THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

TERMS, $2 00 PER ANNUM, "THE NOBLEST MO[illegible] IS THE PUBLIC GOOD." PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. [illegible] SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1859. NO. 1,049.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

TERMS, OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, in advance, per annum $2 00
" " at the end of the year 3,00
Single copies, five cents.

No subscription will be received for less than six months.

Rates of Advertising.

Sixty cents per square of 16 lines, or less, for the first, and 30 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any period under three months.

For three months, ... $4 00
For six months, ... 6 00
For twelve months, ... 10 00

Other advertisements by the year on favorable terms. Advertisers are particularly requested to state the number of insertions desired, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ JOB WORK of all kinds executed neatly and promptly.

SINCLAIR & PEARCE.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Bladen, Sampson and Cumberland. Prompt attention given to all business committed to his charge.
April 2, 1858. tf

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.
Address, Tomnor, Harnett Co., N. C.
Feb. 16, 1856. 85-y

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, under the name and style of CAMERON & SHAW, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Moore, Montgomery, Anson, Richmond and Robeson. All business entrusted to them will receive their prompt attention.
Address, Cameron and Shaw, Attorneys at Law, Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C.
Jno. W. Cameron, Jno. D. Shaw.
May 1, 1858. 1y

Dental Notice.

DR. R. SCOTT

HAS Purchased the Stock and Appurtenances of Dr. Bigelow, and intends to follow that he is prepared to give satisfaction to all in need of his services. He expects to spend the Summer here, and may be found at all times at the room formerly occupied by Dr. Bigelow, two doors East of the Market, during the regular office hours—from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
April 16, 1859. tf

A. M. Campbell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
East Side of Gillespie Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Nov. 13, 1858

H. GRAHAM,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all Consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.
☞ OFFICE up stairs over the Store of Mr. Vaughan and joining Kenedy's wharf, North Water Street.
June 18, 1858. tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. JAMES DAVIS, having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as it is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.
☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he will be found at all times.
May 15, 1858 tf

Marble Factory,

BY GEO. LAUDER,
Two Doors above C. T. Haigh & Son's Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1858.—ly.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

A. A. M'KETHAN

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Vehicles of every description, which are well and faithfully made and finished in the LIGHTEST and NEATEST styles. His facilities for doing carriage work are GREATER than ANY ESTABLISHMENT South which enables him to sell his work on the most favorable terms.
Nov. 13, 1858. tf

NEW SPRING GOODS
1859.

JAMES KYLE IS NOW RECEIVING A
LARGE SUPPLY
OF
DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, BOLTING CLOTHS, &c,
All of which will be offered by Wholesale or Retail as low as the same quality can be had in this State.
March 12, 1859. tf

Provisions! Provisions!

MESS PORK, MESS BEEF and BACON Just received.
May 27. C. E. LEETE. w4t

10,000 LBS. TALLOW WANTED. FOR which the highest cash price will be paid.
Oct. 1, 1856. A. M. CAMPBELL. tf

TURPENTINE TOOLS.

HACKERS, ROUND SHAVES AND SCRAPERS, made expressly for myself, which I can recommend. ALSO—Hacker Files, Hacker Whetstones, Truss Hoops, Galvanized Chain and Well Fixtures. A large supply of the above articles constantly on hand.
May 27. C. E. LEETE. w4t

D. & W. McLAURIN
WOULD INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE and desirable Stock of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
150 Bags of Rio, Laguara and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon, Sides and Shoulders
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap, (assorted;)
50 " Candy, "
100 Bags Shot, "
1000 Lbs. Bar Lead;
30½ bpls. Snuff, (Eagle Mills;)
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails;
—ALSO—
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
[illegible]
American Ingots, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmith Tools;
Coopers' do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Leather Montila and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;) Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at Factory Prices;
All of which will be sold low for cash, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.
Country merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
March 5, 1859. -tf D. & W. McLAURIN.

Boots and Shoes,
OF
EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.

THE subscriber has returned from New York and is receiving his SPRING & SUMMER STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES, to which he would call the particular attention of all in want of goods in his line. His stock consists in part as follows:
Gent's Patent Leather Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' Gaiters, with and without heels, of all styles and colors;
Children's shoes of all kinds with and without heels, fine and coarse;
Boys' Boots and Shoes;
Kid Skin Oxford ties and Gaiters;
Patent leather French Gaiters, and Gent's Oxford slippers;
French calf-skin pump Boots;
French calf skin peg Boots;
Ladies' Congress Boots, with and without heels;
Ladies' slippers, with and without heels;
Ladies' leather Boots, pump and thick soles;
Misses', Boys, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers of every desirable style;
Gent's Patent Leather Pumps; Goat leather, Velvet and Fancy slippers;
Gent's Black Lasting Gaiters;
Gent's Black and Light Cloth Top Congress Gaiters;
Gent's Sewed and Pegged Calf Congress Boots;
Ladies' Cloth and Velvet Slippers and Ties;
Ladies' Serge and Kid Congress Heeled Boots;
Ladies' Morocco and Serge Button Boots;
Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Goat Polkas and Lace Boots, and everything usually kept in a first class [illegible]
LOWEST PRICES!
With many thanks for past favors, you are requested to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
BOOTS AND SHOES made and repaired on shortest notice. M. FAULK.
April 16. tf

Fresh Arrival!
SECOND STOCK
OF
Spring and Summer Goods!
J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his Second Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing all the
NEWEST STYLES,
—FOR—
SUMMER SILKS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, &c.,
With a great variety of new style goods for Travelling Dresses and Dusters,—also a complete assortment of—
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
A large and varied assortment of Silk and Lace Mantles, Chantilly Lace Points, Black and White Berage, Mantles, Stella Shawls, &c.
A few of those splendid French embroidered and Lace Sets, Collars and Sleeves.
Douglas & Sherwood's New Style Corsets, (with Bustle and Skirt-Supporters attached.)
A great variety of new style Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.
In the above stock may be found a great many new and desirable styles, just out. The public generally are invited to call early and examine for themselves.
April 23. J. A. PEMBERTON. -tf

NOTICE TO SOLDIER'S WIDOWS.

THE WIDOWS OF MEXICAN Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who died IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned. Congress having made additional provision for them.
Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.
JNO. M. ROSE,
Agt. for Pensions.
Fayetteville, June 19, 1858. tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE & LOT on Orange Street, near the corner of Orange and Cumberland Streets. The lot fronts 100 feet on Orange street and runs back 425 feet. The House has six rooms, well finished. Persons wishing to purchase can call on A. M. Campbell or myself.
June 17, 3-t AMOS. J. SIMPSON.
Observer copy.

SEGARS.

100,000 SEGARS of various Brands for Sale. GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 30. -2m

20 BBLS. MACKEREL; 50 Bbls. HERRINGS; } In prime condition. For Sale by GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 30. -2m

NOTICE.

IT APPEARING FROM RETURNS MADE TO us that more than one million of Dollars have been subscribed to the capital stock of the BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, notice is hereby given that the Stockholders in said bank will meet in the City of Raleigh on Wednesday, the 20th July, for the purpose of organizing the corporation according to the provisions of the charter.
JOHN W. ELLIS,
D. W. COURTS,
C. H. BROGDEN,
June 9, 4t-w

A GOOD MULE FOR SALE.
Apply to C. E. LEETE.
June 18, 1859. 3-t w.

Wraping Paper.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT 50 CENTS per hundred, at the DAILY CAROLINIAN OFFICE.
June 17, 1859. y-d

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, J[illegible]

Party Tests and Side [illegible]

We have read with pleasure an ar[illegible] Standard under the above head. We [illegible] pieces in that paper, but this one was [illegible] of the best we have seen for some t[illegible] a modern mania of making *parties*—he[illegible] out a name or any distinct set of pri[illegible] find this illustrated to its fullest extent [illegible] called the Opposition. In the North [illegible] slavery, and fearing of being in itself [illegible] assumes in some instances the name [illegible] and in other [illegible] for a birth-right amongst the Black Republicans or abolitionists. To drown real issues it adopts a self-constituted and imaginary issue—expenditures—and like the wary thief sets fire to a house, not that its contents may be consumed, but that in the hurry and consternation of the peaceful inhabitants it may go off overburthened with plunder. This may last for a season but its life is short.

But we did not intend to go so far from home, for we have enough to attract our attention here amongst ourselves. We have the same mania raging to an alarming extent in the straight out and good old Democracy. Side issues and imaginary tests are manufactured and unless the humble or more exhalted followers of the Jeffersonian school be willing to partake of the doses thus unceremoniously and peremptorily administered he must, forsooth, be declared hetrodox and his name and memory is to be obliterated from the party. This is not Democracy.

We do most emphatically assert that no person or persons have any right to make a creed for Democrats, nor has a Democrat any right to to respect that which it made, except in national matters where it is made by a national convention of the party properly had; or in State matters by a legal and proper State Convention.

Suppose we make a distinction—suppose we constitute an issue by a section of the party and call upon all others to support it, what would the effect be? Most certainly the creation of a new and distinct party.

Suppose one paper or a set of men propose that the present mode of laying the taxes in our State is the *democratic* mode, and suppose another paper and another set of men equally interested make the test of Democracy to consist in a levelorum? It is clear to every mind that it would be disastrous to the party. We are all for the best method, but what that is, has not yet been settled by the party. So soon as it shall have been settled to the satisfaction of the Democratic people, then there will be no difference of action or opinion.

The [illegible] of the Island, but every one is not of the same opinion as to the best method. We speak for ourselves, and say that if the "thirty million bill" can in any way facilitate its purchase we will go for it. We have been told and believe it would enable the President to open negotiations, and if so, we are absolutely for it. We can at the present time see no better way of accomplishing the desired end, and consequently we have supported it and will continue to do so until we are convinced of the contrary. But although we favor it we do not profess to take upon ourselves the responsibility of saying in the day thou eatest (not) thereof thou shalt surely be cut off from all communion and fellowship in the party.

It is not our intention to make this matter the burthen of our writing. We have enough issues to contend for and support without creating new ones.

The evil of this thing of creating side issues may be seen in a certain portion of our Western Democracy. Where a railroad is made the test, and where the great national principles of the party come in only as a secondary consideration.

Were we to choose our ground of battle, it would be the principles of the party, not the principles or ideas of a *portion* of the party. Surely we have many opponents without seeking to create new ones amongst ourselves, nor need we hoist up an honorable one in our own ranks for we may still find some, scattered though they be, amongst the Philistines.

Let the party ignore side issues, and hold tenaciously to the faith of our fathers—and we will succeed; but create new creeds, which have no connection with the great questions of the party and our word for it, its success is *doubtful*.

What the opposition think of the Democratic party can easily be learned—the thing called opposition is so changeable that we can not tell for one moment what it may be the next. One thing is certain, it is not a national party, be it found North or South. At the South it is attempted to be forced in the face of all truth that John Letcher is an abolitionists, and that his election is a Black Republican triumph. No more false or unwarrantable assertion was ever made; and to prove this we will quote from one of the Opposition, a man who is the whole front of that fungus, hear what he says. Horace Greely of the Tribune, says:

"No matter what Mr. Letcher or any other democrat may have truly and wisely said or done at some time or other in depreciation of slavery as the curse and blight of the South, the democratic party of the Union, is and will be the pro slavery party of the Union, alike in Virginia and Vermont, in Texas and Kansas, wherever it may profess and wherever it may exist—and because it is the pro-slavery party, it will rule in Virginia and Texas so long as the pro-slavery sentiment shall rally and heartily predominate therein—as Mr. Goggin will find to his cost when over the votes for Governor of Southampton and Brunswick, of Mecklenburg and Greenville, and all the essentially pro-slavery, slave-breeding counties in Virginia shall have been counted. Mr. Goggin is a worthy, able man, he won't be Governor of Virginia, simply because it is the interest of slavery that he should not be."

While this is putting the lie in the teeth of his southern brethren respecting Mr. Letcher, we will take the liberty of doing so upon his assertion.

The Democratic party is not a pro-slavery party, but grants privileges to North and South alike, it advocates the free and impartial, unrestricted rights of all, irrespective of any latitude; gives the Northern man equal rights with the Southern, and attempts to place them on equality. In this it does what no other party can, or even attempt to do.

The Murfreesboro' Citizen has been considerably enlarged. It is an ably edited paper and should succeed.

In another column we give an extract from the Wilson Ledger, edited, (and that ably) by A. D. Lambro and J. H. Foy, Esqrs.

There is one subject upon which it treats which we would desire should be looked upon by every member of the profession, and that is, the holding of an Editorial Convention. We believe that a meeting of this nature would be of vast benefit to each one—it would tend to soothe hard feelings which at some time may have arisen amongst us, and bringing us personally before each other would cause us to understand and appreciate the feelings of our brethren.

An assemblage of this kind would, we think, do away with a great deal of the personality indulged in by some of us; for though it is acknowledged [illegible] of North Carolina, belong to the press of any State, we think it can with equal justice be said that in no State in the Union is there a more bitter style of writing indulged in by the profession than in our State.

We would most heartily second any movement which would secure that good feeling and harmony towards each other which should put an end to personality, and place us all on a more friendly footing with each other.

We trust the matter may receive that attention from the fraternity which its importance demands.

TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.—We are pleased to see our citizens so much interested in the improvement of our Town. We will vouch for it that in no Town in the State can be found an amount of public spirit and town pride superior to that of Fayetteville.—We had occasion lately to notice the improvement of putting sign boards on the several corners of the streets giving the names. This has been followed by our enterprizing citizens of Green street, by an other improvement, that of numbering the doors.

Our people are beginning to see the necessity of improvement and are in no way slow to keep up with the spirit of the times.

John G. Saxe, the Poet, who is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont, has wonderfully strong hopes of an election and is already speaking of his *first message*. At the Democratic convention in that State he gave utterance to the following:

"He trusted a faithful service, chiefly in the ranks, for something more than twenty years, had sufficiently attested his Democracy; but as to the particular line of policy he should pursue in his possible Executive career—he should have much pleasure in setting it forth in the plainest manner, in unexceptionable English in his *first message*. [Loud laughter.] It had too long been considered a joke to suppose that the Democracy should ever be victorious in Vermont. He was not himself impervious to facetious ideas, but surely this large and enthusiastic Convention seemed to him to promise something more formidable than what the enemy was accustomed to call the annual farce of an election. If [illegible] Republicans" in the State, ([illegible] as "Republicans" could fairly be,) who looked upon it differently, and who well knew that truth was always in a minority at first. *He did not flatter himself that success would be easy*, but he hoped that this Convention would so inspire the Democracy of Vermont that they would henceforth redouble their efforts for the triumph which was sure to come at no distant day."

☞ We would most respectfully beg of the Herald not to bother us with child's play, give us some thing worthy of a controversy and we will be glad to meet it.

That *Wise* affair is too *foolish* to contend about, and we won't do it, what we stated was, as we said, upon information. We do not say that the course pursued or said to be pursued would be honorable. We think that it would however be fully as honorable for Wise to shoot Botts on the open street, as for Botts to shoot Wise in his Office, don't you think so?

A *man* will bear much more from a rowdy than he would from a gentleman—the one is his equal—the other is beneath him.

LARGE FIG.—A very large Fig grown on the garden of Mrs. C. Johnston has been laid upon our table. It is one of the largest we have ever seen, measuring 9 inches in circumference. It is of this year's crop.

RIPE TOMATOES.—We have had some very fine ripe tomatoes from our own garden, which we think is an early production for the garden of an *Editor*.

RAIN.—The papers speak of rain, the farmers cry rain, we have never seen more rain for the season, the sky looks like as if more rain were to come soon, in fact rain reigns universally.

☞ We have received a neatly printed copy of the By-Laws and Constitution of the Young Men's Christian Association. Each member may have a copy by calling upon W. N. Tillinghast, Esq.

☞ See the letter of our Summerville correspondent. He is an excellent correspondent, and has the very essential quality of writing often and well, always giving news. We hope to hear from you soon again friend F. Never get weary in well doing.

☞ The Western Sentinel comes to hand this morning in mourning, caused by the death of its junior editor F. E. Boner.

Mr Boner was a young gentleman of excellent attainments, and although we never had the pleasure of meeting him, we have learned sufficient of his moral character and high worth to be able to say that the event as well as being a grevious stroke to his affectionate relatives, is a loss to the editorial profession, and his native State.

He was young in years, being only twenty four years of age, and gave high promise to be an honor to the party whose principles he so ably defended and strenuously advocated.

He died on the 18th inst., at Danbury, in Stokes County, in the full hopes of a blessed immortality.

Gen. S. H. Walkup, Esq., of Union county, is a candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District in opposition to Hon. B. Craige, the present incumbent. He will find it a Herculean task to oppose his able competitor.

NEW MAIL CONTRACT.—Messrs. Holmes & Robinson who are the contractors for the Warsaw mail, have taken charge of this line—the mail was in this morning between six and seven o'clock, A. M.

We have great hopes of now having the mails run in, in time.

BONDS.—We notice sales 500 North Carolina 6's at New York, on the 23d at 93c, being an advance of 1 on last quotations.

We learn that Jesse R. McLean, Esq., Principal of "Donaldson Academy" of this place, will deliver an oration at the Bluff Church on 4th July, proximo.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.—This great General whose praise is now being heralded abroad, once kept a Coffee-House in Cincinnati, and *retailed gin cocktails*. How wonderful this is. He is the same man that is now *punching* the Austrians.

FOURTH OF JULY.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

For the celebration of the Eighty-third Anniversary [illegible] of Liberty and Independence.

At day light a Federal salute of twenty one guns will be fired. One gun at sun-rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag.

At 9 o'clock a procession will be formed on Green Street in front of the Shemwell House and march through Green and Person Streets to the Farmer's Hall.

The Sextons of the Churches will ring their Bells whilst the Procession is moving.

At 11 o'clock a National Salute of 33 guns will be fired. One gun at sun-set will be the signal for lowering the Flag.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Music.
Fayetteville Independent Lt. Infantry.—Maj. Huske,
LaFayette Light Infantry.—Capt. Matthews,
Fayetteville Cadets.—Capt. Anderson,
Strangers and Citizens,
Students of Academies,
Sons of Temperance,
Cross Creek Lodge No. 4. I. O. O. F.
Phœnix Lodge No. 8 Free Masons,
High Sheriff and Clerks of the Courts,
Principals and Assistants of High School, and Academies,
Officers 33d Regiment,
Officers of the Army and Navy,
Mayor and Town Commissioners,
Committee of Arrangements,
Reverend Clergy,
Orator and Reader.

The Procession will enter the Hall in inverted order.

PROGRAMME AT THE HALL.

Prayer,
Music,
Reading of National Declaration, by
B. R. HUSKE, Esq.
Music,
Oration by
HENRY MULLINS, Esq.
Music,
Benediction.

None but Ladies will be admitted into the Hall before the Procession arrives.

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
Marshal of the Day.

SUMMERVILLE, June 24th, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

The 4th of July at Summerville. The procession will be formed at the Court House Church where the oration will be delivered.

NEILL McKAY, Esq., Orator.
ALLEN B. PARKER, } Readers.
Dr. J. A. McDUGALD, }
A. B. HORTON, Chief Marshal.
K. MURCHISON, } Assistant Marshals.
J. R. GRADY, }

I learn from a Gentleman just from Raleigh that the Board of Managers for the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company met in that City on Wednesday and opened the proposals for timber &c, and that the bids were not satisfactory and the proposals for timber are to be revised and let out again to the highest bidder. Yours, &c., F.

From the Wilson Ledger.

☞ We challenge any State in the Union to produce, as a body, a cleverer set of fellows than the North Carolina Editors. We have invariably found them, irrespective of their political faith, possessing hearts of the kindest feelings and overflowing with good will to all the fraternity. And, although, an occasional spat takes place, yet they are generally found as ready to forgive and as willing to afford reparation as they are quick to conceive and prompt to demand satisfaction. For an Editor to fare well while traveling in this State, it is only necessary that he should call on his cotemporaries and announce himself as such; he may then rest assured that for the balance of his stay he will be in 'limbo.'

One of the Editors of the Ledger has just returned from a short tour through some of the upper, middle and eastern counties of the State and it is with a lively sense of gratitude that he records his short tribute to Editors in Raleigh, Fayetteville and New-bern for that attention and courtesy which rendered his short residence with them so pleasant an agreeable. From the high opinion we have formed of those members of the press we have so far encountered, we feel thoroughly inclined to second the proposition of the Newbern Daily Delta that a general convention of the various Editors throughout the State, without consideration of party, be held at the earliest opportunity and at the most convenient point.

Some time this winter, we suggest, after the animosities engendered by the present canvass shall have subsided and events once more resumed their tranquil course. We think the friendships and intimacies formed would have a tendency to counteract and partly that belligerent, and disputative tone now so frequently assumed by the press in conducting political discussions. When we say that a paper is more respected and consequently more influencial if characterized by dignity and elevation of tone, we would not be understood as sitting in judgement, for we are well aware that the Ledger itself would be found vulnerable, if charged with some slight degree of scurrility in times *past*. We shall try for the future to steer clear of controversies unless they are absolutely *thrust* upon us. Such a glorious and talented set of Editors as Holden, of the Standard, Fulton, of the Journal, Sinclair, of the Carolinian, Smith of the Delta, Whitaker, of the Press, Williams of the Mercury, Father Loring of the Tribune, Hinton of the State, Foster, of the Citizen, Pennington of the Progress, Godwin of the Pioneer, Yates of the Democrat, Davenport of the Express, Dunn of the Advocate, and the Messrs. Burr, of the Herald, can be found in no other State. These are the limit of our Editorial acquaintance. We have found them all gentlemen, pleasant, sociable and agreeable.

"Long may they wave."

THE GREAT ELECTION TO COME.—The Charleston Evening News drops this hint in reply to some provoking remark: "The Secession contest of 1851 did not deminish our confidence in the spirit of resistance on the part of the people of South Carolina. It is unwise to impute to them the spirit of submission because they preferred to await concurrence in action on the part of other Southern States. Some of their politicians have done so to their cost. And since that period some of the States have made decisive progress toward a proper comprehension of Southern rights and a determination to maintain them."

Complaint is made of a long protracted drouth in certain districts of Mississippi, Georgia, Texas and Louisiana

LORD ELLENBOROUGH ON THE WAR IN ITALY.

Two public meetings were held in Cheltenham on Thursday, for the purpose of forming rifle corps, one taking place in the afternoon and the other in the evening. The latter was called in favor of those tradesmen, shop assistants and others who could not be present in the middle of the day. The Earl of Ellenborough, who was loudly cheered, expressed his gratification of being able to comply with the request made to him to preside that evening, and at the same time he was pleased to observe so large an attendance. If there were tradesmen present, and he supposed there were, they, of all others, in his opinion, were especially interested in preventing an enemy landing on these shores, as being likely to suffer most from such an occurrence. All monetary transactions of the country would be altogether impaired and injured from the very instant it was known an enemy had landed. What would be the effect of that panic occasioned by the approach of an enemy to London, and what could be the mode of conducting monetary transactions with the means of communication interfered with?

And what must we do? It was not enough to feel satisfied that if the enemy landed we should be enabled to repel him; we must be strong as to deter him from attempting invasion. [Cheers.] They might depend upon it that the mere act of invasion, if the enemy were but a week in the country, and if terminated by his expulsion or the destruction of all his forces, that single week of invasion would produce an injury to the material interests of this country which a hundred years would hardly recover. [Hear, hear.] He dared say there were a good many among them who thought it possible to avoid all these misfortunes by preserving a strict neutrality. There could be no one more desirous than himself that we should not be involved in war. [Hear, hear.] But he would tell them this, that neutrality, although it put off war, did not prevent it. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, it might ultimately bring upon us a war infinitely more dangerous than that in which we refused to engage before. While two great nations were contending against each other, if we engaged in a war at least, we should have one of these nations with us; if we waited till one of these nations was trampled upon and beaten by the other, and had deprived it of strength to contend in the field, and then we were disposed to contend alone against the conqueror, we should contend alone against a power which had matured its forces, against a force disciplined to the field, and therefore to our disadvantage.

He knew not that it was necessary for him, if he were to speak at all, to say anything of the nature and character of the present war. But there was one point connected with it, about which he hoped they were under no delusion. He trusted they did not suppose it was really a war for the independence of Italy. [Cheers.] If he could think it were so, no one would rejoice in its success more than he should. [Renewed cheers.] He had been earnestly desirous of seeing a great and really independent State in Italy from the earliest period of his life. [Hear, hear.] No event would more strongly conduce to the security of Austria herself than the creation of a great and independent power in Italy. [Hear, hear.] He had not the smallest hope of any such result from any interference on the part of France. The object of France was to transfer to herself that supremacy in Italy which had been possessed by Austria since 1814. [Hear, hear.] Austria had held it for the defensive purposes; France would hold it for [illegible] important step towards making the Mediterranean a French lake. [Hear, hear.] If they looked back to past times, and the wars of the French revolution, they would see with what gallantry Austria came forward, and what advantage we derived from her actions.

In 1805, Austria, at her own great risk, rushed forward and prevented the invasion of this country. [Cheers.] In 1809, she again moved forward, she again suffered great defeats, but she facilitated by her movements the advance of the Duke of Wellington on Madrid, and laid the foundation of the liberation of Spain. Notwithstanding all these defeats of 1805 and 1809, and her weakness, Austria again, in 1813, joined the Allies, and gave into their lands, her territory in Bohemia, for the purpose of enabling them to set against the French, and mainly contributed in Germany, and afterward in France, to the liberation of Europe. [Cheers.] We must not, therefore, allow ourselves to be diverted from the recollection of the past times in dealing with the present. He would not go into another point of great importance, and well worthy the attention of the public; he meant the understanding which evidently existed between Russia and France—[hear, hear]—an understanding existing between two great despotic military powers with reference to what their conduct shall be in supporting the independence and freedom of Italy.

There were reasons, he believed, to suspect the purity of the motives of both parties. [Hear, hear.] But this they might observe; while Russia, by bringing 150,000 men on the frontiers of Poland, practically paralyzed Germany, we, likewise, in the movements of our fleet, were already if not paralyzed yet greatly checked and controlled by a Russian fleet of thirty sail of the line, which had been largely increased since the commencement of this war, for we could not venture to send the whole of our force to the Mediterranean, knowing if we did that, that the fleet might anchor at Spithead. Yet we were told that Russia had assured the English Government that there was nothing whatever existing between France and herself contrary to our interests, and they accepted that explanation. If the Government was not afraid of an understanding between Russia and France, it more behooved the people of this country to be afraid, and to take own course for their deliverance. [Loud cheering.]

Letter from Judge Douglas.

WASHINNTON, D. C., June 24.

Judge Douglas has written a letter regarding his nomination by the Charleston Convention. He says that if the Democratic party shall determine to adhere to the principles embodied in the Compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas and Nebraska Act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati Platform of 1856, as expounded by Jas. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election,—in that event my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention, if they see proper to do so. If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate these, their time honored principles on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and in lieu of them, if the Convention shall at all interpolate into the creed of the party, such new issues as the revival of the African Slave trade; or a Congressional slave code for territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in territories beyond the power of the people legally to contest as other property, it is due to candor, to say, that in such an event I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me.

H. C. Lipscomb, jr., Esq., of this city, has been notified of his election to the Presidency of the Methodist Protestant Female College, located at Jamestown, Guilford county in your State. This is a most admirable selection, and one that reflects great credit upon the nice discrimination of the board of trustees of that highly popular Seminary. Should Mr. Lipscomb accept the honor, I feel assured that no efforts will be spared on his part to maintain and if possible to enhance the high reputation the College has already attained. Mr Lipscomb is a gentleman of fine scholary attainments—a good lingcist and withal a conscientious and high-toned christian.—*Wash. Cor. Newbern Daily Delta.*