

voted five or six times; we were then driven to the

Holiday street polls, voted there, and then drove up in the coop there next to a room, and ordered by the captain of the coop to change clothes with some seven or eight other cooped individuals, which most of us did, but I retained my own clothes; the captain changed clothes with a German, taking his hat and coat, which were of little value; we were then voted again at these polls, and then we were led on foot to Baltimore street, where an omnibus awaited us, and we were packed in till it was full, and driven down to the coop-house at the second ward, and then we were driven around in the omnibus to various polls and voted some six times, until we came to a poll the other side of Ensor street, where there was a great hustling and pushing, searching the various wards, sixteen polls in the cellar; by the rowdies, through the crowd, and compelled to vote; I was let go for a moment, while the rowdies who had held me joined in the hustling and pushing, and seeing the chance, I dodged into the crowd and escaped to my home; I voted at least the various wards, sixteen polls, and each time to give a different name; none of the judges said anything to me, or any of us, that I heard, except one judge at the polls near Ensor street, who asked me how long I had lived in the city; I told him two years; the rowdies behind me said to him, 'all right; all right; all right; give us a ticket; the ticket without further question; the treatment of some of those in the coop was disgusting and horrible in the extreme; men were beaten, kicked and stamped in the face with heavy boots; in the cellar of the second ward there were about seventy or eighty persons packed up, not allowed to be about for a moment to justify the wants of nature, and in the upper room of which I have spoken, as many more; the three men, who were with me, voted, each of them, as often as I did. Cross-examination. Give the name of one of any of the cooped-up men, did you vote? Answer: I read Harris on some of them, and Davis on some of them, and the name of Colson; I do not remember precisely, and Whitney's name was also on them.

Was also on the coat of arms?—Answer and Lieut of the Company.

Wm. Bartlett deposed that he was born in Baltimore county, and that he had been a legal voter in the fifth ward for 35 years.

Question.—Did you vote in the second ward on November 2, 1857?

Answer.—Yes, sir. Monday evening before the election witness was on Smith's dock, and came down in Fleet street to Euden and Allicamastra's, and was crossing the lot, when three fellows came up behind me, wrenched me round and asked me, 'Where are you going, you drunken son of a bitch?' I said, 'I was going home,' and that 'I was no more drunk than they were.' One of them says to me, 'You have got to go along with us,' and two of them caught me by the collar, one on each side, and I tried to get loose and jerked them off; one fell on one side and the other on the other; the other fellow jerked out his blunderbuss, and says to me, 'You have said enough now; say any more and I'll blow your damned brains out;' one of the fellows jumped up and struck me over the nose; then two of them took hold of me and took me across two or three lots there till they got me to Wilkes street; there they carried me through a house, along a passage way, and shoved me down into a cellar; they kept me there till Wednesday about 12 o'clock when they let me out; the captain of the coop took me out with five men, put them in a room up stairs, and took me out private, and asked me what ward I belonged to; I told him 'the first ward; I don't belong to this ward;' then he called one of his men and whispered to him, 'I told you to carry up and found by Caroline street into Wilkes street; so that the people should not suspect that I had been in the coop; after that I come out, I looked around to see if there was any police about at the ward polls; there was none there; so the fellow said to me, 'Come along, you have got to vote;' then he took me up to the window, and the judge, I believe, asked me my name; but the fellow with me said, 'I know his name, it's all right. Give up your ticket,' says he to me; so I gave it up to the judge and came away.

Mr. Bartlett further testified that from 150 to 175 persons were confined in the coop at the same house.

On several occasions in the Telegraph record, Colman Yelott's 'Opinion,' etc.

Peter G. Sauerwein, a merchant on Howard street, a legal voter of the twelfth ward, testified: The polls were obstructed nearly the whole day by persons in the interest of the 'American' party; almost immediately after the opening of the polls a man named Boyle, a nominee by the American party for the city council, and some others took virtual possession of the polls and behaved in a violent and outrageous manner, throwing stones at the judges, &c.; I supposed that they had no voting that day in consequence of their action, but a police officer by the name of Geo. H. E. Bailey declared his intention to see fair voting; he succeeded in quelling the tumult, to some extent, with a great deal of difficulty; he was much resisted by Boyle and his associates; Bailey remained at the polls for about two hours; he was constantly opposed whilst there by persons in the interest of the American party, and was compelled to use strong means to enable legal voters, whom the other party did not like, to get in their votes; I am satisfied that without his intervention there would have been no possibility of any considerable number of persons desiring to vote the reform ticket getting in their votes; I saw the judges of the American party leave the window repeatedly going down into the crowd and strike persons who were coming up to vote; after Bailey was withdrawn, I am satisfied that no person at all voted except by the sufferance of a police officer, and that the American party, except during short intervals, particularly about dinner time; foreigners were excluded before they came near the polls; men whom I know to be blackguards kept both sides of the window in the approach of any voter, whom they did not like; sometimes they would look up against the window, and in other ways too numerous to mention they kept legal voters back; early in the day, when I saw a number of policemen standing there and requested their interference; they had orders to arrest no one without particular orders from their sergeant; I asked where he was; he was pointed out to me at a distant corner; I with several other voters, we tried to get a statement of the difficulties at the polls; I asked for his interference; he said his instructions were not to be at the polls, to keep away from the polls; I and the others offered to make affidavit to the fact of men being beaten for attempting to vote; he said he would not arrest any man but he would give the best man in the city of Baltimore; he said he would go on the polls when requested to do so, and I saw no more of him. Later in the day, Mr. Coleman Yelott, (one of the candidates,) after voting, went to a group of policemen who were standing some distance from the polls; I approached and said to Mr. Yelott that these policemen were neglecting their duty by remaining absent from the polls, while so much violence was being practiced; he replied, they did no more than their duty, that by act of assembly the military were forbidden from approaching the polls on election day under a heavy penalty, and he saw no difference between the military and the police. John Gambrell was flourishing an awl in the presence of the judges.

Question.—What threats, if any, were made against the judges? Answer.—I was not near enough to hear threats, but I saw Boyle

thrust his body partly into the window and flourish his fists at the judges, cursing and swearing violently; but I do not remember the words used; he mounted, however, to swearing that every American citizen should vote; the occasion, I believe, was that of the judges having required some man offering to vote to swear to some point, which he was unwilling to do.

Question.—What occurred which inducing you to leave the polls? Answer.—I left the polls about dusk, say a little after 5 o'clock; I had been acting as challenger for some time; the voters coming up in the time were strangers to me generally, and I finally ceased the counting the evening of the day, and upon being challenged, the votes of all were rejected by the judges, with one or two exceptions—for instance, the voters would state their residence within the ward, and when the judges offered to swear them, and ask them questions, they backed down and would not swear, saying, if they had to swear they would not vote; at last a broad-shouldered fellow, whom I afterwards understood to be Dan Ulrich, rushed up and backed me away from the window; considerable tumult ensued, and I found it difficult to attempt the window, somehow or other, for I do not know how I got there; I saw Henry P. Brooks, who had been challenger most of the day on the part of the reformers, in the middle of this crowd of violent men, and as I thought in great danger of his life; I also observed Mr. Yelott standing near me, and begged him to try to get me out of the crowd; he put his hand on my shoulder with a heavy club, Mr. Yelott arrested the blow; some of the rowdies told me I had stayed long enough and I had better go home, and I departed.

Question.—Did the judge of election, in your opinion, behave properly? Answer.—Mr. Baker and Mr. Gorsuch did, in my opinion Mr. Bond did not.

Pleasures and Pains of voting in the sixteenth ward.—Testimony of Theo. Woodliff

Just before the window was opened, there were gangs of wretched-looking pretty much as when I should suppose nearly two hundred; Richard Watts, one of them, took his stand at the window with a drawn sword in his hand, and he slashed and cut the window-shutter to make the judges open it, and he had any body voted at the window, I took care to have to do it through the point of that sword; the crowd seemed to endorse him; when the window opened there was a crowd of about a hundred rushed around it, and I took my ticket in my hand and went to the edge of the crowd and waited for a while to get a chance to get up into the crowd. I took my stand in the back part of the crowd, awaiting my turn, when I was struck in the face and about the head, and attacked by about a dozen men; after being struck several times, I noticed one man right in front of me who struck me in the face, while at the same time I was being struck from behind; I drew a pistol and snapped it at the man in front who had struck me; I put my pistol back in my pocket, and then the whole crowd made a rush at me, and an officer in citizen's dress, without any badge, came up to me, and ordered me to get down moments before had threatened to knock me down because I had accidentally trodden upon his foot in the crowd; the officer arrested me, holding me by the lapel of the coat, and while so held I was struck on the head with a billy, and I fell; I then recovered, and raised myself up to a sitting position, and the crowd rushed at me some with drawn pistols; I noticed particularly William Dix; I then drew my pistol and snuffed it again; I was then taken to the station-house and kept there for two hours before the magistrate came; after having my head dressed I went again to the polls; I found only two or three at the window, but a large crowd of nearly two hundred in the neighborhood; no reformers or reform tickets were visible; I walked up to the window and voted; as I handed my ticket to the judges I noticed that the reform judge and clerk were not there; one of the judges called my attention to the fact that the polls were closed, and to bear witness that there was no difficulty in voting; I said to him, 'Oh, yes that's all well enough now, after they have driven away everybody there was to vote;' I passed by the polls several times during the day, and when I went again to the polls, I saw the window closed down; this crowd was gathered round the window, pushing, hustling, &c., now and then they would seem to select some individual, chase him down the street and then return to the window again.

More of the Cooping at Lewis's—John Hinesley about

Patrick Finnigan, a native of Ireland, and who has not been naturalized testified to being caught on Gay st; called the police, going to the watch house to get his complaints, &c., and when he got outside I met two men, one of whom I knew, and they insisted on my going along with them, and took me down to Holliday street, between Fayette and Baltimore streets, put me in a room in 'Raa Levy's' house, and kept me there until the morning of election; in two rooms there were about 60 or 70 other persons cooped up, some severely with lillies and espartuos, and I had the marks on my body for some two weeks; on the morning of election they took me out, right after the firing, and made me vote; the man who held me did not want to let me go, but a gentleman came over and insisted on my being let go, and so I was.

Question.—While you were in the coop did you see John Hinesley there?

Answer.—I did; I saw him there on Sunday night when I was taken in; I then called to him by name, but he wouldn't say anything to me, and when they let me go, he went off with me, while I came back afterwards; I saw him in coop afterwards; I think it was Tuesday, or it may have been on Monday; there were others cooped besides myself in the room when Hinesley was in there.

The Young Men for Douglas.

A Milwaukee Correspondent of the Chicago Times, thus notices an element of strength which will accrue to the Democracy in far greater force with Douglas as a candidate, than any other man. After alluding to another reason why Douglas should receive the nomination at Charleston, the writer adds, 'Another and weight argument, is that his nomination is asked by, and would be responded to with unbounded enthusiasm by the Democracy of the Union. The Democratic party possess a wonderful power of accretion by perpetually recruiting its numbers from the ranks of the young men. It contains to-day no insignificant number of those who are of that age when all the impulses are warm and the attachment to a favorite is unchilled by the cautions lukewarmness of disappointment or time serving prudence. The preference of this large class of voters for Senator Douglas is decided and ardent. Whatever can be done by activity, by the magnetic power of a fresh and earnest confidence, and by disinterested but zealous devotion to a great favorite, which is shown by the young Democracy in their support of Mr. Douglas, that confidence can be made up by an untiring zeal and an irresistible enthusiasm, such as no candidate has ever raised. The party needs just such aid, and no other nominee would receive so much of it as Judge Douglas, whose cause the young Democracy hail as their champion, and round whose standard they would rally with a spirit that half walls a triumph before the battle begins.'

K-south writes a long letter on the subject of the ballot. He says that when Hungary was blessed with a Constitutional form of Government, secret voting was but seldom resorted to: 'Publicity was the rule. No protection of any kind was wanted by the Magyar. The right rendered tenants independent of their landlords. The peasantry of an agricultural people there was "very little of the eagerness with which in populous cities tradesmen are seen to cling to the patronage of good custom. The civic spirit, self-conscious patriotism, of the Hungarians, precluded any such bribery on a large scale and no "paramount importance" was therefore attached to the ballot as a means of preventing either in tinaidation or corruption.

An investigation is now going on with reference to alleged cruelty to prisoners in the East Cambridge, Mass., House of Correction, in which some startling facts are developed. It appears that Mr. Adams, the keeper, was in the habit of giving food to the prisoners who were unfit for labor; that the meat contained worms, and was so offensive that the matron could not carry it to the cells; that the inmates resorted to the swill barrel to satisfy their hunger; that some of them were forced to sleep on the ground floor; that two had their limbs frozen for want of sufficient heat, and that they were gagged and placed in solitary confinement when they complained.

The Weekly North Carolinian.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1860.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The New York 'Courier and Enquirer' of the 11th inst. gives some insight in regard to the great flare-up that is destined to issue in the next Presidential campaign among the back Republicans. In speaking of the proper programme of nominating Bates, of Missouri, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, as President and Vice-President, and the acceptance of Seward of the mission to Great Britain. It says: "It does not become as to speak, or to assume to speak for the Republican party of the United States. We can however, and always do, speak very plainly for ourselves, and thirty-two years' experience has enabled us to judge somewhat of the feelings and wishes of the people with whom we act. We proclaim then, as our belief, that at this day, nine-tenths of all the opposition to the Democracy in the free States, are solidly banded together under the Republican organization. And yet, those nine-tenths are perfectly satisfied that a union of all the elements of opposition to the Democracy is desirable; and to produce such a union they are willing to make any reasonable concessions. We do not doubt for a moment, that if the one-tenth to whom we allude, should say to the Republican party in convention, 'the general one—we will magnanimity, and give us the Vice-President;' the response would be favorable, and that Mr. Bates, Mr. Bell, Mr. Crittenden or any man of that class, could be placed upon the Republican ticket for Vice-President. There are no better men than they in the whole United States—none for whom we entertain greater respect; and individually we should rejoice in the nomination of one of them for Vice-President, and believe that the Republican party would approve of the act.

But when the one-tenth of the opposition, say to us, as they do, 'you must take one of our men as your nominee for the Presidency or we will not act in concert with you,' our reply is—Never. Mack as we desire Union, we cannot and will not recognize the right of the one-tenth to dictate to the nine-tenths; and such we believe is the almost unanimous feeling of the people who compose the Republican Party. We believe this feeling is so general, that the nomination by the Chicago Convention of any man for the Presidency who acted against us in 1856, would inevitably insure the defeat of the Republican Party; and we believe too, that the nomination of any other person than William H. Seward, would endanger a similar result.

That paper then goes on to state that should Mr. Seward not get the nomination at Chicago, he will doubtless abandon politics and return to private life. So mote it be.

The Courier and Enquirer thinks that Bates, or Bell, or Botts, or Crittenden, would make good Presidents; but here we give its words:

We repeat what we have heretofore said: nobody has a higher estimate of the qualities both head and heart, of Mr. Bates than we have; and Messrs Bell and Crittenden, are life-long personal friends whom we cherish and love; and yet we would sooner see our party met with a feebly merited defeat, support either of them, or any other person, than the Presidency who aided in the defeat of the Republican cause in 1856. These men were then, all for Fillmore, well knowing that it was only a plea whereby to defeat Fremont and elect Buchanan. Well, they succeeded. They have perceived their error and repent of their course; and in this we greatly rejoice. And so sincere are we in saying we rejoice in their repentance, that we shall be delighted to support either of them for the Vice Presidency; but when either of them asks to become our Standard Bearer, and modestly requires us to fall into their ranks, in the name of the Republican Party, we must respectfully, but decidedly, decline the honor intended to be conferred upon us. In other words, we bolt in advance.

Oh! how well the Black Republicans and Southern opposition understand each other!

AN ABOLITIONIST CHARGE DENIED.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. COMMUNAL. Case No. 10. This is to certify that I met J. B. Whiteburn on the road on this evening, and after making known to him the suspicions of the community that he is an Abolitionist, he placed in my hands his Carpet-Bag and other baggage which I have thoroughly examined, and find nothing in them to confirm the suspicions of his being an abolitionist. The contents of his baggage showed the evidence of the calling which he professes to follow, viz: A Catter and a Teacher of the Art of Cutting Garments. J. N. O. McLEAN. Jan'y 13, 1860.

We find the above advertisement in the North Carolina Presbyterian, and as a short notice, exculpating the same fellow, was in our paper some weeks since and had the effect only of producing more abolition tactics from Whitehurst, we must expose him. He visited us a few days since and asked of us to allow him to put a reply in our paper to the Editorial which referred to him. We refused upon the ground of the length of time, and that in the interval he might possibly have done something which we could not justify—he not having cleared his character at the first interview which he had with us. We have just returned from Harnett County and whilst there we have found out more of this scamp. Some eight or ten gentlemen were indignant at the article in our paper excusing him; and we hereby again warn that man to make tracks or he will most certainly be cooped. There is positive proof against Whitehurst of various unaccountable acts and doings, besides if the negroes are to be believed, he is nothing short of an abolitionist. His conduct about the factory, near Mr. McDermid's is incalculable, and he has failed to give an account of his proceedings, when interrogated. We will pledge our word for it, that should he ever go to that county, he will return a wiser man. Mr. McLean found nothing in his bag; but had he examined his conduct he might have learned otherwise. It does not follow that because he had a pair of scissors and a razor, that therefore he is not an abolitionist, nor is it expected that an abolitionist will carry incendiary matter in a carpet bag.

OUR INDEBTEDNESS.—We are indebted to the Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Ill.; R. M. T. Hunter, of Va.; Warren Winslow and T. L. Clingan of N. Carolina; Valandigham and Cox, of Ohio; Sickles, of New York; Florence and Montgomery of Pa., for valuable public documents—our thanks is all we can offer. We did not get any thing from Pennington, Henry W. Davis, or John A. Gilmer! Nor do we want any thing from them—it would be dangerous to publish it.

Coming down to later times, we know that there are men, with scarcely sufficient comprehension to calculate the simplest question of arithmetic, who presume to cypher out a problem before whose mighty intricacies the greatest mathematician on earth would quail, and which can be solved by no less a mighty pencil than that of OMNISCIENCE itself; viz: the value of this glorious Union. Seventy-three years ago next fourth of July a Convention from all the States met in Philadelphia, to agree upon a plan of National Union. The labors of that Convention were eminently successful. A Constitution was framed, which is universally recognized, as the greatest and wisest code that ever emanated from the martial mind,—a Constitution which harmonized differences, reconciled conflicting interests, crushed petty jealousies, bound the scattered strength of our people and showed to the world—and God grant it may show to us, that IN UNION LIES OUR STRENGTH. A Constitution, which of all human constitutions is ALL POWERFUL to protect, and which is powerless to injure the weakest of our people. Can it be, O, can it be, that we, who from our birth up, have with every breath, enjoyed the blessings that Union has afforded will allow fratricidal hands to tear it asunder? No, we cannot. It is a libel on gratitude to make such a declaration. Nero sat Rome on fire, that its glare might make him momentarily conspicuous, but we do not believe we have a barbara man in our country to the manor born, save Greely, Beecher, Smith and a few like miserable JACK CADES who would be willing to sever this Union that its fall might give them notoriety. It is true the patriotic heart has been shocked by the anathemas of these political serpents, as the miserable infidel shocks the heart of piety, by denying the existence of that God upon whose bounty he depends for the very breath he uses in his vile and impious denial. They are mere political madmen, whose insane mouthings should excite our pity and contempt. We intend no panegyric upon the Union, to sing no paens to its praise. It needs no tribute from our feeble pen, for itself, has told its proud history upon the record of time, in characters, and in language; whose strength and beauty shame the efforts of mortal pen. The success of that Union is world acknowledged. It is written in letters of light upon every hill top, while thanksgivings of praises are borne upon the breeze, from every valley and plain, it has filled with joy and gladness, with peace, prosperity, and protection. It is written in characters of light upon our glorious flag of stripes and stars which is recognized wherever winds blow and water runs;—as a country upon which the eyes of the world are turned, the hopes of liberty are fixed. Our readers must forgive us if our article is rather long, but as we told them in the beginning that the Editor is absent, we partook of the general gladness, and did not know how much we had written.

DOUGLAS STOCK RISING.

The Democracy of Maine have sent Douglas delegates to the Charleston Convention. Douglas will certainly get the nomination, and we shall see the Standard taking him 'with a protest.'

That is from the Raleigh Register, and a beautiful sample of brass is exhibited in these few words. The Register has indeed a face of brass, a nose of steel, a head of iron and a tongue of leather, to thus talk about Douglas, whose little finger contains more of national, southern sentiments than does that of Bates of Missouri, Crittenden of Kentucky, or Fillmore of New York. Bates, who says that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott is of no weight. Crittenden, who is sectional enough to be advocated as the nominee of President or Vice President by the New York Enquirer and Tribune. Fillmore who says that he regretted the necessity that compelled him to sign the bill for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and that he was opposed to slavery. Yes, all of these, and yet our sage friend would have no hesitancy in supporting all or any of these men. And why? Simply because he wants to ride his party into power if such a course would place him astraddle of his satanic majesty, as his candidate. We never expect to hear the Register supporting a candidate under a protest, never! A paper that would not protest against the vote of J. A. Gilmer when cast for Swartz, and then for the arch traitor H. W. Davis, is not independent enough in it to support a candidate of its own party under a protest, from the crown of its head to the sole of its foot.

Will the Register tell us if Mr. Douglas' theory of territorial authority is half as bad as that of his idol, the great Henry Clay? Is it as bad as Webster? Is it as bad as every prominent oppositionist from Hamilton up to the Register—we ask you is it half as bad? And yet you talk about protests. When a democrat goes astray we can condemn him; but you very seldom see one do a very nasty trick, on the contrary, when an oppositionist goes astray, they fall so low, naturally, that the "crack of doom" could not elevate them and they are condemned by the press *ex necessitate rei*, only from the enormity of their guilt.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.

Some eighteen months since a German, glorying in the title of George Washington?) Spierling came to our town and set up in the grocery, liquors and produce business, seeming to have capital, and for sometime did a very fair trade. His actions were such that there could be no exception taken to them, and he was looked upon as a permanent fixture in our town. Lately, however, having gained some credit and procured some of our respectable merchants as endorsers and having done a considerable business in one of our banks, he ran into them to the tune of eight thousand dollars in cash—leaving upon the plea of buying coffee in Wilmington, N. C. He procured credit and endorsement for a stock to the above amount; and the first heard of him, was a letter stating that he was going to Europe *pro bona* and of course to make themselves easy. It is supposed that the money taken away by the scoundrel, cannot be short of twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars.

We learn that Gov. Ellis, by and with the advice of Council, has appointed George Howard, Esq., to the vacant judgeship in the place of the Hon. Judge Manley. Also, James W. Osborn, Esq., of Charlotte, in the place of Hon. Judge Caldwell, resigned. The resignation of Judge Shepherd is in the Governor's possession, and accepted, and will take effect after Spring Court.—No appointment was made.

REV. MR. SPURGEON.

The Southern admirers of this dirty greasy English Cockney, the great preacher, whose sermons have been so very extensively read in the South, will no doubt be taken aback by reading his sentiments in regard to the institution of slavery. He is a contributor to the *Boston Watchman and Reflector*, and in his last contribution to that paper he gets off the following: "I do from my inmost soul detest slavery anywhere and everywhere, and although I commune at the Lord's table with men of all creeds, yet with a slaveholder I have no fellowship of any sort or kind. Whenever one has called upon me, I have considered it my duty to express my detestation of his wickedness, and would as soon think of receiving a murderer into my church, or into any sort of friendship, as a manstealer. "Those who remember that my voice echoes beyond the Atlantic, and the crying sin of a man-stealing people shall not go unrebuked. "Finally, let me add, John Brown is immortal in the memories of the good in England, and in my heart he lives."

We agree with the Raleigh Register, that after this, any bookseller who offers for sale a copy of any edition of Spurgeon's Sermons which is not already before the public, should be arrested and tried for circulating incendiary publications. We believe it to be the duty of all Southern booksellers to return every copy of Spurgeon's Sermons they may have on their shelves to the houses at the North from whence they were purchased. We do further maintain, that the people of the South ought not to enrich a man who entertains such abominable sentiments towards them. We would like a good opportunity at this hypocrite preacher who professes the sacred desk, in preaching from his fiendish sentiments, against our Constitution and citizens. We would extract a little of his pluck from him with the toes of a pair of coarse pegged boots. "The Scientific Artisan, one of our best exchanges (and which from its price is all the amount of valuable matter which it contains ought to be in every family South) comes to hand this week with a cut representing a machine for the separating of the cotton fiber from the seed. The value of this machine to our cotton planters may be seen partially by the following from the *Artisan*: "Neither time nor space would permit us to recall even a portion of the arguments that have been adduced of late years to show the planters of the South what vast amounts of wealth were annually scattered by them in the apparently worthless article of cotton seed. "Those little dried-up lumps of dirt, with little fibers of cotton sticking through them, seem at a glance to be of little value. But from careful estimates recently made by able statisticians their value counts up millions, and although 'seed on the sowing' in many respects, the cotton seed of the same districts is becoming an able competitor, and may in the course of events, even assume the throne, and sustain a supremacy. "To produce such results, however, the skillful inventors have been called upon for the purpose of devising some method by which the tough, dry and lint-covered hulls could be removed from around the rich kernels, wherein lies such abundant wealth. "The same paper states that Mr. Fee, the inventor of the machine alluded to has also a superior oil mill by which vast quantities of valuable oil is produced from the cotton seed, making the seed as valuable as the cotton itself. Our planters may not be aware of the great amount of money which is in the cotton seed that is thrown away by them for manure.

THE GOLD OF MOORE COUNTY.—While at Harnett we were informed that our friend, Thos. Harrington, Esq., of Moore county has upon his plantation a valuable Gold mine which has lately been opened up for operation. The gold is not like that of Mecklenburg, found in the rock, but, in the soil upon the face of a hill, and down at the base it is found where the rains have washed it. This mine is located upon Lick Creek, and we learn that its yield is very great. Mr. H. is now in Texas, viewing that promised land. We think it will be some time ere he will find property as valuable in that region.

A FREE NEGRO ENTICES A SLAVE TO RUNAWAY.—Kitt Huffman, a free negro who was tried for murder last spring in our Court, has enticed a boy, the property of Wm. Cade, Esq., of this place, to run away with him and go North. It seems that for some time past he had been striving to entice two of Mr. Cade's boys (brothers) away, and prevailed upon one to do so. Kitt was up here on Wednesday, but left in the boat for Wilmington just one hour before the officer arrived at the wharf. It is expected that he will leave the boat at White Hall or some place between this and Wilmington, and meet the boy at some place before arranged upon, Kitt is a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 11 inches or 6 feet high. The citizens of this and adjoining counties ought to keep a good look out for them.

Some of our opposition papers have taken up the glove for Pennington, the Black Republican speaker, and condemn the democrats for being too much Southern. That course may pay the opposition as a party, but we doubt that it will pay the slaveholder. This is the beginning of the proposed union in the next Presidential campaign when we shall see these papers supporting the Chicago nominee of the Black Republican party. Mark us! that will be their course. Watch them.

One of our exchanges says that John Bell, of Tennessee, is the only candidate fit to be nominated for President by the opposition. We think so too. He is about the oldest one on the track, and they may as well kill him now as to let him die of old age.

A friend asks us, will we support Douglas, at the head of the Charleston nomination? No, but we will support the Charleston nomination with Douglas at the head!

An opposition Editor writing to one of the craft lately, said that another Editor in that party was the "meanest creature in the opposition ranks." That was saying a great deal.

Prentice has stopped punning, and Broynlow is determined hereafter to tell the truth. The millennium is just dawning!

We are much pleased to learn, that application will shortly be made to the Post Master General, for permission to change the day of departure of the Cheraw and Fair Bluff mails from this office. When the change is made, we shall be enabled to give to our subscribers on those routs, our weekly paper a day earlier than we do now, and to our subscribers to the daily, Saturday's paper, on the day of publication.

Late News.

Washington, Feb. 13. In the Senate the Kansas Wyandott Constitution was presented. Mr. SEWARD moved to refer it to the Committee on Territories. Mr. BROWN moved a resolution instructing the Committee to enquire if the laws had been strictly complied with in the formation of a Constitution; and if a census had been taken? Mr. POOL moved to instruct the committee to report immediate admission. Mr. PUGH opposed BROWN'S resolution on the ground that Congress had not made an appropriation for taking the census. Mr. BROWN'S resolution relative to the rights of States and Territories, was discussed by Messrs. HARRIS and FOULDS, but no action was taken. The Senate then went into Executive session. The House authorized a Special Committee on Printing to report.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN!

Portland, Feb. 14. The fine ship *Bohemian*, with Liverpool dates to the first, and telegraph dates to the second, has arrived.

The ship *Edynogro* for New York, was burnt in the river Mersey, early on the morning of the 21st of January. The cause of the fire was not ascertained. The crew of the vessel, numbering 30, and 25 cabin passengers, were all saved, with their luggage. A portion of the cargo was saved. The loss will probably amount to \$150,000, independent of the ship.

The English Budget was to be brought before Parliament on the 26th inst.

The *Times* says a proposition will be made to the United States in reference to the San Juan difficulty, which will fully satisfy both countries.

The rates of the Bank of England had been advanced to 4 per cent.

COMMERCE. Liverpool, Feb. 2.—Sales of cotton for three days past, amount to 30,000 bales; market opened firm at last quotations, but closed quiet, in consequence of the advance in Bank rates. The estimated sales of Wednesday and Thursday, were 15,000 bales, and at the closing, holders were offering freely, but there was no change in price, although the article had an upward tendency.

Flour quiet and steady at 23s 2 1/2. Wheat dull and easier. Corn firm and slightly higher, yellow 31 1/2 a 32s.

Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Bristle firm at 4s 0/4 a 4s 6/4. Siles Turpin fine firm at 30s.

Money more stringent and in active demand. Bullion largely decreased. The Paris Union, a popular paper, had been suppressed.

FURTHER AND IMPORTANT BY THE BOHEMIAN!

Portland, Feb. 14. The London Times says, the proposal of Great Britain, instead of standing out for the Rosario Channel, and the whole group of islands, as against Hero Channel, a third canal is proposed which gives San Juan to England, and all others to the American Government.

The United States, says the Times, will also be asked to give us the waiver of certain headland, which the forty-fourth parallel now cuts in two.

The cause of the suppression of the Paris Unions was the publication of a letter from the Pope to the Archbishop, stating his motives for refusing to accept the advice of the Emperor.

The steel plated frigate *Gloire*, at Toulon, had been ordered to be got ready for sea with all possible dispatch. Her destination unknown.

A party hostile to the accession of Savoy had made a demonstration at Hamburg and asked the Governor whether it was the intention of the King of Sardinia to cede Savoy to France. The Governor replied that the King would not willingly do so.

Numerous arrests had been made at Venice. The authorities informed the people that it was the intention of Austria to retain and defend Venice to the utmost.

THE VEIKY LARKS.—Thursday. A large Moorish force yesterday attacked the right wing of the Spaniards. The formations were repulsed. The Spaniards then charged the Moorish positions. Loss on each side 2,000.

The Paris Bourse was greatly depressed, owing to Napoleon's breach with the Pope. A state of siege was expected in Hungary and Venetia. In the latter place the officers had been attacked by the people.

GREAT FIRE IN ELIZABETH CITY!

Forty Houses Burnt! NORFOLK, Feb. 14.—The stage, from Elizabeth City, N. C., reports that a great fire occurred there last night. Forty houses were burnt. Loss very heavy. Messrs. Gwatkins, Cobb, Poole, Wheeler, and other wealthy citizens, were burnt out. Many families are without shelter, or means of support. Insurance partial. Fire caused no doubt by an incendiary. Excitement very great.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 15. The Senate to-day receded from the abolition of the franking privilege, and passed the postal bill by nearly a unanimous vote.—The bill was signed by the President, and is now a law. In the House three ballots were taken for printer, Defrees lacking but one vote of election on the last.

Various bills were introduced on various subjects, including the French Spoliation, the Tariff, Interdiction of Polygamy in Utah, Pensions for soldiers of 1812, and the admission of Kansas.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Sarnborn, John Brown, Jr. and Redpath, for their contempt in refusing to obey the summons of the investigating Committee.

After passing the Postal Bill, the Senate took up the bill abolishing the Franking Privilege, which after a long debate, was passed. The bill cuts off all franking privilege after the 15th of April, with the exception of those to whom the privilege has been granted by name.

Only Hemphill and Williamson voted against it. IMPORTANT FROM BROWNVILLE. CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—The *Courier's* special New Orleans despatch says the *Dutche* correspondent at Brownsville, writes that the Texas Commissioners are fully convinced that the authorities and principal citizens of Matamoras are in league with Cortinas. The Commissioners have reported to the Governor that war exists.

Cotton in Illinois. The Prairie Farmer states that cotton has been successfully raised last season in Sangamon County Ill. The quantity grown was small, but it will encourage further trials.