

THE NORTH CAROLINA.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

TERMS, \$2 00 PER ANNUM,

"THE NOBLST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD."

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XX.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1860.

NO. 103.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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Single copies, five cents.
No subscription will be received for less than six months.

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For six months, 6.00
For twelve months, 10.00
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JOB WORK of all kinds executed neatly and promptly.
P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C.
WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett County PROMPT attention given the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec 23 1859.

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.

W. S. NORMENT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
LUMBERTON, N. C.
WILL ATTEND the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business entrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
July 1, 1859.

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, Roasin, Tar, Turpentine, and all country produce for sale. OFFICE in the City of Wilmington, N. C. at the wharf of Mr. Von Glahn and joining Lutterloh's wharf, North Water Street.
June 18, 1859.

A CARD.
Geo. W. Sperling,
W. S. S. P.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
SPIRITS FERRENTINE, Cotton, Flour, Back Country Lard, and all country produce for sale. OFFICE in the City of Fayetteville, N. C. at the wharf of Mr. Von Glahn and joining Lutterloh's wharf, North Water Street.
Oct 15, 1859.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.
THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson streets, is located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the banks, houses, wholesale merchants and principal produce dealers.
Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.
All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel. Fayetteville, April 2, 1859.

Stoves, Sheet-Iron
TIN-WARE, &c.
ON hand, a large assortment of Tin and cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipes. Also the Old Dominion Coal. For sale by
JAMES MARTINE,
Nov. 27.

NOTICE.
HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,
of Council & McKethan, I am now carrying on the mercantile business at Council's Bluff.
R. H. LYON,
Aug 19, 1859.

BEDSTEADS AND CHAIRS
For Sale at reduced prices, at the Auction Store of
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Aug 21, 1858.

Paints, Oils, &c.
SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanner's OIL; WHITE LEAD; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.
—ALSO—
A fresh supply of Foul's Pain Destroyer.
For sale by
JAS. MARTINE,
Nov. 27.

A CARD.
A Word to My Old Friends.
THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c. I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention.
JAS. G. COOK,
June 27, 1859.

CROCKERY,
China, Glass-Ware
AND LOOKING-GLASSES.
W. N. TILGHAMST,
IS now receiving his FALL STOCK, which includes entire assortments of new styles of White China and Blue Printed Ware, Plain and Gilt China Tea Sets; a good assortment of
Common Wares,
and a stock of Glass-Ware twice as large as usual. The Earthen-Ware having been imported to order, and the Glass brought at auction, at less than manufacturer's prices, he is sure that he can furnish Country Merchants with goods quite as cheaply as they can supply themselves from the North.
Sept. 17, 1859.

DR. Frank Williams' Rye Whiskey.
MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.
WANTED.
A LARGE QUANTITY of Cotton and Linen Rags for which fair prices will be paid.
DAVID MURPHY
Aug 9 1859.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1860.

NOW AND THEN.
We have at the present time in our national Congress as able men as ever did honor to the nation. We may look back to the time of Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and Marcy, (the latter of whom we consider equal in statesmanship to any of the former), and we may say that ill times have befallen the nation, not only in sectional strife, but also in the mental caliber of her statesmen and orators. We all look with peculiar reverence upon the old school of statesmen, and not only upon them and their memory, but also upon the few lone stars who have been left as monuments of the past—not only in this case, but we are inclined to look upon youthful talent with a very deprecating glance, and sigh for the days of "auld lang syne."

If in the retrospect we can see such men as CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, CHASE, and MARCY, whose memory seems to fill our mind with something akin to reverence for their superiority—we must not let the past blind our eyes to the fact that now, in our national halls there breathe men, who, though young, are yet destined to scale the highest pinnacles of the ladder of fame, and indeed it may be, attract the admiration and applause of the civilized world. We are not so far degenerate that an American Pitt or Fox, or Burke, may not now have taken their place in the councils of the nation.

It is said that times of great import raise, naturally from their exigencies, great minds. Our nation is now the amphitheatre of stormy and all important events; their equal has not been experienced in the age of our Republic, and it seems that such men have already been produced by the people. If we take a glance at the past, and then view the present prominent spot occupied in the public mind by the young men of the times, we can form better conclusions of the relative merit of the leading spirits of both times.

The maiden speech of Webster was a great effort, worthy of the giant intellect that produced it—it was powerful and logical, because the mind of the man was so from its very nature. The eloquence of Clay was inborn, and not artificial or acquired, and his first appearance on the political stage attracted the applause and admiration of the nation. Clay was always national in his sentiments—Webster's early education taught him to be northern, and not national, but experience taught him to be a statesman. Calhoun was a giant, whose strength was only revealed when tested—his fame was not the production of a hot-house, but the gradual and natural production of the season in which he lived. Marcy's life and power was hidden until opportunity and circumstances brought his master mind in all its strength and transcendent superiority before an admiring nation in all the qualifications of full grown statesmanship.

The present session of Congress has brought before the public some men whose lives are bound to tell upon the nation's greatness. First and pre-eminent of these, is Roger A. Pryor, of Va., whose brilliant course has just commenced, and the end of which we believe is destined to attain the highest and most exalted position in the nation. Mr Pryor is young, scarcely thirty-five years old, but for height of eloquence, and logical and statesmanlike argument, he is unequalled by any of America's most favored and gifted sons. We look upon Mr. Pryor as a great man who will yet be classed in fame by the side of those men whose lives we have just reviewed. Brown, of Ky., is another—though little heard of—will undoubtedly attract the attention of the American world, if not that of Europe and the continent. Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, is another gentleman, though differing with us in politics, is also a man of superior attainments, and will doubtless make his mark in the world. It can not be denied that these men are some of the most promising of the present day, and now of them we believe are equal to those produced by any former time.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.
The Opposition papers are endeavoring at the cost of their reputation for sanity and honesty, to force upon the democrats in Congress the responsibility of not organizing the House. This is a futile attempt to throw the indignation of an abused and confidence betrayed people off their guard and lead them into error. South Carolina can not be said to be Democratic in doctrine, that is, she is not a party State but all her representatives throw the responsibility of non-organization upon the South Americans. The Opposition think we ought to elect one of their men. This would be madness on our part. What? Democrats abandon the administration and go with their opponents; most assuredly not. Let the Opposition organize the House or assist the Administration in its organization. Let the Opposition forces unite or let a branch of the Opposition go with us. Their duty is clear. If they cannot organize the house adversely to the Administration let them unite and organize with the government. The government that is not worth the support of the party which placed it in power is certainly worthless. We shall hereafter condemn any abandonment of democratic candidates for the Speakership. Let our representatives vote for democrats or none other, and let the burthen and responsibility rest where it should, upon the opponents of the Democracy.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.
We learn that it was not because of the delay or any thing of that nature, which caused the Directors to dispense with the services of the Chief Engineer, but only on account of the fact that the road was all located and so far advanced that the President could take charge of the whole work. The assistant Engineers are all retained, and not discharged. It is to be hoped that this work will progress more to the satisfaction of the town and also to the tax-payer—the sooner it is completed the better—a public work ought to have no fiddling about it; it should be pushed through with energy and perseverance. We believe Mr. Mal to be a go-ahead sort of a gentleman and trust the work will receive a fresh impetus under his guidance.

We return our thanks for the list of new subscribers received this morning through the mail with the accompanying cash. Such favors are always welcome.

THE GREAT UNION PARTY HOAX.

On the sixth instant, at Washington, there was a furious attempt to create another party to oppose the Democracy. John J. Crittenden was President of the assembly. Of course he would be, he has lost his seat in the Senate and there is no hope for him except to try some new fangled scheme for his own promotion. The Washington correspondent of the Mobile Mercury is in ecstasies over the fact of the proposed monster's success, and says: "A political party is born." Scarcely born, it is merely an abortion. There is something appropriate and suggestive in this Washington meeting. It is said that it was a joint union and national American committee meeting. How expressive. So Sam's still alive and kicking!

Now what a handy go this will be; at one time it will be the national American party or "S" and at another it will be the national union party or the veritable "Sam"—anything for office. It is a hazardous game, but the die is cast, they have lost their organization when Scott was defeated. Because the "people would not be deceived by Scott." The Whig party was dethroned, and ever since they have been going about like the Wandering Jew seeking a resting place and finding none. What a history could be written about the schemes and changes of our opponents?

Take it first from their Federalism, when the Democracy were called Republicans, they even then would try and change their name endeavoring to defeat us—imagining that assaftida would emit a sweet aroma if it were but called rose of jessamine. Their first attempt at this was, to call themselves Federal Republicans, thinking and knowing that because of our purity of doctrine, the mere name would be a tower of strength. This didn't last long because the people would not be deceived. On farther they called themselves Whigs. This was the best strike of any—by virtue of the superior talent of some of their leaders, their principles though not gaining any ground or favor in the breast of the American people, nevertheless their men were placed in high offices. At last their statesmen and talents fell, and there being no ground work of permanence in their political creed, their organization was destroyed; though the men that composed it still remained. Of course men whose whole lives were engrossed with the idea of political station and power could not possibly remain inactive. The result was that Sam was formed and the foreign-born citizens was made the "scape goat" upon which all sin were to be laid. English, Irish, Scotch, German, and all foreigners were to be deprived of the sacred right of every freeman, for the purpose of elevating men to office. No sin was committed by the poor man who was thus to be the target of their ambitious malice, but the fact that the green moors of Ireland or the heathery braes of Scotland, the classic bowers of Germany, or the fertile lands of England, was the place of his nativity. Paragon was the cry, not because of his religion alone, who was his own act, but because of his birth, which was the act of God, and for this he was to be persecuted. As in the former case, this failed to deceive the people, and Sam's cry was soon shown to be a mere bug-bear—an abolition scheme—for so soon as it failed to take strong grounds against slavery the organization of the party was destroyed. And well for the union was it that it was destroyed, for if we take the foreign population out of the conservative element of the north, that section is hopelessly abolition and anti-constitutional.

After this had failed, a grand scheme was prepared upon an extensive scale to unite the broken fragments of Sam's corporosity in a great Opposition organization—by which the abolition portion of Sam's family in the north and his pro-slavery issue in the South could smoke the pipe of peace. This theory had a kind of short-lived notoriety, but was ruthlessly nipped in its inception by cruel old John Brown, one of the extreme abolition sons of Sam, at Harper's Ferry. And now the game has been nearly played out, the dying old Federal party, from its many changes and vicissitudes, is about to have a final relief, and bury his political carcass in some secluded corner of the nation's history. But look! the expiring body moves, and just before its life has fled forever, it makes a strong effort to tell the people of the United States that "it still lives." A new scheme must be inaugurated and a final effort made by the old stagers and political hacks to hoodwink the people—therefore Mr Crittenden and a few of the lesser lights, must be brought out and make a final stand upon another name—"The National Union Party." Of course, Fillmore will have a finger in the pie, for he says "he is opposed to slavery." What a wonderful party this proposed party must be. Let us call it by name once and we are done: Federalist—Federal Republicans—Whig—Kaow Nothing—Free Soil Black Republican—Opposition—National American—National Union Party—there now let us take a breath after pronouncing it. If its good deeds were as numerous as its names, there would be some virtue in it.

A LIST OF WONDERS.
Among the thousands of marvelous inventions which American genius has produced within the last few years, are the following, compiled from the Patent Office report:

The report explains the principles of the celebrated Hobbs Lock. Its "unpickability" depends upon a secondary or false set of tumblers, which touches the real ones. Moreover, the lock is provided with a proof, and may be loaded through the key-hole and fired till the burglar is tired of his fruitless work, or fears that the explosion will bring to view his experiments more witnesses than he desires. A harpoon is described which makes the whale kill himself. The more he pulls the line, the deeper goes the harpoon. As ice making machine has been patented which is worked by a steam engine. In an experimental trial it froze several bottles of sherry and produced blocks of ice the size of a cubic foot, when the thermometer was up to eighty degrees. It is calculated that for every ton of coal put into the furnace, it will make a ton of ice.

From Dr Dale's examination report we gather some of the value of the patents. A man who had made a slight improvement in straw cutters, took a model of his machine through the Western States, and after a tour of eight months, returned with \$40,000. Another man had a machine to thresh and clean grain, which in fifteen months he sold for \$60,000. These are ordinary cases—while such inventions as the telegraph, and planing machine and India rubber patents are worth millions each. Examiner Lane's report describes new electrical inventions. Among these is an electrical whaling apparatus by which the whale is literally "shocked to death." Another is an electro magnetic alarm, which rings bells and displays signals in case of fire and burglars. Another is an electric clock which wakes you up, tells you what time it is, and lights a lamp for you at any hour you please. There is a "sound-gatherer," a sort of a huge ear trumpet, to be placed in front of a locomotive, bringing to the engineer's ears all the noises ahead, perfectly distinct, notwithstanding the noise of the train.

There is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them around with their heads up, and sticks them in papers in regular rows. Another goes through the whole process of cigar making, taking in leaves and turning out finished cigars. One machine cuts cheese; another scours the knives and forks; another rocks the cradle, and seven or eight take in washing and ironing. There is a parlor chair patented that cannot be tipped back on two legs—and a railway chair that can be tipped back in any position without any legs at all.

Another patent is for a machine that counts passengers in an omnibus and takes their fare. When a very fat gentleman gets in it counts two and charges double. There are a variety of guns patented that load themselves; a fishing line that adjusts its own bait, and a rat trap which throws away the rat, and then baits itself, and stands in the corner for another. There is a machine also by which a man prints instead of writes his thoughts. It is played like a piano for notes and speaking of pianos, it is estimated that nine thousand are made every year in the United States, giving constant employment to one thousand nine hundred persons, and costing over two millions of dollars.—Baltimore Sun.

A Swiss Journal has a strange story of a wild girl lately found by a woodman of Saint Margarethen, in the Canton of Saint Gall. He discovered her lying, wretchedly clad and benumbed with cold, under some branches; and took her to his house. According to her story, she is the daughter of what are called Helvathose parents—a sort of parish who belong to no Canton, and although about eighteen years of age, neither she nor her parents had ever lived under a roof. Her father had been killed, her mother in a quarrel, upon which she left him, and had ever since wandered about the woods and mountains, living on wild fruits and vegetables picked from gardens. To explain why she had not been discovered sooner, she said that her costume had been discovered during the day and about at night. She knew no name belonging to her parents or herself, and had not the slightest idea of religion.

REFLECTIONS FOR THE SOUTH.
We begin to-day the publication of a series of articles under the above title, they are written by a gentleman well versed in the politics of the times, and who is thoroughly imbued with a sense of the necessity of cultivating a further and greater degree of southern self dependence. Our readers can not fail to be interested in his arguments and logical deductions. We shall continue their publication from time to time until they are concluded.

NEUTRAL PAPERS.

You may talk just as you please about neutral papers—the thing is an absurdity—their professions are all gunnison, and they are nothing less or more than dangerous partisan sheets, endeavoring to put out neutrality because it fails. There is not any intention with these papers to deceive, they do it unconsciously. An editor is a man, not a writing machine. If then he has any political belief it is bound to show itself in his writings. The editor who has not mind enough to have a political creed is unfit for his position, for surely mind, intellect and firmness are necessary in the conduct of his paper. If then he has these qualifications, he will most certainly be established in some political faith or other.

There is but one paper in the State (a news paper we mean) that is the *Northwestern Progress*, and it is neutral because it is really southern in its sentiments and its policy.

We have a paper in Washington which we highly esteem, and which is said to be neutral—the *Washington Dispatch*—but a more bitter Opposition paper is not printed on type in the whole State than it is. It is fairly blinded by its Opposition proclivities.—We have been noticing its gradual turn for some time past, and like the young nestling bird it began by getting on a kind of Opposition down until at last it is out full fledged, with spurs on—and crowing louder than the oldest cock on the roost. Of course, the fool who will take it for a neutral organ will have lost his money. If opposition doctrine is worth any thing, however, he will receive a liberal premium.

IS THERE ANY USE IN IT?

Our opposition exchanges are endeavoring to prove a fact which every one will admit, that J. A. Gilmore could be elected Speaker of the House had the Democrats voted for him. Now this is superfluous. It is an admitted fact, but one thing, we will not admit until his act justify it, that he is a sound man. Why not get Boteler as Speaker? We believe that this Hon. member from Va. is as sound and reliable a man as any in Congress. He is a Whig, not one of your dark lantern K. N., but a good conservative Whig. We would have been pleased to have seen him elected.

CORRECTION.—We wish to correct an error which we have made sometime since, in noticing the *Western Advocate* Edited by H. E. Colton, Esq., at Asheville, N. C. We stated that it was neutral in politics. We believe it professes to be so, it is, however, most miserably Opposition, though edited with spirit and ability.

The *N. Y. Tribune* is exercised on the inglorious backout of its great Grov, and vociferously calls out for the expulsion of Mr. B., from Congress. We would like to see a host of the Abolitionists try their hand at it. Their bravery, when it would be tried in this instance would resemble Grov's.

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LEGISLATIVE POETRY.—We find the following reported in the *Milledgeville Recorder*, among the proceedings of the Georgia Senate:

The bill for the relief of the S S Jenkins was taken up.
Mr. Shephard, Opp. of Webster, offered the following amendment which was read:
Be it enacted and firmly enacted,
All husbands that are sorely afflicted,
And wish paration from their wives,
Shall have the boon the balance of their lives.
And that a wife who loves not her man,
Be allowed to ship him as soon as she can
In law make void the matrimonial tie,
Which by the edict cast the fatal die.
All desiring divorces now make the way,
And don't delay it for another day.
Which then as oft, in some distempere state,
As now by some trick depend many a fate.
The Clerk (Mr. Pringle) read the amendment in a clear and brilliant voice, amidst roars of merriment, which, nevertheless, could not prevent every word from being heard. As soon as order was restored, the Chair (Mr. Lawton) decided that the Legislature did not pass laws in poetry.
Mr. Tracy, of Bibb, asked for the printing of 700 copies for the use of the Senate.
The Chair decided that motion was not in order.

COLD WEATHER IN LOUISIANA.—The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of last week says of the weather:
Seriously, it is unquestionably the coldest weather we ever experienced in the South. Although we have hankering likings for cold weather, the past few days have given us quite a surfeit. Ice, ice, everywhere, and almost too thick to break. On Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, the thermometer marked eighteen degrees above zero.

PEN IN PRISON.—The following statement, if true, is singular. We have the authority of the *Indianapolis Journal*.
The prisoners in the Indianapolis jail are a faceted set of rascals: Thanksgiving day they hung old Brown in effigy, but that was small sport, compared to their exploits in waggery last Sunday. They must have had a heap of fun, in their way. One, the wife-murderer, was put on trial, and after the forms were gone through with, he was sentenced to be hanged instantly. A blanket was torn up and twisted into a rope, and the victim was suspended from the balcony of the cells without remorse or delay. His struggles attracted the attention of a turkey, who cut him down just in the nick of time to save his life.

LECTURE BY MR. McRAE.—We learn that Duncan K. McRae, Esq., will deliver a Lecture in the Commons Hall on Saturday evening next, by request of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City—the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the poor of this community. The reputation of the Lecturer as an orator, and the laudable purpose to which the proceeds of the occasion are to be applied, ought to and no doubt will command a large audience.

THE NEW PARTY.—The National Union Committee met at Washington on Friday evening. They had quite a spirited session. Measures were discussed for rendering the party general and effective by co-operating with the State organizations and forming Union clubs in wards of cities and towns throughout the country. A resolution was adopted providing for the enlargement of the National Committee of members to be named by the Executive in number that of the Representatives and Senators therefrom in the Congress of the United States.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A person calling himself Dr. Jas. Ross, was last week in this city, and announced that he could cure deafness. He put up at the Augusta Hotel. Among those who tried his skill was a lady of this city, who has been quite deaf for years. She made a contract with him, and he would not pay, but if he cured her she would pay him \$25. As a stranger he insisted that this must be paid in advance, but gave a written obligation on the 23d inst., that it would be refunded if she was not essentially relieved by Monday the 26th inst. She by appointment called on Saturday, when he was not at home. On Monday a call was made again, when she ascertained that the Doctor had left on Saturday. He is a swindling impostor, and publishers would do well to hand him around. He is of low stature, heavy build, with large head and face, dark hair, and about 5 feet 8 inches in height.—Augusta Dispatch.

DANIEL WORTH ACTING OLD JOHN BROWN.
The *New York Times* of the 31st December contains a letter from Daniel Worth, dated "Greensborough Jail, N. C., December 29, 1859" in which he gives an account of his trial and imprisonment, and anticipates the "wrath to come." He says he is happy in prison, and ready to "suffer shame" for the cause in which he is engaged.

We regret that the only legal punishment in his case is whipping, the pillory, and imprisonment. It is better that one man should die than that the peace and safety of whole communities should be put in jeopardy. Daniel Worth must know that he has offended against both God and man. No one can truly "glorify God" by sowing the seeds of insurrection and servile war. If our institutions did not suit him, why did he return from Indiana? We think the keeper of the Greensborough prison should see to it that no more of Daniel Worth's hypocritical letters, appealing to the abolitionists for sympathy, should be permitted to be sent North to be published in abolition newspapers.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 9.—The Democratic State Convention, yesterday by a large majority, adopted resolutions declaring Douglas to be the favorite of the Ohio Democracy, and instructing their delegates to the Convention to cast their entire vote for him. The following gentlemen were named as delegates: George E. Pugh, D. P. Rhodes, Geo W. Cook, H. J. Jewett.

New York, Jan. 6.
The Herald of this morning states that A. E. Stewart & Co., the great dry goods merchants, have found it necessary to discharge fifty clerks, in consequence of the falling off of their Southern trade, and over one hundred firms of lesser note have been compelled to curtail their expenses from the same cause.

Norfolk, Jan. 6.
Arrived, steamship SR Spaulding of the new line from Boston to Memphis via Norfolk, connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. Three others will shortly be here. Many vessels are in the Roads; ice in the bay and James river. This harbor, however, is open.

A meeting, disapprobatory of the purposes of Brown and his partisans, was held at Rochester, on Wednesday evening. Ex-Governor Hunt and Hon. James Brooks were present. Men averaged about resolutions, which were stringent and pungent, and were adopted, over the ineffectual resistance of a minority.

WASHINGTON, January 6th.—The Joint Union and National American Committee last night increased the number of its committee authorized to prepare and address to the people. It was stated at the meeting that information as to the success of the movement, from various sources, was highly gratifying. Crittenden acted as chairman.
The House Democrats are hopeful of an organization next week, by the aid of the Anti-Lecomptonites and South Americans.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—The Democratic Convention to-day elected delegates to the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were adopted re-affirming the Cincinnati platform—repealing the laws against the revival of the slave trade—against Congressional Slave code for the Territories—denying that slavery derives validity from the Constitution—declaring the position of the Democracy of Illinois to be that of Buchanan's in his letter of acceptance—offering the interpretation given by the Black Republicans to the Dred Scott decision that it denies the right of the people of the Territories to regulate the question of slavery to suit themselves—deprecating John Brown's foray, and attributing the same to the teachings of the Black Republicans—instructing their delegates to vote for the re-adoption of the Cincinnati Platform, and declaring their determination to abide by the decision of the Charleston Convention, and also instructing their delegates to vote for Douglas.

It is stated that General Houston, now Governor of Texas, was not a candidate for the United States Senate at the late election, to fill the term which expires with the present Congress, but will be a candidate for United States Senator to serve for six years from March 4, 1860.
Missouri is the first State will elect members to the Thirty-Seventh Congress. In the fourth district James N. Burns is the most prominent man yet spoken of for the Democratic nomination. Hon. James Craig is the present Representative.

ARREST OF PRIZE FIGHTER.—Two Deputy Sheriffs of Buffalo, arrived in the city on Monday, to arrest the principal parties engaged in the late fight between Price and Kelly. Morrissey was found, but as he was very sick, he was only required to give bonds to appear and stand the trial when able. The United Boy had just returned from Baltimore, and bearing that the officers were after him, left the Benicia for New Jersey, where he is also a local and gone to New-Orleans, and Tom O'Donnell, the referee in the "will," is the only person the Buffalo hunters can hold on to.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg lately and organized by electing William Lawrence Speaker; and William Branch, Clerk without opposition. The Governor's message has been communicated.

The Charleston Mercury publishes a card addressed to the interior merchants of South Carolina and other southern States, and signed by fifty-eight importers and wholesale dealers, asking them to buy their goods in Charleston instead of New York.

IN A RECENT LETTER to Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. W. Howitt says that the ghost of Captain Wheatcroft, a dragoon officer who was killed before Delhi, appeared at the War Office in London and caused a corridor that the officers were made to march to death. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that Mr. Howitt is in error, and that there was no ghost at all, but that, on the death of Captain Wheatcroft, a secret marriage of his was discovered. The same writer adds that Mr. Howitt was his family are considered spiritualists and ghost-seers, and that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is also a believer in spirits, mediums, and the rest, Sir Edward is the author of a story in a recent number of Blackwood, entitled "The Haunted and the Haunters; or the House and the Brain." The theory of spirits, mediums, &c., is a very old one, and their will in a mysterious and awful manner on the minds of others present on the scene of momentous actions, in which the haunter has borne a part.

A NEW PARTY.—A new national political party is born. A caucus was held in Washington on the night of the 19th. No Democrat or Republican was present. John J. Crittenden presided. The child was christened the "Union Party." Jere Clum was one of the midwives, and moved that the Union Baby should have a cradle inscribed, "The Constitution, the Union, and the Laws." That is all right.

I consider the chances of the election of S. A. Douglas 50 per cent better with the new party in the field than if he had to encounter the Republicans singly.
As I have said a new party has been formed at Washington. Old Crittenden presidid. The National Americans at Philadelphia yesterday agreed to go into it. Now we can shape matters:
The Democratic Party Convention meets May 23d, 1860.
The Republican Party Convention meets June 13th, 1860.
The New Union Conservative Convention, if they are wise, would call a Convention July 22d, and nominate their man. It will not do so. This third party will aid Douglas.

Wash. cor. Mobile Register.
Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington Delaware, a venerable Quaker, died, at the John Brown meeting in Philadelphia, that he had been instrumental in aiding 2,245 slaves to escape by the "underground railroad," besides about 200 more whom he had assisted before he began to keep an account. This statement was greeted with much applause.

Exchange.
This venerable Quaker nigger thief, it may be also mentioned, gets well paid for his thieving. The London Anti-Slavery Society pays him a certain sum every negro he steals, and this, together with the money received from the negroes themselves, it is said, has made so profitable a business for this "venerable Quaker," that he has grown rich in a few years. Among Garrett's most prominent friends and underground railroad abolitionists, in this city, may be mentioned Rev. Dr. Cheever, Dr. H. A. Hart, W. M. Connolly, of the police, and other well known Abolitionists. Men averaged about regularly organized speculation, and pays, according to all appearances, exceedingly well.