



**NORTH CAROLINIAN.**

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

**SATURDAY, November 13, 1858.**

**TO OUR READERS.**

To the patrons and friends of the *North Carolinian* we tender a cordial greeting on our accession to the labors and responsibilities of its editorial tripod. In assuming this charge we feel that we have a work before us to which are attached both arduous duties and high privileges. Our duty will be to vindicate the cause of truth without fear or favor, and to aid in the advancement of education and every available good; and our privilege will be to feel that our means for usefulness are widely extended, and that we occupy a position whose influence may, if rightly directed, contribute in some degree to the welfare of society and of our country.

As we are not yet sufficiently familiarized with local affairs so as clearly to define our position in relation to them, we will at present limit ourselves to a brief sketch of the general principles by which we will be guided in our editorial career.

The Democratic banner under which the *Carolinian* has so long and nobly fought will still wave, freely as ever, to the breeze. Confident in the soundness of that political faith of which such men as Jefferson, Henry and Calhoun were the exponents, and which counts for its champions the wisest and purest statesmen enshrined in the history of our country, we feel proud to enroll our names as its ardent supporters, believing as we do, that whatever is patriotic in the past, politic in the present, or desirable for the future, owes a nurture, if not an existence to the free and generous fount of Democratic institutions. In the discussion of politics we will endeavor to avoid all rancor or vindictiveness, and deal with each question that may arise on its own merits, without personal prejudices, and aim to impart to the paper a high toned gentlemanly spirit, not at all inconsistent with a warm regard for the party, and a bold and determined support of its principles.

But while the *Carolinian* will be essentially a Democratic sheet, it will be something more. We propose to make it a valuable aid to the business man by the accuracy and fulness of our commercial reports and statistics; to the farmer, by devoting considerable space to articles on agriculture and the state of the markets, more especially such as have reference to the soil, climate, and productions of this region of the South; to the general reader, by a varied correspondence, by judicious selections from our exchanges, and reliable local intelligence; and to our fair readers by an occasional story, poetry, and an entertaining mélange of wit and humor; so that in the counting house, on the farm, or at the fireside, the *Carolinian* will always be esteemed as a useful and agreeable visitor.

Important changes will be made from time to time in the typography of our sheet, so that it may present a clear and pleasing appearance; and neither trouble, nor expense commensurate with our means, will be spared to render it equal, in point of mechanical execution, to any weekly paper in the South.

The *Carolinian* is no new candidate for public favor. It enters on no ungenerous rivalry. It seeks but to reap a harvest where it will fairly sow the seed. If forty years' acquaintance with it has endeared it to the hearts of some of its patrons, we trust the old ties will become more firmly cemented, and never and yet stronger ones formed. Standing as it does, the organ of several counties, we rely on our Democratic friends for a liberal patronage; we have embarked in this enterprise with a firm belief that the Democrats of our district are both able and willing to sustain a well-conducted journal; and that in proportion to our deserving will be our reward.

We take this opportunity of expressing our obligations to G. W. Wightman, Esq., for the valuable and efficient aid he has accorded us since our connection with the establishment; and to our brethren of the press who have given us such flattering notices in advance, we tender our sincere thanks, and trust that future acquaintance may ripen the flowers of esteem of which such promising buds are already apparent; and to our many friends whose cordial good wishes have crowded on us from all sides, we can only say, that where such warm hearts are united with patronizing hands, "there is no such word as fail."

**THE USURY LAW.**

More than seventy years ago, Jeremy Bentham, the great English reformer, demonstrated to the world the folly of attempting by legislative enactment to fix the price to be paid for the use of money. The world however was not then in a condition to be convinced, and the law remained in its original form until the year 1845, when the progressive country, (witness the Atlantic cable and the British ocean steamers, which have already made inroads upon our carrying trade) has had the good sense to repeal the laws restricting the rate of interest, and money like any other commodity now commands in London or Liverpool, just what it is worth. The time has been when the price to be paid for the entertainment of "man and beast" was fixed by law. In fact, "free trade," which means the right of every man to buy and sell to the best advantage, is a plant of very modern growth. It has scarcely yet, even in the most enlightened countries, attained perfection. In North Carolina, very little has been done towards ameliorating the law so as to allow free trade in money. The law restricts individuals from receiving more than six per cent interest, but allows Banks to take a fraction more than that, by permitting them to take interest on a loan in advance. Why the Banks should receive at the hands of the Legislature more consideration in this respect than individuals, it is difficult to perceive. Besides this, they are permitted to flood the country with paper promises to pay on demand, which are not always performed, as the history of the late financial crisis will show. The circulation of this paper enables the Banks to make some eight or ten per cent per annum, whilst private individuals are restricted by law to six. The effect of this restriction is in

the first place to drive much capital from the State for investment. In several of the States it is permitted to loan money at a much higher rate of interest than six per cent; consequently when money is scarce the lender can do better by sending his money where he can obtain for it, its proper market value. In this way money is carried out of the State in seasons of scarcity, when its abstraction from circulation here works the greatest inconvenience. Moreover, there is in every community many persons who think it not wrong to evade the usury law. These loan their money at a higher rate of interest than the law allows, taking care however to evade its penalties. The scarcity of money brought about very often by the operation of the usury law compels the borrower to resort to this class, who are known as "shavers." Now the "shaver" is induced to charge an exorbitant rate of interest, first because money being scarce is necessarily high, and secondly because in evading the law he runs the risk of being made to suffer the penalties of usury. He charges, therefore, an additional percentage to cover the risk thus incurred. So that the borrower at least is taxed to indemnify the lender for the risk he runs in evading the law. Now it will be generally conceded that the usury law is enacted to protect the borrower. It is manifest however, that its operation is injurious to the borrower, inasmuch as it raises the rate of interest which he has to pay. When it is recollected, that excepting loans by Banks, by far the largest amount of money is loaned by note shavers, it will be evident how futile have been the attempts of the legislature to fix the price of money.

**THANKSGIVING DAY.**

Governor Bragg has issued a Proclamation appointing Thursday 25th inst., "a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us, as a State and as a Nation." The 25th has also been appointed as a day of thanksgiving by the Governors of Maine, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Missouri, in those States.

**CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.**

As the columns of the *Carolinian* were closed before the conclusion of the Fair last week, we were unable to lay before our readers the particulars of the exhibition. We now congratulate the officers and members of the Agricultural Society, on their success, as evidenced by the number and variety of the articles on exhibition. On the first and second days, the weather was all that could be wished for, and the grounds, especially on Thursday, were graced by the presence of a large number of the lovely daughters of Cumberland and the surrounding counties. The Fair was also visited by five military companies in uniform, under the command of Col. C. E. Leete, and Majors R. M. Orrell and H. T. Brantly, accompanied by the La Fayette Sax Horn Band, which "discours'd sweet sounds," much to the gratification of the visitors.

Joel Williams, Esq., President of the Society, read the Annual Address, which was listened to with marked attention. The List of Premiums awarded by the several Committees and prepared for publication, by the indefatigable Secretary, John P. McLean, Esq., will be found on our third page. The receipts during the exhibition amounted to

**OUR NEW SENATORS.**

It is not easy to guess what recommendation will be most influential before the next Legislature, in making a choice among the various candidates for Senators. If ability and genuine talent will give more prominence to one name than another, Cumberland County is a fair competitor in the person of her son, the Hon. Warren Winslow. If the party should fail to unite upon any of its special favorites for the distinguished position of Senator, no happier compromise could be made than to bestow this honor upon Mr Winslow, who in point of solid argument, experience and fitness as a legislator, has no superior among the public men of the State.

**THE NORTH CAROLINA PLANTER.**—We have received the November number of this periodical. It contains several well written articles on agriculture and other matters of interest to the farmer and planter. Published at Raleigh, by A. M. Gorman, at the low price of one dollar per annum.

**THE SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTER.**—We have received a copy of a Pamphlet entitled "A Vindication of the Legal Profession against the unjust accusations contained in an Address delivered by William Hooper, D.D., LL.D., at Wake Forest College, in June, 1857." By 'An Advocate.'

**THE FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE ROBESON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** will be held at Red Springs on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. Our thanks are due to the Executive Committee for politely sending us an honorary badge, and an invitation to attend the Fair.

**THE FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE SAMPSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**, will be held at Clinton, on the 23rd and 24th of December next.

We have received a like favor from the Executive Committee of this Society.

**THE NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH** will be held in Charlotte, on the 8th December.

**THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH** will be held in Charleston, and commence on the 1st of December. Professor A. M. Shipp, of the North Carolina University, is expected to deliver an Address before the Historical Society of the Conference.

The limits of the Conference includes the State of South Carolina, and a portion of our own State.

**THE RECENT ELECTIONS.**

The black flag of the opposition unfurled in Pennsylvania, now overshadows the North from the Kennebec to the Potomac, and the evil day so long predicted, when the North and South should stand divided upon a single issue seems to be at hand. The late elections in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Iowa, Michigan and Illinois, indicate that the Government must soon fall into the hands of the Black republicans. What action the South will take in such an event, will depend upon the magnanimity of its rulers.

The Democracy have lost five members of Congress in New York, fortunately they had none to lose in the other States, which will reduce the democratic majority in Congress to ten. Mr Douglas has succeeded in defeating the Black republicans in Illinois, and will undoubtedly be returned to the Senate. We annex an estimate from a Washington paper showing the complexion of the next Congress:

The House, including Oregon, consists of 237

members. In the October election eight members were elected—fifty-three Republicans and thirty-two Democrats. The election took place yesterday in New York. New Massachusetts, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, according to the returns received, in all probability, resulted in the election of one Republican and fifteen Democrats. This will make the strength of the parties stand as follows:

Elected in October.	Rep.	53
Do November.	Dem.	51

The States yet to elect are Alabama, 104; California, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin, electing 184 members. In the present House they stand as follows:

Dem.	Rep.	
67	117	
Add already elected.	104	12
	114	111

In the States yet to elect, the Republicans gain two members in Connecticut, and the Democrats will, in all probability, gain six members in the South Americans in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and Maryland, Tennessee, result will make the next Congress stand as follows: Democrats 118, Republicans 113, South Americans 6, no contingency can the Republicans have the control of the next Congress.

**COMPLIMENTARY.**—We left New York on board the schooner "Ned," with our Henderson, and arrived at Wilmington after a rapid passage of seven days. When we were on our little ones were in a happy mood; they were tenderly cared for by the captain and the mates, Messrs Scarborough and the three sons of Maryland. Under the high exterior of the weather-beaten mariner we found a kind heart as ever beat in human bosom—three of "nature's noblemen." May their voyage through life, though sometimes stormy, be ever prosperous.

**SELF-MADE MEN.**—No State is more remarkable than North Carolina, in the production of self-made men. It generally happens that they become so after they became citizens of other States. One of the Senators of Tennessee, born in our State, is a distinguished example. Senator Allen of Ohio is another, and the catalogue might be extended by a number of others. But when we look for self-made men who have become so in our own State, we find but few—and well might the Poet say

"How hard it is to climb the steep,  
Where Fame's bright temple shines afar."

We know of none more eminently so than our well tried friend, W. W. Holden. He was rocked in the cradle of poverty, it is true, which some may sneer at; but by dint of genius, application and perseverance, he has become the architect of his own fortune. Without means, he struggled for years against the ills of poverty, he toiled in the pursuit of his occupation both night and day, until his indomitable energy placed him where he now stands. As a politician, we can truly say that he stands in the foremost rank. He has served the Democratic party with a zeal and ability that few can boast of. When our party gave back in consternation and dismay, Holden was still seen at his post, sustaining the falling flag

of our party. He is a man of high talents, and his literary qualifications are of the highest order. His addresses delivered on various occasions, compare favorably with those of our most finished orators. His style good, his ideas clear, and his perception and judgment not surpassed by any. That he is a favorite in this respect none will deny.

We often complain that the native talent is driven from us on account of the limited sphere given for its operation. The reason is quite obvious; we are too apt to think that we have done enough for them when they have just reached the prime and vigor of life, and seek after some new lights, some latter-day saints. This is not the work of the people, the people if let alone will do right, it is the work of those Jackdaw politicians, who make place and position their chief object, always trying to push others in order to push themselves in.

Our Legislature is about to have a large democratic majority, and we will this body of the representatives of the people bestow this distinguished honor upon W. W. Holden, and let the South, have done yeomanly deeds, their hands are hard and their hearts are true. Every shaft of opposition has been leveled at them, and every man there was received while he was in our care. Large timbers were hewn down, and secure breast-works thrown around them by them, and behind them they have stood and fought for and with the weak and disconsolate, but now the great triumphant democracy. The question is whether these gentlemen shall be rewarded, or whether you have it in your power to pull down the pillars of the Temple; but after doing so, upon whom will the people look for support? The people have never failed to support the Reid whatever he wanted, and the character of the Charlotte Convention was that they are willing and anxious to do like honors to W. W. Holden.

Others have claims as far as ability is concerned; but these gentlemen have the confidence of the people, together with a multitude of meritorious services. We would therefore admonish the Legislature to weigh the value and importance of these well tried talents and look with ceaseless vigilance upon the choice of the people.

**MANY DEMOCRATS.**—The Mayor of Portsmouth, Va., swayed a stop to the habit of swaying on the streets, for which indecency he already fined a great many persons, out respect to rank or condition.

**Fayetteville and Western Railroad.**

"We are glad to learn that the proper spirit is abroad, at least in the Western portion of the State, in regard to State aid to the Fayetteville and Coalfields Rail Road. We have heard but one opinion upon the subject, which is that, under the circumstances the road is entitled to aid, as its completion will materially assist in developing the resources of our State.

We believe the members elect from this county are favorably disposed to this enterprise.—*Salem Press.*

From the general tone of our exchanges we are led to believe that a spirit pervades most of the country in favor of the State's rendering aid to the Fayetteville and Coalfields Rail Road. We are very glad of this. It is a work that ought to be pushed to its completion as soon as possible. The interests of this State—what almost said, of the Southern Atlantic States—demand this. There is doubtless treasure locked up in the Cape Fear and Deep River region of more value than all the gold of theureka State. Let's have it in market at an early day, by all means.—*Iredell Express.*

**A HANDSOME PRESENT.**—The Presbyterian Church, in this place was presented with a handsome Baptismal bowl on Sabbath last. The present was from the fair students of the Concord Female College.—*Ibid.*

**BIBLE AGENT.**—It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that the Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt, of the State of North Carolina, has been appointed, for the State of North Carolina, the friends of the Society and of the *Great Cause* which is committed to it, have reason to rejoice in this appointment, and we congratulate the Board on the wisdom of their choice. Mr Bobbitt is well and widely known in his own Conference, having occupied several of the most important stations in the State, and is distinguished among his brethren for talents, prudence and experience. In this community, he is greatly esteemed by christians of all denominations.

We understand that Mr Bobbitt will begin his Agency about Jan'y first.—*N. C. Press.*

**THE SANDSTONE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**—The old North State has long been known to be rich in her minerals; but the development of these natural resources is due, in a great measure, to the exemplary efforts of Professor Emmons, the talented state geologist and mineralogist. At the late Fair in Raleigh, the utility of the North Carolina sandstone for architectural purposes, was highly recommended, and the effect of its use in building, we are pleased to see, has been well illustrated by William Percival, Esq., a Richmond architect of talent and appreciation in our southern States.

We have long since advocated the taking advantage of the fact that there is more in Virginia and North Carolina Earth, "than is dreamt of in our ('foggy') world's philosophy."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

**A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING MATERIAL.**—We had an opportunity, while in Raleigh a few days ago, of inspecting some very beautiful brown Sand Stone. A specimen from Orange county was of a light brown, approaching a cream color; this specimen was wrought, in one instance, into the capital of a column; well

very meagre, more than that from Orange of a rich brown tint, and susceptible of a very high degree of finish.

These are believed to be the most beautiful building material, of their kind, found in the United States, and is destined, we hope, to prove a source of wealth to both the proprietors and the State.—*Weldon Patriot.*

**The Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1858.**

Our beloved city has again been scourged by the terrible pestilence, under which, for seven years, it has biennially suffered. When our September issue went to press, the number of deaths from yellow fever had been so small, the infected district so narrowly circumscribed, and the diffusion of the poison so slight, that we thought it advisable to wait for further revelations before noticing the phenomena of its origin and spread. Since that date it has embraced the whole city within the meshes of its inextricable net, and assumed a degree of malignancy seldom if ever before witnessed here; it has spared no condition or rank, shown itself utterly careless of all distinctions of age, or sex, or race, and has occasionally even broken through the immunities, hereditary or acquired, which have hitherto been securely purchased by birth and long residence. The mortality has already (October 25) exceeded that for the whole of 1854—one of our hitherto most fatal years—and more than six hundred victims have been swept off, within ten weeks, by it alone. It has presented, too, certain peculiarities of type and feature which render it well worthy of special study; its steady march, unimpeded in a large proportion of cases by any and all forms of treatment, the absolute uncertainty of all prognosis, the insidiousness of its progress and suddenness of termination, as well as many obscure and curious anomalies which have been very generally observed, make it one of the most interesting, if melancholy

and disastrous, epidemics by which we have ever been visited. We must leave detail for other pens, however, and we doubt not that before long its peculiar history will be added to the sad collection which it seems our fate forever to be enlarging.

Hitherto those who have fallen have been members of the lower and comparatively uncared for classes. The gap has scarcely been noticed, and soon filled. But death has this season robbed us of some who could ill be spared; the charmed circle of acclimation has been unusually contracted, and not a few, who little suspecting their danger, have discovered, when too late, that they were beyond its pale. Personal hazard, may perhaps awaken "those who are in authority" to some lively sense of the danger and the remedy; there is yet a hope that a real protective quarantine, not a thing of straw, a *cordon sanitaire* too strong to break and too stubborn to yield, may save us from the serious calamities which the future threatens. The present system has been proved over and over again to be rotten to the core; crippling and embarrassing commerce always, it has never yet warded off the plague, and should therefore be at once forever abolished. Absolute non-intercourse with all infected ports, or free trade, is the only rational, the only legitimate and safe principle of legislation upon this question. Based on a belief in the contagiousness of the disease, and proceeding always upon the universal admission of this truth, efficiency, not expediency, is the sole point at issue, so long as they are attempted to be enforced. All half measures, all compromises,

subterfuges, or favors, only stultify the actors in the face, and must bring with them inevitable failure, disgrace and loss.—*Charleston Medical Journal, November.*

**The Federal Courts.**

The Journal of Commerce, passes a high eulogium upon the prompt and fearless administration of justice in the Federal Courts which it presents in striking contrast to the inefficiency of many of the State Courts in the Northern cities:

It has been the fashion of many Republican prints, since the Dred Scott decision, to indulge in gross vituperative attacks upon the Federal Courts in an habitual strain of sneering disparagement. The injustice of these attacks is manifest to every one acquainted with the personnel of the Supreme and District Courts and the conduct of public business therein. In integrity, learning, firmness and industry, our Federal Judges are surpassed by no judiciary in the world. These qualities are to be seen to the best advantage in the disposal of criminal business. It is rarely that a culprit escapes the clutches of Uncle Sam. The Grand Jurors are men of substance and position; the petit jurors are composed of the best men in the community. The trials are conducted with speed, impartiality and dignity; the counsel are not allowed to "dawdle" away the time in immaterial cross examination and prolix "summing up." In a word, the judges do not fear the bar, the parties on trial or outside public opinion, and the result is that they give a practical illustration of the just and fearless administration of the law to imitate.

**UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.**—We are sorry to see that this institution of learning is so badly patronized by the people of our own State. With large and well selected libraries, with a chemical and philosophical apparatus second to that of no college in the Union, and with an able and efficient board of Professors equal to all the demands for a high collegiate standard of education, and yet we find by its catalogue the number of its students this year amounts only to seventy-five, distributed as follows: Seniors twenty-six, Juniors twelve, Sophomores twenty-eight, and Freshmen nine.

This marked decrease in the number of the students who enter the college this year speaks badly for our State pride and shows, we think a want of appreciation of a home education, where the influences that surround the student and the principles that govern him are those very influences and principles that he has been brought up under and which will continue to govern in the theatre of his future life and labors. State Universities are a source of pride and an object of patronage in every other State where they exist more, it would seem than in Alabama. From Alabama we send annually some 200 students to colleges in other States while to our own University we can at the opening of the scholastic year of 1858 furnish but the pitiful number of nine Freshmen.—*Mobile Mercury.*

**METHODIST CONFERENCE.**—The St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Church South, which met on the 11th, had reported to it by the Committee on Sabbath Schools, 104 Sabbath Schools 110 superintendents 231 officers, 668 teachers, 5, 170 scholars, 15,257 volumes of books in libraries. Concerning the appointment of agencies for Sabbath Schools, Bishop Pierce said:

"The system of Methodist Sabbath Schools is a very meagre, more than that from Orange of a rich brown tint, and susceptible of a very high degree of finish.

These are believed to be the most beautiful building material, of their kind, found in the United States, and is destined, we hope, to prove a source of wealth to both the proprietors and the State.—*Weldon Patriot.*

**Sergeant Jasper and the Flag.**

Our histories give us but little information concerning the gallant Jasper, whose well known and characteristic act of daring in rescuing the fallen flag of Fort Sullivan, is so worthily commemorated in Leutze's picture, now in possession of the Carolina Art Association, and on exhibition in their gallery. Ramsey's account is in these words (p. 156):

"In the beginning of the action the flag staff was shot away; Sergeant Jasper, of the Grenadiers, immediately jumped on the beach, took up the flag and fastened it on a sponge staff. With it in his hand he mounted the merion; and though the ships were directing their incessant broadsides at the spot, he deliberately fixed it. The day after the action President Rutledge presented him with a sword as a mark of respect for his distinguished valor."

A note to Ramsey's account gives some particulars of the stand of colors presented some days afterwards to Col. Moultrie's regiment, by Mrs. Barnard Elliott, the worthy wife of one of the actors in this noble combat. One of these flags was rescued by Jasper, at Savannah, with a daring and a deliberate courage equal to that displayed at Fort Sullivan, and in his dying moments he recorded his satisfaction at the fulfillment of the pledge which had been given with and for these colors, on behalf of Moultrie's regiment.

Can any of our readers or friends give us any new information concerning the sword presented to Jasper, or the colors borne by him when mortally wounded at Savannah? The flag, according to a traditional and long accepted opinion, is in the Tower of London, but we have not at hand any direct testimony on this point.

What became of the Fort Sullivan flag, and on what other occasions, if any, before or after the action at Fort Sullivan, was that flag or one of similar device displayed?

A belief has also prevailed to some extent—we know not at present on what authority—that the gallant Jasper died without offspring. This is not correct. He left two daughters and a son, the two former of whom married it is believed. The son died in early maturity, and his grave is marked in the cemetery adjoining the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city. The widow of Jasper, by a subsequent marriage, was the mother of our venerable friend and fellow citizen, Samuel Jasper Wagner, whose recollections of the testimony and relations of his mother confirm the account here given. We shall endeavor to trace out and arrange all authentic records and reports con-

cerning the life and career of Jasper, and offer now these hurried and imperfect hints to invite attention to the noble record of art, and art commemoration, which the Art Association has offered to the memory of Jasper, and to awaken the attention and recollections of any of our elder readers.—*Chas. Courier.*

**The Election of Douglas—What are the Prospects.**

The news of the Illinois election came to us when we were surrounded by the staunch representatives of Virginia agriculture, from all quarters of the State. With perhaps a solitary exception among the many to whom it was naturally a subject of remark, the sentiment of satisfaction at the result seemed universal. We need not say for ourselves, we felt deeply gratified to know that the place in the Senate of the United States, once occupied by the author of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, was not to be dishonored by a man whose cardinal creed was bitterness against the South, and whose outspoken designs were to violate her rights and crush out her spirit.

And yet we need not say, that our gratification would have been more intense had Judge Douglas been to us, in every respect, the same Douglas as he was twelve months since. Then he had no cause to suspect that personal ends could tempt him from the great cause of the Constitution. Then we had reason to believe that he esteemed the safety of the country, the sanctity of the Constitution, the unity of the Democratic party upon its platform of principles as a sacred duty. It is very different now. After his triumph, we say what we should have hesitated to say before it, that we cannot accord to him much more than that he was a choice of evils, until he has demonstrated, by some better evidences than he has perhaps had occasion to exhibit, that he yet regards the unity of the party and the sacredness of Southern rights, under the Constitution.

As Democrats, it is impossible to shut out from our affections a man who has done such service as illustrates almost his whole record. As Virginians, we cannot forget that he broke down the Missouri Compromise. As men, we can feel only pleasure at his gallant bearing against all foes, and at all times.

Yet, at the most exigent period, he was guilty of contumacy—forgot the great fact that the Democratic party was the only hope of the country, and took sides with the worst foes of the Constitution, the country, and the South. The melancholy fact stands out against him that, on the main issue made by the North, rather than by the fatalist leaders of the North, throughout an entire session of Congress, not a solitary vote of Douglas' stands regarded with the representatives of the South.

Do we say to reproach him, or to disparage the value of his triumph? Nothing is further from our mind. We say it, perchance, what we may reach him, to remind him that there is ground for suspicion in the South, of being swayed by personal ends alone.—We say it, because we believe the period has arrived, when he may settle at once and forever the question—whether or not the Democracy may place their entire and undivided confidence in him?

Any man may be proud at the triumph he has achieved. Whether justly or not, the Administration was charged with exerting its influence against him and there can be no doubt that the strength of its apparent support was given to his opponents. Yet he has succeeded trium-

phantly at once into the great Democratic family—if, by a course of conciliation and self-forgetfulness, he shows that he wishes to see its integrity maintained, then will he find no great difficulty in being restored to all the confidence he lost during the past session of Congress. If on the other hand he use his triumph in a spirit of arrogance or conceit, and dictate terms of reunion with the great Democratic party, keeping alive the question which every dictate of a prudent policy suggests should go into the dead past, he may make up his mind to drop, if not all, at least the great part of the sympathy which was extended him from the South during the late election. He must find friends in some other direction than among the people of the South.

Nor is the obligation of fraternity and conciliation upon Judge Douglas alone.—The President owes it to the harmony of the Democratic party, through which he has been clothed with the high honors he bears, to do his part in the work of reconciliation. It involves no sacrifice of principle to stop that semi-official course of abuse with which the Washington Union has so long teemed against Douglas. It involves no sacrifice of principle to extend a cordial recognition to the services and abilities of the author of the Nebraska Kansas Bill. It involves no compromise of dignity or honor to forget a family jar, when every disturbing cause is removed.

We cannot blind ourselves to the fact that the enemies of the Democratic party are counting on division and discord in our ranks as a sure pledge of victory to themselves. What that victory would prove to the country, unfortunately needs little evidence. As little is needed, to show that they have a strength not to be despised. It is time we were gathering all our hosts, and planting our banner. In the name of the country, we hope for a cordial union of the Democracy, upon the basis of those common principles held by all—in a generous, candid and fraternal spirit.—*With such a union we are safe, and the country with us. Without it, we are given over to the enemy, and the country is at the mercy of a reckless and unscrupulous fanaticism.*—*Petersburg Press.*

**A REMARKABLE OPERATION.**—The report of a successful operation for removal of "Exostosis of the Orbit," contained by Dr. William E. Alkin, of Winesboro South Carolina, to the *Charleston Medical Journal and Review*, for November, is remarkable in many respects, and is, we believe, the first clearly recorded case of complete success in this operation.

This case shows not only patience, perseverance and skill, but ingenuity and versatility of resources in the application of instruments under difficulties that would have deterred many older operators.—*Charleston Courier.*

**MONEY THROWN AWAY.**

The last number of the "Spirit of the Age" contains a statement of the amount of money spent annually in this State for intoxicating drinks, and reckons up the enormous sum of two millions one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, or an average of six thousand dollars per day. What untold benefits would accrue from a judicious investment of only a portion of the amount, by improving and elevating the moral condition of the poor of our State, instead of thus perverting its uses to the repletion of our pauper houses, insane asylum and prison walls, as the above paper says "How long would it take us to pay off our State debt, if this amount was annually appropriated to the purposes?" A very few years indeed.—*Saturday Watchman.*