into two States. Without stopping to show that as an orginal proposition, totally disconnected with the political question, expediency and justice to the great States should forbid the introduction of a new State with a population of ninety-two thousand, and an area of more than three hundred thousand square miles, its inabitants generally ignorant of our laws and our language, upon an equal footing with them, it is sufficient to say that the proposition, in the opinion of a majority of the southern members, was wholly inadmissible. There are about a score of slaves in New Mexico. You had no assurance that she would impose such a constitution upon her. You called upon us to surrender our right to the whole of the Territories, upon the barren condition of permitting, by a fresh enactment, New Mexico to do that which, by her organic law, you already assured to her; and the security to us for the concession we were called upon to make, was the bare possibility that she might, by her constitution, permit that to be done, against which you declared nature and climate and soil and circumstances had pronounced.

Believing the question of equality in the Territories—in other words, the recognition of the right of property in slaves—to be the question at issue, we declared that other matters, in our judgment, would regulate themselves when peace and harmony should be restored among us. The personal liberty bills were offensive to us in a degree, from the consideration of the causes which had promoted their enactment. Perhaps really they had inflicted no very great amount of injustice; but we felt them more poignantly from the reflection that they were as evidences of temper and resentment. Even little Vermont—away up in the hyperborean regions of the North, where an African was scarcely ever seen save the few that strayed thither in the summer, as certain of your poets had said,

"Like the sweet south, stealing and giving odor"—had thought proper to take measures to prevent our kidnapping her free citizens into slavery

You deny us the right of transit temporary sojourn with our slaves in all your territory, save in New Jersey—that people who, while ever ready to maintain their own rights, are so generously forbearing of the rights of others, and who are justly entitled, and ever receive, the respect and veneration of their southern kindred.

These things are all irritating. They spring from the one idea, hostility to slavery and indicate, what I solemnly believe, a settled purpose ultimately to extinguish our institutions. I do not charge you with any intention to interfere with slavery in the States directly. You dare not do it. You dare not, I do not, Mr Speaker, mean this in the way of threat or menace to the North.

I have no fear that that great people, for indeed they are a great people, could be frightened from their propriety by any such base sentiment as fear; and if they could, I would scorn to extort from their sense of justice. But they dare not do it; for such an interference would be an overt act, and unite our people in resistance; and disrupt the Union. I cannot call to mind that I have ever heard an intelligent man in my State express the opinion that you meditated such direct interference. But there is a future to us; and that future we would look to and provide for. You look upon slavery as a great evil; you will continue to war upon it so long as it remains a political element; and it will so remain so long as you deny to us equality in the Territories. Settle this question now, fully, finally, forever.

I am free to say, for my part, that I deem this concession, this proposed amendment as to the Territories, the *ultimatum* of a settlement. In honor, the South can take no less. Arrange that, and peace may possibly come to our county. I know not, indeed, if it be possible, under any terms, to win back the seceding States. But let us do justice and perform right, and trust the consequences. Secure to us the Constitution and the equality of the States. These are the symbols of everlasting Union. Gentlemen of the North, in view of the dangers which threaten our yet common country, can you rise to the height of this great argument. If you can, now is the accepted time come with us to the alter of our common country, and let us make there our common sacrifices.

The gentlemen from Massachusetts, [Mr ADAMS,] for whom I need hardly say I have sincere respect made a proposition which he supposed to be a very great concession; and coming from that quarter, I look so upon it, indeed. He proposed to amend the constitution so that no convention hereafter called shall have the privilege of abolishing slavery in the States unless by unanimous consent. I repeat here what I have already said—I never yet met with an intelligent man in my State who thought for a moment that the view and purposes of the Republican party were to interfere with slavery *directly* in the States. We hold that you have no power, under the Constitution as it now stands, to abolish slavery. We will never yield to any such construction; and I vote for that proposition as a single one, disconnected with some real concession, would be to admit of a doubt on that point. Taken in connection with the original propositions of my friend from Arkansas, and those of the Senator from Kentucky, I am ready to acknowledge that we should take it as a greateful offering from brethren at the North.

I do not make the complaint in regard to the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, which has been made by many gentlemen from the extreme South. I am free to admit that, perhaps in nine-ten out of twenty cases, it has been fully and fairly administered. But it is also true, that for every slave who has been rendered back to us under that law, twenty have escaped from bondage and have not been returned. Nor do I complain of your State governments for the non-execution of their law. I grant that no Government on earth can execute a law against the wishes of its people. Your people, from the continued excitement which has taken place on the subject of slavery, have come to entertain the desire for its extinguishment, and that it shall be abolished wherever they have the power to abolish it. I grant that they would not resist the enforcement of the law; they would not do it, because such disturbances cost large sums of money. But, sir you are under constitutional obligations to return our slaves to us when they leave our country and take refuge in yours; you know it; you cannot deny it. Your abolition orators, your pulpits, your forums, and your stronginded women, have been urgent to induce you, for year after year, to resist these constitutional obligations; and it is through their efforts that you have placed these unconstitutional laws upon your statute-books. They stand there, monuments of a faith worse than Punic, among northern men. When I use that expression, I refer to the class of men who predominate there. I know that you have other men, patriotic and true. When I look before me and behind me, or on either side of here in my place in this House, I see gallant sons of the North, who have stood up and battled, not for our rights, but the rights of the Constitution. If we are to part from them, it will be to us a source of undigned regret. They have had a harder task in maintaining their position than we have had to perform Ours has been the easy task to run with public opinion, while they have had to run adverse to it, and to stem fanaticism while they endured contumely. Around their memories shall cluster our richest affections. We shall always remember than with grateful feelings.

Now, sir, upon these great questions at issue between the North and the South, posterity will have to judge. We shall all of us have to submit to the tribunal of time, a tribunal whose decrees are irreversible, because they are just. When men come to review these questions, after the lapse of long years, when passion has subsided and party spirit has passed away, they will look back with amazement at the madness and excitement that rules the hour. Sir, posterity will do us of the South justice. Have we had no cause to complain? We are here thirty-three States, which everybody admits to be sovereign; and I ask whether, as sovereign States, confederated with you, we have not the right to demand at least the security which is awarded to foreign nations? But have we received it? I will simply refer to two or three among numerous instances, directly in point: An embassador of the United States, accredited to a foreign nation, is in the city of Washington. In order to reach the armed vessel which is to carry him to the court to which he is accredited, he necessarily has to pass through the great State of Pennsylvania. During his transit across that State, his slaves, held as property under the laws of his own State, are gedely and forcibly seized. The Federal judge, whose name will always occupy an honorable position in the records of his country, desiring to do ample justice and protect the wrong, was himself sued in the courts of Pennsylvania, by the very individual who stole the slaves, The slaves were not returned, and yet the great State of Pennsylvania has never, by any legislative act, deplored this transaction, much less has attempted reparation.

A gentleman from Virginia on his way to a distant portion of the country, passing through New York, while *in transitu* had his slaves seized and taken from him, and to this day no redress has been made by that great State,

An embassador of the United States in a distant country died, and his wife in bringing home his body to her native country, with a single domestic as a nurse for an infant child, with whose services she could illy dispense, landed in New York, when her property was stolen from her, and she was let to return to her own State of Kentucky as she might. Kind reception to the bereaved matron, returning in sorrow to her native land! Comity deed, from a confederated State!

Now, sir, if these things had occurred to American citizens in any other country, either instance would have been cause for war.

Mr. HALE. As the gentleman has referred to a transaction which took place in the State of Pennsylvania, I beg leave to correct, in one or two points the statement he has made. Judge Kane, alleging that Mr. Williamson had made an incomplete return to a writ of *ha beas corpus*, imprisoned him; after which, a suit was brought against Judge Kane for false imprisonment. It was a matter which had nothing whatever to do with the slave question.

Mr. WINSLOW. The gentleman has stated the facts correctly, and not materially differed from my statement.

Mr. JUNKIN. I ask the gentleman from North Carolina, if he is not aware that the decission in that case was affirmed by the supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania

Mr. WINSLOW. I did not know the fact; but it is one I am glad to hear. The principal point, however, to which I desired to call attention in that case was that the owner of the lost negro has never received a dollar of reparation to this day. Now, sir, if we had sent an embassador to France, and in passing through Great Britain his slave had been seized and retained, and Great Britain had refused to make reparation, why even you at the North, you gentlemen, would defend wose right to catch codfish away down on the banks of Newfoundland, for whose commercial privileges we went to war in 1812, would have considered this a matter sufficient to go to war upon with Great Britain. And for us, who are nations kindred to you in blood, when you refuse us what even the comity of foreign nations demands, can you, under these circumstances, expect us to remain in a union with you?

Mr CURTIS. I wish to ask the gentlemen whether he supposes that a slave taken from here to Great Britain would be recognized as property, and if taken away restored to his owner?

Mr. WINSLOW. I say to the gentleman that, if a minister was sent from the United States to France, and he had necessarily to pass through Great Britain on his way, whatever was recognized as property belonging to him under the laws of his country would be recognized by Great Britain under the laws of nations. It has been so recognized in numerous instances; do you doubt it?

Mr. CURTIS. I certainly do. The British courts go upon the principle that every man is free who touches the English soil and breathes the English air.

Mr. WINSLOW. I repeat my proposition. If it were necessary for the minister to France to pass through England *in transito* to Russia or Persia, or any other Power, the seizure of his property, no matter what, by the Government of Great Britain, would be a *casus belli*. It would be so considered by my friend from Iowa, or any other who entertains like political sentiments.

Mr. SICKLES. If the gentleman from North Carolina will permit me, I will state the well-known fact that Mr. King, of Alabama, took two slaves with him when he went to Paris as the minister of the United States. Other instances have occurred. I believe there is not a Government in Europe which would hesitate for an instant to protect, with all the necessary power, the property of any ministers of the United States, or of any member of the legation. I have heard the question frequently discussed; and the public law is admitted as it is stated by the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is a part of the public law of nations; and it extends so far, that a member of an embassy from Turkey to a Christian country is protected in the enjoyment even of his right to a plurality of wives. [Laughter.]

Mr. WINSLOW. That has been so, held *argendo* by the court of my own State—I mean with reference to the plurality of wives.

Mr. CURTIS. I know the sacred character and the rights of a minister; but, sir, I know of no instance where a man who asserted his freedom upon English ground has failed to secure it. The gentleman has referred to the case of France.

Mr. SICKLES. Let me make a suggestion to the gentleman from Iowa. It stands upon a principle; and that principle is this; that the sovereignty of a nation always covers and protects the legation of that nation, and every member of the legation. In contemplation of public law, the minister and his legation are always under the flag of their nation.

Mr. CURTIS. Of course I understand that.

Mr. SICKLES. It is a violation of the flag and the laws and the comity of nations, to interfere with a member of an embassy.

Mr. WINSLOW. Was there ever an embassy from Persia, or Turkey, or any other country in the world, to England, that was refused the exercise of the privileges and the use of such servants as they had at home? Never. To carry the doctrine further, I will refer to the case of the Queen of Denmark, who murdered a man in her own building in Paris, and who was not held to answer for the murder.

Now Mr Speaker, let us see how we stand. The gentlemen on the other side deny that slavery exists except by force of municipal law. That, I believe, is the doctrine, Here are thirty-three States banded together; for what? For the common benefit and the general welfare; to establish peace and domestic tranquility at home. The affirmation on that side of the House is that slavery exists only by force of municipal law. I so understand them. Suppose a vessel going from my own port of Wilmington North Carolina; to Charleston, South Carolina, with slaves amongs other cargo, is overhauled by a cruiser of the enemy; suppose our Government makes a remonstrance to the English Government, and that Government responds that my officer did wrong, and I am willing to make reparation. I apologize for the insult and I will pay for the cargo, except what was in slaves; and as to them, I am informed there is a great party in your country calling itself the Republican party PAR EXCELLENCE, and headed by a man named Abraham Lincoln, which party asserts that slaves are not property" If that refusal were made by the English Government, what then would a Republican Congress do? Logically, could, or would they, insist upon reparation? Can we stand that? Is not our property upon the high seas to be as much secured and protected by the country as your property? Yes sir, by your doctrine, that slavery is only a local institution, having its origin only in the municipal law, we should be prefectly powerless and without any protection. Do you think we can stand a Union of that kind? No sir; never! never! never! Unless you come down from from your doctrine, and agree that upon the high seas, wherever your star pangled banner waves, and if not in all the territory, at least south of the line fixed for the extension of our property shall have equal rights with yours, you ought not expect us to remain with you.

History must judge us in other respects. I say that the position of Republican party threatens the rights of slavery. There have been, in these Halls, five distinct plans pronounced by which slavery can be eradicated from the land. Mr John Quincy Adams himself affirmed, upon this floor that Congress has the power to abolish slavery under the treaty-making power. That is one. Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, said:

"I would not be understood as desiring a servile insurrection; but I say to southern gentlemen, that there are hundreds of thousands of honest and patriotic men who will laugh at your calamity, and will mock when your and will mock when your fear cometh.' I would intimidate no man. I tell you there is a spirit in the North which will set at defiance all the law and unworthy machinations of this Executive, and the minions of its power. When the contest shall come: when the thunder shall roll, and the lighting shalt flash; when the slave shall rise in the South; when, in imitation of the Cuban bondmen, the southern slaves of the South shall feel that they are men; when they feel the stirring emotions of immortality; when the slaves shall feel that, the masters shall turn pale and tremble; when their dwellings shall smoke, the lovers of freedom shall stand forth and exert the legitimate power to act for the good of country, and do justice to the slave. Then we shall strike off the shackles from the hands of the slaves."

This plan was through insurrection, availing the General Government of the power interference.

Mr. SEWARD. If the reports of the day are to be believe, says that, in the settlement of this question, slavery is not to be regarded; in other words he draws back from his denunciations, and sinks his doctrine of an irrepressible conflict.

He has also his peculiar plans. In his Rochester speech he declares, if reported correctly, and I am not aware of any contradiction of the popular version, what may be called the corollary to his remarks at Lansing:

"I will as long as I can, within the limits of constitutional action, the decrease and diminution of African slavery in all the States."

At Rochester:

"It is true that they [the fathers] necessarily and wisely modified this policy of freedom, by leaving it to the several States, affected as they were by different circumstances, to abolish slavery in their own way and at their own pleasures instead of confiding that duty to Congress."

* * * * * * * * *

"But the very nature of these modifications fortifies my position that the fathers knew that the two systems could not endure within the Union, and expected that within a short period slavery would disappear forever. Moreover, in order that these modifications might not altogether defeat their grand design of a republic maintaining universal equality, they provided that two thirds of the States might amend the Constitution."

But even for him (Seward) there is still a lower deep.

In his Lansing speech he is reported as having said that it was his duty as a patriot to go for having "no Army and Navy" of the Union, because their "whole object" was "that slaves may not escape from the slave States into the free, and that free or emancipated negroes in the free States may not enter and introduce civil war into the slave States, and because that, if we provoke a foreign enemy, the southern frontier is exposed to invasion from England, France and Spain." Here is an invocation of the war-making power.

It remained for the President elect to cap the climax by presenting a little more, reaching in assumption of power by the General Government, far beyond the most dreamy conception of the most ultra disciple of the Brandywine school. He speaks of "the further spread of slavery," the restrictions of which will, he predicts, "place it where the public mind will rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction." "We know," says he, "the openining of new countries tends to the perpetuation of the institution, and so does keep men in slavery who would otherwise be free." "Nothing," he again says, "will make you successful, but setting up a policy which shall treat the thing as wrong." "This Government is expressly charged with duty of providing for the general welfare. We believe that the specialty of the institution of slavery impairs the general welfare." "To repress this thing, we think, is providing for the general welfare."

Now, will any unprejudiced mind fail to concede that here exist causes of alarm; that prudence, indeed, would dictate demands for new guards for our future security, and that if these are refused, if every effort to secure them is exhausted, if the cool, dispassioned judgement of the North should refuse us reparation, we should be justified in the ultimate measure—secession Let us listen to a voice from your own section, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Fillmore said:

"We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency selected, for the first time, from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by the suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that our southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate?

"Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral vote, should declare that they would have only slave-holders for President and Vice President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrage to rule over us at the North: do you think you would submit to it? No; not for a moment. And do you believe that your southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are; or less jealous of their rights? If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken; and therefore you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric, reared by our forefathers." * * * * *

"I tell you, we are treading on the brink of a volcano, that is liable, at any moment, to burst forth and overwhelm the nation."

It will be seen, sir, that Mr. Fillmore, whose career as the Chief Executive of these States had given large opportunities to sound the depths of public opinion, to ascertain the temper and dispositions of the southern people, and whose opinions from these causes, as well as from his admitted intellect, prudence, and patriotism, were entitled to great weight, took care, at an early day, solemnly to warn his own people of the consequences likely to flow from their acts. He declares that the election of such a ticket would cause the South to resist. He declares such a resistance would be natural, and argues it would be justifiable. Nay, he goes further, and asserts boldly that, *mutatis mutandis*, the North would do that very thing the doing of which calls down upon the heads of the southern people the anathemas of the North, eager to brand a generous and impulsive people, with the terms of reproach, so flippantly indulged in of rebels and traitors. There was a time when Warren and Hancock and Adams and quincy were branded as traitors, and when North Carolina and South Carolina, themselves unoppressed, without cause of complaint against the parent Government, drew their swords and leaped to the defense of their sister.

I have neither time nor inclination to discuss this much mooted point of secession. My opinion upon it are embraced in a letter from Macon, the good, my own countryman, written more than twenty-five years ago, which I take liberty of incorporating in my remarks: (Here we omit the letter.)

* * * * * *

But you, as the great remedy, suggest coercion Can you for a minute suppose you can force upon the South foreign domination? Do you think twelve million people, should they think fit to assert their independence, can be forced to pay tribute to you, or any other earthly power. You mistake the temper and the character of our people. Sir, history is said to be philosophy teaching by example. Have you not heard how an obstinate Prince and an infatuated minister lost to England the princeless gem with which her diadem was studded?

Pass back to the times of the great Revolution. I would I had time to quote at length the able, commonsense view of this question of coercion, as expounded by the eightened Cruger, 1774, in the British Parliament—a man who, I am proud to say, drew his existence from the soil of Massachusetts. I have to quote but a single paragraph.

"The expediency of coercive measures is much insisted upon by some, who, I am sorry to say, seem to consider more the distress and difficulty into which they may involve the South than the benefit they can procure from such vindictive conduct in this country. Humanity, however, will prompt the generous mind to weep over severities even when they are necessary. And the prudent statesman will reflect that the South cannot suffer without injury to the North. They are your customers; they consume your manufactures; and by disturbing them, if you do not drive them out to foreign markets you will at least disable them from taking your commodities, and from making your adequate returns for what they have taken."

But suppose you pushed your coercion to subjugation. Suppose your arms to have triumphed. What then? Hear, upon that point, the words of wisdom, which fell from the lips of the patriot Jackson, in his Farewell Address to our people:

"If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it an end of the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they themselves would share in the common ruin."

I cite these remarks to show the opinion of a great mind as to the probability of a reconstruction of the Union if blood be shed in conflict. It was natural that this great man, the every pulsation of whose heart was for his country, and his whole country, should have taken a strong and gloomy view of the condition of things beyond a disruption, and that especially upon the occasion which led him to address the country.

Sir, if blood be unjustly shed in this quarrel believe me, all hopes of reconciliation is gone.

This Union, after such catastrophe, can never be reconstructed. Like one of those beautiful vases from Etruria, which has descended to us from remote antiquity, once broken into fragments, all the craft of the potter cannot restore it to its pristine integrity. No sir, this Union cannot be held together by force—by any other cohesion than that of affection. Do not rely in such contest upon your admitted superiority in wealth and population.

But you will have to come to invade us upon our soil. Perhaps, it has been said, no instance is to be found in the civilized world where a nation was conquered at its own door, unless betrayed by traitors at home, or by their own abject submission. The Southern States have not reached either of these points You may come among us with the Star-Spangled Banner of our once happy Union, around which gather rich recollections; but no piece of hunting, star-and-stripe it all over as you may, can make us untrue to the home of our birth and affection. Let there be no strife between us, I pray you. But if you persist in it, come on. *Nil ultra mors, and late victoria.*

Mr. Speaker, let me say a word for South Carolina Her people are our kindred in blood, and bear the same honored name which we do. She is without representation on this floor, or in the Senate; and I cannot suffer to pass ever the unkind reflections upon her the studied misrepresentation of all her acts and doings, without a word in her defense. It is easy to accuse our nighbor of acts done under excitement. The charitable mind would indeed search for excuse and apology for rash conduction the part of friends. You accuse her of presipitancy. The wrongs she has suffered, in common with her sisters I have endeavored to portray to you. Posterity must judge.

You accuse her of perfidy in seizing the forts in her harbor. Massachusetts revolted during the war of 1812. She sent embassadors here to treat of peace. She declared the annexation of Texas a dissolution; and in 1837, because the Government throught proper to collect the postages in change, she in a solemn meeting debated, in Faneuil Hall, resolutions of resistance, peacefully if she could forcibly if necessary—resistance at all hazards. The papers of the day treat the excitement as fearful, threatening revolution. Indeed, Mr. Abbot Lawrence declared that possibly in a week the crew might have to rise and forcibly seize the ship. But this was in loyal Massachusetts, not in rebellious South Carolina.

Now, let me reverse the case. Suppose a party came into existence upon a platform something like the Chicago platform, which instead of repressing slavery in any State, should impose it upon certain others. Suppose that party had triumphed, had elected its President, and had a prospective possession of the Senate and of this House; and suppose its forts, which command the city of Boston, were to be be reinforced and garrisoned by mercenary soldiers, whose intention was to overawe the State of Massachusetts, how long a time do you think would elapse before the people of Massachusetts would take possession and garrison those forts? Before you could walk over the Long Bridge they would take those forts; and they would do right. If they did not, they would be unworthy of the name of those who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, in the day of the Revolution. Let me say thus much in behalf of South Carolina—a State which has illustrated your political history, and given to you great statesmen, "immoortal names which were not born to die," and which has on the field of arms, when the national honor was to be vindicated, poured out her blood like water.

I ask you to take warning from the events which are rapidly occurring. I acknowledge myself anxious to save the Union. I do not know how it can be saved. Perhaps it cannot be. The probabilities are that it cannot be, in its former integrity. If it can be, it is only by securing the border States to you, and availing yourself of their example upon the Gulf States. I know that the apprehensive faculties of the North have scarcely been awakened to the real condition of things.

But, look around and observe these vacant seats. From this crowded roof which adorns this hall, are suspend of the shields of seceding States. There are glossed their emblems and their escutcheons. I see the green palmetto of South Carolina, but under its shadow sits no son of hers. I see the Georgian temple of liberty, but no son of hers guards its sacred portals. Do not push us to far. Do not flatter yourselves that we shall succumb from weakness. Much as I value the honorable maintenance of the Union, I have no fears for a southern confederacy The tempest may indeed lour, and the red lightning glare; there may be strife and commotion in the political element. Occasionally, dark clouds may overcast the political heavens, but in the intervals of secession shall brightly burn those illustrious stars which from the Southern constellation sign and tokens forever.

DIPTHERIA.

As the newspapers are full of remedies for this dangerous affection of the throat, some of them good, and some of them silly, we will give one which we know to be used by some eminent physicians, and which we have never known to fail, if applied early. Diphteria, in its early stages, may be recognized by any person of ordinary capacity, by two marked symptoms: the sensation of a lump or hard substance in the throat, rendering swallowing difficult and painful, and a marked factor, or unpleasant smell of the breath, the result of its putrefactive tendency. On the appearance of the these symptoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give a piece of gum camphor, of the size of a marrowfat pea, and let it be retained in the mouth, swallowing slowly the saliva charged with it, until it is all gone. In an hour or so give another, and at the end of another hour a third; a fourth will not usually be required; but if the pain and unpleasant breath are not relieved, it may be used two or three times more, at a little longer intervals, say two hours.

If the child is young powder the camphor, which can easily be done by adding a drop or two of spirits or alcohol to it, and mix it with an equal quantity of powdered loaf-sugar, or, butter, powdered rock candy, and blow it through a quill or tube into its throat, depressing the tongue with the hatt of a spoon. Two or three applications will relieve. Some recommended powdered aloes, or jellitory with the camphor, but observation and experience have satisfied us that the cataphor is sufficient alone. It acts probably by its virtue as a diffusible stimulant an amiseptic qualities.

"The election for delegates to the State Convention, we supposed, will be a "free fight" affair—every man may run who feels a desire to serve his country! We intend to support those whose opinions suits us best, without regard to past *party* predilections."

The above is from the Charlotte *Democrat*, and speaks *our* sentiments. We trust our friend of the *Democrat* will not be "read out" for such party treason. Men cry "Party, party, when there is no party." The struggle now is for the life of principles—not of parties.—*Ral. Banner.*

We endorse the entire sentiments, in reference to a Convention. ED. CAROLINIAN.

The total population of the six States which have passed ordiances of secession is reported to be, according to the new census, 4,543,368, of whom 2,287-647 are free and 2,265,721 slaves.

At the October election, Mr Verce, a Republican, was returned to Congress from the third district in Philadelphia by twenty-two majority. Mr. Kline, Democrat, his opponent contests his election, and an official recount of the votes just finished, show, a majority of nine votes for Mr. Kline.

An Armstrong gun of large calibre arrived at Charleston, a few days ago, from Europe, by way of Savnnah. It comes to the order of a planter residing near Georgetown.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6th, 1861.

CONGRESS.

SENATE—Yesterday.—The Loan bill was debated. Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, made a denunciatory speech against the South.

HOUSE—Mr. Taylor of Louisiana, withdrew yesterday, Mr. Bouligny, of the same State, would not withdraw until so instructed by his constituents. The deficiency bill was debated. The loan bill was passed.

Judge Black has been nominated for the Supreme Court of the United States.

☞ A bill to establish a branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road to Fayetteville has passed, its second reading in the State Senate,

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NOTICE.

ON the first day of Jan'y, 1861, I sold my interest in the firm of J H Roberts & Co., to F N Roberts
J H ROBERTS.
Feb 2 1f

I shall continue the business of selling Hardward, Groceries, and Dry Goods at the Store lately occupied by J H Roberts & Co.
Feb 2 1f F N ROBERTS

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GEORGE BRANDT'S,
No 14, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

ONE of the finest, largest and best assorted stocks of Goods, ever exhibited by any House in the State, consisting of Plain and Fancy Silks, Plain and Fancy All-wool Delaines, Plain and Fancy French Merinoes, Plain and Fancy Marettas, Scotch and Irish Poplins, Delages, Bombazines, Alpacas, Cashmeres, English, French, American Prints, &c. &c.

CLOAKS, Barnou and Shawls. For Ladies, Misses and Children.

WITE Goods and Embroideries in every variety, real Val Lace Sets and Collars.

HOSE, Worsted and Cotton Hose for Ladies, Misses and Children.

KID Silk, Lisle, Buck-skin, Gauntlets and Gloves, for ladies, Misses and Children.

HOOP Skirts from 1 to 50 Hoops, something entirely new, and manufactured to order, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

FRENCH Corsetts, Plain and Embroidered, of all sizes; Zephyr Wool of all shades, 8 fold and split; Shetland Wool work partly commenced. Ottomans, Cushions and Slippers.

ZEPHYR Hoods, Nubias, Rigolets, Victorines, Under sleeves, Shawls, Scarfs, Children's Cloaks and Sacques, &c.

BONNETS of Velvet, Satin and Straw of diff'rent colors; French Artificials, Ribbons, Ruches, Head Dresses, &c.

HOUSE Keeping Good, Bed and Crib Blankets, Bed and Crib Quilts; Piano and Piano Covers, Towelling Diapers Sheeting, Sarting, Linens, Tables, Napkins, Doylies, Curtain Damask, Lace and Embroidered Curtains, &c.

DRESS, Cloak and Mantilla Trimmings and Buttons in every color, shade and style, and the finest variety in the State, of my own importation.

SHOES Gaiters, Boots, &c., for Ladies, Misses and Children.

LADIES' Travelling Trunks, Satchels, Carpet Bags and Band Boxes, Showerotts and Umerellas, &c.

LADIES are very respectfully solicited to call soon at GEORGE BRANDT'S.
Oct20-1m No 24, Hay St., Fayetteville, N C.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE undersigner very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and elegant assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth, will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty new experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.
Dec'r 3—1860. GEO BRANDT

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY,
&c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
and many other articles, which he offers low for Cash, or on short risks to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Shootings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.
A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 13, 1860. tf

NOTICE!

THE undersign has opened an Eating House on Row St., up stairs, over John H Cook's Auction Room, where he will furnish those who favor him with a call, with meals at prices to suit the time, I om 7 to 8 o'clock, A M., 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 p m.
Terms Cash; J O DAVIS.
Jan 26 2f

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the style of ERRANT, WILSON & BRO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Fayetteville, Jan 26 3t.

P. TAYLOR,
Offers For Sale,

MULLETS, MACKEREL, and HERRINGS,—together with a general assortment of Goods upon favorable terms.
North East corner Market Square.
Fayetteville, Jan 26, 1m
Town papers cpy 1 month.

NOTICE!

MY WIFE MARY has left my bed and board, without any provocation, and I do forewarn all person from trading with her, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her, or for her.
Feb 2—3t SION P BAKER.
Robeson Co., N C.

CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used [free of charge], with the direction for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON.
Williamsburgh,
Oct 27—yly Kings County, New York.

SHINGLES.

100 CASKS UNSLAKED lime for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Sep 22. tf

Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons from creditigg any person or persons, on my account, as I don't intend to pay any such debts.
Feb 2—3t ARCHD. McLEOD.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR THE DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which foster in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

Why It Is So Highly
ESTEEMED AND UNIVERSALLY USED.

Because—It produces the combined effects of a alterative and stimulative medicine.

Because—It purifies the Blood and expels the poisonous virus which engenders all crous, and eruptive diseases.

Because—It acts powerfully upon the secretions of the body, and at once removes all impurities.

Because—It does not reduce the system but invigorates it—thus requring no detention