THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

TERMS, $2 00 PER ANNUM, "THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD" PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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☞ JOB WORK of all kinds executed neatly and promptly.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DUNCAN J. DEVANE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
CLINTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Bladen, Cumberland, and Sampson, and in the adjoining Counties. Office near the Clinton Hotel
Feb'y 10, 1860. tf

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland Moore Johnson and Harnett County PROMPT attention given the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec 23 tf-*

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

W. S. NORMENT.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL ATTEND the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
July 1, 1859. 1-y-w

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 Vonglahn and joining Lutterloh's wharf. North Water Street
June 18, 1859. tf

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 banking 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. 1y'r

Stoves, Sheet-Iron TIN-WARE, &c.

ON hand, a large assortment of Box and cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also the "Old Dominion Coffee Pot." For sale by
Nov. 27. tf JAMES MARTINE.

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. w-tf

BEDSTEADS AND CHAIRS

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

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 Pond's Pain Destroyer.
For sale by JAS. MARTINE.
Nov. 27. tf

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, 1559. tf

Marble Factory,

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

BUTTER AND LARD.

14 TUBS GOSHEN BUTTER, on consignment; 25 barrels Leaf Lard. For sale by
March 20th—4wd-4tw. E. F. MOORE.

THE BEST assortment of SPRING DRESS GOODS is at No. 17 Market Square.
March 13th. J. N. PRIOR

Whisky, Brandy and Rum.

74, Bbls White Whisky.
15 do. N. E. Rum.
15 do. Apple Brandy.
20 do. Old Rye Whisky, for sale by
[Feb.] E. F. MOORE.

Tobacco.

J. L. JONES & BRO's, MARTIN & JONES', and McLenahan, Taylor & Co's TOBACCO for sale at Factory prices
JAS. W. HORNE.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.

The Hon. George E. Badger, one of the Opposition Electors for the State at large, addressed the peope in the Court-house, in this place, on Monday evening last. We did not hear Mr. Badger, but we learn that he spoke mainly on *ad valorem* and Bell and Everett.

It is a little strange that Mr. Bager should come forward at this late period of his life to advocate a scheme even apparently intended to benefit the great mass of the people. We say apparently intended, for it will be obvious to every intelligent person who investigates the subject that Mr Badger's plan of *taxing every thing*, instead of diminishing the burdens of the great body of the people, will actually increase them. But Mr. Badger, for the first time in his career as a public man, professes sympathy with the masses, and would be their champion in establishig equality for them! Where was he when Free Suffrage was before the people? Why, he opposed it with all his power; and even now, in arguing in favor of *ad valorem*, he assumes that as the Democrats did wrong (for that is the substance of the assumption) in advocating and carrying Free Suffrage, the Opposition have a right to do wrong too by advocating and carrying *ad valorem*

Equally strange is the course wich Mr Badger is pursuing in relation to Mr Bell and the Kansas-Nebraska act. It is well known that Mr. Badger stood side by side with Judge Douglas as one of the champions of that act; yet he now stands upon a platform, and most probably himself framed the platform, which denounces that act as having "abrogated a long-established compromise!" It is well known, too, that Mr. Bell voted against that act; that Mr. Badger, having authority to do so, pledged Mr. Bell in its favor before the vote was taken; that Mr. Bell denied Mr. Badger's authority thus to pledge him; that Mr. Badger insisted on his authority *as from Mr. Bell himself*; and that Mr. Bell charged falsehood on Mr. Badger in reply. If this issue of verdeity has been settled the public has never been informed of it. If Mr. Bell—assuming the fact to be so—has ever atoned to Mr. Badger and to the Whig party of this act of treachery on his part, the country does not know it. And yet Mr. Badger, under these circumstances, could express his "admiration" for *the man* John Bell, and could commend him to his friends as a gentleman and a patriot!

Let Mr. Badge's friends and admirers clear up thes facts, if they can.—*Standard*,

New Haven City Election.
Glorious Democratic Victory 960—Majority!

The annual City Election took place in New Haven on Monday, and Harmanus M. Welch, Esq., Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 960. Welch received 2670 votes; Willis Bristol, b. r., 1710—total vote 4,380. The Democrats also carried their candidates for Clerk, Treasure Auditor, Collector, and City Sheriffs; by overwhelming majorites.

The City is so outrageously gerrymandered, that the Blacks carry three of the six wards, but the Democrats control the city by the casting vote of the Mayor.

The Democats carry the 3d ward by 487 majority, (Alderman's vote,) the 4th by 68 majority; 5th by 424.

The Blacks carry the 1 st ward by 55 majority; 6th by 101 majority—aggregate 221. Democratic majority on Alderman, 703.

From these figures the people will see how unfair the Black Republicans are in their legislation. They forced the Wards of New Haven into most unequal parts in order that their party might carry the city at the annual elections. They legislated not for the welfare and just rights of the people, as they were, by their oaths, bound to do, but for a mere party. Even in this, they have failed to secure their object of political success. They lose the City, and stand before the public as the authors of legislation which is an outrage upon fairness, justice and right.

The Democracy of New Haven, who bear the National Democratic standard so gloriously, and with such overwhelming majorities, are deserving of the thanks of their fellow Democrats.

Hartford (Ct.) Times.

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

In the course of his recent eloquent speech in the Senate, Mr Douglas made use of the following remarks:

The party decided at Charleston also, by a majority of the whole electoral college, that I was the choice of the democratic party of America for the Presidency of the United States, giving me a majority of fifty votes over all the other candidates combined; and yet my democracy is questioned.—(Laughter.) So far as I am individually concerned, I want no further or higher imorsement, I have arraigned no man. I have attempted to proscribe no man for differing with me in opinion. I have at all times said that I was willing to appeal to the grand council of the party assembled in National Convention, to decide these differences of opinion. They have decided them; decided in my favor on all points—the platform, the organization, and, least of all, the individual. That is the least of all, for my friends who know me best; know that I had no personal desire or wish for the nomination; know that I prefer a seat in the Senate for six years to being President, if I could have the nomination and be elected by acclamation; and know that my name never would have been presented at Charleston, except for the attempt to proscribe me as a heretic, too unsound to be the chairman of a committee of this body, where I have held a seat for so many years witnaut a suspicion on my political fidelity.

I was forced to allow my name to go there in self-defense; and I will now say that had any gentleman, friend or foe, received a majority of that convention over me, the lightning would have carried a message withdrawing my name from the convention. I have not lust enough for office to desire to be the nominee against the known wishes and first choice of a majority of my party. In 1852, the instant Franklin Pierce had a majority vote, the telegraph carried my message congratulating him as the choice of the party; and it was read in the convention before the vote was announced. In 1856, the instant Mr Buchanan received a majority vote, the lightning carried my message that James Buchanan, having received a majority of the votes of the party, in my opinion, was entitled to the nomination, and that I hoped my friends would give him the requisite two-thirds, and then make the vote unanimous. Sir, I would scorn to be the standard-bearer of my party when I was not the choice of the party. All the honors that a national convention can confer are embraced in the declaration that I am the first choice of the party as their standard-bearer, repeated on fifty-seven ballots. I ask nothing more. The party will go on and do what its own interest and its own integrity may require.

SARSAPARILLA. This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of the disorders that afflict mankind—a repution too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community.—Read the advertisement of DR. AYER,s Sarsaparilla in our columns, and we know it needs no encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers.—*Orogan, Syracuse N. Y.*

Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1860.

EDITOR OF THE CAROLINIAN:

Political eyes are now all centered on Baltimore. The friends of Judge Douglas are still confident, while, on the other hand, political *quidnancs* insinuate that arrangements have been made to throw the little giant overboard and to take up a man less objectionable to the Charleston seceders. No reliance can be placed on any of these rumors, which may be regarded as representing the feelings of those who set them afloat. Some pretend that it has been decided to nominate Guthrie, others swear that Saymour, of this state, is to be the man, and a third clique wink knowingly and whisper in your ear that the thing is all "set" for Breckinridge. And so it goes—every man "blowing" for his favorite. But the fact is that democratic politics are in such a muddle that the leaders of the party know no more of what will be the result of the Baltimore convention than the rank and file do. Even many of the delegates are going to Baltimore without any fixed purpose, and those who have one would not let ten cents that they will be able to accomplish it. In short, "and not to put too fine a point upon it," democrats here, as elsewhere, are all "waiting for something to turn up."

I see that some southern States are sending delegates to both Richmond and Baltimore. The hard shell democracy of this state have appointed ten commissioners," four from this city and six from the State, to the Richmond convention. These commissioners are instructed "to do all in their power to promote harmony between the conventions of Richmond and Baltimore, or, in failure of that result, to act as delegates, and cast the vote of the Empire State for a candidate agreeable to the country, and likely to promote harmony." It is to be hoped that the members of both conventions will see the necessity of pulling together, to keep the federal government out of the hands of the abolitionists. One thing may be set down as certain—*no man nominated at Baltimore will carry the state of New York unless he is cordially and actively supported by Fernando Wood and the hard shell democracy.* Interested office-seekers may talk till doomsday, and endeavor to make the democracy of other States believe that Wood's influence is small, and chiefly confined to the city; but every unprejudiced man in New York knows, and will admit, if you question him, that thousands of democratic voters all over the State look upon Fernando Wood as the ablest and squarest man of the party in this State, and that they will secretly or actively oppose, or coldly or enthusiastically support, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, accordingly to the cue they may receive from their leader. Wood's friends are true to him, and are anxious to be revenged upon those politicians who were instrumental in causing the delegation of "hands," which he healed, to be rejected by the Charleston convention. Wood himself, is exceedingly anxious to see the party reunited, and would make any reasonable sacrifice for so desirable on end. At the same time, he knows he has been unfairly treated, and is conscious that the political influence he wields is more than sufficient to enable him to give the large electoral vote of New York to which ever of the candidates he chooses.

Summer is now fairly upon us. The Central Park, which has at last got to be a place worthy of the commercial metropolis of the New World, is the favorite promenade. The Hamburg swans on the lake are much admired. The walks, the drives, the sunny hights and sequestered shades, the tiny hills and vales, the rude declivities, the graceful plains, the rocks, the houses, the vehicles and the people all constitute a picture of active life and brilliant beauty. When the shrubbery arrangements are all completed, and fancy boats fly upon the shiny waters, the park will be a delightful retreat for New Yorkers, and an "institution" which strangers in the city will always make a point of visiting.

A swimming school is about to be opened here for ladies, after the model of those of Paris. The teacher of this useful art is himself, a native of the capital of fashion, and, being a good-looking, graceful, young gentleman, will not fail to be well supplied with fair pupils. Athletic sports of all kinds are coming more and more into vogue here for both sexes. Base ball, boating and cricket are becoming more popular every year, and are countenanced by many of our first clergyman. Billiards is the great in-door game in the private houses of the wealthy. Very few first class houses are put up in any part of the State, in which a large room is not set apart for one of Phelan's billard tables. Ladies of *ton* look for their billard table, in commencing to keep house, as naturally as for their piano forte. Apart from the fact that a billiard table furnishes an exellent means of physical recreation for ladies, when the weather puts a veto upon out door pastimes, sedate matrons favor the introduction of the game into private houses, because it keeps fathers, husbands and sons from being obliged to resort to public saloons when they desire to play. Some of our lady players in New York handle the cue with a dexterity surpassed by few amateurs of the sterner sex, and with a grace that Phelan himself might well envy. The business of manufacturing tables to meet the increasing demand, has risen to an importante branch of industry. In the establishment of Phelan & Collender some 200 hands are constantly employed. A far lager amount of mechancial skill and accuracy is required to make a billiard table than to make a piano; beside which, however a good mechanic a man may be, he must also be a skillful player, and have learned thoroughly by experience the scientific reqirements of a first class table. It is that which has given to Phelan's establishment all but a monopoly of the business, apart from the *prestige* of his championship, three or four of his patented improvements in cushions are considered indispensable by all crack players, professional and private.

The tour of Europe will soon be considered indispensable to the education of an American gentleman. For the past ten years, the number of persons who annually leave New York for Europe has been steadily increasing. Every steamer that has left the port, this reason, for the other side of the Altantic has arrived as many passengers as it could well accomodate. The clergy of our country are leaving us by troops, for recuperation or enjoyment. The pulpit of America cannot do a better thing than to indulge itself in this manner. In fact, a trip to Europe does every American good, in more ways than one; there is nothing like the rubs that our national vanity gets abroad to polish us into a shining example of liberal opinions and estimates of matters and things in general.

No end to "distinguished foreigners." Soon, no man under the rank of an emperor will be considered by a New Yorker worth going across the street to see. The Prince de Joinville has been with us for some days; the Japanese Princes "have been invited and are expected to be present;" the Prince of Wales will be here in a few months; and the last steamer from Europe brings us the news of a contemplated visit to New York by Prince Napoleon good for New York.

SIGMA.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

SUMNER AND HIS FRIENDS IN A FRIGHT!—There had been much talk and telegraphing to the North about an assault said to be meditated upon Charles Sumner. The extreme fear of his frinds, however, has been relieved by a satisfactory explanation. Some man, whilst under the influence of liquor, called on him Friday and used threatening language, for which he apologized last night.

TOO MUCH EXERCISE.—A policeman named Wm. Kochesperger died in Philadelphia, from a singular cause. To increase his muscular strength he was in the habit of practising with dumb-bells, at the station-house, while off duty. He was thus engaged, when from too violent exercise he inflicted an internal injury, and from the effects of which he died.

AFFECTION AND INTELLIGENCE OF THE BRUTE CREATION.—Every one who has heard the sympathies of animals toward each other. Cries of distress will even call them forth. When the dam of a new-born lamb has died, some affectionate sheep, although she may have one of her own, has been known to loster and suckle the helpless one. In my own immediate neighborhood, the youngest of a large litter of pigs—a poor little helpless creature—who was not able to get at its mother for nourishment, was warmed under the wings of a good natured hen. It was fed by hand, but when turned down, the hen was always ready to take charge of it, and thus it was reared. These instances might be multiplied to a considerable extent, showing the active benevolence of some animals; but the following fact will prove the existence of a combined intelligence in creatures which I have reason to believe has been hitherto unnoticed by naturalists as existing amongst the feathered creation. The accuracy of the anecdote may be vouched for. In the island of Ceylon there is to be found a very cunning and sensible crow, somewhat smaller than our own native one, having a glossy back, and altogether rather an engaging pretty bird. Now, in the yard of the governor of Ceylon, a dog was one day amusing himself by gnawing a bone, the scraps of meat upon which attracted the attention of one of these crows. It alighted on the ground, hopped around the dog and the bone, and evidently waited an opportunity for seizing the latter. The dog, however, was on his guard, and by certain growls and probably angry looks, which the bird understood no doubt, protected his properly. The crow was too cunning and too hungary to be baffled. He flew away, but soon returned with a companion. They hopped up to the dog, when the fresh arrival watched his opportunity and gave a sudden pull at the dog's tail.—Not being used to such an instant, he suddenly turned round in order to see who had taken this liberty with him. The bone was for a moment left unprotected, and was immediately seized by the first cunning crow, flew away with it, joined by his companion, and they doubtless had a merry feast upon it.—*Once a week.*

RELIGION OF THE JAPANESE.—The orthodox religion of Japan is Sintoo—all worship the sun. Their belief is that the world was regenerated through the instrumentality and appearance on earth of a female, and after having performed this great and good work, for which dy God she was ordained, she ascended to heaven and became embodied in the sun. Their national flag is emblematical of their religion displaying as it does the sun in all its purity upon the white field. There are other sects, and among them the most numerous would appear to be the followers of Buddha. Many suppose that Budbhism is the principal creed, from the fact that its followers number three hundred and twenty millions; this and the Mahomedan religion being the principal creed or relsgion of the nation of the East. The founder of Buddhist religion was a man called Sakya Sinha, who was born, as was supposed, two thousand four hundred and twenty years before the Christain era. It is not known for a certainty when Buddhism was first introduced into Japan. The statement so often made that Christianity is not at the present in any way tolerated, is a mistake, for Government is far from being intolerant in religious matters. The people of Japan attend very little to religious matters. Religion if a matter of business which is attended to altogether by the Makado and his priest. Some of the Japanese attached to the Embassy worship Buddha, some Sintoo, some worship nothing. The two Ambassadors and one of the interpreters are Buddhists; the Censor has no particular religion; the Vice-Governor is partly Sintoo and partly Buddhist.

[illegible] *politan Record*, or an of Archbishop Hughes, says:

Our advices from the Eternal City, brought out by the Persia inform us of the conception in the Capital of the Christan world of one of the grandest and most elevated political ideas of the nineteenth century. Some members of the Sacred Collegehave proposed to the Pope the subject of the assemblage in Rome of distinguished delegates, administrtive or deputised, from every Catholic power in the world. This body, when organised is to constitute a commission of inquiry into the actual condition of temporal affairs in the State of the Church and having collected a calm and unprejudiced statement on every topic, drawn up a report suggesting to his Holiness what amount of popular reform is really repuired and should be granted and what portion or portions of the demands of his subjects should be refused. It is said that the suggestion has afforded much pleasure to the mind of the Holy Farther.',

DEMOSTIC TRAGEDY.—The Vicksburg Whig; of May 26th, relates:

A very distressing affair occurred in this county, at the residence of Mr. U. G. Flowers, last week. Mr. Lafayette Lee shot his wife with a revolver, and was then himself shot and killed by Mr. Flowers. It seems that Lee and his wife had not been living very happily together for sometime, and he being a rather destitue condition, became very low-spirited, and threatened on several occasions to kill himself and wife, but she never paid any attention to his threats. On Friday evening, Mr. Flowers, (a relation with whom Lee was living,) and Mrs Lee sat down to play a game of chess. The game had not progressed when Lee, who was sitting near them, drew a revolver, and without saying a word, shot his wife twice.

As she was falling to the floor Mr. Flowers caught her, but seeing that Lee had the pistol pointed at him, he drew a small pocket pistol and fired, killing Lee almost instantly. Mrs. Lee, it is thought, can not recover.

BLUE SKY SOMEWHERE.—Children are eloquent teachers. Many a les on which has done our hearts good have we learned from those lisping lips. It was but the other day another took root in my memory. We were going to a pic nic, and of course the little ones were in ecstasies for several days. But the appointed morning broke with no glad sunshine, no song of mirth. There was every prospect of rain, even hope hid her face and wept.

"Shan't we go to mother?" exclaimed a child of five, with passionate emphasis.

"If it clears off."

"But when will it clear off."

"O, look out for the blue sky."

And so he did, poor little fellow, but never a bit of blue sky gladdened his eyes.

"Well." I don't care, mother," said he when the tedious day, had at length numbered all its hours, "if I haven't seen it, I know there is a blue sky somewhere."

The next morning there was a blue sky, a whole heaven full of it, clear glorious blue sky, such as only greets us after a very severe storm.

"There, mother didn't I tell you so!" cried a joyous voice, there is blue sky!" Then, the little head dropped for a moment in silent thought.

"Mother!" exclaimed the child when he again looked up, "there must have been blue sky all day yesterday, though I never saw a bit of it; cos you see, there ain't no place it could have gone to, God only covered it up with cloud, didn't he?"

A PIONEER OF ODD FELLOWSHIP.—Mr John Wanchop, acting Noble Grand of Washington Lodge, No. 1, of this city, at the time of the organization of Odd Felloship in America, in 1819, died in Jeffersonville, near Louisville, Ky., on Monday last. He was cotemporacy with the venerable Thos Wildey, Esq., of this city, the father of Odd Fellowship in America, and took part with him and others in the ceremonies attendant upon the reception of the charter from England and assisted in founding the above Lodge the first in this country. The funeral of the honored deceased was largely attended by the Order of Louisville and Jeffersonville.—*Baltimore Sun, 2d inst.*

TAKING THE CENSUS.

The following from the Petersburg *Press*, suits our locality and we adopt it entirely as our own sentiments:

The work of enumerating the inhabitants of the United States required by the Constitution to be done every ten years, was commenced throughout the country on the first of the present month. The deputies appointed for this purpose, by the U. S. Marshal for this district, have already entered on their labors. It is to be hoped that every facility will be extended to them in the prosecution of their duties. It should be borne in mind that the mere statistics of population is not the only thing required. A large amount of social and industrial information most interesting and useful in its nature, that can be collected at no other time and in no other way is also to be obtained. The mass of materials thus gathered, when compiled and arranged as it will be in the proper offices in Washington, will constitute a marvellous history of the progress and present condition of this country.

In pursuance of the plan prescribed for them, the Marshals are required to ask questions, which some persons may be inclined to consider impertinent, and as prying too closely into their private affairs. But when it is recollected that the information sought can be used for no private purpose whatever, no individuality will be utterly lost in the immense aggregate which alone is to be made public, all unwillingness to furnish it should at once be given up. The aggregate statistics will be for the benefit of the whole people, and no portion of them can be used for the gratification of private curiosity merely, as some might be disposed to believe. Ladies therefore of uncertain age need not hesitate to confide their years to the Marshal, nor need any touchy gentleman through false pride, or for any other reasons withhold his aggregate of taxables, whether the same be great or small. All good citizens will doubtless heartily assist the officers by readily furnishing all the information that may be required.

"SPOT" LINCOLN THE RAIL SPLITTER.

A grand rally of the Democracy was held recently at Quincy Ill., some particulars of which are thus referred to by the Herald of that place. That paper says the campaign opened on last Wednesday with a rousing meeting at the Court House, upon which occasion Gov. Richardson, better known as "Old Dick," appeared and made a speech, in which he served up Mr. Lincoln in the best style.

The Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, as is well known, was very hostile in his capacity as a representative to the Mexican war, and introduced in Congress a series of resolutions, which have since gained for him the title of "Spot" Lincoln. They are as follows:

And whereas, This House is desirous to obtain a full knowledge of the facts which go to establish whether the particular spot on which the blood of our citizens was shed, was or was not at that time our own soil, therefore.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform this House:

1st. Whether the spot on which the blood of our citizens was shed, as in his message declared, was or was not within the Territory of Spain, at least after the treaty of 1819 and the Mexican resolution.

2d. Whether that spot is not within the territory which was wrested from Spain by the revolutionary government of Mexico.

3d. Whether that spot is or is not within a settlement of people, which settlement has existed ever since long before the Texas revolution, and until its inhabitants fled before the approach of the United States army.

It will be recollected that Mr. Corwin, the great Black Republican light of Ohio, in denouncing our gallant army, stated in his seat in the Senate hamber, that if he was a Mexican he would "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Corwin was a "big Injun" at the wigwam that nominated Mr. Lincoln. Instead of "rails," the Blacks should use the emblem of a great black "spot" as a more significant representation of his principles.

At the conclusion of Col. Richardson's speech, the following resolutions, which are a capital burlesque upon he would be-President, were introduced and passed as an offset to his Congressional resolves.

Whereas, the Democracy are desirous to obtain a full knowledge of the facts which go to establish whether the particular spot on which the Republican candidate for President was born, was a free-oil spot or a spot in a slave State, or a spot elsewhere; and whereas it is equally important that the spot upon which he split his first rail, as well as the spot where the distillery that he worked in was located, including also the spot where he sold cheap whisky by the drink, should all be known to the country; therefore:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed on the part of this Democratic Club to co-operate with a committee of the same number (expected) to be appointed by the Republican Club of this city, to inquire into and report respecting the spots above mentioned, and to communicate any information they may be able to obtain in regard to any other spot in the matter of Lincoln's birth place, history, career, or Presidential prospects, and that said committee be requested farther to report whether it is not advisable that the people shall spot him in November next upon every spot upon which a voter can stand to deposit a ballot.

The meeting than adjourned with three cheers for Douglas.

WHO ARE YOUR COMPANIONS.—"He that walketh with wise men shall be wise, but a companion of fools shall be destroyed."

It is said to be a property of the tree-frog that it acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time. Thus, when found on grass it is commonly of a dark green. If found on the white oak, it has the color peculiar to the tree. Just so it is with men. Tell me whom you choose and prefer as companions, and I certainly can tell you who you are like. Do you love the society of the vulgar? Then you are already debased in your sentiments. Do you seek to be with the profane? In your heart you are like them. Are jesters and buffoons your choice friends? He who loves to laugh at folly is himself a fool. Do you love and seek the society of the wise and good? Is this your habit? Would you rather take the lowest seat among such than the highest among others? Then you have already learned to be good. You may not have made much progress, but even a good beginning is not to be despised. Hold on your way, and seek to be the companion of all that fear God. So you shall be wise for yourself, and wise for eternity.

COMPOSITION TO PREVENT FLAME.—Dissolve in cold water, as much pearlash as it is capable of holding in solution, and wash or daub with it all the boards, walls coating, timber, etc. Then diluting the same liquid with a little water, add to it such a portion of fine yellow clay as will make the mixture of the same consistence as common paint; stir in a small quantity of paper hanger's flour paste, to combine both the other substances. Give three coats of this mixture. When dry, apply the following mixture:—Put into a pot equal quantities of finely pulverized iron filings, brick dust, and dashes; pour over them size or glue water, set the whole near a fire, and when warm stir them well together.

With this liquid composition, or size, give one coat, and on its getting dry, give it a second coat. It resists fire for hours, and prevents the wood from ever bursting into flames. It resists the ravages of fire so as only to be reduced to coals or embers, without spreading the conflagration by additional flames; by which time is gained in removing valuable effects to a place of safety, as well as rescuing the lives of all the family from danger.—*Artizan.*

HOW TO SUSTAIN YOUR LOCAL PAPER.

3. If you have a father, mother, brother, sister or friend of any kind residing at a distance, who is unable to subscribe, pay for and have a copy sent to them.

2. If you have any printing you wish done do not "jew" the editor down to a starvation price, and when he comes to make a purchase of you "spake on the tariff."

3. If you have any advertising or job work to be done, take it to your country paper, except, perhaps, when you wish to advertise in more than one paper.

4. Do not run to the city to get your hand-bills, labels, cards, etc. printed because forsooth you can get a reduction of a few cents in price. Support your own as you wish to be supported. A man who is always running away from home with his business, little does he dream of the patronage of the community in which he lives; and, so far as we are concerned, such will receive the cold shoulder.

5. If you have found of any legal advertising, send it to your friends. This kind of business pays better than any other and the more you can send to the editor of your paper, the better for him and in proportion to the amount of the receipts of a paper an editor is enabled to make it useful and amusing to the community in which it is published.

6. Do not expect when you pay a dollar for your paper that the editor is driven to be his own compositor, pressman and devil, to buy something for his family.

7. Do not expect the editor to make a long mention of you and your business every time you come for nothing. The space in a paper and the advertisements are worth something, and every notice comes back to the drawer of reception in dollars and cents. An editor should not be allowed to go ragged, go barefooted, or barefooted. They "eat, drink and wear" just like other people.

8. If the editor owes you a shilling, do not come him from "rosy morn to benny eve" for it, and when you happen to get the balance on the other side, "cut the gentleman's acquaintance."

9. Finally, my brethren," if you wish to properly sustain your county paper, to live the balance of your days in peace with God and man, and to enjoy a seat in Paradise after death, observe the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would unto you," under like circumstances.

The *Georgia Confederacy* has a long column and a half article from the pen of Hon. R. A. Chase, upon the query, "Shall a few politicians or the people, rule?" He thinks the times are ominous of perilous, and as in the days of the Revolution, there will be no neutrals. "The contest may be, warmer, a few politicians shall rule this government, or all the people claim their sovereign power. Long from the people, and, as one of them, raise my solemn protest at the unseemly and unwarrantable sold or for sale. I am the son of a Revolutionary sire. I am proud of Alabama—I have a right to be. I am proud of the Union as it is, and will defend her when in peril. I want our government preserved in her purity, to the latest generations, shedding her benign and hallowed influence as she has always done, on the rich and the poor, on the East and West, on the North and on the South.

"I am, therefore, opposed to a division of the National Democratic party, and the proposed Richmond Convention. The effect of which would be (and designed by some) to destroy this glorious Confederacy."

IS THIS PRESIDENT MAKING—IS THIS FARCE OR REALITY?

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Many rumors, many of an extravagant character prevail as to Mr Sumner. It appears that said one night an indecent rescript, signed "Robert Ruleigh Virginia," called at his residence and imperiously demanded an explanation of certain parts of his recent speech.

Mr. Sumner gave him no satisfaction, and ordered him to depart, which he did with threats. At a subsequent hour, three others called, halting in the passageway, and sent up word that they wished to see him alone. They refused the invitation to enter his room, where Mr. Sumner was surrounded by friends, and left, sending a threatening message by the servant that they would come with a force to assault him at 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Sumner's friends were to be present.

In view of these occurrences some of them accompanied him from his residence to the Senate to-day apprehensive of personal violence. They are determined to exercise watchfulness and protection. The attention of the Chief of Police has been called to the subject.

VISIT OF SAYERS TO THIS COUNTRY WITH HEENAN.—Among the first fruits of the settlement of the dispute about the belt is the having of two champions by the champions, from which they will, no doubt, reap a golden harvest. A letter from London says that after a tour of eight weeks in England and Ireland, in the course of which they will give exhibitions in the principal towns, Heenan and Sayers will come to this country together to give sparring exhibitions. In relation to his challenge to Morrissey to fight, Heenan writes:

I shall have between five and six thousand dollars of my own money on the 1st of June next, which I will fight him for, and I will make it ten thousand or twenty thousand dollars a side, or as likes, on any day that may be named after sixty months notice. I shall expect him to come with this proposition for a meeting at once, but I warn him that if the sums I name are more than will cover the book, I will accommodate him for one thousand or one hundred dollars a-side—yes, for one dollar or a ten cent piece! If he crawls out of this after all that he has said, why, I suppose, I ought to further need of my following him up, or paying any further attention to him.

Mr. Frank I. Wilson, now a prisoner in response to a call of that *good Democratic paper* of the Raleigh *Register*, says that since the meeting of Governor Ellis, he sent, or had sent two hundred copies of his address, to the town of Wilson, at a tax was all right. The more the merrier and ad valorem. I is further said that Mr. Wilson assigned as a reason for sending these copies, the appearance of *something* in the *Journal*, but *what* or *where* we don't know neither do we care. That is all right, too—we have no objections, especially as there is some trans making carried on there, and even the Opposition have had too much sense to think of using the immortal *two hundred* or more for any other purposes than lining their conventions so necessary to the travelling public.—We are—one leading member of the Opposition tell, from own knowledge, commit his copy to the flames. The sooner they are all so served, the better for Mr. Wilson's reputation.—*Journal.*

THE "CONSTITUTIONAL UNION" TICKET.—

JOHN BELL,
Nobody's man!
Stands on nobody's platform!
Fights nobody!!!
Loves nobody!!!!
E Pluribus Unum!!!!!

EDWARD EVERETT,
Writes for the N. Y. Ledger!
Writes for the N. Y. Ledger!!
Writes for the N. Y. Ledger!!!
Writes for the N. Y. Ledger!!!!

How few farmers know that the sow should always be larger than the male, and that he should always be of the most perfect form, of good color, and perfectly sound and healthy, because almost invariably the pigs take the qualities of the sire instead of the mother. That is, the good or bad points of the preponderate largely over those of the sow. Farmers please think of this fact, and profit by it.—*Sentinel Spartan.*