NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

C. W. FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1860. We return our thanks to Hon. J. A. Gilmer and Hon. W. C. Anderson for copies of in

teresting documents. We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the " Resolutions and Address of the Wake county

Workingmen's Association" in pamphlet form. non. The attention of planters is called to the "Guano" advertisement in this paper of T. J. Kerr, of Charleston. They will see there a long States would be perfect and complete, as in the tiously, crimina'ly and traitorously refuse to vote list of fertilizers for them to select from.

The merchants of Charleston, we perceive by the papers of that city, are making large importations direct from Europe, the most rare of which has been hay from the Netherlands.

NEW PAPER - We have received the first number of a paper published at Hendersonville, N. C., called the Presage, Joel H. Clayton, editor and proprietor. Its political proclivities are decidedly Whiggish. We welcome the Presage into the ranks of the Opposition, and hope it will do good service for the cause.

A number of manufacturers of Connectieut issued a circular calling for a convention of all the manufacturers of the State, to meet on the 18th, (vesterday,) at Meriden, to adopt such action as shall tend to allay the present unhappy excitement, "which not only disturbs the business of the country, but weakens the ties of a common political and social brotherhood"

An exchange says that Parton, in his "Life of Jackson," "elearly proves that he (Jackson) was born in the limits of North Carolina, less than a quarter of a mile from the South Carolina line," Wonder if Mr. Parton is not indebted to the researches of Gen. S. H. ter than a year ago,) for his proofs?

Is it not ridiculous and absurd in the tion to John A. Gilmer because of his course on not the keepers of your own consciences. You ership. the Lecompton constitution, while at the same depend upon the judgment of others—the dicta It is obvious, therefore, that the responsibility time they hold themselves bound to support for of the politician is your law. The people-the for the non-organization of the House of Reprethe Presidency Stephen A. Douglas or Henry people-the sovereign people, dare not exercise sentatives down to the present hour, rests entirely A. Wise-both of whom denounced the Lecompton swindle in stronger language than Mr. Gilmer ever did-if either of those gentlemen erat! So much the worse for the country. Hang tion of Sherman or any other disciple of Black should receive the nomination of the Democratic Democracy-it has ruined the country, and to Republicanism and Helperism, the entire respon-National Convention.

per Dr. Cloud, in the January number of his magazine, the Cotton Planter and Soil of the South, has made great improvements. It is conveniently arranged in departments, one of which, the "Ladies Department," we doubt not, will make it very acceptable in the families of our planters. The Doctor has found it necessary to raise the subscription price to \$2 a year, or six copies for \$10. Address, Dr. N. B Cloud, Montgomery,

The January number of the North Carolina Planter begun a new volume. The pub- that your own neglect has caused this wide spread upon you to visit with your indignation your fisher congratulates his subscribers upon the rain. Your preference for party over country- factions Democratic Representatives in the strong array of editorial talent he has succeeded in your wholesale devotion to platforms-your egre-present Congress. associating together for their improvement. Mr. gious folly and simplicity in believing party lead-Jordan is principle editor; John W. Woodfin- ers, instead of reading and judging for yourselves nesociate : Mr. Westbrook has charge of the fruit department; and Mr. Hamilton of the gardening. permitted to think for you, who had no other

the year in a rich variety of reading matter, and

We have received the first number of the Cumberland (Md.) Bu'letin, edited by E. T. Zevely. Mr. Z. has been long known to the country as a manufacturer of post office stamps and engraver generally.

vanish to the winds all their professions of love Union. deceived and outraged people;

ex-President Pierce a sly thrust right under the self-government. short ribs. It is to be found in that part of the message which relates to the finances, and it is in these words-" We have yet scarcely recovered has been tried long enough by their Democratic from the habits of extravagant expenditure, produced by an overflowing treasury, during several years prior to the commencement of my adminis- when it could have been terminated at any hour, the President. Citizen-from the different State tration." The Picrosites might retort by saying, and in any manner perfectly safe and satisfactory to have been strongly and in any manner perfectly safe and satisfactory to have been satisfactory to have to accomplish formal respects because the that Gen. Pierce filled the Treasury to overflowthing in it to flow out.

speech at Frankfort, Kentucky, a few days ago, in which be used the following language: loyally devoted to conservative measures.

That will do for Mr. Breckinridge. The members of the "Bid Whig party" are conservative men, find them where you will, North or South. They are the soft which preserves the country from many evils.

WELL SAID -Prentice says, " in the estimain the Treasury full length at least a half a docen times in the course of his career is regarded, and indeed looks upon himself, as a failure. He These Democratic representatives being thorthe army write that there was no occasion for alarm,

1860-Union. Yes, union, is the cry. ation to-day would be far different. We should come, and the people may thank their own thankless, thoughtless, indifference for the evil that store for them. Yes, their own thoughtless, thankiess ineratitude to God-their careless indifference to the means of preservation-their abuse of the privileges bestowed upon them-Walkup, of Union county, in this State. (many right, slight at first, have grown, and increused, their object in refusing to aid in the election of of which were published in this paper little bet- and multiplied, until at the present time it is no- a Southern Opposition Speaker. It will thus be Democratic papers of the South, and Democratic and patronage of Government. (You, the people, course of Democratic representatives in Conmembers of Congress, to base their bitter opposi- are to blame for this. To a great extent you are gress, in reference to the contest for the Speak their own judgment! The party-the party! upon the heads of the Democratic members. It You must go with the party! You are a Domo- is equally obvious that, in the event of the elec-

to take the fearful plunge-to leap into the pit votes than are necessary to an election ! have digged? We tell you, people of the Union, your serious attention to these facts, and call -your proneness to be led by men whom you The Southern Literary Messenger opens motive than their own aggrandizement, and who laughed at and despised you for your simplicity. enters upon the second quarter of a century of These thoughtless acts have filled the land with swarms of beings, who, like the locusts of Egypt, fill every nook and corner, and devour, with a

stance of the people > See you the precipice whereon you stand! It is full time you did. Another step, and thenwhat! Awake, ye people, and assume the man-THE CLOVEN FOOT .- For years past the De lagement of your own affairs. Turn out of office morracy of the South have been calling upon the -hurl from place and power the misercants who. Southrea people to unite against the common on, to perpetuate and gratify their lustful desires for emy, the Republicans, avowing that the defeat and gain, would destroy the Union-who have so destruction of that party was their only object. long fattened at the public crib, that they think that An emergency has now arisen, in which that they, and only they, have a right thereto, and same Democracy, by voting for John. A. Gilmer, that they, and only they, can administer the af-Republicans, and yet they refuse to do it . Thus are continued in power, they will dissolve the

for the South. Thus falls off the mask with It is time that they were informed that you are which they have as long veiled their hypocriti- the musters, and they the sergonts. The time ter. Mr. Brown-e, the editor of the Constitution cal face. Thus is exposed to view their " cloven has come, when, if ever, you must assert your fact." How hideous the spectacle must be to a supremacy. Avail sourselves of the opportunity at once, and prove to the world that you, the cit-A SLY THRUST .- President Buchanan gives litens of America -- the people -- are catable of

THE SPEAKERSHIP -Surely, says the Richmone Whig, the par sace of the Southern people representatives in Congress. This contest for respondence, that I am giad to oblige him by on Speaker has been going on for over forty days, the whole people of the South and of the Union. Said Grand at the bottom of the stairs, with his spanje. ing, and that Mr. Bublianan has caused every- For forty days, at an expense of \$5,000 per day to like courtestes to those who are wiffing to rethe people, and an aggregate expenditure of charged with the mission of taking note of every inde-Vice President Breckinridge made a \$200,000 of the people's money! This large sum, pendent man who desires admission. These creature remain until the public and the Presidential paties unnecessarily and prolligately squandered, as it has been, might just as well have been thrown retired, when they force themselves upon the prese "The only releasing aspects of Northern society into the bottom of the sea. This expenditure sors of important information, and there detail all the existence of fragments of the old Whig party. has been, and will be, of no earthly benefit to green of the last twenty-four hours, true or favor the people. Not a particle of the public business has been transacted - not a step yet taken by the people's representatives in the dischage of the duties entrusted to them. Will the people endure this expensive and disgraceful state of things much longer, and all for the factious gratification of the Democratic representatives? tion of a genuine-Democrat, the chief end of What do these men mean by such conduct? political life is to feed freely at the public crib What is their real object? What selfish schemes las were mainly unfounded and exaggerated; that they A Democratic politician who hasn't had his arm of a personal or party nature do they hope to see were designed principally for the re-establishment of complish or to forward, by preventing an organia a military post there, with a large collection of troop zation of the House?

them is, that there is no possibility of the elecin the family-union everywhere Why this tionist? No sane man can doubt for a moment cry of union-union? Ah, resdet, there is a that such is the exact state of the case. And if 30, 1859 : reason for it, and in that reason you may read a the representatives sincerely and honestly desire lesson-a lesson which we trust will have the the defeat of Sherman and the election of a safe effect of making you, in the future, more thought- conservative, national Speaker, we ask for the ful of, and attentive to, your own interests in the hundredth time what is their plain, obvious, and State, Do you think it possible that our coun- imperative duty in the premises? Is it not, to try would have been in the condition she is to vote for some Southern Opposition member who day, if every citizen had been faithful in the dis- can be elected? And is there not such a member? charge of his duty to her? No, reader; her situ- We have demonstrated repeatedly, that there is and the Democratic members themselves all not hear the cry of union, union, echoed and re- know and admit the fact. And yet with a echoed throughout her borders, for the union be- knowledge of that fact and in face of their adtween the States and between the people of the mission of that fact, they still obstinately, facdays of our fathers, when there was not a thought for any Southern Opposition member that can antagonistic to the Union, and the man who be elected! Why is this? Do they really desire should have given utterance to a disuniting sen- the defeat of Sherman, as they profess to do? timent, would have been spurned as a leathsome. We do not believe it. On the contrary, we bereptile, whose breath was contagion-whose prest lieve they prefer the election of Sherman, to ence, death. Alas, alas, that it is not so now! the election of any Southern Opposition member Gradually, imperceptibly, the people of this great whatever. Indeed many of them openly admit country have departed from the wise and whole- that they do prefer the election of Sherman or some precepts which guided their fathers in the any other Black Republican to the election of construction of the Government. They have be- Gilmer or Etheridge, although both of the latcome so accustomed to the enjoyment of their un- ter they know to be perfectly sound and safe on surpassed privileges, that they have grown care- the question of Southern rights, being the repless - thoughtless - indifferent to them, looking resentatives of large slave holding connstituences upon them as matters of course-never dreaming and being, also, large slave holders themselves. All of the possibility of the dawning of a day which these facts and circumstances clearly show that would see them jupardied. But that day has Democratic representatives are determined either to elect one of their own number as Speaker, or failing in that, to compel the election of a Black now is, and for all that the fature may have in Republican. They have no idea of aiding in, or permitting, if they can help it, the election of any Southern Opposition member. And the reason why they desire to prevent the election of a Southern Oppositionist, is that they fear the their departure from the principles of morality, election of such a man would tend to strong virtue, religion-and the placing of men in power then the Opposition party in the Southern whose examples and influence have contributed States, when all their efforts are directed to the to undermine and sap the virtue of the people- end of weakening, disintegrating, and scattering these departures from the line of rectitude and it to the winds. That is their motive and that toriously true that the best and most untrust- perceived that personal and party selfishness worthy men have the control of the official power at the bottom of the factious and inexcusable

keep this rain covered up-hidden from the sibility will fall upon those same Demogratic mempublic view-some eighty-six or eighty-eight bers. A conservative and safe Speaker in the Democrats in Congress are determined to stop the person of Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, can easily wheels of Government at the risk of the dissolu- be elected-for the simple and conclusive reason that he has heretofore gotten, and can get again, the Wake up, people of the United States, and in-votes of 13 members from Pennsylvania and New form yourselves of your true position. Once Jersey, who are now voting for Sherman, and God's chosen people, inhabiting a land given into these 13 votes, added to the 98 Democratic and the possession of your fathers-where are you the 23 Southern Opposition votes, would give now? On the brink of ruin! Are you prepared him 129 votes, which would be 10 or 12 more

which you, through your own unfaithful servants, People of all the Southern States, we invoke

Buchanan's "Kitchen Cabinet," and the des- corresponding period of last year; and for these cription will no doubt make the whole country reasons we do not see any sufficient grounds for Holden lived in Raleigh, Mr. Fulton in Wilmington feel exceedingly proud of the present high-toned expecting a large increase of revenue from the and Col Democratic Administration. Here it is:

"The 'Kitchen Cabinet' of Mr. Buchanan to-day is curious medley-one which constitutes a strong congreediness more insatiable than theirs, the sub-trast to that of then, Jackson. No Southern gentle-man (I will not speak of the North, which seems to be ontirely excluded from the Presidential mansion) feels is safe in approaching Mr. Buchanen, sur rounded as he is by such mercenaries and eavesdreppers as Browne, of the Constitution, Francis J. Grand, and James Gordon Bennett—three refugees from their respective countries—the one who branch of his nobil-ity of birth, and who, if his claimed by lydimate, has no right to be regarded as a naturalized citizen; the other, Francis J. Grand-in the language of Jefferson Davis -the basest Hessian of them all: and the last a man for whose cars Mr. Buchanan advertised a reward in 1850, for signders, uttered upon his household and the

sacred recollections of his youth.

'These are the chiefs of Mr. Buchanau's Kitchen hatels and in reporting to the President all that is said for or against him, as during the period of Mr. Buchtary of State under Mr. Polk, he was industrious in circulatings the monstrous calumnies upon his characars a genial relation to the Administration, inasmue as, having been accustomed to foreign courts, he can own tastes by addressing h osed to his policy. Bennett serves the inter Mr. Buchanan by attacking his old friends and his paper is received and opened every evening by the President as the most welcome visitant at the tea table. There are subordimite members of the Kitch en Cabinet, who do the work of fetching and carrying such, for instance, as Gen. Bowman, of the Constitu tion, Plips, the savy agent, and the immortal Jinks re using his name. Grun I and His a day in calling upo

House, to may even their formal reare exhausted-until the visitors at the man of the Executive, on the pretent of being the powhich they have been enabled to collect. The impains as to Mr. Backman's dotage has become curonic that high-toned men refuse to address the selves to his weaknesses; and, therefore, these misle sycophants are admitted to his private hours, as in known instances have succeeded in thwarting

wishes of some of his Cabinet ministers. New BROWNSVILLE MATTER .- The Bultimore Amer cun sure: "Reliable intelligence state that the recent renorts of attacks on Brownsville by Coctings and guerriland expenditures, and to authorize the calling out of is almost ashamed to look the public in the face." oughly and absolutely convinced, as every one of and that the whole affair was a selfish contrivance.

THE TREASURY BALANCE SHEET .- The fol- request, from the liabilities of the present year h tion of a Democratic Speaker, do they not know lowing abstract from the report of the Secretary when the notes fall due? They were issued to the North, it is union. In the South, union in the East, union. In the West, union in the church, union in the State, union in the church, union in the State, union is between a Republican and a Southern Opposite Economist, presents a condensed view of the finances of the country for the year ending June

..\$6,398,316 10 Balance on hand July 1, 1858 ... From miscellaneous. 859.987.84 sources..... Prom treasury notes. From loan authorized by act of June 14, 1858. 10,000,000 00 For quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858;

From Customs..... From public lands... 402,199 97 200 200 24 sources. 1,122,000 (0 From treasury notes For quarter ending March 31, 1859; From public lands 503,319 50 rom treasury notes...

by act June 14, 1858. 8.535,000 00 22,475,519 3 For quarter ending June 30, 1859: rom Customs.....\$14,280,823 00 From public lands. 313,052 17 7.980,200 00 From loan authorized by

act June 11, 1858. 93 101 452 19 \$88,000,987 10 EXPENDITURES.

85,000 00

For elvil, foreign intercourse, and miscella-\$25,635,820 94 neous For service of Interior

Department, Indians 4,753,972 60 and pensions or services of War Department. services of Navy 14,712,610,21 partment.

17,405,285,44

Balance carried over to current year ... \$4,339,275 54 The total receipts from ordinary sources are \$53,405,076 01; and the disbursements on account of Civil List, Interior, War, and Navy Departments, are \$66,346,226 13; showing a deficit of income amounting to \$12,941,155 12. In addition to the ordinary sources of expenditure, the Government has had to pay on account of the public debt, 817,405,284 44. To meet this, as also to supply the deficiency of income, there has been borrowed on the loan of 1858 \$18,620,000, and on Treasury notes \$9,667,400, amounting together to \$28,287,400. This exhibit of our ational finances is not likely to be haifed with general satisfaction by the country; as an in-

ome 20 per cent, below the expenditure cannot be regarded as a satisfactory condition of public

A continuance of this state of things would in three years raise our national debt from \$45,000,-000, its present amount, to about \$80,000,000. The evil demands a prompt remedy; and we should have been glad to see it treated more earnestly by the Secretary of the Treasure Mr. Cobb is sanguine enough to hope that "a continued increase in the business of the country" will bring up the income to the required amount, without varying the present sources of income It is probable that the receipts on account of import duties will be larger during the present year than the year ending last June : but there is uc prospect of the increase being at all proportionate to the excess of expenditure, and to lean on that resource will certainly prove deceptive. The imports for the last half of the fiscal year were unprecedentedly heavy-fully equal to those of the BUCHANAN'S KITCHEN CABINET .- " Occa- first half of the year 1859-60; and it is not pro-

> customs. The Secretary's report presents the following estimates of income and expenditure for the year, no means remarkable.

Balance on hand day is, 1850... \$4,039,275 58 of current fiscal year... \$20,007,174 76 fts, 1850... 29,618,365 81 stimuted receipts during the second second

lers 56,426,600,00

Total means . . \$75,084,551 89 According to these figures, the present year will prove much more satisfactory than the past ented Crooks and McBryde, and drove them out of the one: but they are but "estimates," and we fear from customs, for instance, is estimated at anan's services in the Senate, and while he was Secre. \$7,500,000 more than last year; which, being raised up in an average duty of fifteen per cent. would require an increase of imports to the amount of 850,000,000-n prospect which there is no reason whatever to anticipate. We subjoin the ty of the White House, in assailing all those who respective views entertained by the President and

> " doctors disagree." The President says: | The Secretary says:

cial year, and leave our readers to judge where

In commenting on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Philadelphia North American justly remarks that while Mr. Cobb professes to exhibit the present and prospective state of the treasury until the 1st of July, 1861, predicated upon the receipts and expenditures, and the resources of loan and notes provided by Congross, he excludes from that statement entirely \$20,000,000 of treasury notes which cannot be re-issued after, and are due before the 30th of June next. In a subsequent part of the report he very complacently refers to this small item, and says that, as no provision has been made for in a Southern exchange says that, with the exception the redemption of the notes, it will be necessary of Bishop Early, not one of the Southern Methodist for Congress to renew the law. In other words, Mr. Cobb asks Congress to give him \$20,000,000 of treasury notes more than his own exhibit seem to require. Upon what authority does he exclude this debt of the Government created at his own tracted spell of illueis.

provide temporary means for meeting the augmented expenditures of this Administration, and now, when about to expire, Congress is asked to renew them, and thus to throw the burthen of this indebtedness upon another Administration; for the request of renewal will be repeated next the Missouri question in 1820 to the present winter, since it is clearly manifest that the revenue time it has seemed to be the aim of ambitious will not be sufficient to carry on the Government. If the House of Representatives shall consent to be thus used, it will deserve all the censure that must follow any such concession. The Administration created this debt of \$20,000,000, which it now proposes to lap over, and which it does not even include in the account current of the year. Let it be funded, so that the coun-saved,' as a matter of course, by the election try may see exactly who is responsible. This artful dodge of treasury notes has been used for two years past to deceive the public, and has oceasioned much of the misunderstanding concerning the state of the finances which exists in some parts of the country. It was devised for that very object, and to conceal the extent of the borrowing, which has been resorted to in time of of peace, to meet expenditures of eighty mil- the trouble to wade through the mass of indis-

Destroy their web of suphistry-in vain-The creature's at their dirty work again. The following articles from the Raleigh Standard, Wilmington Journal, and Winston Sentinel, in relation to Hon. John A. Gilmer, all published in their issues of the same week, all charging the last Congress that really able man, Gov. Hamsame thing, viz: the complicity of Mr. Gilmer mond, of South Carolina, shocked the public feelwith Abolitionists, and all attributing the pres. ing of the North, and made thousands of bitter ence of suspected individuals in that district to enemies to the South, by ealling the laboring the connivance of that gentleman, proves the ex- population of the North by the offensive epithet istence of a plot to injure him-to destroy him of 'mudsills of society.' And again a few days politically. It is only necessary to let the people ago, Mr. Mason of Virginia must need denomiof his district see this, to render their plottings and schemings innoxious. They cannot fail to appreciate the motive of these honorable gentlementhey know Mr. Gilmer's worth-they know his unflinching honesty and straightforwardness of purpose, and they know that Democracy knows and fears it.

The fiesh will quiver when the pincers fear,

The blood will follow when the knife is ilriven. State) in Mr. Gilmer's district; and that all the abo ists who have thus far been arrested, are residents of this district. We would also remind that paper that anti-slavery men are, perhaps more humerou about High Point and Jamestown than at any othe points in this State; and that Mr. Gilmer's vote wa argely increased at both those places at the last elec--Raleigh Sandard.

"Does is not strike every body who reads the paragraphs in the papers announcing the doings of abolition emissaries in North Carolina, that nearly all of these have been operating in the district repre-sented by Mr. Gilmer, and that they have been doing so for a long while—that in fact it required the pressure of public opinion outside of the district to cause the arrest of Daniel Worth, G. W. Vestal, or old furner, while packages of Helper's book go by express to Jesse Pope of High Point, Guilford county, N. C. these things are so, and no reckless abuser of Democ racy can say that they are not so, or call the state-ment of facts simpler against Mr. Gilmer."— Wilming-

We have every reason to believe that some dezen rested in Greensboro' and round about J. A. Gilmer' home. We sulmit that it is a significant fact that so many of those individuals should be arrested in Guilford county. May not that county and the Fifth Congressional district, thank their stars that in them are Democratic is wyers! - Worston Sentinel

under the heading of "A Notable Coincidence," asks: "Has somebody, perhaps in Washington city, been giving this cue to all Democratic editors throughout the State? The above coincidence makes us suspect so,"-and comments as

Philadelphia, Press, describes the composition of to July 1st, 1860, will much exceed those for the next occasion of a petty largesty in Raleigh, Wilminton, or Winston, the Opposition papers in the State should call special attention to the fact that Mr. Alspaugh in Winston, and insinuate that thes re-pectable gentlemen were somehow connected with and responsible for the theft.

Gilmers's vote was largely increased at High Point and Jamestown, says the Standard. That is by no means remarkable. We rather think it would be difficult to find a precinct in his district of which the "As to what the Journal and the Sentinel say about

the-pressure of public opinion, and Democratic lawyers in Gilmer's district, we beg to inform them, that by our advice the first information ever obtained about Daniel Worth was sent to the Democratic State Solicitor in that district, Mr. Ruffin, more than a year ago. Why he did not not on it, has never been ex-Moreove, it is well known that Mr. Gilmer secured

for himself the bitter hostility of the few fanaties in Guilfor I by the zenl and energy with which he prose State, after they had been convicted and punished Where were your 'Democratic lawyers' then

"The imputation of these papers is applicable to the whole of Mr. Gilmer's district, and particularly Guilford county. Is it a just imputation? Are these papers doing the South a benefit by making such an imputation?

ANOTHER AGITATION -Mr. Pugh, the Democratic Senator from Ohio, has introduced into the Senate of the United States resolutions seeking a repeal of those provisions of the Secretary as to the prospects of the current finan- Territorial bills of Utah and New Mexico which require the supervision of their Territorial legislation by Congress! The object is to license squatter sovereignty in those Territories also, and to lay the foundation for a new slavery agitation, It will present an issue upon which the Douglas Democracy may go before the Charleston Convention, firebrand in hand, and if defeated there, it affords a common principle of union in the Presidential election between them and the Black Republicans. Mr. Pugh is a "National" Demowith the ordinary and extraor crat, but there is no doubt, says the Columbus for by law. (Ga.) Enquirer, that evey Douglas Democrat in Congress will sustain his movement, and perhaps the Black Republicans as a party. He accompanies its introduction with a speech censuring the removal of Judge Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories by the last Congress, and there are other indications of his intention to ally himself with the hundred and sixty-five were wounded, the greater part Douglas squad. The question is one rife with of whom will survive. The loss of property is estimaagitation and danger, and we trust that the South as a unit will resist the repeal.

> HEALTH OF THE METHODIST BISHOPS, - A paragraph hishops is capable at this time of doing effective work. Bishops Sonle and Andrew are feeble through age; Bishop Paine from the fracture of several ribs; Bishop Pierce from sickness contracted by California exposure and labor; and Bishop Kavanagh from a long-pro-

AGITATION .- The New York Times advances an important truth in the following sentence: "Never were the words of Holy Writ more applies ble to any people than to the slaveholders of the South that 'Their strength is to ait still." The Fayetteville Observer truly remarks that "all agitation of the subject of our peculiar institution has been, and is, injurious to it. From men, Southern especially, to ride into place and power by agitation of this subject. And from 1820 to the present day the South has been geting comparatively wesker and weaker. Her enimies have multiched with every successive struggle, and especially with every successive Presidential election, when 'the Union is to be of sone Democrat as President. Each case of salvation makes the peril greater, and consequently the necessity greater for a new salvation. "It is deeply to be deplored that the Southern Congressmen who are holding forth from day to day, while few or none reply to them, have not discovered that 'their strength is to sit still.' A reader of the Congressional Globe, who will take

creet and sometimes ridiculous speeches, which are dignified as a 'defence of the South,' cannot fail to be struck with the harm thus done to the cause they are intended to promote. Even grave Senators, from whom better things might be expected, are not faultless in this regard. In the nate the Northern States as 'the servile States.'

" Surely 'their strength is to sit still." A great many suppose, says the Middletown

Conn.) Constitution, that the English people as a general thing sympathize with the ultra abolitionists in this country. Dr. Cheever wrote his begging letter to the English people, and solicited their aid on the ground that his church was an We take the liberty of reminding the Observer of abolition church, leaving the public to infer that the fact that Helper's book is most in demand (in this | English Christians were all in sympathy with him. A wittieism in Blackwood's Magazine on Mr. Whittier, the abolition poet, will serve to correct the impression that there is any considerable was party in the British Islands in sympathy with the ultra views of such men as Cheever and

Whittier. The reviewer says: "Mr. Whittier appears to be one of those who write verses, hymns, or odes, instead of, or perhaps in addi-tion to, sundry speeches at popular assemblies in favor of some popular cause. His rhymes have the same relation to poetry that the harangues delivered at such meetings hear to eloquence. We were at a loss to un derstanned on what wings (certainly not those of his poetic genius) he had flown hither, till we discerned that his intemperate zeal against slavery as it exists in the Southern States of America, had procured for him a welcome among a certain class of readers in England. If we insert his name, here, it is simply to protest against the adoption by any party, but especially by any English party, of such blind, absurd, ungovernable real, upon a question as difficult and intricate as it is

A DAGUERREOTYPE.-The Charleston Mercu ry-a Democratic journal-thus deguerreotypes the National Democratic party :

The Fayetteville Observer, noticing the simultaneous appearance of the above three paragraphs, its praises and confidence on the Democratic party or the Union of these States. The Democratic party is a thing of history. It is passed away. Nothing remains of it but a ghastly skeleton held together only by the tenacious wires of public plunder. Its life-blood, consisting of its principles, has been drained blood, consisting of its principles, has been drained out of it in the North by Northern sectionalism, and its feebleness, in its exhausted condition, has been too clearly manifested in the late elections in the Northern States, to inspire the last confidence in its effi-ciency to support the South even as a mere political

> Post Office certificates are held in Wash ington at 84c. on the dollar.

Congress.

In the Senate, on the 10th, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, introduced a bill providing for the sale of Government arms to the different States, as far as they can be spared from Federal service. Mr. Green, torial resolution, offered by Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, and had not concluded at the time of adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Garrell, of Georgia, spoke in

favor of peaceable secession, and urged the right of any State thus to withdraw from the Union. On the 11th, in the Senate, Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, replied to Mr. Green, of Missouri, and in defence of his

resolution on Territorial relations. In the House—Two ballots for a Speaker were had, one hundred and eleven being necessarry to a choice on the last trial, wich resulted for Sherman, Black Republican, 106; Hamilton, Democrat, 70; Gilmer,

South American, 25. In the Senate, on the 12th, the soundness of Douglas was under discussion up to the hour of adjourn ment. Adjourned until Monday.

In the House, several of the Democratic members, as well as of other party distinctions, endeavored to obtain the withdrawal of Mr. Clark's resolution in reference to the Impending Crisis, and its Black Republican endorsement. They desired to have substituted for it one less harsh in expression. Mr. Clark positively refused to grant this request and an exciting debate sprang up. In the midst of it, and while Mr. Haskin, of New York, was speaking very while Mr. Haskin, of New York, was speaking very energetically, a pistol fell from his pocket on to the floor. This produced an intense excitement, and a general collision was feared, many believing that an assault on Mr. Clark was intended. The Sergeant-at-Arms restored order, however, and mutusi explana tions ensued. No ballot for a Speaker was attempted. On the 13th, the doings in the House were unim-

portant, no ballot for a Speaker were had, and they adjourned over until Monday. TERRIBLE ACCIDENT-UPWARDS OF 200 LIVES LOSY

At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 10 h inst., the walls of the Pemberton Cotton Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., fell, making a complete wreck of the building, and burying a large number of the operatives. Subsequently a fire broke out, consuming all the co ole matter of the wreck, as well as the dead and living under the mash, who had not been extricated. The mill worked 960 operatives, a portion of whom had cone to supper, leaving about 600 in the factory. ailding was five stories high, 280 feet long and 70 fact wide, with a wing 45 feet square. Several in-jured persons and dead bodies were recovered from the ruins before the fire commenced. The firemen from the surrounding towns used almost superhuman exertions, but only succeeded in saving the surrounding property. The faill contained 2600 spindles. The latest accounts say one bundred and fifteen persons

THE SLAVE VATOR WANDERER LIBERTED BY THE CREW .- Alibel has been filed in the United States District Court in Boston, in the case of the officers and crew against the slave yacht Wanderer, otherwise called schooner William, whereof one Martin alis ten is master (so reads the notice of the United States Marshat; | her tackle, apparel and furniture, and against all persons lawfolly intervening, for their in-terests therein. The libel is for wages.

Norice to Leave. - In one day thirty-six persons arrived in Cincinnati, from Madison county, Kentucky, having been ordered to leave that county within ten days, on account of their alleged abolition sentiments.