THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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

VOLUME XXI.----NO. 15. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER 1219

J. S. Henning

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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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 of 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 19, 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, 1859. 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.

The following rules we clip from an exchange paper, and if those who write for the press, would observe them, it would be a great favor to Editors and printers, and would prevent many errors, that often seriously effect the meaning of many a good article. They are reasonable and correspondents should regard them as such:

1. Write with black ink, on white paper with ruled lines.
2. Make the pages smaller than that of foolscap sheet.
3. Leave one page of each sheet blank.
4. Give to the written pages an ample margin all round.
5. Number the pages in the order of their succession.
6. Write in a plain bold hand, with less respect to beauty.
7. Use no observations which are not to appear in print.
8. Punctuate the manuscript just as it should be printed.
9. For *italics*, underscore one line; for SMALL CAPITALS, two; for CAPITALS, three.
10. Take special pains with every letter in proper names.
11. Review every word, to be sure that none is illegible.
12. Put 'directions to the printer' at the head of the first page.
13. Always make Capital 'J' run below the line.
14. Never write a private letter to the editor on the printer's copy, but always on a separate sheet.

For the North Carolinian.

At a Meeting of the Citizens of Fayetteville held at the Town Hall on the 16th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, Arch'd McLean, was called to the chair and Geo. H. Haigh was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved that the occasion may be celebrated in such a way as the committees may suggest, and that the Mayor and Commissioners be authorized to defray the expenses of the same. On motion, the chairman appointed the following committees.

To procure an Orator and Reader:—Dr. B W Robinson, Jas Kyle, P M Hall, A T Banks, Arch'd McLean.

To procure a place:—J G Cook, Wright Husk, Geo. H Haigh, W Whitehead, B F Pearce, H H Munson.

To procure Marshals &c.:—Major W Husk, Capt. W G Matthews, Col. C E Leete, J B Star, J H Roberts.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
ARCH'D. McLEAN, Ch'n.
GEO. H. HAIGH, Sec'y.

For the North Carolinian

Lumberton, N. C., June 16, 1860.

MR EDITOR:—In pursuance of a call previously made, the democracy of Robeson met at the Court House in Lumberton, today, 16th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Commons, to supply the place of Jno. T. Pope, Esq., who had declined the nomination tendered to him by the Convention which met here on the 28th of May last. Jno. R. Carter, Esq., was called to the chair and Jno. P. Fuller was requested to act as Secretary. Ten districts were represented.

On motion, a committee of one from each district represented, was appointed to consult and present to the convention a suitable person as candidate. The committee was composed of Dr. John Regan, C G Stephens, R B Gregory, H R Price, J W Fuller, Elias Baxley, Jno. S Thompson, A J Ashley, J R Stone, and Stephen D Pitman. The committee, after a brief consultation, presented the name of Col. Eli Wishart, who was unanimously nominated. Col. Wishart, who has always been a true and firm democrat, was present and accepted the nomination by a few appropriate remarks.

Wm S Norment, Esq., was called upon and responded in an able and eloquent manner, fully "showing up" the humbug, ad valorem. Col. N A McLean, accepted the post of Sub-Elector, for the County of Robeson, to which he had been assigned by the District Convention.

Peter J. Sinclair, Esq., of Fayetteville, who we were glad to see with us on this occasion, being called upon responded in a brief, but able and pointed speech, showing that he knows how to speak as well as write upon the political topics of the day. He is a Douglass man, and advocates his claims with eloquence and zeal.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolinian and Courier.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
JNO. R. CARTER, Ch'n.
JNO. P. FULLER, Sec'y.

For the North Carolinian

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ROBESON.

A large, respectable and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of the counties of Richmond and Robeson was held at Floral College on the 14th inst.

On motion of Dr. Jno Regan, Wm S Norment, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Neill McNeill, Esq., appointed Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks. It was moved and carried that all democrats present, and all those who are opposed to ad valorem as set forth in the Opposition platform, be entitled to seats in this Convention.

On motion of Maj. Alex Watson, the chair appointed J W Fuller, Saml Gibson, Esq., and Dr. Shaw, a committee on resolutions. After a short interval the committee returned and offered the following resolutions, pending which Jno P Fuller, Esq., entertained the meeting for a short time with an eloquent address in favor of our great, conservative, national democratic principles, proving that in their permanancy alone, could be found the success and prosperity of our Republic. Mr Fuller sat down amid the applause of those in attendance.

Resolved, That we endorse the administration of Jas. Buchanan as being, in every respect, worthy of the support and confidence of all honest, patriotic and national men.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of our able and worthy Governor, John W Ellis, and pledge to him our united and active support, in the coming contest.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the present ad valorem scheme of the opposition party of this State, that we regard its introduction as a political question as "premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust," and that we will oppose it in every way becoming an honest, intelligent and patriotic people.

The above resolutions were unanimously passed.

Col. Waltar L Steel was unanimously nominated to represent the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Richmond and Robeson in the next general assembly of the State of North Carolina.

On motion, the chair appointed Dr Jno Regan, Peter A. McEachin, Dr Shaw, Maj. A Watson, and Saml Gibson, to inform Col. Steel of his nomination and request his acceptance.

It was moved and carried, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolinian.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*.
WM. T. NORMENT, Ch'n:
Neill McNeill, Sec'y.

Robt. Callaway, Esq., of Bedford, Va., recently lost twenty-nine sheep by a single stroke of lightning.

THE ROBESON TRAGEDY.

The facts of the case seems to be that the murdered woman, Abi Rhodes, was to elope with Shade Williams, a free mulatto, and go North. For this purpose she hired some person to take her to the cars. She had some $2,000 in money. Her body was found last week in Lumber river.

On last week, Hardy and Kennedy Barnes, charged with the homicide of Abi Rhodes, wife of B C Rhodes, were brought before three justices for examination, when the following testimony was adduced:

Hezikia Rhodes sworn:—Do not live with my father. On Wednesday night last, Abi Rhodes left her home; heard flying reports of her going to leave; when I saw her afterwards her throat was cut; I recognized her as Abi Rhodes. Benj. C. Rhodes read a paper from Geo Brumbull, stating that Abi Rhodes had left a certain place on Friday morning and did not return unilt Saturday morning; don't know what amount of money Abi Rhodes had in her possession; think it was $900 in silver and some paper money.

James Nye, sworn:—Saw Abi Rhodes last on Wednesday; Kennedy Barnes wanted to get a carpet sack of Shade Williams'; said he (Shade) was out of jail. This was on Friday, about sun set; would not say whether he knew about Abi Rhodes; saw Mrs R., have money at various times; can't say how much. Cross examined by McLean for the State.—Had no conversation at all with Hardy Barnes about this matter till yesterday. Some six or eight months ago, I had in my hands two bags of money belonging to Abi Rhodes.

Aytch Barnes sworn:—Was at home on Friday last; saw Mrs Rhodes a month ago last Sabbath. My father was at home on Friday last working on a buggy; he left home Friday about half hour after night; was hired by a man named Jackson to carry him off. He returned next day; turned his mule into an oat patch half a mile from the house; believe he came to Lumberton; brought the buggy home. Cross ex. by McLean.—Jackson came to Barnes' in the evening; was a small man. Mrs R. did not go to Barnes' that evening. Barnes said he carried Jackson to Lumberton; took nothing home with him except the buggy gear.

Owen C Moore;—Testified to being at Mrs Davis about 2½ o'clock Sunday, when a man came there calling for fare, whose voice he believed to be Har. Barnes'; did not see Barnes.

J A Rowland:—Testified that H Barnes had put up at his house on Sunday evening; did not take supper; at 9 o'clock p m, enquired for a room; was shown one; did not see him till next morning; his impression from Barnes' appearance, after hearing of the death of Abi Rhodes, was, that he knew something about it. By Leitch for prisoner.—Mr Barnes had the appearance of being under the influence of liquor. By McLean.—I had the same suspicions on Monday, from the appearance of Barnes.

A Gunn:—Testified that Barnes came to his shop (blacksmith) on Monday, tied his mule and enquired the way to the place where Mrs Rhodes' body was found. His appearance was different from what he usually was, so much so that it excited strong suspicions in my mind of his guilt; a chain and other irons were taken from my shop by some person or persons; did not miss them till that morning; was not in my shop before. Barnes went in the direction where the dead body was; did not see kim afterwards, although I both went and returned in that direction.

Mrs Abi Lee:—Testified to hearing Ken, Barnes on Monday, say that he helped Abi Rhodes into a carriage on Thursday night with her clothes; said there was a man with her; did not tell me his name; said she was going in the cars with Shade Williams. This was at Kennedy's own house. By McLean.—Live with Mrs Rhodes; Abi Rhodes, Shade Williams and another man, whose name I did not learn, were going to the cars; Abi Rhodes was dressed in man's clothes; heard Abi Rhodes say a few days before that, that Hardy Barnes would be a friend to her.

Malsey Ivey:—Know nothing about the murder; believed she was a sister of Hardy Barnes.

Mary Jones:—Testified to hearing of the murder; heard Kennedy and Hardy Barnes were suspicioned Shade Williams had some clothing there. Kenned Barnes it is said came after Willams' clothes; took them off; said Williams was out of jail.

Elizab. Ivey, sworn:—Know nothing of the murder; have not seen Abi Rhodes in three weeks. On Thursday night was arroused at my house by a man who I suppose was H. Barnes going up the road; said some body had befriended him; thought he had met some body.

Henry Ivey:—Testified to see Mrs. Rhodes at her own shop on Tuesday; enquired for Ken. Barnes and what he was doing; did not know Mrs. Rhodes was dead till yesterday; Merideth Ivey told me that from what he could hear they would get Hardy Barnes about it.

Mary Jones saw Ken. Barnes at Rhodes'. One time I had suspicioned Hardy and Ken. Barnes of the homicide from what I had heard others say; H. Barnes is said to be my uncle.

Benj. A. Ivey:—Saw Hardy Barnes on Friday evening at his own house; saw no person else but his family; was fixing a buggy; said he could not carry me to Lumberton next day as he had to carry some person another way; did not see Kennedy Barnes. Cross examined by McLean for the State.—He had to go another way, therefore could not carry me, as he always had to have a women hung to his tail. Saw the buggy in the high woods near a sort of a pond back of the oat patch, where I have never seen a buggy before; found a piece of metal in the buggy. The buggy was very muddy.

By Leitch, for Prisoner:—There are timber roads near there and Mr. B. was in the habit of traveling sometimes through there but never have seen the sign of a buggy there before. Mr. B. sometimes passes jokes, naming women &c.

J A Lawson, Esqr.:—Testified to hearing Hardy Barnes going up the road on Friday evening; was going up the road between 2 and 3 o'clock, on Friday with others to Mr Prevatts' house; saw Hardy Barnes at his house, and enquired about certain shooting; went home and went among my cattle. Ken Barnes came up and I discovered something under his arm like a chicken; he staid but a short time, said he had to go to old Joe's. I took the thing under his arm to be a carpet sack; saw a buggy I took to be Hardy Barnes'; it contained a hat and a piece of metal.

Miss Annie Jane Ivey:—Testified to seeing Har. Barnes at her house on Saturday last; brought some meal, said he had been after some; was there on Friday before; put his nag in the oat patch and come back and staid a while; he visits me often and helps support me; he married my sister; has always been good to me; don't think that Hardy's wife likes such friendship.

Chas. Prevatt:—Saw Hardy Barnes at his house on Saturday last about nine in the morning; did'nt know of his going off; heard of buying meal; made no further inquiries.

Andy Britt:—On Friday last, about 3 o'clock, I saw H. Barnes going to Hardy Barnes'; only spoke; there was a fence between us; don't know whether he had a budget or not.

George Graham:—Saw Hardy Barnes at Kenn.'s house Thursday, also on Friday. Kennedy's wife told me that Hardy was to carry Abi Rhodes and [illegible] Williams, to a free State. Kennedy and [illegible] got $2 from Abi Rhodes for carrying her clothes to Hardy Barnes'; she dressed in man's clothes while there. Kennedy Barnes came home about 1 o'clock to his own house on Friday night; I seen him. Jack Barnes did assist Kennedy in carrying the clothes. H Barnes came to Kennedy's house on Monday evening, Kennedy was away; he told Kennedy's wife to tell Ken to be sure and go to see him, that he, Hardy, had gone off with Abi Rhodes, and for him not to divulge anything for he had plenty of money and would help them in that way when they needed. Kennedy Barnes confirmed this to me on yesterday about Abi Rhodes' getting off.

Joseph Wilford:—Saw a horse and buggy pass my house on Friday night going up the road; told my wife it was Hardy Barnes. Barnes told me on Sunday that he could not carry me up to Lumberton as he had a strange man with him. J F Britt told me that he heard H Barnes say that he expected to have two or three thousand dollars soon, and that he intended to make $1500 in fifteen minutes when he had things fixed.

Annie Jane Ivey:—Saw Hardy Banes on Saturday; he did not know whether Abi Rhodes went off or not; did'nt know whether S Williams was out of jail; denied being at Lumberton; said he had been on the ridge.

Danl Ivey:—Talked with Har Barnes on Saturday morning; he was wet; said he had got in the water at Jacob's swamp; that his buggy gear had got loose; usually goes home that way from Lumberton.

Jonn Stone:—Saw Hardy talking to Rev Mr Bullard. Barnes remarked how women had got to running off these times; said Abi Rhodes had left and taken all her husband's money except a counterfeit one dollar bill; was at my house on Sunday and said a man called Jackson paid him $10 to carry him somewhere.

W. H. Sutton:—Saw H Barnes, told him that some man had paid him five or ten dollars to carry him to Lumberton, and that he had done so.

Charity Bullard:—Saw Hardy on Saturday morning last; he was wet and said the cause was his being in Jacob's swamp; I noticed he was wet.

Charles Ivey:—Went to Hardy's house on yesterday to arrest him; saw him in the field some distance off; B. W. Ivey was with me; found he was endeavoring to get off; was arrested by B. W. Ivey. By Leitch for Prissoner.—Barnes though it was Cobb was after him, did not intend to be arrested by Cobb.

Here the testimony close and the parties were committed to answer.

ATTACHMENTS AND COURTING.—The following excellent little story was extensively in the newspapers about sixteen years ago. It is good enough to be brought forward again. We do not know who wrote it, nor what country furnished the face described.

We heard a good story, of which an Alabama Sheriff was the hero. Court was in session, and amid the multiplicity of business which crowded upon him at the term time, he stopped at the door of a beautiful widow, on the sunny side of thirty, who by the way had often bestowed melting side glances upon the aforesaid sheriff. He was admitted, and the widow appeared; the confusion and fright which the arrival of the visitor occasioned set off to greater advantage than usual the captivating charms of the widow M. Her cheeks bore the beautiful tints of the apple bossom; her lips ressembled the rosbuds upon which they were filled, resembled arrows that only invited a beau (pardon the pun) to do full executon. After a few common place remarks:

"Madam," said the matter-of-fact Sheriff, "I have an attachment for you."

A deeper blush than usual mantled the cheeks of the fair widow; the downcast eyes, whose glances were centered upon her beautiful foot which half concealed by her flowing drapery, partly, patted the floor. She with an equal candor replied:

"Sir, the attachment is reciprocal."

For some time the sheriff maintained an astonished silence, at at length he said:

"Madam, will you proceed to court?"

"Proceed to court?" replied the lady with a merry laugh; then shaking her hand, she said:

"No, sir; though this is leap year, I will not take advantage of the license therein granted for my sex; and, therefore, greatly prefer that you should proceed to court?"

"But, madam, the justice is waiting."

"Let him wait; I am not disposed to hurry matters in so unbecoming a manner; and, besides, sir, when the ceremony is performed, I wish you to understand that I greatly prefer a minister to a justice of the peace."

A light dawned upon the Sheriff's brain.

"Madam," said he, rising from his chair with solemn dignity, "there is a great mistake here; my language has been misunderstood. The attachment of which I speak was issued from the office of Squire C., and commands me to bring you instantly before him to answer a contempt of court, in disobeying a supœna in the case of Smith vs Jones.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THEM, FARMERS?

The farmers of this section of the State who have so often told that the object of the Know Nothings in agitating the *ad valorem* question was to take the tax off land and put it on the niggers, will read with amazement the following declaration of the Hon. George E. Badger, in a speech he made in Raleigh, yesterday (Monday,) week. We copy it from the Raleigh *Register*. Mr. Badger said:

"The paper I am reading from says that Gov. Ellis said. 'the Opposition propose to take the tax off of land and put it on the negroes.' *This must be a misprint. Gov. Ellis could not have intended to say what was false.* IT IS NOT TRUE—*we don,t propose to take the tax off of land an. put it on negroes,* but to make it equal.

That is it. Now when the non-slaveowning farmers hear any more of the demagogues say that the tax is to be taken off their land, tell them Mr. Badger says it is false, and that Mr. Badger is the K. N. daddy of the hobby and knows what it means.

THE ENGLISH BANKING AGENT.

Josiah Austin Ghee, the loan agent of various English banking houses, whose financial operations were so suddenly arrested by officer Hicks, on Sunday evening, was brought before the Mayor, on Monday morning, and was requested to produce any reference in his possession showing him to be what he had represented himself—a man of character and stability. In reply, he stated that he had none with him, but was in daily expectation of the arrival of his partner, Mr. Wilson, from England, with the funds necessary to meet all present engagements and future applications for loans upon the terms set forth in his published cards. He stated that he had already paid at Hamburg, South Carolina, the money advanced by the party at Columbia, through whose instrumentality he had been arrested, besides paying an extra $100 for costs of arrest, &c. He still claimed that he was the principal agent of the house of Ghee, Wilson & Co., agents for the disposal of the surplus capital of several large banking houses in England.

He asked the Mayor what would be his course, if the party who had caused him to be arrested declined any further proceedings, in consequence of having been satisfied, and the transactions having been withdrawn. The Mayor said that would be decided when the case came up, but in the meantime they would be obliged to detain him for futher investigation. The accused was ordered to be remanded to his cell in the Guard House.

During the day, Ghee made a confession to officer Hicks, that he was a swindler. He stated that he came to this country with the intention of getting an honest livelihood, but being a cripple and destitute, he first had recourse to begging. Failing in that, he commenced his present operations, and had met, in various cities of the Union, with a success beyond his most sanguine expectations. He was about played out, however, and was now, on being released, willing to quit the country. In explanation of the tools found in his possession, he said they were used in adjusting his cork leg. but gave no stisfactory answer in reference to the skeleton keys discovered in his trunk, nor the large amount of silver plate and watches in his possession. He was glad, he said, that he had been arrested in a State where there was no penitentiary.

On being told that there were large rewards offered in Chicago and Mephis for his arrest and delivery, his countenance fell, and it was some moments before he spoke, although he endeavored to appear composed and indifferent. The reward offered in Chicago is $500. A reward is offered in Memphis, Tennessee, for one Harriss, a swindler, the description answering to the accused in almost every particular. When the officer told him that that affair would be copied by the English papers, and he would be recognized, he said they would not recognize him under the name of Ghee.

The accused has taken his confinement very philosophically, begging to be allowed a few novels to pass away time, which have been granted to him.

We learn, also, that he was not boarding at 33 Wentworth street, that being a private residence, although he did board in Wentworth street, in a highly respectable family.—*Charleston Courier.*

INTERVENTION.

From the New York Express.]

In this matter of *intercentio* in the Territories, the ultra ists of North and South both agree. All of them say—the Wilmot provisoists of the North, we must intervene to estop slavery, and the Wilmot provisioists of the South, we must intervene to extend. Bouth agree upon the fact, that it is a negro man's government, not the *white man's*, and that it is the duty of Congress to spend about all of its time to fanciful legislation upon the negro.

Fortunately for the country, there is a "higher law," South, as North, for all the ultraists, which scatter these "resolutions" as the wind scatters chaff, and that law is free labor, where slave labor won't pay, and slave labor, where free labor can't live in the fields. No resolutions of Mr. Davis can legislate slavery into Dacotah, Chippewa or Washington Territorries; and no resolutions can keep it out of Central America, if the United States itself ever gets there; or out of Cuba if Cuba is ever annexed to the United States.

Quatter sovereignty, admit, is a very miserable theory, and, consequetly, quite an untenable one, but it is the law of the pioneer, of the rifle and the forest cutter, of the plow and the harrow—and if Senator Douglas is all wrong in theory, he is all right, in fact. Congress itself is not potent enough to abolish slavery in a land of cotton and sugar, or to establish it in a land of ice and granite. The axe of "the squattur," if not "the rifle," is the law of the land of the frontier. Hench, why waste time in Congress quibbling? Why consume days and dyas splitting hairs? Why, on luxurious couches in the Senate, under tapestry curtains, word-settle withe the frontiersman is certain to settle himself, in that or on the prairie?

NO YOU DON'T!—We have received a precious morceau, in the shape of an advertisement, from Mr. Alexander, away up in Indiana, and an accompanying promise of ever so much chance at drawing jewelry, money, horse and buggy, or land, in a magnificent gift enterprize he has opened out in that favored locality. We have several reasons for declining the tempting offer; first, we do not believe he is able to make such large donations without getting something back in some shape or other; secondly, if we were to insert the advertisement at all, we'd rather have the money than so much chance in a gift lottery; thirdly, we look upon all such enterprises as swindling institutions, and think that people had just as well try their hands at rattle-and snap or cards or faro, as with them, therefore, fourthly, we would not insert the advertisement for all the tommey, jewelry, horses and land he proposes so bountifully to distribute, because we would not make our paper the vehicle for disseminating gambling notices any sooner than we would for disseminating the small pox.—*High Point Reporter.*

ACCIDENTLY SHOT.—Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Fanning and Baker, telegraphic operators, having a few leisure moments, went over the river for the purpose of testing a new pistol. They selected a place in the rear of the Machine Shops of the Manchester Rail Road, where they supposed there could be no possibility of any one's being. Mr. Fanning had fired five times, and had reloaded his pistol, but to be doubly sure that no person was in the way, they hailed, and received no answer.—Mr. Baker then fired, and was about firing the second time, when one of the workmen in the Shops, Mr. David Canady, came out of the thicket and remarked that he had been shot. Mr. C. was immediately conveyed by Messrs. Fanning and Baker to the nearest building, when they procured medical aid as soon as possible.—The ball entered the right breast, striking a rib; it glanced and lodged just at the lower part of the shoulder blade.

We are pleased to learn that the wound is not as dangerous as was first feared, and that it is not likely to result seriously.

No blame is attached to the parties.—*Wil. Journal.*

WARNING TO MOTHERS.—The Brussels "Journal of Medicine" contains the account of another case of poisoning from the effects of point on children's toys. A child, six months old, was taken with convulsions, writhing with pain, and uttering the most agonizing shrieks. It was with the greatest difficulty its life was saved. Examination showed that it had been poisoned from sucking a doll's head, the white lead in the paint being a deadly poisor.—Mioimum, or oxide of lead is used for red point, while arsenic enters largely into the preparation of green and yellow, which colors are largely used in painting joys from their cheapness—and in all large enough quanities to kill a young child.

MR. LINCOLN'S LETTER--IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate for President, after a protracted incubation, has produced his letter of acceptance, in which he agrees to take the nomination of the Chicago Convention.

His letter is judiciously brief, but lacks clearness on two points. In it he says that he shall be careful "not to violate" the Chicago platform, "or disregard it in any part." How he means to dispose of the Tariff plank, which is made by the Protectionists and Free Trade wings of the Republican organization to sustain two diametrically opposite interpretations, he does not inform the anxious public. But if he adopts the "Protection" interpretation, he will "violate" an important "part" of the platform as rendered by the New York *Evening Post*, which paper demonstrates it to mean Free Trade. That paper—and it is understood to be good "Republican" authority—affirms that if Mr. Lincoln and his party interpret the Tariff plank to mean Protection, it will ruin the party—"overwhelm" them at the start. Do the conflicting interpretations both "meet my (Lincoln's) approval?"

But again, (second point)—what does Mr. Lincoln mean by his strangely-worded sentence, "Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence—and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention," &c?

The obvious purport of such language is, that the Chicago nominee feels that he cannot, that he dare not, as the chosen leader of such a party and such a cause as that of Black Republicanism, wholly and unreservedly commit—himself to the Divine disposal, but qualifies his petition by saying that he makes it "with due regard" to the "views and feelings," of all who were represented at Chicago! "Implering the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings" of the Republican party. That is, he does not care wholly to omit the supplication for Divine assistance, even to please his party, but he chooses to divide the act between the two opposing forces—he implores the Divine aid, but does so "with due regard" to the "irrepressible" antagonism which he believes must exist between such a petition, and the "views and feelings" of his party. Is this the correct interpretation of Mr. Lincoln's letter? In his terrible strait he wants help from every quarter, and prays to "good Lord, good Devil."

HICKS, THE MURDERER—HE MAKES A CONFESSION OF HIS GUILT.

Albert W. Hicks, alias Johnson, has confessed his guilt of the murder of Capt. Burr and the two Watts boys, on board the sloop E A Johnson, in the bay, two months ago, for which he was recently convicted and now lies in the Toombs under sentence of death. The confession was made to one of the attaches of the prison. He stated that the murder took place between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, on the 19th or 20th of March. That there were five individuals on board the vessel at the time, viz: Capt. Burr, the two Watts boys and the devil—one of the Watts boys was at the bow, on the look out, and he and the devil despatched him by a blow upon the head with a heavy instrument. The other Watts was below at the time, and while coming up to see what caused the noise, *he*, he said, despatched him in the same way that he did his brother. We then, he said, proceeded to the cabin, and, with an axe, I attacked Captain Burr.

He was a powerful man, and fought desperately, but *we* finally despatched him. I left the bodies on the deck for about an hour, and then threw them overboard. When asked how he felt after the murder, while alone at sea; he replied that the devil had sustained him, but had now deserted him. He stated that he had heard that one of the bodies had been found, but did not believe it, as they were buried any miles out at sea. He also confessed having been concerned in the mutiny and murder on board the ship Saladin, in 1844, near the coast of Nova Scotia, but gave no particulars. U. S. Marshall Rynders refuses permission to the reporters of the press to visit Hicks, but allows another person to do so daily. It is understood that Hicks is engaged in dictating to him his life and exploits, which is to be published in pamphlet form soon after his execution, for the benefit of his widow. He openly states that he has hopes of yet escaping. He appears calm, smokes almost constantly, and behaves well.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Not only in the United States, but in every nation, civilized, semi-civilized, or savage, there appears to be at this period a peculair excitement of mind, which portends a state of revolution ere long, which will exceed any thing that has occurred in the history of the world. With the exception of one or two breaches of the peace which have occurred within the last ten years, the civilized world has been tranquil for a longer period than was ever known before. The result has been that the utilitarian arts have advanced in a greater ratio than during any former period. The population of every civilized nation has increased more rapidly during the last forty years, than during any like space of time. The improvements which have taken place in the arts, the sciences and mechancis, have been unparalleled. Notwithstanding the many channels in which the mind of men can find employment, yet every candid men must acknowledge, who views the signs of the times, that there is now a restless spirit which will not be satisfied to pursue the peaceful arts and occuptations, which have brought the world to its present condition of improvement.

Men are not satisfied to pursue the peaceful arts of life for any long period of time. It has been said by a wise Philosopher, that a state of war was the natural condition of the human race; without subscribing to that sentiment, yet we must confess that he had good grounds for advancing such a doctrine, what is to be the final result of the redical excited spirit of the age, we cannot predict. It becomes the duty of the wise men of our own land, at least, to endeavor to direct the storm which all must see is inevitable.

A LIZARD IN A MAN'S STOMACH.—SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—On Saturday week a live lizard, seven inches long and two and half in circumference, was passed from the bowels of Mr. Abner C. Verrill, son of Mr. Cyrus J. Verrill, of West Auburn, Me., circumstances attending the explusion are detailed by Mr. Verrill, and his high character for veracity and probity removes all doubts of its reality, however impossible it may appear. Mr. Verrill is about twenty-three years of age, and for the past six or seven years he has been in declining health, although previously he had been subject to fainting spells, sharp pains and weakness in the region of the stomach and bowels, and costiveness and stoppages, and notwithstanding he has at times had an inordinate appetite, yet his weight had fallen off from one hundred and fifty pounds, when he was sixteen or seventeen years of age, to one hundred and thirty pounds at the present time. The lizard is of the common dark colored and spotted species, but when it was first expelled it was much lighter colored. It is probable that the reptile was drank from a brook which runs near a meadow where Mr. Verrill has been accustomed to work.—*Lewiston Falls Me., Journal.*

Acceptance of the Benecian Challenge.

MY DEAR HEENEN—On the part of my mutual friend, Tom Sayers, I accept for him your challenge to jump off the top of a house. And being eager to show every liberality to a gallant stranger who comes to partake of our hospitality, we propose to give you two minutes start. Ever yours faithfully.
PUNCH.
J. C. HEENAN, Esq.

The volunteer force of England now reaches 124,000 men.