Wilmington, Del; Richmond Enquirer, Richmond, Va.; Wilmington Herald, Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston Courier, Charleston, S. C.; Chronicle and Sentinel, Augusta, Ga.; Herald and Tribune, Mobile, Ala.; St. Louis Republican, St. Louis, Mo.

### More Kisses than Bargained For.

Some young officers, quartered at Metz, had, for want of something else to do, watched day after day, the fair devotees going to mass at the Cathedral, which happened to be opposite the principal cafe. Among the ladies the one favored with the most admiration and attention was a young girl, at once beautiful, modest and elegantly dressed.

"I would give a good deal for a kiss on that fresh, blooming cheek," said the Captain, somewhat over fifty years of age.

"I would give nothing" said the Lieutenant, just over six and twenty, "but I would take it."

"I bet you wouldn't."

"How much?"

"Twenty-five Napoleons."

"Done," said the Lieutenant. "I take you all as witnesses."

Mass was just over, and the young girl was seen descending the steps of the Cathedral.

Arranging his stock and sword, with deliberate pace the Lieutenant walked across, up to the foot of the steps, and then as the young lady passed him, with a gallantly executed military salute, he accosted her:

"Mademoiselle," said he, "there is a sum of twenty-five louis resting on your right cheek; will you allow me to take it off?"

"I do not understand."

"For many weeks, Mademoiselle, we have watched with admiration and respect, your daily visits to the Cathedral: the whole regiment is in love with you, and I have betted twenty-five louis that I will obtain a kiss from you, just on that right cheek—nothing more, on my honor."

The young lady blushed deep, and her eyes flashed indignation. The femme de chambre, who was with her, took her hands out of her apron pocket, and held them out in holy horror. All at once, the young lady turning to the officer, made him a profound courtesy.

"Sir," said she, "I will not let you lose your bet; you shall take the twenty-five Napoleons on my right cheek, on condition that you also take the twenty-five that are on my left cheek, which I now offer you, and which I will immediately put into the poor-box here at the door."

The young lieutenant was rather out-generalled. He, however, had two much spirit to retreat, and accordingly won his wager at the price required, though it must be said that the laugh was against him.

He felt half inclined to become desperately in love with the young lady, but when he reflected on her presence of mind and the price of her kisses, he imagined it was better to rest satisfied with being under military orders, and not to place himself under petticoat government, which would evidently await him with such a wife.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.—On Saturday evening last, a middle-aged horse of respectable appearance walked deliberately over the river bank, at a point where it was almost a perpendicular descent of twenty-five feet. After performing this extraordinary feat, he walked out on the wharf of the Messrs. Gaft & Young, and coolly stepped on board the schooner W. H. Burns which lay close to the wharf. He then walked across the schooner and jumped into the river from the waist of the vessel, and after swimming out as far as his strength would permit, he sank to make food for the fishes.

The motive for this extraordinary suicide was locked up in the breast of this poor beast, and perished with him; whether he was crossed in love, or was laboring under morbid foreboding in view of the coming hay crop. We only know he perished by his own hands, or rather his own hoofs. Poor fellow! his body floats just above the Long Bridge, a sad warning to all horses of the danger of giving way to misanthropical feelings. Peace to his beef.

PRESBYTERIANS.—The relative strength of the various sections of the Presbyterian denomination in this country is as follows: Old School 225,000; New School, 150,000; Cumberland, 100,000; German Reformed, 75,000; Dutch Reformed 35,000; other classes, 60,000 making a total of 645,000. These are embraced in 7,325 churches, supplied by 5,800 clergymen.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Saturday, July 4, 1857.

WM. F. WIGHTMAN, EDITOR.

☞ C. C. McDUFFIE is our duly authorized agent for the collection of all claims due this office.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**

Persons desirous of the immediate insertion of their advertising favors must hand them in by THURSDAY AFTERNOON, otherwise they will not appear until the succeeding week. Our friends will please bear this in mind—as we intend to make it a rule *without exception.*

## Congressional Nomination.

*Third District.*

HON. WARREN WINSLOW.

**COUNTY NOMINATIONS.**

For Clerk of County Court.

**Philemon Taylor.**

For Clerk of Superior Court.

**T. J. Mims.**

### KANSAS.

It would afford us great satisfaction to lay before our readers the entire article from the Richmond Enquirer, a portion of which we publish elsewhere and to which we commend the attention of the democrats, particularly those whose ultraism is getting so very rampant with regard to Gov. Walker. The gasconading bullyism of some Southern politicians would be amusing were it not so contemptible.

In 1850, when Howell Cobb and the State of Georgia "saved the Union" from the fire-eaters, there was infinitely more cause for dissatisfaction and far more margin for threats and gasconading on the part of the South than exists at present, and the late action of the democratic convention in Georgia with regard to Gov. Walker, and their resolution demanding his recall, is about the silliest and most insolent piece of business which it has ever been our lot to deplore and condemn.

We venture the assertion that in case of a dissolution of the union, which is by no means improbable if the southern democracy continue to foment all manner of discord in their own ranks, the state of Georgia would be the last to join a southern confederacy and the very last and latest to dissolve the bonds uniting us to the North. No matter what she might declare to be her ultimatum, it is all "fuss and feathers," and so it is with four-sixths of the fire-eating disorganizers who are now denouncing Gov. Walker as an aider and abettor of free soilism and decrying Mr Buchanan as an enemy to the South. The present administration as a whole, the president and his cabinet, we look upon as the ablest and wisest which has presided over the destinies of this republic since the days of Washington and Jefferson.

Dispassionate judgement, calm resolution, long experience, eminent ability and country-wide patriotism are the distinguishing characteristics of the present executive, and we only regret that the term of presidential service does not extend to eight instead of four years.

Mr Buchanan has declared his intention to come before the people no more after his executive term has expired: he will not again become a candidate for that office, and we are heartily glad of it. Not that we imagine the slightest wrong will be done the South at his hands—but because with that declaration before him he will be the better qualified for the strict and impartial discharge of his duties, irrespective of the clamors of this or that individual, faction or party. That Mr Buchanan will move calmly and fearlessly on in the path of his own judgment and conscience we believe and pray, and that the close of his administration will be a rebuke to the wild and senseless clamoring which is now disgracing the democratic party south we equally believe and hope.

If our readers will refer to the article which we have copied from that able and eminent paper, the Richmond Enquirer, they will perceive that Gov. Walker is being even more bitterly and violently assailed by the abolitionists north than he is denounced by the ultraists south.

He is decried by Horace Greely and the whole howling pack of black republican wolves as a pro-slavery tyrant, a border ruffian and a bitter enemy to free soil, while the pro-slavery men in Kansas support and endorse his course, and violent ultraists away down South, fifteen hundred miles from Kansas, are abusing him as a traitor to the south and demanding his recall at the hands of the executive. Was there ever such a display of ignorance and folly, to call it by no harsher name?

The Georgia resolution demanding Gov. Walker's recall reminds us of the resolution passed at the black-republican convention in Buffalo last year, requesting Franklin Pierce to resign the Presidency and save the country from further disgrace. And we presume that it will have about the same effect upon Mr Buchanan as did that resolution upon Mr Pierce, namely, to cause a smile of derision or a nod of contempt, and that is about the amount of notice and consideration which such a petty piece of insolent dictation deserves.

A FAMOUS HORSE.—Cossack, the horse Captain Nolan rode when he was killed at Balaklava, (in the famous charge) is now the property of a gentleman of Cincinnati, and arrived in that city last week. He is a gray Arab stallion, six years old, and fourteen hands high.

His groom, who came with him, is Edward Sleapper, one of the eleven survivors of a regiment of nine hundred British soldiers who landed in Gallipoli in February, 1854. He was at Alma, Balkalava, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, and looks, it is said, as if he was made of oak, lignumvitæ and iron