

This Argus is the people's right and an eternal vigil keep. No nothing steals of Mail's on call his hundred eyes to sleep.

C. W. FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859.

CLUBS.

To any Person who will send us \$15 we will mail Ten copies of the Argus for one year.

For the information of whomsoever may concern, we would respectfully state that no other paper than the North Carolina Argus is printed in Wadesboro' or Anson county.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Catalogue of Greensboro' Female College for the collegiate year 1858-'59." Printed at the Banner office, Salisbury. The facts the Catalogue gives we have heretofore published.

RUSSELL has come—Russell for June. Young man do you take Russell? You cannot read a better periodical. It will fill your mind with useful knowledge, enable you to spend profitably and pleasantly many a leisure hour. Subscribe for it. You can see the work by calling at this office.

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND."—Dickens has ceased his connection with "Household Words," and commenced the publication of a weekly journal with the above title. It is printed in New York by J. M. Emerson & Co. simultaneously with the London edition. See advertisement in another column.

BLACKWOOD FOR MAY is on our table. Contents—Popular Literature—Tracts; A Cruise in Japanese Waters—Part V; The Luck of Lady Med—Part III; The Witch of Walverne—Only a Pond; The Competition System and the People's Service; Tidings from Turin; The Appeal to the Country. By the way, how is it that we receive this magazine so irregularly?

MR. ASHE'S DECLINATION.—As intimated by the press of the district, Mr. Ashe, after he had written his letter of declination, was induced to authorize the committee to withhold its publication for a few days, or until his return from a journey which he was about to make. During his absence he has maturely reconsidered the matter, and has finally determined not to accept the nomination.

We are sorry that he has been compelled to come to such a decision; but there is no help for it, nor is there time to waste in unavailing regrets. In our next issue we expect to have at our masthead the name of a man who possesses the confidence of the public, and who, if the people do their duty, will represent them in the next Congress of the United States.

WADESBORO', May 21, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter announcing to me the fact of your nomination by the Convention of Whigs, that in the Charlotte of the 18th inst. as a candidate to represent this District in Congress, was received by me yesterday, and I assure you the announcement affected me with no little surprise, for I had never allowed myself to anticipate such a result to their deliberations.

I regret exceedingly the choice of the Convention has fallen on me, whose taste and inclinations led altogether in a different path; for so complimentary in the manner in which the nomination has been made, that it is with the most sincere reluctance I feel myself constrained to decline.

Having never had the vanity to admit the probability of my nomination by the Convention, I had not thought seriously upon the subject until since the reception of your letter; but after surveying the whole ground calmly and deliberately, while I am not insensitive to the obligations under which the nomination of the Convention has placed me, I cannot be unmindful of other duties and obligations of a paramount nature, that put it out of the question for me to accept. There are many reasons influencing me to the adoption of this course, but I will not be proper to mention here, and I therefore crave the indulgent forbearance of my friends.

I still hope some one of the many true Whigs of the District, more able than I to do battle for the good cause, may come forward, who will find it less inconsistent with his interest, duty and inclinations, to take the field. My declining this nomination is not the effect of any misgiving as to the soundness of the principles that have always been advocated by the party to which I have belonged; and though for the past few years, in consequence of the dissolution of the Whig party, I have kept somewhat aloof from an active participation in the political contests of the day, I am as devoted to those principles as at any period of my life. When the Whig party went down, and some of its members attached themselves to Democracy, while many others, though they were not in the time, went into the new organization of the American party, I remained constant to the old faith, patiently waiting the revolution of events, which I believed at no distant day would elevate the trailing banner of our party, and give it once more to the breeze, bearing for its motto, as in other days, that conservative and patriotic sentiment, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Time, I think, has shown that I was right, for those events are even now upon us, and every good and true Whig will hail with joy the present crisis that indicate the resurrection of that noble party whose conservative principles are the only basis of our Union, and I confidently believe will be found equal to its salvation again and again.

Its selection, gentlemen, my thanks for the kind and polite manner in which you have discharged the duty assigned you by the Convention, and at the same time assurances of my very high regard and esteem.

Very truly yours, THO. S. ASHE. To Gen. J. A. YOUNG and others.

During the recent canvass in Virginia, in a speech at Charlottesville, the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart showed that, instead of the administration of Mr. Fillmore being responsible for the heavy outlays on the public buildings, the Democracy had departed from the plans and specifications then given for the works. Mr. Stuart said that a visit to Washington recently put him in possession of these facts; and that since he was Secretary of the Interior, the authorities were paying for the one item of flagging \$2.50 per foot, which Stuart himself had bargained for at 8 cents per foot—a little increase to favorites of \$2.25 per foot.

ANOTHER BROOKS.—A few weeks ago a Democratic caucus in Lowndes county, Ala., nominated as one of its candidates for the Legislature Mr. Brooks, a cousin of Hon P. S. Brooks who caused Sumner. Mr. B. declined the nomination, but he has since accepted a call to become one of the anti-Democratic candidates for the Legislature, supported by the Southern Rights and Opposition parties. His colleague on the ticket is Judge Gilechrist, who has long and ably represented Lowndes County in the Senate of Alabama, as a Whig or American. The success of this ticket can hardly be doubted.

DIALOGUE.—

A. Well, friend, what's the news this morning? B. Nothing special. A. Come from Wadesboro'?

B. Yes. A. How are times there? B. Out of joint. A. That's the case everywhere.

B. Yes, I'm afraid they'll be worse before they're better. A. I'm glad you think so. B. Why?

A. Because there is some hope of improvement now. B. What do you mean?

A. Just this, that men, generally, are of your opinion—that the times are so bad that they cannot be worse, and therefore must begin to mend. B. Is that it?

A. That is just it. But do you really desire that times should be better? B. Of course I do. Why do you ask that question?

A. Because it depends upon yourself. B. On me! You are mistaken, friend, for it depended on me, they would have been better long ago.

A. No, I am not mistaken. It depends on you, on me, on all, individually. B. I should like to understand you. I confess I do not.

A. I will explain. Do you see yonder mountain—the Blue Ridge? B. I see it, and have traversed it more than once.

A. Well, it's a pretty considerable hill, ain't it? B. Well, it is. A. Did you ever notice that this mountain was composed of innumerable small grains of sand and earth?

B. Never, particularly, though such I believe to be the fact—barring the rocks. A. Well, society is made up in the same way. The masses of the people are composed of individuals like you and I.

B. That is true. A. You are aware, too, that those grains of earth, in order to compose the mountain, are united?

B. Yes. A. Well, now, don't you see that if we are really desirous to improve the condition of our country, that all that is necessary is union in the right direction. When Jehovah formed the Blue Ridge, he ordered that these grains should unite in a certain direction, and in consequence of his fiat we have the mountain. So of the seas and the ocean, which, notwithstanding their almost limitless extent are, after all, nothing but drops of water. Now you and I are but integral parts—grains, if you please, which go to make up the mountain—the masses—the people of the United States. You say you want a change in the condition of the country—a change for the better. I agree with you. We are united. Now, if it depended solely on us, being agreed, we would have the change at once. But, as we are only two insignificant grains, we cannot, without the aid of other grains, make a mountain. In other words, we cannot, directly, produce this change, and yet it depends very much on you and I whether this great and necessary change, or improvement, in the condition of our country, financially, socially and morally, shall be brought about.

B. It seems to me that is a sort of contradiction. It does, and yet it doesn't depend on you and I.

A. Even so, and yet it is as plain as that two and two make four. Observe, now; I said that you and I, could not produce this change, directly—and yet it depended very much on you and I whether the change should take place. Not only is this so, but we are, each of us, responsible to the extent of our influence, for all the evils which may and surely will result to mankind, if this change for the better does not take place. Suppose your neighbor was pursuing a line of conduct which you believed would eventuate in the injury of your fellow citizens—say, that it had been apparent to your mind that injury had been done, and that further mischief must result—would you not be responsible to God, as well as to your fellow-citizens, if you did not, to the extent of your influence and ability, avert the evil?

B. Well, I think I should. A. You say you are desirous that there should be improvement in the moral condition of our country. You admit there is need of this improvement, nay urgent necessity therefor, do you?

B. Indeed, I do. A. Well, then, is it not your duty to use your influence with your neighbors, and friends, and acquaintances, and with all men, wherever you find them, to unite with you in bringing about this great good—to exert yourself to the uttermost in behalf of the moral renovation of your fatherland?

B. It is, I so consider it. A. And yet, my friend, when it comes to the test, I expect you will be found repudiating the sentiments you have but now expressed, and be found operating with those who have brought the country into its present condition, and are straining every nerve to continue and perpetuate the evil!

B. What do you mean? A. You call yourself a Democrat. B. I do, nay I am a Democrat. A. You belong to that party, then, who have put in power the men who have brought infamy, disgrace, and ruin upon the land.

B. Prove that, if you please. A. I will. Do you not remember how peaceful and prosperous the country was at the expiration of the administration of Millard Fillmore? You cannot have forgotten that men of all parties agreed in pronouncing his administration Washingtonian. We were at peace with all the world. The very name of American was a passport to favor all over the world. Our flag was respected upon the seas and cheered in every port where its stars and stripes were displayed. At home, the North and the South, the East and the West, were united by ties of brotherly affection. Sectional differences and jealousies were unknown.

While the Southern Locofoco papers, says the Baltimore Clipper, are making desperate efforts to throw dust into the eyes of the people, and raise a terrible outcry about the "condition of the Opposition and Black Republicans," it would be well for them to remember who are the leaders of the Republican party. A little retrospect will show that Democracy has "laid itself at the mouth" of Black Republicanism ready to be swallowed by the awful monster. Martin Van Buren, the once trusted and honest leader of the whole Democratic party, was the architect of the Buffalo platform upon which the Republican party was subsequently erected; John Van Buren boasted that he had laid the cornerstone of this abolition structure. Throughout all the North the living acting and most fanatical leaders of abolition Republicanism are men who only a little while ago were the acknowledged expounders of true Democracy, men whose fidelity to principles was applauded by the whole Democratic party. Among these are Govs. Morton, Banks, and Boutwell, in Massachusetts; Senator Hamlin and Gov. Morrill, in Maine; Gov. Cleveland and Gideon Wells, in Connecticut; Senator Preston King, Lt. Gov. Selden, James Wadsworth, Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Judge Edmonds, and hosts more in New York; David Wilcott, John M. Read, A. H. Reeder, G. A. Grow, &c., in Pennsylvania; Gov. Bissell, Senator Trumbull, John W. Wentworth, &c., in Illinois; Francis P. Blair in Maryland, and his distinguished sons in St. Louis; Judge Spaulding in Ohio; Gov. Bingham in Michigan; Gov. Randall, and Senator Doolittle in Wisconsin. All these and others like them, who are now the acknowledged leaders of the abolition wing of the Republican party, the representative men of Northern anti-slavery fanaticism, were the pillars of Democracy as they are now pillars of Republicanism. It is from them that Republicanism received its strength, and by them alone it is now maintained as a militant and aggressive political organization.

The Richmond Whig speaks our sentiments exactly when it says the Democratic press have been very generally copying from the Nashville Union a list of expenditures made by the Black Republican House of Representatives in 1856-7, to prove that it was more extravagant than its Democratic predecessor. But what of its Democratic successor? Now, these Democratic journals and politicians are perfectly at liberty to prove the wildest extravagance upon the Black Republican House of Representatives of 1855-7, since a Democratic Senate, and a Democratic President are equally responsible for such extravagances. No money can be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of law. It is true that the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, when it once gets into their possession, is under their control, but the Senate must first pass the bill, and the President sign it, before they get possession. Now, if these Black Republicans were wasting so much money, why did not the Democracy arrest the evil either in the Senate or at the Executive Mansion? What will it avail these Democratic presses to prove that their own party and the Black Republicans were parties criminis? The Opposition are responsible for neither. It had no existence as a party at that day, and now alike repudiates both the Black Republican and the Democratic organizations. We expect to get recruits of good and patriotic men from both, but as parties, we oppose the baneful theories of the one, and the undeniable corruptions of the other. We have no affiliation with either.

We have engaged in the work of freeing the Republic from the evils of both, and we care not how many sins they may prove upon each other. Both are sectional parties. Both have aided in keeping this land distracted and divided. Both have labored to create and inflame sectional animosities, and we claim that both are unfit to be trusted by a people desirous to cultivate the arts, and receive the rewards of peace. The masses want repose, and we look to those masses to put down agitation, and rebuke the men who have for years lived upon it, no matter from what section they hail. The Democratic press are unaccountably aiding in the good work by proving that none of them can be trusted even with the care of the public money.

The impression among well-informed Democrats is, that the Democracy of the Sixth district have nothing to fear, provided they do their duty. But we should be taken to thoroughly organize in all the counties. It will not do to depend alone on former majorities. The recent result in Virginia admonishes us that large majorities cannot be maintained without effort, and that perpetual vigilance is the price of victory.—Kaleth Standard.

You need not have italicized the word thoroughly, Mr. Standard. We know, and well-informed Democrats know, and some whom you think uninformed know, that your dependence for success is altogether upon "thorough organization," and not upon the justice of your cause. The people have found this out, and are determined to make you take the route "step." Their eyes are opened. Your "perpetual vigilance" had nigh lost you Virginia. What is the moral of all this? It is that your "perpetual vigilance" and "thorough organization" have effected nothing for your country, but everything for your politicians! You are vigilant enough when the nation's treasury is to be robbed! In this sense you are perpetually vigilant.

Per contra: "Now, dear Editor, lest we should weary you we will close by saying that we can no longer restrain the stern fact that Leach and Vance are giving Coleman and Bonie particular fits upon the great and absorbing administration question."—Car. News Progress.

In Ohio the Americans and Democrats are coalescing with a view of carrying the coming State election. Says the Albany Statesman: "The coalition is as yet confined to Hamilton county, but it is to be pushed throughout the State. J. Scott Harrison, son of the ex-President, being the candidate for Governor. He is a Democrat with Whig and American antecedents, and the combination is made with the full concurrence of the Democratic party. He is to run as an independent candidate and the Democrats are to give him their support."

This is right. Good men of all parties are coming out from the corrupt organization called Democracy, and are uniting with the Opposition every where against the party which claims to be the Government, but which is neither more nor less than a union of bad, corrupt men, chiefly politicians, who are banded together for the purpose of plundering the Government. Come out from among them, all ye who love your country and your children, and desire to have a pure and wholesome example set them! Let us have an administration that shall be Washingtonian—a President and Cabinet to whose lives and characters you can proudly point and say to your sons—imitate them and be happy—copy after them and be great!

According to the Democratic organs in Kentucky, the triumph of the Opposition there is placed beyond a doubt. One-half of the Democratic papers in that State, says the Journal, protest that if the Democratic State ticket is a non-intervention ticket it will certainly be beaten; and the other half protest that it is a non-intervention ticket.

While the Southern Locofoco papers, says the Baltimore Clipper, are making desperate efforts to throw dust into the eyes of the people, and raise a terrible outcry about the "condition of the Opposition and Black Republicans," it would be well for them to remember who are the leaders of the Republican party. A little retrospect will show that Democracy has "laid itself at the mouth" of Black Republicanism ready to be swallowed by the awful monster. Martin Van Buren, the once trusted and honest leader of the whole Democratic party, was the architect of the Buffalo platform upon which the Republican party was subsequently erected; John Van Buren boasted that he had laid the cornerstone of this abolition structure. Throughout all the North the living acting and most fanatical leaders of abolition Republicanism are men who only a little while ago were the acknowledged expounders of true Democracy, men whose fidelity to principles was applauded by the whole Democratic party. Among these are Govs. Morton, Banks, and Boutwell, in Massachusetts; Senator Hamlin and Gov. Morrill, in Maine; Gov. Cleveland and Gideon Wells, in Connecticut; Senator Preston King, Lt. Gov. Selden, James Wadsworth, Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Judge Edmonds, and hosts more in New York; David Wilcott, John M. Read, A. H. Reeder, G. A. Grow, &c., in Pennsylvania; Gov. Bissell, Senator Trumbull, John W. Wentworth, &c., in Illinois; Francis P. Blair in Maryland, and his distinguished sons in St. Louis; Judge Spaulding in Ohio; Gov. Bingham in Michigan; Gov. Randall, and Senator Doolittle in Wisconsin. All these and others like them, who are now the acknowledged leaders of the abolition wing of the Republican party, the representative men of Northern anti-slavery fanaticism, were the pillars of Democracy as they are now pillars of Republicanism. It is from them that Republicanism received its strength, and by them alone it is now maintained as a militant and aggressive political organization.

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By the steamship America with Liverpool dates to May 31, we have the following details of foreign news up to that date: There has been no battle. The aspect of affairs between the belligerents is unchanged. The Austrian headquarters is now at Gorlitz, they having withdrawn from Verocelli, which had been occupied by the Allies. A battle is daily expected. The French squadron is blockading Austrian ports. Vague reports are in circulation to the effect that the Emperor of Austria will command his troops in person. Gen. Hess had reached Milan, and left again for Pavia. It is expected that the Austrians will remain inactive until the arrival of their Emperor at the camp. The Liverpool Post publishes, upon what it calls reliable information, the report that the passage of the river Ticino by the French will be the cause of an European alliance against France, and that the Austrian troops will march on Paris. The war bulletins are unimportant. All the channels of approach to the Venetian capital are blocked up. The English Parliamentary elections are concluded, and the result shows a gain of 23 members for the Ministry. Late accounts from India state that Tantia Toppe has been tried and hanged. Commissioner Yeh is dead.

LATER. A BATTLE FOUGHT! The steamship City of Washington brings Liverpool dates to May 25. A battle was fought on the 21st of May between the Austrians and Franco-Sardinian armies, at the village of Montebello. The Austrians commenced the engagement by attacking troops occupied by the Allies. After a furious combat of four hours, the Allies retreated with a loss of upwards of 2,000 killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners. They are reported to have had 15,000 in the engagement, and the Allies about 8,000. The latter's loss is said to be 700 men, including many officers. Gen. Garibaldi had entered Gavi with 6,000 men for revolutionary purposes. The latest accounts report active revolutionary movements in Lombardy. It was rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic Sea. The King of Naples is dead, and Francis II. has assumed the head of affairs. The Paris Monitor announces that France will adhere to the abolition of privateering, and to the principle that a neutral flag covers an enemy's goods. The Liverpool Cotton market opened dull on the 25th, but closed steady, with sales of 6,000 bales. Middling Orleans 5 1/2. Middling Orleans 6 1/2-10. Richardson, Spence & Co. say that the weather had been favorable for the growing crops. There had been but little inquiry for Flour, and prices weak at a range of 12s. to 14s. Wheat was steady, and an average business had been done without any notable change in prices. Southern Wheat, 10s. 3/4 (6 1/2). Corn was dull, and the sales slow at unaltered prices; mixed, 6s. 8d. to 10s. 10d.; yellow, 6s. 10d. to 7s. 2 1/2; white, 8s. Barley was steady; Pork firm, and Bacon quiet. Lard was dull but prices firm. Sugar was quiet. Coffee quiet and rice inactive. Spirits of Turpentine were steady and Boston dull at 1d. 1/4 to 3/4.

The papers are teeming with accounts of self-suffering endured by parties who were deceived into going to Pike's Peak to seek for gold, and who having "seen the elephant" are now endeavoring to find their way back to the States. A Denver correspondent of the Missouri Democrat furnishes the following interesting details: "We have had sickening rumors for a week past of horrible sufferings from freezing, starvation and robbery of emigrants by way of the Smoky Hill route. Several intelligent gentlemen who have arrived by that route, told me they themselves were so long on the way, over bad hills, and without any roads at all, that they were reduced almost to starvation. Lived ten to fourteen days upon prickly pears and such few wild onions and other edibles as they could pick up, and also that they helped to bury several persons who died of starvation. The agent of the stage company brought us in word that he picked up a starving man some fifty miles from here (on an Arapahoe Indian brought him in to the stage line), who had come across from Smoky Hill route, (which his company had started on, and tried to follow; that when found he was in most wretched condition, and reduced to a skeleton from starvation. His name is Blue, and he is from Whiteside county, Illinois. There were three brothers of him—first one died, and the two remaining from his body, after they had been reduced to a less from emaciation. The second brother died, and was nearly eaten up by the survivor. The stage went out and buried the remains of the second or third of the brothers, but could not find the remains of the first, who had died."

A man named Gibbs was the leader of the starved company. Gibbs got in nearly starved, and supposed the rest, some nine in all, perished. The survivor was left at one of the mail stations, and the report is confirmed by the stage passengers. Others report large numbers of graves on the route, and that many oxen have perished and much property been destroyed and abandoned on the way. I saw one party which lost seven out of a train of sixteen oxen."

A WATER SPOUT IN THE PRAIRIE.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Iowa City, Iowa, May 25, gives an account of a terrible phenomenon of this description, which visited that section of country, and of the damage it did. He says: "Last evening, while yet it was light, there arose suddenly a violent storm, accompanied by strong gusts of rain. In a few moments the whole horizon became pitch black, and the most vivid lightning darted about the sky. A terrible thunder storm burst upon us. While yet it was raging fearfully, the sky suddenly appeared clouded in the east for a space of several degrees in width. Many one situated there were watching from their windows the raging storm, discovered, indistinctly at first, the rapid approach of an immense water spout. The phenomenon was so unusual that the attention of hundreds was drawn to it. The appearance of the huge volume of water as it reached from earth to sky—may be ascribed to a rope hanging in the wind—was exceedingly grand. The water spout remained in sight nearly fifteen minutes, when the sky becoming obscured, it was lost to sight."

"The water-spout seems to have been from thirty to forty feet in diameter, and to have destroyed a large amount of property. Its extent was from seven to ten miles, and it is said to have traveled with great rapidity. In one instance, a barn of Mr. Bertrams, lately built at a cost of \$1,200, was taken from its foundation, carried some hundred yards, thrown down and crushed into a thousand fragments. A child of Mr. Walsh was taken up and carried nearly five hundred yards, thrown into a slough, but strange to say, escaped with his life. The spout appeared like an immense funnel, and it seemed very near, for the whirl and sparkle of the water could be plainly seen."

"As I am closing this letter I learn that eight are thus far known to have been killed; but I have been unable to ascertain any more names."

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THE CAMACHOS.—The overland mail from San Francisco the 6th, arrived at St. Louis on the 23d ult., brings a letter from Fort Leavenworth, dated the 23d, which says an express had just arrived there from Camp Radulmaki, bringing the report that Major Van Dorn had another fight with the Northern Camachos, on the Fork of the Arkansas river, on the 16th, during which forty of the Indians were killed, and thirty-six taken prisoners. Two of the troopers were killed, and several wounded among the latter were Lieut. Lee and Capt. Smith. Another letter says that four or five hundred Texans have encamped twenty miles below Brazos, on the Indian Reserve, with the avowed intention of attacking the Reserve Indians. Much excitement prevailed in consequence among the Indians.

The Supreme Court of Ohio, on the 30th ult., delivered an opinion in the case of Bushnell and the Northern District of Ohio for receiving slaves at Oberlin. The Court remanded the prisoners to the custody of the United States Marshal, Justice Swan, Peck and Scott sustained the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and Justices Brinkerhoff and Rutledge dissented.

The West Tennessee Whig notices the arrest of James Rigdon Irwin, suspected of being concerned in the murder of the cashier of the bank at Jackson, Tenn., last February. He was arrested in Tipton county, Miss., where he had been living as a laborer in a mill since the 23d of February. He is to be taken to Jackson for trial.

In Buffalo, recently a child six years old, was sent by his father for a pint of whisky. Curiosity tempted the little one to swallow a mouthful or more of it, and he became intoxicated. Soon his sufferings were intense, and he died during the night.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN CALIFORNIA.—We find the following in a late number of the Ballou's (Ala.) Reporter in relation to the immense excitement about the gold discoveries recently made in that county. The Reporter says: "The gold fever has broken out among our people, and is spreading to an alarming extent. Men and boys are leaving their ploughs to break rock and wash sand in search of the precious metal. Pike's Peak and Frazer River are nowhere, and we doubt whether California or Australia ever had more mischievous tales told about them than are now being circulated about the recent discoveries in this county. Every third man you meet has a rock in his pocket and many of them walk as stately as if they had a pocket full of rocks. Some very rich specimens have been brought in, and each day adds a few more to the number of diggers. The discovery of gold was first made on a piece of land belonging to Mrs. M. W. Middle, and most of the rich specimens we have seen were brought from this mine. A company has already been organized to work it, and in a short time test the truth of its fabulous value. Some very rich specimens have been exhibited which are brought from unknown localities. The boys are making good diggers, for instance, they may be able to fix the whereabouts of the rich deposits. The existence of gold in the eastern portion of this county has been known for years; the only question has been as to its extent and value. The new discovery, by bringing the mines up pretty close to town. Just think of this! The precious metal almost lies within six miles of us. We wrote this article with a fine specimen of gold bearing rock in our pocket, just experimenting a little to see how an editor would feel with gold in his pocket. But, just-ah-ho, we should not be greatly surprised to find the Talladega mines create a excitement even beyond our own borders."

PLEASANT TRIP.—There are two factions of Democracy in Pennsylvania, and the leaders of these factions are in a very hard feeling each of the other. The Harrisburg Patriot, for instance, an anti-Democratic paper at the capital of the State, thus complains of the President of the United States, chief of one of the contending factions: "The President is a violator of plights, an unwise, unskilful and unscrupulous man, a Pro-Slavery Unionist, a phreze in legislation, a man who has come from Democracy, a weak dyes Federalist, and a disorganizer!" The Philadelphia Pennsylvaniaian thus refers upon the chiefs of the other side, Messrs. Forney and Hickman: "Red mouthed Abolitionists, corrupt and rotten at the heart, capable of perpetrating the foulest and blackest crimes, who have lived all their lives on plunder, stealing from the Treasury of the Government, and when the door was shut against their wholesale stealing they turn round and abuse the men and party who gave them life."

"We are not prepared to say which side is right, or whether either is wrong. We only know that these people who say such hard things of each other, ought to be well acquainted. Politically and personally, the President and John W. Forney, are the most intimate friends, and if, as the President says, organ organs, Forney has been 'stealing' all his life, the inference as to the President's associations is not flattering."—Fayetteville Observer.

Whigs in these days were proud of their name and their principles. A Whig in New England was the same in 1844 as a Whig in North Carolina. The Whigs were then national and not sectional.—Raleigh Standard.

Any one who has an opportunity to consult the files of the Standard for 1844, will find that at that time it was as resolutely democratic as the Whig party is a sectional and freesoil organization as it now denounces the Opposition to the Democracy for the same alleged sin. In fact we do not remember the time when the party were acting with (which has always been in opposition to the Democracy) as a party in league with abolitionists, and under the control of Seward, Greeley, or any other enemy of the South! During that time we have seen nearly every prominent Northern Democrat with whom our revilers boastfully claimed party association and affinity of principle, going over to swell the ranks of the Freesoilers and Black Republicans until now the latter have a vast majority in every Northern State—until there is not a single Democratic Senator or Representative, and but one or two conservatives of the third-line Whig school, left to represent all New England. Our Whig friends will tell that our Southern party is holding up the hands of the Black Republicans of this day, and the admission is now made that the Democracy were mistaken in making the same charge against us in 1844.—Columbus Ledger.

The Locusts.—The Memphis Bulletin says the locusts, with the noise of which the surrounding woods are daily and nightly vocal, are committing serious depredations upon the growing crops in the country adjacent. In some sections they are eating the corn, and have materially injured the young cotton and corn, and the most disastrous results are anticipated by the planters.

They have also made their appearance in the western part of Washington and Yesso counties, in Mississippi.

Mr. H. D. Whitecomb, Chief Engineer of the Central Railroad, informs the Standard (S. C.) Reporter that the western slope of the Blue Ridge is covered with millions of locusts. They appeared first near the top of the mountain a few weeks ago, and seemed to be moving in a westerly direction. It will be recalled that Dr. Smith of Columbia, predicted the appearance of these insects in the Valley during May.

CURE FOR SORCISO.—An inventive Yankee has produced an apparatus which he claims is a cure for sorcery. It consists of a tin can with a glass globe attached, leading to the tympanum of the ear, and magnifying the sound whenever the sorcerous noise is immediately awoken him.

A telegraphic dispatch says the first lot of wheat of the new crop of Mississippi was exported to Great Britain on the 28th ult., at \$5 per bushel. The wheat was raised by Dr. Dockery of De Soto county. It seems as if that \$5 is a high price for wheat, even if it is not so.

HON. R. C. WINTERBORN declines to be a candidate, for re-election to the Vice Presidency of the Boston Tract Society, for the reason that it favors the publication of anti-slavery tracts, a thing with which it rightfully should have nothing to do.

Col. Humphrey Marshall declines the nomination for re-election to Congress, which has been tendered him by the Opposition of the Louisville district.

Mr. W. Gross, the man with the visible heart, has been elected his doctor, should he die in this county, to the medical fraternity of America. Rufus Choate drew up the deed.

COTTON.—We were shown some beautiful specimens of cotton plant a few days since, all of which were of about six inches in length, and containing three squares each. They were grown upon the plantation of Col. P. Richardson in this county. Mr. J. P. Richardson informs us that he will have a bloom in a few days. A gentleman present, who examined the plants, pronounced them beautiful, and said it was probable that he would be able to show a bloom as soon as the first of June. He said the gentleman with us with any information in relation to their own or the crops of others in their neighborhoods. They use both eminently qualified to do this, and the fact is, that if they do not do it they are not in the line of duty. So we think, and so we say.

THE WEATHER.—Last Friday night the northern and western portions of the county were visited by a heavy storm of rain and hail, accompanied with lightning and thunder. The weather, which had been quite warm previous to the storm, became quite cool during Saturday, Sunday and Monday. On the mornings of the two latter days frost was perceptible in many places throughout the county. So far as we have heard no injury was done either by the hail or frost, except to young and very tender vegetation.

DEATH BY EATING FRUITION MATCHES.—Mr. Rev. J. W. Paest states that Ella,