NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus o'er the people's rights doth an eternal vigil keep—
No soothing strain of Mala's son can lull his hundred eyes to sleep.

C. W. FENTON, Editor.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

CLUBS.

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

FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. S. H. WALKUP,

OF UNION.

☞ It is expected that General S. H. Walkup will address the people of Union county, Court week, (July.) On Tuesday, he will be at Lincoln, and probably at Wadesboro' on Thursday ensuing.

☞ See letter of John M. Botts, on the protection of Government to *naturalized* citizens abroad, as well as at home.

☞ The article headed "Dred Scott Decision Violated and Disregarded—North Carolina Cheated and Imposed Upon," which we copy from the Salisbury *Watchman*, is worthy an attentive perusal, which we ask for it.

☞ We have been promised an account of the celebration of the anniversary of St. John, the Baptist, by a member of the Order. Relying on which, we wrote nothing in that connection. When it arrives, it shall appear.

☞ The *Standard* denies that it is edited by *two* renegade Whigs.

☞ Linn B. Sanders, of Johnston, whom the Raleigh *Standard* pronounces "a disorganizer," has taken the field in the Fourth district, in opposition to L. O'B. Branch, the regularly nominated candidate.

"Northern Allies."—At an election held in Rhode Island on the 22d inst. for a member of Congress, a telegraphic dispatch says the *Democracy* united with the "*extreme*" Republicans, and the two together cast about 2,500 votes against 3,200 for the American and Republican candidate.

"Highly Important!!!"—Under the above head, with as many exclamation marks, and almost out of breath, the telegraph announces:

"It is officially admitted that amicable relations are restored between Mr. Buchanan and R. J. Walker, but it is denied that this restoration of friendship has resulted from any political concessions on either side."

☞ Mr. F. E. Boner, junior editor of the *Western Sentinel*, published at Winston, died, on the 18th inst., at Danbury, Stokes county, in this State, whither he had repaired to seek relief from the mineral waters of Piedmont. His death was not unexpected, as he had been suffering with consumption for some time past.

☞ Where are the signs of it's coming.—*Western Democrat.*

"A wicked and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign, and there shall no sign be given to it.

Have you seen the *Argus* lately? Guess you've been "*cobbin' around*" with Burton. Had you any of "Osborn's Syrup" along? Guess we'll keep you "bobbin'."

"Our Natural Allies."—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *West* says that Democracy in Kansas would be rank Republicanism in Missouri, and that their free State principles are as undoubted as those of their opponents. They will form a free State constitution and make free State laws whenever they have the power, and would, no doubt, if they had the opportunity, vote for the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

☞ Senator Douglas, in reply to an inquiry as to whether his friends were at liberty to present his name to the Charleston Convention for the nomination for the Presidency, says:

"If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embraced in the Compromise measures of 1850; and ratified by the people in the election of 1852; and re-affirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854; and incorporated into the Cincinnati Platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination and approved by the people in his election—in that event my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the convention, if they see proper to do so.

If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party, (which I cannot anticipate,) to repudiate these, their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and in lieu of them, the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African Slave Trade; *or a Congressional slave code for the Territories; or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property*—it is due to candor to say that in such an event I could not accept the nomination, if tendered to me.

☞ It is charged that the Administration has been guilty of another high-handed act in ordering Dr. N. Pinceney from the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Va., to a United States vessel about to sail for the coast of Africa, because the Dr. expressed his preference for Goggin and the Opposition cause in Virginia. It is customary for surgeons to remain at the hospitals for three years, never less than two, but the doctor was not allowed to remain either of these periods. A meeting of citizens of Portsmouth was held on the 14th inst., at which resolutions were passed commending the official deportment of the doctor and his manly independence, and severely censuring the Administration.

A Portsmouth correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, says:

"The Locofoco party are crowing here at the removal. The Postmaster of this city arrived here from Washington, on Thursday, the 16th inst., and boasted that he had been to the Federal city, and had this vile and infamous removal perpetrated, he himself doing more (but more secretly) for the Locofoco party than did Dr. Pinceney, whilst here, for the Opposition. It is common here with the Democracy for the office-holders to be foremost in all the public meetings. They are the bone and sinew of all the meetings held by the party. When they are not engaged politically, they are walking about the streets instead of being at their post of duty. In the course of human events, they are all near their places when pay day comes. How many neglect their duty solely for political purposes, or are engaged in PRIVATE WORK, separate from their public duties, will one day, *not far distant*, come home to them in full of all demands. How is it that an officer, who is with the Government in opinion, can be justified, and one of the 'Opposition' injured?"

Gen. S. H. Walkup.—The accompanying letter from "One of the Eleven Hundred," a gentleman known and honored by every resident of Anson, and by thousands throughout the State, speaks the sentiments of all the conservative men in the district respecting the man whose name heads this article, and who is entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the people of the counties composing the Seventh district, for the prompt manner in which he has yielded to the wishes of his friends and consented to canvass the district.

Voters, remember *this* when you go to the polls, that Samuel H. Walkup, *your* candidate for Congress—the *people's* candidate—a pure minded, honorable man, having no selfish motives, uninfluenced by low ambition and the pride of place, is solely actuated by a desire to represent you as Edmund H. Deberry represented you, and that he is superior to, and above, and utterly incapable of doing, a mean action. In him you will have a representative whose life and character are irreproachable, and who will maintain, at the Capital of the nation, the dignity and purity of the moral sentiment which will elect him and place him on the floor of Congress to battle against the machinations of a corrupt oligarchy, who, having possession of the Government, claim it as their own, and use the power and influence of official position to perpetuate and increase their power.

Mr. Editor: When Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., declined the nomination tendered him by the Whig Convention held at Charlotte, on the 18th of May, I felt as if the Whigs of this district had lost the opportunity of being represented by a Whig in the next Congress. I, however, have become reassured on seeing the name of General S. H. Walkup at your "masthead," as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress, and feel that the Whigs have lost nothing in the change, except a little time that should have been employed in canvassing the district. The General's friends can more than make that loss up if they will go to work with zeal and energy, and discharge their whole duty and success, beyond a doubt, will crown their efforts—for we *certainly* have in General Walkup a standard bearer worthy the principles he advocates. We, perhaps, might have selected a more popular stump declaimer, but, as abundant as the material to select from is in this district, I doubt whether a sounder and better posted individual, in the politics of the day, could be found; and I am sure no one possesses a more unblemished private character. Whatever deficiency there may be of oratory in General Walkup's speeches will be more than compensated for in their good, sound, practical sense, and if I am not very much mistaken, his competitor will find in him a pretty "ugly customer." We don't need *orators* in Congress—we need *working* members—such as the Hon. Edmund Deberry made us. If we will but look over the proceedings of the two last sessions of Congress we will at once see the necessity for more *work*, and less *talking*—that the public money was wasted by hundreds of thousands of dollars in worthless, irrelevant party speeches, made expressly for "Buncombe." I, then, say to the Whigs, and all other conservative voters of this district, of every other party, who are opposed to the extravagance and corruption of the National Administration—that you now have a candidate in General S. H. Walkup worthy of your confidence and support, and whom you can easily elect if you will do your duty. Let us go to work, and every voter feel as if success depended upon his individual exertions, and victory will crown our efforts. The masses are getting their eyes open to the *democratic* professions, and the extravagant expenditures of the present Administration, ($90,000,000 in one year,) to say nothing of the numerous frauds committed by subordinate officers of the Government. Besides their appeals to popular prejudices of "Nigger, nigger, Dark Lanterns and Black Republicans," are too easily seen through to avail them any longer. Therefore their defeat is easy and certain, if we but do our duty. I begin mine to-day.

One of the Eleven Hundred Whigs
of Anson in 1849.

June 27, 1859.

And here comes a voice from old Mecklenburg, the first to declare her independence—the first to throw off the yoke of oppression and shake her fist in the face of tyranny and dare the oppressor to mortal conflict. Honored old Mecklenburg! May she lead the way in 1859 and 1860 as she did in May, 1775!

Charlotte, N. C., June 21, 1859.

Mr. Editor: The Argus with its announcement of General Walkup for Congress in the Seventh district, created a sensation in our community this morning. The General is well and favorably known here, and can safely calculate upon our entire Whig strength. We will exert ourselves to make a full rally for him. We must make a zealous effort, and hope that a full *exposé* of Democratic corruption will certainly cause the intelligent public to reflect—that is all that will be necessary to secure a triumph.

Old Mecklenburg.

And yet another—

Mr. Editor: I was much gratified to see in the last Argus the announcement of General S. H. Walkup, of Union county, as a candidate for Congress in our district. It is gratifying, because it was feared that, owing to the result of the nomination made at the recent Charlotte Convention, there was a probability of Mr. Craige having the field all to himself; which it is manifestly to the interest of the Opposition at this juncture to prevent if possible. It is gratifying, because, in General Walkup, the voters of the district have presented to them a candidate who personally (without disparagement of Mr. C.) is every way worthy of their confidence and support—well informed in the political history of the day—conservative in his principles, and firm, zealous and able in their support; but chiefly is it gratifying, because it affords to the voters of our district an opportunity of expressing their disapprobation and abhorrence of the policy and practices of the party in power; a policy destructive of the most vital interests of the Republic, and practices of extravagance, fraud and corruption which confessedly distinguish this Government as "*the most corrupt Government on earth!*" and also affords them an opportunity, by the election of General Walkup, of strengthening and giving confidence to that patriotic and growing party of conservative, Union-loving-men in the next Congress, in whose hands may be placed the balance of power between the two factions, called the Democratic and Black Republican parties, and and thereby, perhaps, the control of the organization of the House, and around whom the truly national and conservative elements of the country will rally in the Presidential contest of 1860. It is believed that a vigorous and united support by the Opposition will secure the election of General Walkup, which will go far towards securing the State in 1860. So, success attend the able and zealous efforts of the Argus and General Walkup. X.

Citizens, of this district, look to your interests! Fathers, look to the interests of your children! Young men, look to the interests of your country! Your fathers will soon pass away, and all the interests of this great country will be in your hands. See that all your efforts are bent on securing for yourselves and your children, the greatest of all blessings—*good government*. To this end, unite all your energies in securing the election of *moral* men to rule over you. Avoid, as you would the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and wasteth at noonday"—the mere partisan, the truckling politician, who makes a trade of office, who thinks he has a *right* to your suffrages, and claims them on the ground of *party* at the expense of country.

Look to your interests!

Whigs! Arouse from the ignoble supineness which encompasses you—awake from the lethargy in which you lie bound—cast from you that unworthy apathy which seems to make you indifferent to the fate of your country. Arouse, awake—shake off the dew drops that glitter on your garments, and once more march to battle and to victory!

Walk Up.—Fellow-citizens, we invite you to walk up higher. You have occupied seats in the back ground long enough. Walk up higher! We invite you, in the name of the GREAT I AM, your forefathers' God and guide and deliverer, to walk up higher. Walk up higher socially. Walk up higher morally. Walk up higher religiously. Walk up higher politically. *Wake* up and walk up. Your long residence in the low grounds, amid miasmas and intermittents, when you *might* have occupied the *summits* of position, breathed the pure and healthful and invigorating air of Heaven, and given to your children position and influence in society—is your own fault, and you can blame only yourselves therefor—but we *now* say to you, walk up higher! Turn over a new leaf, and walk up higher! The opportunity is presented to you, embrace it, or ever after hold your peace. When persecutions and trials come upon you, and your children cry for bread, which you are unable to provide for them because of your *taxes*, remember that you were invited to walk up higher, but declined. You have now an opportunity of relieving yourselves from the *incubus* which has weighed you down like lead, and to walk up to that place and station which you are entitled to occupy. Do you want an opportunity of educating your children? now is the time to strike a blow for them and for posterity. Do you covet for yourself and others the benefits which flow from good government? Above all, do you wish that bright and pure examples in all the walks of life, private and public, should be set by your rulers and all in authority, and all under them, for the imitation of your children? Do you desire that bickerings, contentions, jealousies, and strife should cease between brethren, and all the people of this heaven-favored land dwell together in unity and peace, each State endeavoring to promote, extend and perpetuate the brotherly interest and kind feeling of the other, and thus restore the era of peace and good will? Walk up, then, higher! Wake up, and walk up to a proper understanding and appreciation of your interests! Is it not your interest to look after the *politics* of the country? When politics are made a pretext for the formation of a combination of politicians plotting against *your* interests for the promotion of the interests of a political clique having possession of the Government—when the whole power, and influence and patronage of the Government are brought into play, and used for the base purpose of corrupting men by tempting them to prove recreant to their country, and support a corrupt and corrupting oligarchy, is it not time for you, citizen, to walk up higher and take your stand in the ranks of those who wish to restore to the country those good, prosperous, peaceful and happy times, when Congressmen had consciences, and Presidents were too honorable and honest to *attempt* to bribe members to support measures which they knew were brought forward with a view of perpetuating a corrupt organization, inimical to the peace, prosperity, nay *existence* of the Union? Is it not time, we ask you, to wake up and walk up?

The Washington *States*, a Democratic paper published in Washington, and edited by Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, alluding to the peculiar relations of the President, says:

"There is not an upright citizen within the embraces of the slaveholding States who does not feel a deep humiliation that such relation should exist. Hundreds of them remark that they are disinclined to ever cross the threshold of the old mansion again. As it has become the *nursery of knaves and convicts*, it should cease, until a change is effected, to be a receptacle for conscious worth."

A Democrat uttered the above—a *Southern* Democrat. Was ever the Presidential mansion thus apostrophized before? Wake up, wake up and walk up. Again we say, walk up.

A Penitent Democrat at the Confessional.—Jas. W. Lynd, late editor of the Henderson (Minn.) *Democrat*, announces in a late number of that paper, his retirement from the editorial chair and his renunciation of Democracy. Here are his reasons for the step:

"I have, also, to acknowledge a change of sentiment, which is an additional reason for my retiring from this paper. I have tried the Democratic party of Minnesota, and found it wanting. Its leaders I have found corrupt and unscrupulous, and its enunciated principles things made to read, but not to follow. From conversation this spring with many of the leaders of the party, both here and in other portions of this State, I became convinced that their hopes of success in the coming fall campaign were *entirely based upon anticipated bogus returns from Renville, Murray, Cottonwood, Pipestone, Pembina, and other out-of-the-way counties!* and I was not, therefore, surprised, on a late visit to St. Paul, to hear this broached to me and unblushingly anticipated, by Democrats *high in State offices*. The pollution of the ballot box seems, in their opinion, to be a legitimate road to success.

"Such a party—which occupies itself in squabbling about spoils, instead of fighting for principles—whose arrogant leaders openly advocate fraud and usurpation of power—and whose whole internal organization is a system of petty chicanery, dishonesty, bribery, and political rottenness—deserves the scorn and contempt of every honest man. There are few who know the dishonesty of a party until they become acquainted with the dishonesty of its leaders; and, with this as a touchstone of party honesty, I am forced to conclude that the Democratic party of Minnesota is most corrupt and depraved. To know it thoroughly, through its leaders is to hate it; to hate it, is to condemn it; and to condemn it, should be, with every true patriot, to leave it."

☞ Telegraphic dispatches from Washington say that the impression in that city among gentlemen connected with the diplomatic corps is, that although the Governments of Europe not engaged in the present hostilities are desirous and hope for peace, the complication of affairs is such that it is almost impossible to prevent a general war. In such an event, they have no hesitation in saying, Russia will array herself on the same side with France.

The Country Needs a Change.—The Baltimore *Patriot* is right in saying the country needs a change of Administration, and the country feels the need of it. A double madness (as the *Patriot* says) has hitherto ruled great masses at both ends of the nation, and the conservative men have been repelled from union with them, and by this division mere corruption-mongers have crept into the Government—sat at the receipt of customs, and divided the spoils among the company of the faithful—how effectually, how liberally, with what a conscious regard to party services and the interest of those concerned—let the naval committee's investigation, the Fort Snelling, the Willet's Point, the Seaman, the Hackney, the Printing investigations prove.

The spoils-mongers have sought to extend their hold on power by attempting to get $30,000,000 out of the empty Treasury into the hands of the President, from whose reservoirs it was to have been distributed in refreshing streams, to make the gardens of the faithful blossom like Paradise or Cuba.

They made a bold rush at the power of the sword, and sought to obtain a grant of all the powers of war from Congress to the President, that the fading glories of Greytown might be relighted, and other corruption-mongers follow and supply the camps and the navies—at the rates of the Jones' contracts—over the transit routes, and in bullying all South America by turns.

These are the things laid up in hope for the future. Against these, and the like, the conservative masses of the North are in arms. Will the South remain at home? Pennsylvania has spoken; so has New Jersey; the revolt against fanaticism is inaugurated in Ohio. The Virginia election is significant of how deep and abiding the indignation of the Southern people is. The descent from 30,000 to 5,000 majority is itself a defeat; and the crowning victory of Boteler over Faulkner, the recognized defender and leader of the Administration in the House of Representatives, and the only one from Virginia who could be relied on to defend the Secretary of War and Fort Snelling, are pregnant facts, which tell the present usurpers of power what they have to expect!

What will the South do? Can Southern gentlemen of the national, old honest Whig school, betrayed into voting for Buchanan for fear of Fremont, *now* stain their hands by contact with the corruption of his Administration, presided over, distributed by *him*, and received by those who elected him? Does not their honesty and dignity revolt at such associations? Is their patriotism dead?

Let the coming elections in the South answer. The whole country looks on with interest and hope. The whole country is anxiously waiting for the re-awakening in strength, and return to power, of the national, conservative spirit which now animates the Opposition—which once animated the Whig party—and overthrew Van Buren in 1840, and Cass in '48.

A Case in Point.—It is singular that the doctrine advanced in the letter of General Cass to Mr. Le Clere should have been practically shown to be an anti-American and unsound one, during the Administration of Mr. Fillmore, in the very country (France) to which the letter of General Cass particularly referred. Notwithstanding the empty professions of the Administration of regard for adopted citizens, it seems to be willing now to ignore an important precedent for their protection established during the Administration of the recognized chief of the American party. The New York *Express* says:

"Francis Allibert, a native of the Department de Var, in the South of France, left there during the drawing of the conscription in 1839, and was actually drawn as a conscript, and was therefore an *echape de la conscription*. He arrived at New Orleans, made the usual application for citizenship, and was duly naturalized in 1845. He was successful in business in Louisiana, and in July, 1852, after an absence of nearly fourteen years, he returned to visit his family in his native village; and, under the vigilant police in France, he was arrested in twenty-four hours after his return. He immediately wrote to Mr. Hodge, the nearest American consul. The latter, that he might the better attend to the case, immediately requested that Mr. Allibert might be brought to Marseilles, which request was promptly acceded to by the General-in-Chief commanding the military division. He was there brought before the *Tribunal de Guerre* as an *insoumis*, and condemned. Mr. Allibert was willing to pay four thousand francs for a substitute; but Mr. Hodge would not allow him even to make the offer, but obtained a rehearing of his case, appeared in person before the *Tribunal de Guerre*, and pleaded the case; and after two trials and a detention of six months, *acknowledged an American citizen, and orders came from the Minister of War, at Paris, directing his release*. Mr. Hodge gave him a passport, which was vised by the police, and with which he remained some weeks with his family, travelled through France, and embarked at Havre on his return to the United States.

"The correspondence on file in the Department of State gives the full details of the case; and Mr. Everett, the Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, on the 3d of March, 1853, (the last day he was in office,) wrote a complimentary letter to Mr. Hodge, in which he says:

"'The Department was gratified to learn that Mr. Allibert, whose arrest and imprisonment as an *insoumis*, although a naturalized citizen of the United States, as mentioned in your communications, has been released. This is undoubtedly due to the firm and decided stand maintained throughout the long controversy in your official correspondence with the authorities on the subject.

"'It is much to be desired that *this case may be considered as a precedent, as you intimate, and that hereafter naturalized citizens of the United States may visit France without danger of arrest for military service.* In this event, a hurtful source of irritation and unfriendly feeling will be avoided.'"

Good Democratic Grit.—A young friend in Anson, who is not yet twenty-one years of age, sends us fifteen subscribers, and writes us as follows:

"I have gotten up the largest club for the Standard that ever left this office. I am not quite old enough yet to do the old North State any good, but by the time the next Presidential election comes round I'll be able to vote. I have been reading the Standard several years, and I like it better than ever."

We thank our young friend for the interest he takes in the Standard. We trust that other friends, both old and young, will "go and do likewise."—*Raleigh Standard.*

How many young *Whigs* are there in the same position who will be entitled to vote at the next Presidential election? Fathers, what are you about? We should like to see specimens of *their* grit!

☞ A friend writing to us from Drew county, Arkansas, under date of the 14th inst., says: "Our prospects are fine, and we are expecting to realize good crops of corn and cotton."

Very Emphatic.—The Charleston Mercury says, "We shall sustain no man, of whatever party, clique, creed, or section, who shall stand upon the platform of Douglas' principles, though he should be nominated by twenty Democratic Conventions."

The Result in Virginia.—The Petersburg *Intelligencer* gives the following view of the result in that State:

"But there is another view to be taken of the result. How has it been reached? To what and to whom is John Letcher indebted for even the puny majority which he has obtained. We presume that it will not be denied that he is mainly indebted for it to the Ruffner pamphlet, and to his anti-slavery sympathizers in the northwestern counties. In all that region his gains were considerable, whilst in the eastern and southwestern counties, where the institution of slavery is strongest and most cherished, his losses were uniform and heavy. But for the anti-slavery element, therefore, he would have been defeated by a majority as large as Gov. Wise received in 1855. This fact is palpable and prominent in the returns. How, therefore, in the face of such an exhibition, can the Democratic presses of the east and southwest exult over a victory which is but a blow to the institution of which they claim to be the special, faithful and zealous champions? How can they vaunt before the people a triumph which was achieved only by the aid of the anti-slavery portion of the population of the Commonwealth? Strike from the polls of Letcher his gains in the northwest where there are scarcely any slaves, where would he be? Let his devoted organs in the east and southwest answer. They will no doubt rack their ingenuity to frame some plausible arguments to rebut the great fact we have just stated. They will assiduously labor to show that the anti-slavery feeling and sentiment had nothing to do with the election. Nay, we would not be at all surprised if they, with seeming gravity, represented Letcher's election to be a pro-slavery triumph, out and out? They will say anything to delude the people into the belief that the Democratic emancipationist of 1847, is of all men in the State, the most genuine and reliable friend of the institution which he then so bitterly and scornfully denounced! But the people, we take it, are too smart to be gulled by so shallow and flimsy an attempt to impose upon them. They have just declared by their suffrages that they will no longer dance to the music of emancipation, and have renounced their fealty to a party which could vehemently and indignantly reject George W. Summers in 1851, on account of an anti-slavery speech, and in 1859, vehemently and enthusiastically support an approver and endorser of the sentiments of the Ruffner pamphlet! Such has been the course of the Democracy upon the two slavery issues which have arisen here in Virginia. In the above remarks we have spoken of the east and southwest only, who are directly and immediately affected by whatever touches the institution of slavery. They have pronounced against John Letcher. They have revolted in a body from the authority of the Petersburg convention. They have snapt the cords with which they were bound, and intrepidly asserted their independence. So far, so good. It is the dawn of a new and brighter day that is now glowing in our political horizon."

People of the Seventh district take a lesson from this, and put forth all your energy. Let no consideration induce you to relax your efforts in the cause of reform. Go to work in earnest, and remember that you are working for the salvation of your country and the happiness of your children.

A Dangerous but Natural Phase of Democracy.—We hear a great deal of the unity of the Democratic party, of its harmony of sentiment and identity of principles, at all times and in all latitudes. We do not know whether the following declaration of opinions will be accepted as orthodox or not; but, as they are embraced under that most expansive *nomen collectivum*—Democracy—they will not be scrutinized over closely by the faithful. They are found in a new journal started at St. Joseph, Missouri, called the *Free Democrat*:

"In regard to the political position of this journal, we remark, that it will be what its name indicates: Democratic in the true acceptation of that term—in favor of the preservation of the Union under any and all circumstances; in favor of Western measures, Western growth and development; in favor of a national highway across the continent upon a national and central route; in favor of pre-emption to actual settlers upon the public lands; in favor of a homestead exemption act, such as was defeated by the African Democracy at the late session of Congress; in favor of a revenue tariff sufficient for an economical administration of the Government and protection of industry; in favor of a treaty being made by the General Government with Central America, or some suitable nation, for the purpose of colonizing the free negroes of the United States, under the direction and protection of the General Government; and in favor of the rights and dignity of free labor. In short, the position of this journal will be in harmony with the views of the fathers of the republic, and in line with the teachings of the great apostles of our faith—Washington and Jefferson.

"Having said thus much, the intelligent reader will discover that our position will be antagonistic to the present Administration, and the adversary of the party of scavengers that surrounds, controls and upholds the throne of the petty tyrant, James Buchanan. We consider the party of demagogues under his lead, or which leads him, the greatest curse that now afflicts this country. We regard it a nuisance, which a public necessity demands should be abated, and we pledge ourselves to do what we can to attain that object."

The Democratic Idea of a Free Press.—A suit pending in one of the courts of Cleveland, Ohio, explains the mode in which Administration organs are got up and supported, and illustrates the independence of those presses, whose principal service consists in sounding the praises of the powers that be. A few months ago, as the narrative states, there was started in that city a daily paper, in the Administration interest, under the title of the *National Democrat*. It was never edited with marked ability, but made amends for all deficiencies by unscrupulous partisanship. It praised all the acts of the Administration, past, present, and to come. A few days since, the publisher, Mr. Pinkerton, appeared in court as complainant against Messrs. Benj. Harrington, Mat. Johnson and Robt. Parks, from whom he seeks legal redress for non-fulfillment of contract. It appears from the testimony that the defendants are all government officials. One is the postmaster at Cleveland, the second is United States marshal, the third is collector of the port. These parties, having been apprised of the destitution of the Ohio Democracy, held out inducements to Mr. Pinkerton to undertake the publication of the *National Democrat*. Mr. P. says these inducements were very "flattering;" and, in order to establish this statement, divulges the express stipulations into which the office-holding gentlemen aforesaid voluntarily entered. It was simply a matter of exclusive patronage. The *Democrat* was to enjoy the following "pap:"

First.—In giving to the establishment the printing of the laws and the advertisements appertaining to the Federal Government.

Second.—The printing of blanks for the census of 1860.

Third.—The increase of subscribers to the National Democrat until the number should reach six thousand, by means of the canvassing of the United States deputy marshals while taking the census, and the exertions of the employees in the post office.

We wonder how many other Democratic journals have had their origin in similar arrangements, or are now maintained by similar help!

☞ The two days' battle of Magenta, says the New York Evening Post, swept from existence and placed *hors de combat* more than twice the standing army of the United States. The whole regular army of the Union numbered, on the 1st of last January, 12,943 men, of all ranks, from general officers down to privates. Making every allowance for exaggeration, the losses on both sides must have been between twenty-five and thirty thousand.

☞ Dr. Gamaliel Baily, editor of the National Era, of Washington, D. C., died on the 5th June, at sea, in the United States mail steam ship Arago, on the passage outward.

The Battle of Magenta.

French Account.—The following particulars of the battle of Magenta are extracted from a letter in the Constitutionel of June 10, written from Novara, on June 5, by M. Ernest Direelle:

Yesterday, as the first battalions of the voltigeurs of the Guard, after conquering the first engagement at Turbigo, were pursuing their march towards Milan, it appears that 40,000 Austrians, massed in columns, suddenly countermarched, and confident in their numbers, advanced against our leading column, hoping to turn them, and check the concentration of our army upon Milan. But they had not taken into their account the division of the grenadiers and chasseurs of the Guard commanded by General Mellinet. The division rapidly got together between Buffalora and Magenta, not far from the spot where the Turcos fought, and they very soon showed a front to the enemy.

Towards noon the Austrians, after hesitating for some time, decided to attack. The Zouaves and grenadiers united did not make up more than 10,000 men, but without budging a foot, they held their own against the vainly energetic efforts of the 40,000 Austrians. The latter, surprised at such an obstinate resistance, retired in good order, formed again and returned to the charge a second time. They might as well have rushed against a brazen rampart. The Guard soon became tired of this passive attitude and resolved to take the offensive. It charged and scattered the enemy. But the latter, perceiving how small were the numbers of the French, came up again and again. Seven times in the course of two hours were these heroic charges renewed. The grenadiers and Zouaves were electrified by the presence of the Emperor, who, sword in hand, supported and directed them. The Emperor, however, was frequently seen to turn his eyes towards the point where, pursuant to his orders and calculations, he expected to see the divisions of Niel and McMahon make their appearance. They arrived, and were saluted with a long bravo, which astonished and disconcerted the enemy. Gen McMahon advanced to Magenta with an ardor, a dash, and an enthusiasm which was the admiration of the whole army.

At that moment when his attacking column was crossing the bridge, General Espinasse, who was leading it with his well know intrepidity, was unfortunately struck by a ball in the very centre of his breast. He must have died instantly. On seeing him fall, the soldiers, quite beside themselve, rushed forward to avenge his death. Nothing could stop them—on, on they went, sweeping away every obstacle; and, after completely routing the enemy, they effected their junction with the Imperial Guard, which was all the while commanded by the Emperor in person. The battle was gained. Marshal Canrobert and General Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely had done wonders on their side. We were masters of the field. I hear that the Emperor warmly congratulated the new Duke of Magenta, to whom he attributed a large share in the success of the day. The Emperor did not shrink from exposing himself during the action, and more than once General Fleury threw himself before him, braving, with a devotion which all admired, though all were ready to do the same, the bullets which threatened his Majesty.

English Account.—The correspondent of the London Daily News gives the following details of the battle:

"In less than two hours the Allied Monarchs had employed sixty thousand men against the Austrians, whose force was eighty thousand men, with a powerful battery of artillery. They were compelled to move on a most disadventageous ground, as their left was soon turned by Gen. Canrobert's corps, supported by another division. The Austrians were obliged to fall back on their centre at Abbiate Grasso. The Austrian centre, thus swelled by their routed columns of their left wing, were soon in disorder, and thousands fell crushed by the French artillery. Gen. McMahon had now reached the scene, and perceiving that the moment had come to break the disordered centre, he charged with an impetuosity seldom before witnessed. He was supported by Durand's division, which stood in reserve. The shock was terrible. The dead and wounded were falling by thousands. The Austrians were routed and the victory won."

Austrian Account.—The following telegram has been received at Vienna from Count Von Graune, First Adjutant General of the Emperor of Austria:

Verona, Monday, June 6, 10.40 P. M.—The battle fought in the neighborhood Magenta on the 4th inst., was exceedingly fierce and bloody, and lasted until dusk. The attack of the enemy, which was made in the forenoon at Turbigo and Buffalora, was at first directed against two brigades of the 1st army corps, under Lieutenant-General Count Clam. The brigades in question were consequently reinforced by three brigades of the 2d (Prince Liechtenstein's) and Reischach's division of the 7th (Baron Zober's) army corps. In the afternoon the 3d (Prince E. Schwarzenburg's) army corps came into action, and the bridges at Buffalora and the village of Magenta were sometimes in the enemies' hands and sometimes in ours.

In the morning of the 5th our left wing was again engaged in the neighborhood of Magenta, but detailed reports on the subject are still wanting.

The enemy made no further progress (*drang nicht weiter vor,*) and our army took up a flank position, (*Flanken-Stellung,*) between Abbiate Grasso and Binasco. The issue of the battle which was going on being doubtful, Count Gyulai gave orders that Milan should be completely evacuated. The 5th, Count Stadion's and the 8th, Baron von Benedeck's army corps were at a considerable distance from the field of battle, and were not engaged.

Numerous French prisoners are in our hands. The loss on both sides is great, but exact official returns on the subject are still wanting. According to the preliminary reports, Lieutenant-General Baron Reischach and Major-Generals Von Burdina, Von Durfele and Von Lebzeltern are wounded, as are Colonel Hubatscheck, Lieutenant-Colonel Stromfeld and Major Meekl, of the regiment Hartmann; Lieutenant-Colonel Hoffer and Major Walter, of the regiment King of the Belgians; and Major Morans, of the regiment Count Wimpffen. Major Keonfeld, of "King of Prussia" Hussars was killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel Imbaisenitsh and Major Haas, of the Second Banat Border Regiment, are missing.

At the same time with this, more detailed written intelligence will be dispatched. As the wires are broken between Milan, Pavia and Verona, it will not, for the moment, be possible to receive authentic telegraphic reports from the scene of action. When news does arrive, it will be immediately and conscientiously communicated to the public.

A Man with Four Eyes.—A new wonder has been discovered in New York, in the person of a man named Karl Saul, who, it is asserted, has four eyes! He has one pair in the usual place and another in the back of his head. A correspondent of the Evening Post, who enjoys the acquaintance of the individual, says that "both sets of eyes are perfect, and he sees backwards and forwards at the same time, with equal ease, comprehending at a glance everything within range of his vision either way. The objects which he simultaneously behold he will describe with wonderful accuracy, indeed he is remarkable for his descriptive powers. Mr. Saul is a man of extreme diffidence, and the peculiarity of his visual construction has been carefully concealed, and has heretofore been known only to some of his most intimate friends. The back of his head is quite flat; but he has long hair which effectually conceals the large eyes, which are generally protected by a bandage."

Bread Riots in Pennsylvania.—The Wheeling Intelligencer of June 16th says: The flour panic among the farmers in this section bids fair to carry many persons into all sorts of wild extravagance. We learn from a gentleman just arrived from Washington county, Pa., of a reckless thing which took place there on Saturday, and which goes to show the state of feeling existing in that neck of woods. A speculator by the name of Patterson has a large lot of flour at Pot's mill, which he is holding for an advance, in view of the recent damaging frosts. On Saturday, some dozen or more farmers living in the vicinity repaired to the mill, broke down the door, each took a barrel of flour, and left $8 in the mill for every barrel thus removed—all considering that a fair price for an article which they could not buy with the consent of the owner.

Terrific Gnat Storm.—The Louisville Journal says a terrific storm of gnats prevailed in that city on the night of the 6th inst. Places of amusement were rendered unbearable. They were snowed on the hotel tables until the chandeliers had to be put out and lights placed at a distance. Streets, sanctums, and in all places where lights were visible gnats prevailed. Eyes, ears, and mouths, were exposed to the annoyance. Everybody strained at a gnat, if they didn't swallow a camel.

Treaty with Mexico.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier says that it is stated upon probable authority that Mr. McLane has negotiated a treaty with Juarez, ceding to the United States Sonora, Chihuahua, and part of Tamaulipas, the United States engaging to assist the Liberal party and to pay the claims of American citizens within a limited amount, to be ascertained by a Mexican Commission.

☞ Alexander C. Walker, of Richmond county, Ga., has been nominated by the Convention which recently met at that place, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth district of Georgia, in place of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.