NORTH CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SATURDAY, June 18, 1859.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. WARREN WINSLOW, OF CUMBERLAND.

"WATCHMAN TELL US OF THE NIGHT?"—Didn't you think you had put the finishing stroke upon the matter when you wrote that last article on us and our opinion of Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Salisbury Watchman? Why don't you get testimony to prove that we are astray regarding Mr. Gilmer and his affiliation with the Black Republicans? That would be an honorable course on your part.

And you do think that the remarks of the *Boston Atlas* were conservative; are you serious? Do you intend to make conservative men think that one of the most rabbid abolition sheets in Yankeedom is conservative? do you in the face of facts to the contrary, say that for a Black Republican sheet to desire the meeting of a Southern man—[by birth]—in their unholy counsel is conservatism?

Shame on any North Carolina sheet that would once declare a desire for a Union between the Abolitionists and even a Southern Know Nothing—*conservative* principle!

But the Watchman says that the Boston Liberator glories in the news that in Virginia an abolitionist was elected chief Magistrate of the Old Dominion. We are not surprized that this charge is brought. It is like the charge brought against Mr. Letcher, that he voted against the "fugative slave law," which they had to swallow. It is like the charge brought against the Democrats that the Black Republican organ at Washington, D. C., was in favor of Letcher's election, but what was the result? Nearly a thousand numbers of that paper were sent by some persons unknown, to the Whigs and Know Nothings of Va., showing clearly that Goggin and his "Knights of the dark Lantern" were secretly allied with the abolitionist to defeat Letcher, and had procured the insertion of certain paragraphs favorable to Mr. Letcher for the purpose of alienating the Democracy from him, and thereby electing the champion of Botts, who declared that the man who was in favor of abolishing slavery was a friend to the South.

This quotation from the Liberator comes with a bad grace from the Watchman. We had hoped better of it than to place it as one of the crew who are secretly endeavouring to defeat the Democracy and advocate a Union with the abolitionists. This however, shows clearly to us that it understands the ropes and is prepared to act at any time with the abolitionists, to defeat the Democracy.

The Watchman knows that that is a plan of the Opposition to injure the Democracy in the South. It knows that the abolitionists and Southern K. N.'s are playing into each others' hands and expect to triumph through mis-representation.

That Mr. Letcher, in his youthful days, had erroneous views on the subject of slavery, no one will deny; but a long life in the service of his native State, as representative, has proven clearly that whatever he might have thought in his early days, he is now right.

If Mr. Gilmer would only acknowledge his past course to be wrong, and promise to amend, he would find many ardent supporters; but while his best friends are to be found in the Black Republican ranks, and his extravagant eulogizers amongst the abolitionists, he may expect in the South a determined and uncompromising resistance.

Whatever may have been the doctrine of Letcher in former days, certain it is that while Mr. Gilmer was found working with the Black Republicans in Congress, while his votes were being cast with them and on their side, John Letcher was found at the same time and place battling nobly for the South and fighting manfully in her behalf.

☞ The K. N's. of Ohio have had a mass meeting at which they avowed their determination to work no longer as the slaves of the Black Republicans. They have in round terms denounced the Abolitionists, and seeing that there is but slight hopes of getting any offices or spoils, they have determined to stand upon their dignity. They made an ineffectual attempt to stand upon their principles, but found they had none.

☞ We give to-day the resolutions passed by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio. We commend it especially to the attention of our Opposition readers. It shows what Democrats are—find them North or South Eeast or West, and they are the same. What a national conservative tone they present, and what a contrast between them and the resolutions of the misnomer "Peoples" Convention at Harrisburg in the old Key Stone, and in fact every where you find the co-workers of the southern Opposition.

JUDGE SHEPHERD.—We had the pleasure of meeting this distinguished gentleman on yesterday. He arrived in Town on Saturday last, and looks quite well after the arduous labors of the circuit.

The Wilmington Herald in speaking of the determination of Mr Buchanan to quit public life, says:

"If these are the true views of Mr Buchanan, we think he has come to a wise determination; for we conscientiously believe, from the present "signs of the times," that if he were again nominated for reelection, he would not obtain the vote of one State out of the thirty-three!

Now, is that your earnest belief, Mr Herald? How yew talk! Don't you think he would carry Massachusetts? If he would'nt, Mr John A. Gilmer might!

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—We learn from the Raleigh Standard that the commencement exercises of this institution came off on last week. It speaks in high terms of the proceedings and the admirable way in which the students acquitted themselves. It is said that the compositions were excellent.

Friend S—— who reported for the Standard complains of the poor accommodations made for the reporters of the press. This is a matter usually looked over by institutions of learning, and is a serious draw back to their own prosperity. We heard a number complain of Chapel Hill, but it appears Wake Forest was still worse.

This institution is said to be in a prosperous condition. On Thursday evening the exercises closed with a complimentary party to the graduating class.

Mexico.

It is a pity that false philanthropy will cause some men to advocate a let-alone policy towards this power. She is a curse and a pest to civilized governments, and the pernicious influence her conduct and example effects upon other and more respectable governments can not be of little consequence. It would be a deed of charity to strike a blow at her which would convey a salutary lesson and cause them to learn how to live in peace.

The late accounts from this Republic are revolting to the feelings of christians and shocking to the most abandoned of mortals. It is fairly sickening to peruse the late history of this people, and a retrospective examination would not tend to excite feelings of pity, but rather the reverse. This conduct seems more aggravated when we take into consideration the fact that it is not a foreign foe they are combatting with, but their own people; and injuries are, by them, inflicted upon each other, which would disgrace a war in which two distinct powers were the actors.

Whatever may have been our conduct towards Mexico, whatever feelings of pity and forbearance we have exercised in behalf of her—there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and a time when pity may change into disgust.

We have a long account to settle with that Government, which has been drawing interest for some time—an account in which every lover of order, law and government is deeply interested.

It would be an act of transcendent benefit to the human race, were our government to speak out boldly to this ribald crowd of mongrel Spaniards, (for we can not give them the title of government) and command them to cease their unrighteous butchery of each other. We cannot refrain from interfering in this matter much longer—the lives of our citizens are in peril, and their property has become the common possessions of the first marauder who chances to find it.

Any policy or government whatever, would be far preferable to the present state of affairs in that country.

We wonder why W. grey-eyed Walker, the great fillibuster does not turn his attention to that place. Were he to go there and punish that second Nana Sahib, Miramon for his atrocious conduct, we would hail such news with pleasure, for we think a change absolutely necessary.

SPAIN KEEPING AN EYE TO WINDWARD.—We see from some of our exchanges that the Spanish government is intent upon increasing their naval power, and for this purpose Spanish Naval officers are going through the seaports of England with the cash to purchase any steamer that may suit them. Others are to come to the United States and see what brother Jonathan has, and learn what he will ask for them. Spain is bound to have a good navy before she stops, if she don't run out of money, and then the thirty million bill will save her.

The Cunard Steam Ship Company have supplied her with four fine ships, and are negotiating for the sale of others. Go ahead old Spain, we admire your pluck.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.—This very popular Institution of learning has had its closing exercises for the season on last week. The Rev. C. P. Jones of the North Carolina Conference preached on the occasion. After which W. W. Holden, Esq., of the Standard, delivered an address to the young ladies, before a large and intelligent audience at the Methodist Church.

The Spirit of the Age in speaking of Mr. Holden's Address, says:

"We shall not attempt a sketch of his address, as we presume it will be published and all can have an opportunity of reading it. But suffice it to say, that it was an able address, replete with good advice and beautiful sentiments. Before closing he exhorted the young ladies to 'study the Bible,' and displayed to them in an eloquent manner, the beauty and sublimity of the sentiments contained in the 'Sacred Volume.' We have never heard a more appropriate address on a similar occasion.

WHEN WILL WONDERS CEASE?—They have a man in New York who has *four eyes*! His name is Karel Saul. None could back-bite this individual without his knowledge. A correspondent of the *Evening Post* says of this wonderful being:

"Both sets of eyes are perfect, and he sees backwards and forwards at the same time, with equal ease, comprehending at a glance every thing within the range of his vision either way. The objects which he simultaneously beholds he will describe with wonderful accuracy. Indeed, he is remarkable for his descriptive powers. Mr. Saul is a man of extreme diffidence, and the peculiarity of his visual construction has been carefully concealed, and has heretofore been known only to some of his most intimate friends. The back of the head is quite flat; but he has long hair which effectually conceals the large eyes, which are generally protected by a bandage."

As if the above is not wonderful enough, the correspondent of the *Post* makes the following wonderful statement:

"He is highly intelligent, and social in his habits, and owns considerable property, which he has accumulated by honest industry."

☞ We learn from the Georgia Daily *Constitutionalist* that a complimentary dinner is to be given to the Hon. *A. H. Stevens of Georgia, at the Augusta Hotel.*

The Ladies of Rome, Ga., gave a supper lately for the benefit of the young Men's Christian Association. The proceeds amounted to two hundred and fifty dollars.

We learn by various correspondents in the Pittsburgh Post, that the fruit, wheat and potato crop in the western portion of Pennsylvania will be a decided failure, owing to the late severe frost that came upon them.

We learn from the Standard that J. L. Burrows, D. D., of Richmond, Va., addressed the Young Men's Christian Association in Raleigh, on last Friday evening. The address is highly spoken of.

The Supreme Court of this State is now in session at Raleigh. A number of our lawyers have gone there. We learn from the Standard that thirty-three young gentlemen received licenses to practice in the County Court, and eighteen have applied for Superior Court License.

There was a fire in Plymouth, N. C., on last Wednesday morning. Five stores were consumed.

Henry W. Miller delivered his great Oration on the Eighteenth Century at Wake Forest, to a large, intelligent and enthusiastic audience. Wherever this gifted orator addresses the people, he wins fresh laurels, and his powers are acknowledged by all.

☞ We learn that Henry Mullens, Esq., who is a young gentleman of promising talents, is to deliver the Oration on the Fourth of July, in our town.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING.—This meeting is very well attended. We learn that some two hundred persons were present on Wednesday last. Much interest and feeling is exhibited.

CAUGHT!—We were caught in one of these good refreshing showers on last evening—a real drencher which would have soaked us pretty well had not our friend Mr Wilkings, extended us timely aid in the nature of an umbrella, on our way from our sanctum.

Crops.

We glean the following particulars from our exchanges with reference to the crops. We will give reports from other States to-morrow:

ALABAMA.—Athens Herald, June 3: We hear much complaint of rust in small grain in this county.—Belfontaine Era, June, 2: Warm, reviving showers have fallen this week, just enough to put the ground in good order and to make everything grow. Corn, cotton and oats all look well, and are growing finely. Wheat has improved in appearance—the rust is confined to the blades, and does not seem to injure the grain.

MISSISSIPPI.—Kosciusko *Democrat*, May 27: Crops are looking quite well. Lice have made their appearance on cotton, and fears are entertained that the stand will not be veay much injured by them——Aberdeen *Conservative*, May 28: The weather of the past week has been warm and dry, and "altogether lovely"—so much so, that the corn and cotton crops are growing off finely. Better stands of cotton were never before seen in the rich, broad prairies of Monroe and adjoining counties. Though we hear much complaint from a distance, the wheat crop is very good herebouts, and promises a beautiful yield.——Holly Springs *Herald*, June 4: Oats never looked more promising until within the last two weeks, when they began to change their rich green color to a yellow, and upon examination it was discovered that the head was totally destroyed. Many farmers have turned their stock on the oats. should the present oat crop prov a failure; our planters will abandon oats altogether, aud sow, millet or some of the other productive grasses, as a substitute.—Marshall is not only a productive but a great and prolific county also. On the farm of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon A. M. Clayton, is a cow that lately gave birth to three fine calves—all now living and doing well.——Columbus *Democrat*, May 28: We have had no rain for several weeks. The ground is dry and parched—vegetation is in places beginning to wither a little, and unless we are blessed with rain in a short time, the crops must suffer.

INDIANA.—Indianapolis Journal, May 28.—The drouth, of which the papers have hitherto taken but little notice—not more than five or six have even mentioned it—has been very prevalent. We hear of it all over the central portions of the State. In Owen county, the Journal speaks of rain as needed for corn though other crops looked well. In Wayne county it was pinching the wheat severely. And so in various directions around us. Aside from this cause of apprehension the news is good. There are many places in which the wheat has not recovered the winter's freezing, and we think it likely that the paper reports of the wonderful promise of this grain are a little exaggerated if they are meant as general discriptions. In Wayne county, the Richmond Palladium, edited by a leading agriculturist and a thoroughly informed man, whose opinion is entirely relable, say the wheat crop will not be an average one. Some fields look well, while many others are very poor. Nothing but a good rain could prevent many fields from falling to half a crop. In respect of the corn crop there is really no difference of opinion anywhere. It is represented by letters, papers, and all other witnesses, to be not only greatly larger, in some sections, as Allen county, quadruple, and in many others, as White River Valley, double, but advancing with the best of prospects, except where the drouth is affecting it. That injury, we have good hope, is gone now, and that next week will bring nothing but good news of this staple of Indiana trade.

TENNESSEE.—Somerville Democrat, June 1.—Never was there a better prospect in Fayette for cotton, than now. Cotton is growing rapidly and looks very promising. We were shown last Saturday a cotton stock, with a full formed square thereon. Corn looks well. Wheat crops will be rather short. The oat crop will be a failure, caused by the rust.—Carroll Patriot, May 30: We stated in our last week's issue that complaints had been made of rust in the wheat crop. Since that time we have learned that the disease is likely to prove quite serious. The oat crop, we understand, is suffering from the same cause.—Shelbyville Union May, 31: We hear of great complaint in some portions of the county of the rust on wheat. The attack is different this season from what it has heretofore been, as the blade of the wheat suffers instead of the stem.

☞ Columbus County, has nominated Mr. Dowell, Esq., for Congress, in this District. Mr McDowell was in town to-day and yesterday, and informed us he would not accept of the nomination.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN WILMINGTON.—Two men named Kiple and Williams broke into the store of Mr Geo. Myers on Front Street in the above town. The officers having seen them lurking around the establishment kept a strict watch upon their movements until they had broken through the store. After a vigorous attempt to escape, in which a sailor was wounded in the hand, they were arrested. Another was taken up upon suspicion, but was discharged on examination. Several articles belonging to Mr. Myers which they had appropriated to their own use were found upon them. The above we learn from the Herald of the 16th inst.

The Washington *Constitution*, of Friday, emphatically denies that there is any truth in the story, that an extensive system of postage stamp counterfeiting, has been discovered in the Post office Department.

NEARLY IN LIMBO.—Bob. Revels, who it is remembered broke jail last week, was nearly caught last evening. A free negro named Cato Pots had a grip on him, but his accomplice who left the shades of jaildom with Bob, rushed upon Cato with a drawn knife—which was certainly dangerous for poor Cato, who had sense enough to give up Bob for his more combative companion. Bob was cunning enough to run when he was released, but his companion was not proof against the strong arm of Cato, who brought him safely in tow, and he is now enjoying the cool atmosphere of the jail.

NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.—Bob has been caught. The officers ran him out of Mr Hollingsworth's stable, and he would undoubtedly have made good his escape were it not for Mr Orrell who was on horseback and headed the scoundrel. The officers have just now carried him over to Jail where he will, no doubt be placed in irons.

☞ Gov. Cumming states that the Utah difficulties are about to be settled.

☞ It is stated that French Agents are now in this country purchasing and negotiating for ships and munition of war. Heavy contracts have already been made and more are to be concluded with various American Establishments.

☞ For the month of May last the coinages at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia amounted to two hundred and five thousand six hundred and forty dollars, to wit: Gold $76.640, Silver $104.000, Copper $25,000.

The sister of Judge Baldwin got married in California to the Hon. Edward Stanley, who was formerly of North Carolina. The "happy couple" mean to take a trip to Europe.

At the death of the Grand Duke John, whose decease has just occurred, and who is the reputed father of the young Emperor of Austria, the gossips again revive the old current belief, to the no small annoyance of the Arch-Duchess Sophia and her friends, that the real father of Francis Joseph was the Duc de Reichstadt, whose remains are entombed at Vienna.—*New York Day Book.*

CHOKED TO DEATH.—A little daughter of Dr. Andrews, of Richmond, Va., was choked to death on Saturday night by accidental swallowing a grain of coffee, which loged in her windpipe, and choked her instantly.

Correspondence of the North Carolinian.

WILMINGTON, N. C. June 14, 1859.

The Reviewer Reviewed.

MESSRS EDITORS:—"Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow? * * * * For these things I weep: mine eye, mine eye runneth down with water because the comforter, (Convention,) that should relieve my soul is far from me. I *am* in distress, my bowels *are* troubled, my heart *is* turned within me. They (the Democrats) have heard my sigh, (yet) there is none to comfort me."

Almost any number of the "Journal" of Wilmington, of late dates, would recall to the mind of the general reader the above lachrymose outburst from the ancient of books. But more especially would you be reminded of something of the kind, from reading the Editor's leader of Friday, third instant, under the caption "a review of the facts."

Verily Messrs. Editors, your worthy cotemporary of the Journal waxeth anxious; yea, he is nearly wroth in the midst of his tempest of grief. He hath become quite a "son of Hilkiah," and the Journal itself a very "Jeremiad" in alternate anger and sorrow, because a large majority of the Democracy seem determined not to be forced, wheedled, cajoled, persuaded nor frowned into a district convention. "For this 'his' heart is weak, for these things 'his' eye is dim." But Mr F. should remember "there is balm in Gilead," and that the same ancient record that furnishes passages which his condition so readily suggests, says, "It is good for a man that he bear a yoke in his youth."

Do you not commisserate the Journal's Editor? Surely you have so much compassion. If you read, (as you doubtless did,) that article, your tenderest feelings have been touched, your kindest emotions aroused. Seldom has an occasion occurred calling for more forbearance, more delicacy and gentler strictures from those who may happen to differ from another, (as many now do from the Journal,) than the occasion furnished by that article. Therefore if you should strike any more in that direction, be merciful, "strike but pity" and let pity attemper the strokes.

But pleasantry and badinage aside, our mutual friend down here, who usually does up such handsome editorials and who occasionally perpetrates such excellent humor, is really greviously perplexed and in a strait, because there is no convention. It may be *possible* that the Journal is *not* anxious for such an assemblage; but its editorials fail entirely to convey that impression. The attempts it makes to impress the plausibility of that *possible* contingent, looks more like disclosures of its solitude for one than concealments of that fact. It has some remarks occasionlly which bear the similitude of disavowals of being in favor of a Convention. Now under ordinary circumstances, it would be unfair, ungenerous, unkind and discourteous, to question disavowments of the kind. But in the case of your editorial compeer, the denials have been in such a questionable shape, and there has been all about it so much of palpable leaning towards a convention, that its course upon that subject has become a fair topic for critical discussion and editorial remark and comment. The Editor has not proved so successful a disciple of Talleyrand in reticence and concealment this time as he has at some other times; and ninety-nine out of every hundred of his readers who have paid any attention to the Convention question, will say that his paper is much more than *passively* in favor of one.

But another thing; the Journal has influenced others to become restless and anxious about the matter. It is no unmeaning nor unmerited compliment to say the Journal has an extensive and deserved influence: even if it were less ably conducted, its position, age, and politics would give its utterances much weight, this influence has been felt and acted under. The very manner in which the Journal's intense sentiment for a convention has been expressed—that vain, transparent, insincere effort at *suppression* of its genuine feeling—has done more to influence persons in several contiguous counties than a plain, outspoken advocacy of a convention would have done; not because the persons impressed dislike what is plain, direct and open, but because there is a strange charm, a peculiar fascination to some minds about that kind of way of advocating a cause; and of such psychological fact no one is more thoroughly aware than the Editor of the Journal; and no one takes to that species of artifice. Socrates affirmed great truths by asking questions; the Journal advocates and defends a cause as strongly as it knows how under the guise of neautrality.

There are several classes opposed to a Convention: Those who from a high and correct sense of justice to the late incumbent deem one improper, as necessarily carrying an implied censure and distrust of him and as therefore unnecessary! Those who greatly prefer him on account of the distinguished manner in which he has represented the district, and who think his announcement in accordance with precedent sufficient, and a Convention consequently unnecessary!! Those (a large number,) who have been satisfied all along with the complimentary usage, and with the men elected under it, and who are unusually content with the usage and the man *now*; and who therefore consider a Convention unnecessary!!! and who not only think *so*, but who think one perfectly superfluous, ridiculous, absurd! Those (quite a respectable number) who without giving the subject much or serious thought, or feeling much concern about it, are satisfied with the *status quo*; and who therefore do not give themselves the trouble to think one neccssary!!!! To which of these classes does the Editor of the Journal belong? "Under which King, Benzonian?" It is evident he belongs to none.

The above classification leaves but a few to be in favor of a Convention; and really there is but a few: Those who have some especial favorite, who they hope would receive the nomination. Those who love to make a display on public occasions, as at Conventions and other similar assemblages. Those disinterested few who care nothing about the matter much, but who think that perhaps it would be well enough to hold one. Those (an infinitely limited number,) who think that some one else will prove a better friend to them at Court. Those (a still smaller party,) whose motives or reasons for holding a Convention are successfully concealed and which do not appear in most elaborate vindications, nor studiously worded cards nor in most carefully constructed and most laboriously arranged "*reviews.*" To which class of the latter does the Journal editor belong? It is evident he belongs to one of them. Let him answer.

Mrs. Vixen was an unexceptionable woman, a nice, a faultless woman; but her neighbors were awful, they were the worst set that ever bedeviled a paragon or furnished examples of indiscretion, perverseness and depravity—so said Mrs. Vixen, and she kept them so continually on the defensive that they had no time to spy out the stains on her skirts. So with the Journal, whose Editor is a very Corypheus of propriety, and correctness and justice and "moderation," and all that, on this convention business; but he has a sorry set of neighbors, particularly at the "Carolinian" office. But look a little farther and deeper. He only seeks to obscure his own position, to direct observation (unless favorable,) from his own course by attacking and raising a furore about that of others. It is a mighty sin for the Carolinian to agree with the large majority of the party about the utter non-necessity for holding a convention, and to give expression to that agreement in a certain boldness and decisiveness of style and manner. At least the Journal endeavors to make it so appear. But let the editor look to his own robes. Let him answer at the bar of democracy for his disagreement with so small a minority. Let him show why his zeal and industry, his tact, his talent and his anxiety are so deeply interested in favor of a convention, *after* they have pronounced against one.

Respectfully, JUSTINIAN.

MESSRS EDITORS:—

As the Congressional Canvass for this District has commenced, I have concluded to write you a few lines relative to Harnett.

The Hon. Warren Winslow addressed a large number of his constituents to day in the Court House in Toomer. His address is spoken of in the highest terms. There never was a time in my opinion when the people of Harnett were more united than at this time you may put Harnett down for Winslow against the world.

A DEMOCRAT.

Harnett Co. June 14th 1859.

HARNETT C. H., June 14.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The County Court is now in session; yesterday was State's day. No cases of much importance were for trial to-day. Gov. Winslow addressed the citizens of this county in the Court House at 12 o'clock, vindicating his cause in declaring himself as a candidate for the House of Representatives in the third Congressional district at Brunswict county.

Gov. Winslow spoke of the Mail contracts; also, in regard to the contract leading from Fayetteville through this place to Raleigh and said that it could and would, no doubt, be satisfactorily arranged as soon as Congress met. The present arrangement giving us a mail twice a week is very unsatisfactory. We ought to have a daily mail through here, for the reason it would be of no additional expense to the Government to run a daily mail from Fayetteville up to the Western Railroad to the Spout Springs, which will reduce the staging between Fayetteville and Raleigh to 45 miles; and it would be a great advantage to your Daily paper; it would have an increased circulation throughout this county if this mail arrangement were made.

This afternoon while Court was in session, a dispute arose between two attorneys which came very near blows, one of the parties was fined fifty dollars for contempt of court. Afterwards sufficient apology was rendered and the fine remitted to twenty dollars.

Yours, &c., F.

SUMMERVILLE, June 9, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Yesterday a flat boat owned by N. & J. W. McKay with 500 barrels naval stores on board sank near Faxes Islands. The most of the freight will be saved without very great damage. This firm alone for the last four years has sent down the river about $20,000 worth of Naval Stores annually, and it has all been sold in Fayetteville, and bought by your merchants, and still there are a few of your short-sighted citizens prejudiced against the Deep River Improvement, and there is no reason why if the navigation of the River was completed that it would not benefit Fayetteville fully as much as the Western Rail Road.

I see that Mr. Ellwood Morris, Chief Engineer for the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, has advertised inviting bidders to contract for the furnishing of timber, &c. I fear from his advertisement his experience in locking and daming is very limited, as he has advertised for 33,000 feet of heart timber 10 by 12 inches, 50 feet long, which I think it will be very difficult for any person to furnish, as it would require so much labor to hew a stick of timber down to 10 by 12 that would be 50 feet in length.

The citizens of this place held a meeting last night at the Court House, to make arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July. Neill McKay, Esq., was chosen Orator of the day, and A. B. Parker, Esq., to read the national Declaration of Independence, and Dr. John A. McDougald, to read the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The Committee of Arrangements expect to have a splendid dinner prepared for the occasion and close with a ball at night.

The farmers on the river, are generally very busily engaged in harvesting their wheat, which from appearance is very good.

Yours &c., F.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13, 1959.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am here by invitation (?) of our worthy sheriff Hector McNeill, Esq., in attendance upon the County Court, which is in session here this week—Col. Jas. T. Miller, Chairman, presides, and the manner in which he and his associates on the bench despatch the cases on docket is highly creditable.

The Locomotive "Cumberland" arrived here on yesterday per Schr. Wm. S. Springs from Philadelphia. I am unable to speak of its size, as it is incased; you can tell your readers about its appearance when it reaches Fayetteville.

I called on Mr. Fulton of the "Journal" this morning. I was glad to hear from him of the continued prosperity of his valuable paper, and only hope that he and his colleague may receive that success which they justly merit. The large building which they are having erected to carry on their extensive business is rapidly approaching completion. Business is quite dull at present in this *city* (?)

Respectfully, CLARENDON.

WILMINGTON, June 14, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Nothing of public importance has transpired within the Halls of Justice this week. There are upwards of 300 cases on the civil docket. They have been trying those on the State docket—the civil docket will be taken up to-morrow, I presume.

The Democracy of Columbus held a meeting on Saturday last and nominated T. D. McDowell, Esq., for Congress. Bladen county has called for a Convention to be held on Saturday next. What the effect of that meeting will be, remains yet to be seen. The "City," formerly "Carolina" Hotel is now kept by Owen Holmes, Esq. From ocular demonstration, I am convinced that it is one of the best establishments in the State. It is a *first class* hotel, and I feel assured that when the public know it as well as I do, the gentlemanly proprietor will receive an extensive patronage.

I formed the acquaintance of Mr. C. E. Burr, Senior Editor of the "Herald" this morning. He is a good writer and enterprising man. He *must* succed. I was very much amused at the ignorance of a young gentleman, a resident of this place, to-day. In conversation with me, he remarked that "he thought the steamers plying on the Cape Fear always went to Fayetteville." I told him that "frequently they stopped at some of the intermediate landings, but they all went there sometimes." He then asked me "how the passengers got from Campbelton to Fayetteville." I replied that they *might* take the stage or locomotive if the connection could be made, but as a general thing the passengers going down the river either *walked* or took a private conveyance. He seemed to be very much astonished when I told him the difference between the two places, and remarked that he thought "they were in the *same county.*"

Respectfully, CLARENDON.

PETERSBURG, Va. June 15, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The dedication services of the new Methodist Church which transpired last Sunday, were attended by an immense crowd of persons, including many who came from a long distance, to listen to the venerable and eloquent Dr. Pierce of Georgia, who officiated on the occasion. Long before the hour of opening a large crowd had assembled in front of the church and stood for more than an hour in the sun; at half past nine the doors were opened and in fifteen minutes the house was filled to repletion. At half past ten o'clock the services were commenced by reading portions of the Old and New Testaments, singing and prayer, after which Dr. Pierce delivered the dedicatory sermon which was listened to with unabated interest from its commencement to its close which occupied one hour and fifty-five minutes. After the sermon a collection was taken up for the benefit of the church and about $700 was raised. The Dr. preached again at four o'clock in the afternoon and at 8 o'clock the pulpit was occupied by Dr. D. S. Doggett of the Virginia Conference. The pews were offered for sale last night, and about a thousand dollars worth disposed of; others will be sold and what remain will be for rent, the premiums paid for the choice last night amounted to four or five hundred dollars, the first choice was knocked down at seventy dollars.

The Sons of Temperance of this city have leased for a term of years the hall upon the second floor of the Odd Fellow's building and will furnish it in a costly and attractive style for the use of the two Divisions, and for the purpose of holding public temperance meetings. The cause is prospering greatly in our midst, the two Divisions numbering some six hundred members.

The Circuit Court yesterday evening adjourned *sine die* after the transaction of civil business little interest to the public and the trial of a few criminal cases. Judge Pitts, yesterday awarded a new trial in the case of Micheal Conway who was convicted a few days ago of house breaking and through the ignorance of the jury, condemned to the Penitentiary for five years instead of one year as they entended thinking that five years was the minium instead of one. This reminds me of a case which is said to have occurred in the western part of your good old State when a man was on trial for stealing an axe, and the jury, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, they were told by the judge that the prisoner was not on his trial for murder but for larceny, and sent them back—soon they appeared in Court with a verdict of murder in the second degree, again they were remonstrated with and sent out the the third time they came in, the foreman announced that they had found the prisoner guilty of Manslaughter and that was the best they intended to do with the case.

The political world is settling down to a calm, quiet state, and but little is heard about politics now. The latest returns show in all but thirteen counties which are yet to be heard from, a majority of 5442, for Mr Letcher.

The versatile and charming little actress Maggie Mitchell who turned the heads and captivated the hearts of about one hundred and eighty young bricks, while filling an engagement here last winter, is advertised to appear at Phœnix Hall on Friday night in one of her favorite plays, of course there will be a rush for the front seats.

The markets, Corn is advancing, receipts light sales $1.05. Wheat 190. Bacon, improved western shoulders 9 c, sides 11 c. The tobacco market is dull.

Yours, &c., C.

Th Democracy of Ohio.

PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

RESOLVED, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere immovably to the principle of "Non-intervention, by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation or avoidance of that principle.

RESOLVED, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year 1807, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our Union of slaveholding and non slaveholding States were firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischief and annoyance to a free black population; for three reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

RESOLVED, That the readiness of fugitive slaves, upon demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

RESOLVED, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, expresses fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretensions to be the peculiar friends of the free States.

RESOLVED, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

RESOLVED, That the acquisition of the island of Cuba, is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we should hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justicer that would accomplish this object. We can neve, consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

RESOLVED, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain, heretofore made by Congress to Railroad companies, and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bone fide occupation and cultivation.

RESOLVED, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South, the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of naturalized citizens a residence of two years after naturalization to seven years, attemped to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

RESOLVED, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protact the rights of our citizens and uphold the onor of our flag.

RESOLVED, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right, desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled by white men exclusively, and for the paramount interests of the white race.

RESOLVED, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law passed by the Legislature of this State.

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to the people of Ohio at large, as our fellow-citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessing of peace and public order, to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary design of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of American liberty into contempt abroad.

Mr. Buchanan has been swindled financially, according to the *States* of Saturday, which says: "Yesterday afternoon the President of the United States gave an indorsed draft on a banking house Philadelphia for the sum of $7,000 to a messenger for depoisit in Riggs & Co's Bank. The messenger started for the bank, and proceeded down on the inside walk of the grounds toward the State Department. When near it he was accosted by a very polite, unassuming gentleman, with the inquiry as to where he would be likely to find the Navy Department. The messenger kindly informed him, when the stranger began to remark on the beauty of the buildings, grounds, &c., and after a minute's conversation, proceeded on his errand to the bank, the stranger at the same time proceeding in the other direction. On arriving at the bank the messenger found the draft to be missing It immediately occurred to him that it had been abstracted from his hand by the fellow who addressed him at the Department, which seems now to be a fact. The sharper has not been seen since, and probably left the city in some of the outgoing trains or boats last evening."

WE learn by advices from Paris that a lucky youth there has hit upon a genuine vein of treasure trove. Thus runs the news: "A young savant, M. de Lamothe, formerly a pupil of the Ecole des Chartes, has just discovered at Madrid some unpublished manuscripts of great interest for the history of France. There is, among others a letter from the Spanish Embassador in Paris, written at the Louvre on the very day of the massacre of St. Bartholomew and filled with curious details; also one from Philippe II. to Charles IX, congratulating him on having struck so great a blow; likewise, an account of the battle of Pavia by Pescaire; a letter containing an announcement of the death of Henry IV, by a Jesuit in Paris to another in Spain, and other very curious letters of Charles V, Francis I, the Constable Bourbon, and the leading personages of the Fronde.