WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1859.

WHOLE NO. 66.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PENTON & DARLEY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copies, Two DOLLARS per year, invariably in To Clubs of Ten and upwards, it will be furnished Me subscription received for less than six mouths.

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wish their advertisements inserted; otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged according to the above.

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tines brevier in length, will be inserted for So a year of exceeding five lines will be charged the same as other advertisements.

Oblitary notices free when not exceeding twenty lines; all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

ROBERT H. COWAN, General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Office south corner Market and Water streets-

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TUCKER & LLOYD. AGENTS FOR PROCURING BOUNTY LAND AND PENSIONS,

TCHAS, C. TUCKER.

ASD Dealog in Land Warrants and Real Estate. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Land Warrants bought, sold and located. Collecdas. Titles to Western Lands examined, and taxes paid for non-residents. Old Land Patents purchased, and Titles to land granted for military services, and other claims for real estate, investigated and prose-Office, No. 474 Seventh street, opposite the City Post Office.

W. H. MCRARY & CO., Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano, Salt, Grain, Sc., Sc., CORNER PRINCESS AND WATER STREETS,

WILMINGTON, N. C. PARTCULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRESALE OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, TIMBER, FLOUR, &C., &C. LIBERAL ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON ALL PRODUCE WHEN REQUIRED.

REFERENCES: H. R. Savage, Coshier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N.C.; Coh John McRae, President Bank of Wilmington, Wilmington, N. C.; D. A. Da-vis, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Salisbury, N. C.; I. G. Lash, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Salem, N. C.; J. Eli Gregg, President Bank of Cheraw, S. C. 54-1y

T. M. PMITH. SMITH & MCLAURIN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY, POR SALE OR SHIPMENT, WILL RECEIVE PROMPT

AND PERSONAL ATTENTION. Refer to John Dawson, Esq., Mayor, and E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State of North

54-1y COLCOCK, MCCALLEY & MALLOY. Factors and Commission Merchants,

OFFICE NO. 3 NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF. CHARSESTON, S. C.

C J. COLCOCK, T. S. McCALLEY, D. MALLOY, N. B .- Offices kept at each place, where advances can be obtained on shipments of produce to Charles-

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET, KINS.) BALTIMORE. SANIE B. HOPKINS,] ROBERT RULL.

THOS. W. ATKINSON. KERRISON & LEIDING, -IMPORTERS-

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Who'esale and Retail,

HASEL STREET, ONE DOOR FROM KING, CHARLESTON, S. C. . в. в. и [32-1у] непилуя ь-

ASHE & HARGRAVE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, except on the Criminal Docket in the County Court, (J. Hargrave being County Solicitor.)
They will attend to the collection of all claims entruste I to them in Anson and the surrounding counties.
T. S. Ashe attends the Courts of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarras, Union and Anson.

J. E. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stanly and

THOMAS S. ASHE. | J. R. HARGRAVE. 19-tf D. W. SIKES.

Watchmaker and Jeweler, . -OPPOSITE THE BANK-WADESBORO', N. C. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds repaired

with neatness, durability and dispatch, as good as the best, and cheaper than the cheapest.

R. P. SIMMONS, Walch and Clock Repairer. ANSONVILLE, N. C.

Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially repaired, and all work warranted twelve months.

JOHN R. ELVANS & CO.,

Successors to Elvans & Thompson, Beniers in Coach, Cabinet and General Hardware, Bar Iron and Steel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OFFER TO COLUMN CUSTOMERS A COMplete and well-selected assortment of Goods in ir line at Low Prices for Cash or approved notes at

short ates.

Baying their goods principally for cash and from first hands, they are prepared to sell at exceedingly low rates, and solicit the patronage of the friends of the late Firm, and the public Generally. JOHN B. ELVANS & CO., Old Stand, No. 309 Pensylvania Avenue.

25 STEEL HOES-For sale by 8. 8. ARNOLD.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.

MONTICELLO UNION ACADEMY, OF JASPER COUNTY, GRORGIA,

Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature. 25,828 Prizes.

MORE THAN ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TWO TICKETS. McKINNEY & Co., Managers.

Capital Prize \$60,000.

Tickets only \$10. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

TO BE DRAWN BACK SATURDAY IN DECEMBER, 1859. IN THE

City of Savannah, Ga. Class 50, to be drawn December 17, 1839. Class 51, to be drawn December 24, 1859. Class 52, to be drawn December 31, 1859. MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

prize or	DINNING IN	SOUGHA	- 0	DEFENSE OF	Tricklate	BORRIN
- 11	20000 is	20000	10	16	500are	5000
11	10000 is	10000	2	. 11	400 are	800
0.	5000 ia	5000	2	41	300 are	600
14	4000 ls	4000	2	44	200 are	400
4.6	3000 is	3000	50	***	150 are	7500
11	2000 is	2000	100	11	100 are	10000
1.6	1500 is	1500	100	4.6	95 are	9500
**	1100 is	1100	100	44	85 are	8500
				PRIZE		
prizes of	\$200 ap	prox'g	to \$	000,000	prize are	\$800
64	150	11		20,000	61	600

100 80 60 400 640 480 400 \$20 8,000 25,000 prizes of 8 are

25,828 prizes amounting to ... CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES Will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk: Certificate of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets...\$60.00 10 Half " ... 30.00 10 Quarter " ... 15.00 10 Eighth " ... 7.50

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES Enclose the money to our address for the tickets or-dered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. who prefer not sending money by mail can use THE EXPRESS COMPANIES, whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars

and upwards, can be sent us AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE, from any city or town where there is an Express Office. The money and order must be enclosed in a government post office stamped exvelope, or the Express Companies cannot receive them, All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or Express, to be directed to
23-tf McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

Sixth Annual Announcement.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIA-

HON.

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY subscribers to this popular Art Institution, (now in its sixth year,) are being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

ANY PERSON CAN BECOME A MEMBER BY

SUBSCRIBING \$3, which will entitle him to 1st.-The beautiful Steel Engraving, "Shakspear and His Friends." 2d .- A Copy of the elegantly Illustriated Art Jour-

nal, one year. l, one year.
3d.—A Free Season Admission to the Galleries. 548 Broadway New York. 1 In addition to which several hundred valuable Works

of Art are given to subscribers as Premiums, comprising choice Paintings, Sculptures, Outlines, &c., by the first American and Foreign Artists. THE SUPERE ENGRAVING which every subscriber will receive immediately on receipt of subscription, en-

"SHAKSPEARE AND HIS FRIENDS," is of a character to give unqualified pleasure and sat-isfaction. No work of equal value was ever before placed within reach of the people at such a price. The Engraving is of very large size, being printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most superb ornament suitable for the walls of either the library parter or office. library, parlor, or office.

It can be sent to any part of the country, by mail; with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage pre-Think of it! Such a work, delivered free of charge,

and the Art Journal one year, for three dollars!

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received until the Evening of Tuesday the 31st of January, 1860, at which time the books will close and the Premiums be given

to subscribers. to subscribers.

Re person is restricted to a single subscription.

Those remitting \$15 are entitled to six member-

ships.
Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Provinces, must be \$3.50 instead of \$3, in order to defray extra postages, &c. Persons wishing to form Clubs will apply for a cir-

colar of terms, &c.
The beautifully illustriated Art Journal, giving full particulars, will be sent on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
546 and 548 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions also received by Dr. B. B. HORTON, Honorary Secretary, for Wadesboro' and vicinity.

DÉNTISTRY.

B. HORTON, RESIDENT DENTIST, ate on TEETH at the following low rates for persons who call at my office to have for persons who call at my office to have their work done and pay cash: GOLD PLUGS, \$1.50 each; TEETH on PIVOT, \$4; TEETH MOUNTED on

cach; TEETH on PIVOT, \$4; TEETH MOUNTED on GOLD PLATE, \$8 each, up to six teeth; all above that, \$6 each; A FULL SET ON SUCTION or ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE, \$75.

All the above operations warranted for five years, and when I put in a full set on Suction they can have six mentles to try them in. I can refer those who may wish it to some of the most respectable citizens for whom I plugged teeth upwards of nineteen years ago, which are still in and doing well; also, teeth on pivot and gold plate, some upper sets on saction which have and gold plate, some upper acts on saction which have been worn several years and are still doing well; but as I warrant all of tay operation. as I warrant all of my operations, and have the advantage of about twenty years practice. I have no doubt but I can give satisfaction to all who patronize and

give me a fair trial, which is all I ask.

N. B. When I have to credit or go from home to operate, my old charges will be made, and I hold myself in readiness at all times to attend to any calls in this or the adjoining counties,

"HARD TIMES NO MORE." NY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN THE UNITED Old Stand, No. 209 Pensylvania Avenue.

ANY LABY OR GENTLEMAN IN THE UNITED

States persessing from \$3 to \$7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp.)

STEEL HOES—For sale by

8. 8. ARNOLD.

November 21, 1859-63-3m

HODGES, DAVIS & CO'S

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES

Anthorized by a Special Act of the Legislature, for the Benefit of Academies, and for Other Purposes.

MACON, GEORGIA.

THREE PLANS. SOMETHING NEW.

CITY PLAN. \$50,000. For \$1.00:

Prizes Payable Without Deduction EXTRA CLASS:

75 BALLOTS-12 DRAWN NUMBERS! To be drawn in the City of Macon, every MONDAY, TEESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THERSDAY, FAIDAY and SAT troay afternoons, at 4 o'clock, during the years 1859

By this Class the holder of any One Bollar Ticket, if the number so selected should be drawn, will be entitled to a prize according to the following SCHEME: 1
Any \$1 ficket with 8 drawn numbers on it... \$50,000 \$1 ticket with 7 drawn mumbers on it ...

\$1 ticket with 6 drawn numbers on it ... \$1 ticket with 5 drawn numbers on it ... Any \$1 ticket with 4 drawn numbers on it ... Any \$1 ticket with 3 drawn numbers on it ... \$1 ticket with 4 drawn numbers on it ... Any \$1 ticket with 2 drawn numbers on it... Any \$1 ticket with 1 drawn number on it ... Any \$1 ticket with a drawn number on it stationed to come out at any particular place, such as 57 1st, 2d, 3d, or any other station

Tickets from \$1 to any price, And prices paid at the above rates per dollar

HAVANA FLAN. MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS CAPITAL PRIZE \$70,000

Tickets only \$8. Halves \$1-Quarters \$2-Eighths \$1.

PRICES PAYABLE IN FULL, WITHOUT DESCRIPTION. Purchasers buying 10 Tickets, when the numbers end in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, are guaranteed a prize of \$25.

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES AND DRAWINGS.

DECEMBER.
Class 13, draws Saturday, December 3, 1859, Class 14, draws Saturday, December 10, 1850, Class 15, draws Saturday, December 24, 1850, Class 16, draws Saturday, December 24, 1850, Class 17, draws Saturday, December 31, 1850. JANUARY.
Class 18, draws Saturday, January 7, 1860.
Class 19, draws Saturday, January 14, 1860.

Class 20, draws Saturday, January 21, 1800, Class 21, draws Saturday, January 28, 1800.

FEBRI (RY).
Class 22, draws Saturday, February 4, 1860.
Class 23, draws Saturday, February 11, 1860.
Class 24, draws Saturday, February 18, 1860. Cass 25, draws Saturday, February 25, 1860.

26,220 Prizes, amounting to **\$271,200.**

GRAND SCHEME-

	11 14	A 24 15 6	ecaram.
	To be	drawn e	very Saturday.
1	Prize of 8	\$70,000	5 Prizes of \$5
l	Prize of	20,000	10 Prizes of 5
t	Prize of	10,000	20 Prizes of 1
ı	Prize of	5,000	100 Prizes of
Ĺ	Prize of	3,000	- 100 Prince of
t	Prize of	2,000	25,000 Prixes of
ì	Prizes of	1,000	
ï	6 APPROXIMATIO	N Paize	s, amounting to \$18.20

Certificates of Puckages of 10 Whole Tickets... \$55.00 10 Hulf Tickets 27 50 10 Quirter Tickets 13 75 10 Eighth Tickets. do.

This is the risk, and which entitles the holder to all

COMBINATION PLAN. CLASS B.

DRAWS EVERY TUESDAY AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. CAPITAL PRIZE

\$100.000

78 Numbers--11 Drawn Ballofs! 14 Drawn Ballots in each Package of 26 Tickets.

٠.	U TO THE REAL PROPERTY.				47	
	1	Prize	of	\$100,000	is	\$100,000
ı	2	Prizes	of	59,000	are	100,000
	2	Prizes	of	25,000	are	59,000
			of		are	40,000
			of		nre	10,000
			of		are	6,000
ľ			of		are	4,000
ì			of		is	1,000
	350	Prizes	of	200	are	70,000
ď			of		nre	6,400
	64	Prizes	of	80	nre	5,120
	64	Prizes	of	60	nre	8,840
Ŀ	128	Prizes	of	50	are	6,400
	5,504	Prizes	of	32	are	176,128
1			of		are	451,584
	84,412	Prizes	amounti	ng to		1,080,472
	Tickets	\$16_	Halves &	-Courte	rs St. Ti	obths 52

Certificates of 25 Wholes \$250-Certificates of 26 Halves \$125-Certificates of 26 Quarters \$62.50-Certificates of 26 Eighths \$31.25. PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

That in ordering Tickets, the only thing necessary to insure safety and dispatch, is, that you address us, in a plain hand, giving your Post Office, County and and your orders will be answered by return That we send the Official Printed Drawing to every

patron, immediately after the same is issued, and with the Drawing a Statement to each individual of what That we cash all Prizes under \$1,000 immediately after the Brawing, in Specie, Bank Notes, or Drufts.

By All Communications strictly confidential.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain,

Containing full explanations of our Schemes, &c., will be forwarded, by mail, to any one sending us his Address all orders to HODGES, DAVIS & CO., 63-1y Macon. Ga.

CIBCULARS

and give their Post Office, County and State.

EMPLOYMENT. \$50 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES PAID —
An agent is wanted in every town and county
in the United States, to engage in a respectable and
easy business, by which the above profits may be cereasy business, of which the above principles, address-br. J. HENRY WARNER, corner 12th street and Broadway, New York city, enclosing one postage stamp.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

George Ticknor Curtis, author of the " History of the Constitution of the United States," has recently pullished a pumphlet entitled "The Just Supremacy of Congress over the Territories," which, though avowedly written as an answer to the article of Mr. Senator Douglas on the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, originally published in Harper's Magazine, is at the same time a no less logical than comprehensive review of all the legal and constitutional points raised in connexion with the "Territorial Question." The National Intelligencer says : "To those who are familiar with Mr. Curtis's style of discussion, whether as a jurist or as a writer on topics of political history, we need not say that he brings to the treatment of his theme the erudition of a scholar and the candor of an impartial critic. These qualities will be found as apparent in this monograph as in his elaborate work on the History of the Constitution of the United States, and all will perceive how directly his studies in the preparation of the latter work have tended to give force and authority to his observations on the constitutional aspects of our current political issues in relation to the government of the Territories.

We cite from the concluding part of the pamphlet the following statement of the general opinions held by the learned writer on the subject in

"With respect to the topic of slavery as involved in the exercise of the jurisdiction which we contend rightfully belongs to Congress in all the Territories, we desire to say that we advocate and earnestly pray for a return, if such a return be possible, to the policy of those who founded the Federal Government, and who administered it with the knowledge which, as its founders, they must have possessed. That policy was as far removed from all previous or abstract popular agitation of this question as it was emineutly liberal, wise, and practical. . Our fathers waited until they had a Territory to organize and a Territorial government to provide. When this practical duty was before them they inquired who were the present or who were likely to be the future settlers; what would subserve the interests or be in accordance with the wishes of those settlers; and if the circumstances by which the case was surrounded seemed to require it, they sought for such a compromise of the merely sectional demands involved in it as justice, fairness, and comity would dietate. In this way, while they endeavored to guard the Southern Territories (even before the year 1808) against the introduction of fresh slaves from Africa, they permitted Southern men to enter those Territories with the slaves which they already possessed. In this way, too, they succeeded, both before and after the Constitution, in impressing an unalterable condition of fredom upon the whole region northwest of the Ohio. They thus made Free States and Slave States side by side, without sectional feuds, down to the time of the Missouri compromise, which was the first occasion on which this question seriously threatened the harmony of the Union. How the dangers of that

occasion were avoided all of us understand. the country demonstrated? It has shown, becorular agitation begins in reference to what is called the extension of slavery, it inevitably runs into a chronic inflammation of the sectional passions, engendering extravagant dostrines and anreasonable demands at both ends of the Union. In the South such doctrines and domands take the shape of a revival of the slave trade, and the scriptual warrant for slavery; in the North a fierce and uncalled for hostility to the special feature of Southern society becomes develore! without blood-hed. Now, unless we mean to go on in this way until we have created both a civil and a servile war for the gratification of a few

and must proceed resolutely to discharge them. Congressional compromise or arrangement; and, so far as they could do it, rendered a resort to difficult, if not impracticable hereafter. They

ever since 'In wandering mazes lost.' Agreeing only in their repudiation of the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in a Territory, they present the spectacle of a great national gional interference?

"We say this in no spirit of triumph or exultation; for we regard it as a national misfor. who have the sense to appreciate its value to the tune when a political party, strong by its rami. world and to themselves.

Scations throughout the country, and renowned for its fidelity to the Union, paralyzes its own power of usefulness by such a course. It is difficult to conceive of a greater political error than the one that was thus committed by the Democratic party. It immediately gave rise to what slavery goes into a Territory against the will both of Congress and the people of that Territory; while it compelled the Northern portion of the same party to look about for a doctrine on which they can exist in the free States, and to find it in 'popular sovereignty," which overturns the supremacy of Congress on a vast many other sub-

iccts as well as on the subject of slavery. "But this was not all, if it was even half of its power to deal with slavery therein as with all should have stopped.

have been won by the power of reason and the other impurities, and entirely lost. persuasive gentleness of brotherly love-the unslavery. They declared that every where and out one-half of the Union. Over this error, too, the arrangement is triffing, and the mode of dry-we have no feeling of gratification to indulge. It ing it nicer and much more convenient than the is mournful to see a noble cause fastrated by old way of drying on the scaffold. those to whose hands fortune has committed its the interest of the North."

York, preached on Thanksgiving morning an excellent and eloquent address on American Patridisunion writers :

into plots and conspiracies for the liberation of exercise of corruption that scarcely has shame in a few days. those over whose condition we have neither a enough to keep itself out of sight, pervert it legal nor moral right of jurisdiction, and in the from its plain declarations and legitimate interexecution of which not a single step can be taken pretations? Are there none who have been will- separated from them they become an active and madmen, we must consider what are our duties, our fathers (taught by Revolutionary experience) thought so much? They had purchased it for "One of the first of our duties, which is as their children with their blood, and that blood the seed in its entirety was used. The value of much incumbent on the people of the South is flowed from Northern and Southern hearts-alike; it is on the people of the North, is to divest our- it made one common pool upon the battle field; erop is estimated at \$50,000,000 per annum, and selves of the influence which an exaggerated they knew that upon union alone depended a sense of the importance of this Territorial states strong, proud, national existence. Do all their plantation hands, and stock would be about 40, ry question has exerted over our minds. It has sons adhere to this opinion of their fathers, or 000,000 bushels per annum, and the oil cake been found in both sections to be an engine use- do they trample on their memories and despise ful to the politician. This very capacity of the their wisdom? Let the fact unswer. What subject-its capacity to win votes for parties or means the angry and insulting language of porindividuals—should lead us to watch its treatment tions of the press both North and South toward thus seen that the utilizing of this precise will with the utmost jealousy, and to watch its influence other? Why do flippant sneers, and taunt add enormously to the productive wealth of the ence over ourselves. If in so doing the people ing insiduations, and insidious affectation of canof either section would calmly consider what de. dor, and false assertions, and vulgar vituperation gree of practical importance belongs at any time form so much of the editorial staple of certain to this question, apart from all other matters in prints? Is it thought to show skill of fence in volved in the relation of the Foderal Government intellectual gladintorship? Whether it be quite to the Territories, they would find that its chief, as elever writing as its authors suppose, may pervalue consists in its power of creating political haps admit of doubt; but grant that it is, the excitement; or, in other words, in its power ron sober American who has no personable vanity of RISCHIEF. This being the case, our next impera- authorship involved may well ask whether it is tive duty is to make ourselves fully sensible of either patriotic or wise thus to furnish fuel to fact that neither of the political parties the flame of exasperation already burning, alas! which are responsible for the agitation of this too brightly; or to sacrifice the interests and hap question has dealt with it wisely or properly. Piness of our country to the gratification of some The Democratic party, for example, found this author's wish to obtain celebrity as the writer of question, six years ago, in reference to all the insulting speers and trenchant irony. Our territory then demanding organization, settled by country is surely worth more to us than the gratweompromise which had stood on the statute-book ification of the personal vanity of they man, and for more than thirty years. They repealed that while it is cheerfully conceeded that the press settlement; from what motive we do not now in- should be free, and may often farnish informaquire. They thus repudiafed the policy of set. tion and instruction to the public mind, yet it tling the character of particular Territories by would be hard to show any lawful power it possesses to assume over it dietation and control. The mode of saying may be often more offensive hat uncient and peaceful method exercingly than that which is said; and there is a mode which does not conduce to union, because its tenthus entailed upon themselves the necessity of dency is to destroy fraternal feeling. It any finding some rule, of a universal and permanent. American citizen wishes to be without a country character, which would furnish a solution of the that can command the respect of the civilized difficulty created by their abrogation of the old world, let him contribute his aid to dissolve the In pursuit of this rule they have been union of these United States. In the fulfiment of his unpatriotic purpose he will find his punishment, for he will have ruined himself. He will be crushed and braised under the edifice bitten on the finger, and in four days died in the he has assisted to undermine. Our country is exempted (at least for the present) from the party seeking in the most contradictory ways for intestine convulsions of revolution; how long it an answer to the question, which they never may be before opposing hosts may be marshaled should have suffered to arise - What is the true on the field of carnage depends, under God, on condition of a Territory when there is neither the calances, the courage, the prudence, and the prohibition nor sanction of slavery by Congree- patriotism of the wise, the thoughtful, and the good men of all parties of the Union, who love

MR. MENRY'S IMPORTANT INVENTIONS.

In addition to his important invention for spinning up the cotton crops on the plantations, Mr. Henry, of Mobile, has recently brought forth two others, both correlative with the first, as they also are for cotton planters. One is an improvement in the art of saving cotton, and ought to have been foreseen—the pretension on improvement in the art of saving cotton, and the part of their extreme Southern wing that the other is his improvement in the treatment of cotton seed, by which he obtains a very superior oil, oil cake, and manure on the plantation from an article now almost an entire waste.

They will both prove of great value to the cotton planter, inasmuch as the improved saver per-mits the cotton to be picked in wet and damp weather continuously, without regard to its dara-tion, and the cotton being wet occasioning in itthe evil. A political purty must have an entagor ist self no necessary delay. For planters who make in every free Constitutional Government; and allarge crops to the hand this will be especially dethough the Democracy succeeded in scattering sirable, as often on the 1st of January, when their ancient opponents, another organization they must start their hands to prepare for an enarose to be their adversaries. The denial by the suing crop, they must abandon much cotton Democratic party of the power of Congress to ex- which they have been unable to pick. In the clude slavery from a Territory led the Republicans, of course, to embrace and defend the power; erage it rains, so about one third of the picking and if the Republicans had contented themselves season is thus last. And the cotton opening with the discharge of this obvious duty they might faster than they can keep up with it, much is have restored the Constitution to its true position, blown out and lost; and much of this picked, and have earned for themselves a title to be called having been long exposed to the rains, smoke, benefactors of their country. This was their and dust, is discolored and in some degree affec-mission, and rarely has there been a higher one ted in the staple. Frequently, having picked it, presented to any political organization. But easy and not being able to dry it on their scaffolds, as it may be to trace their error, it is not so easy they are forced to gin it while damp, much to to excuse it. They should have made them-selves the defenders of the supremney of Congress over the Territories, and should have yindicated where the crop is also as well as the cotton. On many of the rich cotton lands of the Mississippi. where the crop is always large to the hand, the planters seem to be forced to gather the bolls, other things, whether by compromise or by naked stems, leaf and cotton altogether in order to get legislation without compromise. But here they it in, as before remarked, in time to plant; the evil effect of which is, that the gin is compelled "Instead of this they mingled with this great to cut up much of the bolls, stems, &c., which argument, which demanded Southern as well as makes a very inferior cotton, but very much of Northern support, and to which the South should this fibre pesses from the gin, with the seed and

As Mr. Henry's invention in effect prolongs tenable dogma, offensive at once to Southern the picking season about one third, of course pride, that the power is a power to prohibit, the planter can keep better up with his crop as and includes no authority to establish or anction it opens, and save much of that which is blown out -eave it without being so much discolored-and under all circumstances the slaveholder shall be render unnecessary such reckless picking and excluded from the national domains if he goes gathering, and prevents the necessity to abundon with the servants whom he possesses at home, any, as is now the case, to prepare for another They sought to rouse the free States, by a general erop. The increase of the crop will itself be anti-slavery agitation, to a combination for the valuable, the superiority in color and strength enforcement of a policy the declaration of which will be material; so consumers will be insured increased instead of diminishing the perils to more uniformly a stronger staple. This is affected which the constitutional power was already exted by the application of artificial heat through posed. These were acts of consummate impru-tubes in a drying closet prepared with proper dence. They were acts which gave the control drawers in it in which to deposit the wet cotof the Republican party to its least reliable mem- tons and allowing the exhausted steam of the enbers, made its fanaties leaders, and, of necessity, gine to enter them. One day's picking cotton reduced it to the position of a purely sectional is here dried in time to take in the next day's, organization, to be feared and abhorred through and so on through the wet season. The cost of

The other invention referred to seems to us defence. It is mournful to see a great constitu- to be a truly valuable one, and is so because an tional power which was lodged by our fathers in article now a nuisance and a waste on the planta-their frame of government for wise and benefi-tion becomes of immense utility; and its applicent purposes, and which can alone furnish a cation, besides the clear profit of the pure vegesafe means of disposing of questions which imperil table oil, it is effected by an actual release of our peace, thus put still further from its effect by connecting some other with the the indiscretion of those who ought to have plantation machinery, oil, oil cake, and manure gained for it the glad acquiescence of the whole are produced. The oil will be of the purest . Since that period what has the history of land, by making the South to feel that her in-quality, and extremely valuable as an article of terest in its maintenance is even greater than subsistence as well as for various other uses. But the great importance of the invention the cilcake. On a plantation of five hundred bales REVOLUTIONISTS AND TRAITORS REBUKED. of cotton some five thousand bushels of corn must The Rev. Dr. Haws, of Calvary Church, New be raised for bread for the family, hands, and feed the mules, horses, hogs, &c. Now, it is found by actual experiment that the oil cake will cellent and elequent address on American Patri-otism. We commend the following extract to hait the corn the planter is obliged to raise, as the oil cake, mixed half with corn, makes a " Are there none who openly condemn the strong and nutritious food for the animals, and Constitution of their country-none who, by the the mules and horses becoming very fond of it

The hulls from the seed constitute about onehalf of the weight, and when the kernels are ing and ready to convert executive powers into powerful manure. Although one half of the irdicial, and legislative into executive? And weight of the seed is made into oil and oil cake, how speak some men now of that Union of which yet, as only about half the corn-land is to be planted, one half the manure would be wanted for it if the manure were no better than when the oil from the cotton seed of the American the quantity of corn raised to feed the family, 000,000 bushels per annum, and the oil cake equivalent to 20,000,000 bushels of corn, the value of the oil cake would itself at present rates be some fifteen million dollars per anunm. It is South and to commerce.

Ber Pear of punishment for his complicity with the Harper's Ferry conspiracy, has sent. Gerritt Smith to the mad house. He should have been placed there long ago. If the Phillipses and Giddingses, and Cheeverses and Becchers of the North and the Toombses and Sterenses and Yanceys of the South, were all sent to the-lunatic asylum, the public peace would be restored and abolitionism and disunion would be mentioned only us treason.

Here is something for the girls to read. The mode of arranging the hair for young ladies in Paris is slightly modified from " l'imperatrice." The hair is parted down the middle of the forehead, arranged in rich bandeaux, and then wound round the head in a double plait, forming a diadem ; on the back of the head is placed a large velves bow, with long ends.

What is home without a wife ? She is the lamp that destroys darkness—the angel putting loneliness to flight, and is, or may be, the dispenser of every blessing the mind can conceive, or the soul sigh for. Home without a wife is a strange land-a head without brains-an ocean without waves—a world without religion—a heaven without God.—Mervale.

Mr. Joseph Kline died in Freeport, Illiois, recently from the bite of a cat. He was most intense agony.

Night brings out stars, as sorrow shows us truth; we can never see the stars till we can see little or nought else-and thus is it with truth. Eve was not half so smart as her daugh-

ters. She was cheated by Satan but they generally beat the devil .- Louisville Journal.

their countr; better than they do any party, and Look out for "paint," as the girl said when a fellow went to kiss her.