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M. Merary & Co., AGENTS FOR AND DEALERS IN NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO; REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO; SOMBRERO GUANO: AMERICAN GUANO; LAND PLASTER, &c., &c. large supply constantly on hand for sale in lots

## to suit. Wilmington, N. C. March 3, 1860-79-tf Guano! Guano!!

SCHR. E. D. McLENAHAN DISCHARGING A cargo of REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO; Schrs. Geo. Darby and L. Mulford with No. 1 PERUVIAN, daily expected. For sale by

W. H. McRARY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., March 9, 1860. 79-tf

Guano! Guano!! 2000 BAGS NO. 1 PERUVIAN, IN STORE and to arrive;
500 bags REESE'S MANIPULATED;
250 bags SOMBRERO GUANO;
250 bbls. AMERICAN GUANO;
200 bbls. and tierces LAND PLASTER; &c., &c.

For sale in lots to suit by W. H. McBARY & CO., March 3, 1850-79-tf

REESE'S PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN (OR MANIPULATED)

GUANO, HOR COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO AND WHEAT

composed exclusively of
PERUVIAN GUANO,
SOMBRERO
Contains Ammonia 8 per cent., Phosphate of Lime
Introduced 1856.
W. H. McRARY & CO.,
S2-tf Sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.

#### Phosphatic Guano. THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS AND OTHERS

L is invited to the following report of an analysis by Dr. John C. Draper, of the University of New York, of an average sample of a cargo of PHOSPHATIC GUANO, recently imported by the Phænix Guano Company from McKean's Island, Pacific Ocean, viz: Organic matter 9.90
Water combined 21.50
Sotuble Salts, Sulphates, Chlorides 6.00
Phosphate of Lime, of which 54.00 is Bone W. H. McRARY & CO., Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

84-tf Notice. THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED

to visit the NEW COACH MAKING ESTAB LIBHMENT of LEM. B. BENNETT & CO., situated near the PLANK ROAD, one mile northwest of Wades The proprietors return thanks for patronage already the citizens of Anson and the surrounding counties that they will perform their contracts punctually. They have on hand at present several NEAT and SUBSTANTIAL JOBS, and ARE PREPARED TO

ORDERS IN THEIR LINE. All new work warranted. Jan. 24-72-tf L. B. BENNETT & CO. MANSION HOUSE. WADESBORO', N. C.

EXECUTE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH ALL

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN CHARGE OF the above HOTEL, where he will be as, and will try to make as many new once as possible by the strictest attention to business, and actermination on his part to please all who may favor him with a call. Try me and see. S. H. ROBESON, Proprietor. Feb. 20, 1860-76-8m

H. W. ROBINSON. SURGEON DENTIST, TAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE town of Wadesboro', respectfully tenders his Professional Services to all who may need them. Having had several years practice, he feels enfo in warranting satisfaction in AL OPERATIONS. All diseases of the county accessfully treated.

mouth successfully treated. Artificial teeth, from one to a full set, supplied in the best and most approved style. Persons in the country visited at their residence when desired.

Terms cash when the work is finished.

Wadesboro', February 6, 1860-74-tf

# HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY,

TINDER THE CONDUCT OF COL. C. C. State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C.
The Staff of Instruction comprises Six Officers. For a Circular address the Superintendent.

JOHN R. ELVANS & CO., Successors to Elvans & Thompson. Dealers in Coach, Cabinet and General Hardware, Bar Iron and Steel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OFFER TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS A COM-O plete and well-selected assortment of Goods in their line at Low Prices for Cash or approved notes at short dates.

short cates.

Buying 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 R. ELVANS & CO., Old Stand, No. 809 Pensylvania Avenue

WANTED, RAGS-AT THE ARGUS OFFICE WADES

OF ALL KINDS, GOTTEN UP AND FOR SALE at the Argus Office.

BLANK DEEDS-FOR SALE AT THE

# LOOK AT THIS:

THE LARGEST AND PINEST STOCK

MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS OFFERED IN WADESBORG!

OFFERED IN WADESBORG!

Mass agnes here is now opening be stock of GOODS, selected by herself with much care, embracing many articles not hereofore kept in an establishment of the kind in Wadesboro—among which may be found a large assortment of PRINTS of the very best quality; HOMESPUNS, GINGHAMS, LUSTERS, BRILLIANTS, &c.; Ladies and Misses' HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, HAND-KEBCHIEFS, &c., &c.; TOILET ARTICLES, such as COMBS, HAIR BRUSHES, PUPF BOXES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.; JEWELRY, embracing GOLD BRACELETS, EAR-DROPS, BREASTFINS, FINGER-RINGS, &c., &c.—all of which will be sold as low for cash as at any other store in Wadesbore' or Anson county, and on time to punctual customers.

The public, and Ladies especially, are respectfully invited to give me a call. I pledge myself to use every exercion to give satisfaction.

BONNETS TRIMMED and DRESSES MADE in the very latest styles. I take the first Fashica

## BONNETS TRIMMED and Date of Fashion the very latest styles. I take the first Fashion take very lates in the United States, and have Patterns every 83-tf TO MERCHANTS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING, BY EACH AR-

PANCY GOODS, VIOLANS, PORTE MONNAIES, HAIR BRUSHES, SUSPENDERS, PERFUMERY, PARS, ACCOMDEONS, &c. We have always a full line of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, UNDERSHIRTS. CRAVATS, &c., &c. Morchants will find our stock as large and complete as that of any house in the Northern cities, and hav-

MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF EUROPE. we are able and determined to sell as low as any hour

PRED. PECKEY & SONS,
250 BALTIMORE STREET,
Baltimore, Md.

## NOTICE.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of the LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS OF THE SEASON, embracing in Figured Silk, Black Silk, Organdies, Gro DeRine;
Fancy Berages, Plaid Berages, Silk Tissues, Florinda;
Muslins of all styles, Robes of all descriptions;
Prints and Ginghams, Jackonet and Swiss Muslius;
Plaid Muslins, Jackonet Edgings;
Bleached Shirting, Brown Shirting;
Osnaburgs, Brown Drillings;
Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps;
Boanets and Flate for ladies;
Hardware and Cultery:

Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries—a good stock; Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs.

JOHN P. KENDALL. FURTHER NOTICE.

KENDALL & ROSS beg leaf to inform the public that they keep constantly on hand the best home made ROOTS AND SHOES, All orders will be executed in short notice and neat style at their

Cedar Hill, Angon, N. C., March, 1860-80-tf IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

JOHN A. McMANNEN'S

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

MANUFACTURED AT SOUTH LOWELL, N. C. the shortest notice. Liberal reduction made to those who have used my Machines and wish them exchanged. The public are cautioned against imitations and impositions. None genuine unless accompanied by my bills and card, and sold by my legally authorized agents. Address,

JNO. A. McMANNEN,

South Lowell, Orange Co., N. C. March 22, 1860–80-105

W. T. DAVIS, PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER. Wadesboro' N. C.

TE RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE people of Anson and the whole surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in the TOWN OF WADES-BORO', where he is prepared in every way to accommodate his old friends, and all others that may favor modate his old friends, and all others that may favor him with their patronage. He does not hesitate to say that he is in every way fully competent to repair the FINEST and most DELICATE TIME PIECES in a WORKMANLIKE MANNER. Owing to the previous REPAIRING, he does not feel himself inferior to any man in the South.

In addition to all of the above, he calls attention to

In addition to all of the above, he cans attention to his splendid stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the best that can be obtained in this country. But come and see for yourselves, and buy low for cash. It is needless to mention the articles, for you can see for yourselves.

W. T. DAVIS. March 13, 1859-79-6m

Threshing Machines. THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL AGENT FOR THE sale of the celebrated and much admired combined

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y.
These machines will thresh and clean from ONE
HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO TWO AND HUNDED rk and less waste than any other machines known

PRICES AT THE SHOP. Terms cash, or approved note on interest. Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added. Address,

J. B. TROY, Troy's Store. W. C. TROY, Fayetteville. Feb. 25, 1860-78-4m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. UNION COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,

April Term, 1860.

Darling Broom, Administrator of Allen Broom

censed, vs. Noah Broom, et al.

Petition to Subject Real Estate as Assets.

N THIS CASE, IT APPEARING TO THE SATIS-In THIS CASE, IT APPEARING TO THE SATISfaction of the Court that the defendants, Noah
Broom, Jacob L. Broom, Noah Presiar, John Vickory
and wife Theress, and Henry Helms, reside beyond the
limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court,
that publication be made, for aix successive weeks in the
North Carolina Argus, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of this
Court, to be held for the County of Union aforesaid,
at the Court-House in Monroe, on the first Monday in
July next, then and there to answer the allegations of
plaintiff's petition according to law.

Witness: J. F. Hough, Clerk of our said Court at office in Monroe, the first Monday in April, 1860, and
in the eighty-fourth year of our Independence.

J. F. HOUGH, C. C. U. C.

89-94 (p. f. \$5.)

89-94 (p. f. \$5.)

PLANK WARRANTS-FOR SALE AT

[From the National Intelligencer. A CANDID APPEAL.

Reverting to the precedents set in the earlier traly said to command the universal respect of their countrymen, alike for the purity of their their countrymen, alike for the purity of their private lives and for the eminence they have already won by the faithful discharge of civil trusts; in the high public stations which they have previously filled, with no less credit to themselves than usefulness to the country.

In the case of such men the Convention judged,

and we think wisely judged, that those modern contrivances known as "platforms" might be safely dispensed with, as at best a superfluous ap-pendage, and as sufficiently shown by the recent experience of the country to be futile in point of efficacy, as they are certainly seen to be evanescent in duration, and utterly powerless to secure consistency of political purpose or any identity of political opinion among their nominal upholders. Instead of answering these useful ends, they have too often proved nothing better than a delusion and a snare, entailing in the end confusion and overthrow on their ingenious constructors, while n the mean time the practical legislation and adninistration of the Government must, none the ess, be conducted according to the exigencies of the current hour, and often in such complete disregard of the published programme that the adherents of a political creed are found disputing every four years upon variant propositions to amend their confession of faith according to the drift of events or the mutations of individual

But, as all political action or organization must The Largest Stock Yet.

DHE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING HIS to justify the independent policy which it proposes to pursue, we hope it will not be deemed obtrusive if we undertake to define, in a few words, the attitude of the Constitutional Union party, as we understand its mission and purposes, and in the light of which understanding we proposes to give to its nominees, if they shall accept the positions assigned them, our full and cordial and earnest support.
Steadfastly adhering, as we have done and still

do, to the great cardinal principles of the Whig party, we find nothing in the proclamations made by the "Constitutional Union" Convention to which, as Whigs, we cannot yield our hearty and entire concurrence. The whole body of Whig doctrine was not, it is true, formally announced. by its members, nor, in consideration of the paramount objects proposed by the Convention, was any such announcement either necessary or proper. At a time when Democratic Presidents endorse the policy advocated by the Whigs as to the mode in which, and the objects for which, duties should be levied on importations, it surely would have been superfluous for the Baltimore Convention to declarations in defence of the old Whig policy under this head were completely forestalled, and, we may add, in a way satisfactory to us, if at the same time the disciples of "strict construction" can reconcile it with their consciences. have seen fit to adopt in their practice or theory any of those administrative measures to which the complete, and that, by subsequently raising issues that have proved prejudicial to the harmony of the country, they have superinduced a desperate state of public affairs, which they are powerless to remedy, because apparently impotent to heal their own dissensions. A party which is not competent to govern itself must surely stand confessed incompetent to govern the country; and, in thus adverting to the disasters which have overtaken the Democracy, we have no disposition to impeach the patriotism of its different constituents, or to exult in the misfortunes which, though long impending, have only recently fullen with such crushing force upon an organization hitherto deemed too compact to be broken by divisions from within or by assaults from without. Its disunited fragments may be possibly again brought logether, but the "line of cleavage" will none the less indelibly remain to mar the symmetry of its proportions and impede the harmony of its

And while the Democracy have thus been frittering away their strength in the pursuit of objects confessed to be "purely speculative," the Republicans, as it seems to us, have assumed a position of needless antagonism upon the only question which constitutes the ostensible motive and ground of their political activity. Though we are not of those who hold the party responsible for the extreme utterances of some who are numbered among its adherents, and while its avowed purposes have doubtless been made the subject of much exaggeration and misrepresentation on the part of political opponents, (as is always the case in heated discussions between contending organizations,) it still remains an undisputed fact that the ends proposed in the original establishment of the party have been already attained in a degree sufficient to obviate the necessity of any further sgitation on the subject of slavery in the Territories. Those ends, as stated by recognised expounders of the Republican creed, propose nothing more than the exclusion of slavery from all territory north of the line of 36° 30', as fixed by the compremise of 1820. To this effect Mr. Collamer held the following language in a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 8th of March last:

[The extract asserts that the Republicans

"propose to do nothing more and nothing less than restore the Missouri Compromise," which he says would give to the slave States more square, miles of territory that is capable of settlement than to the North, in proportion to population. The Intelligencer then quotes from a speech of Mr. Nicholson, Democratic Separor from Tennessee, on the 30th January last, to show that the present contest is about a mere abstraction ]

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS. orn slaveholders know too well the laws which regulate the value of s'ace labor to be guilty of the folly of carrying it into any of our present Territories. The acquisition of additional territory of any kind, and especially of a character to invite slave labor, is too remote a contingency Reverting to the precedents set in the earlier days of the Republic, when a Washington and Adams, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe were supposed to present in their well-known characters and long-proved ability a sufficient guarantee of their high qualifications for the distinctions proposed to be conferred on them by a grateful and admiring people, the Baltimore Convention has, with a remarkable unanimity, made choice of two distinguished citizens who may be truly said to command the universal respect of you want? After a potracted conflict, putting be law on our side; you have the consolation of having the jury on your side. What more do you want? After a potracted conflict, putting the hazard the Confederacy, you may possibly successive to hazard the consolation of the confederacy. ceed in getting the court as well as the jury on your side. But the expansion of slavery would e no more effectually prevented then than it is

We cite these statements of the honorable Senator as much for the political wisdom they inculcate as for the historical facts they embody If pointed in their primary application to the Republican party, they are equally full of in-struction to the Damoeracy. The pith and sub-stance of their address to both parties may be summed up in the pregnant and incontestible truth that the point in controversy between the two organizations, having ceased to exist in substance, has degenerated on each hand into the dogmatic definition and defence of political abstractions which, barren of beneficent results in the practical administration of the country, are fruitful only in domestic dissensions and sectional

So long as aught of substantial moment re mained at stake between the competing sections it was perhaps to be expected that the parties commonly regarded as the exponents of the rights and interests respectively claimed by each should present an unbroken front the one to the other. The very disintegration, however, that has now overtaken them, and by which they are both to some extent affected, as well in ascertaining the range and limits of their principles as in selecting the leaders under whom they may hope most successfully to murshal their forces, suggests to the philosophical observer that the de-marcations fixed by visible and tangible lines of separation are rapidly becoming merged in the shadowy and indefinite configurations of thought that result from the absence of positive substantial aims to give them life and embodiment.

At the present time the first and highest need of the country is domestic peace. A truce is called between the belligerent parties, if only long enough that both may clearly ascertain for what they are contending with a zeal which to some of their countrymen seems so greatly disproportionate to the objects severally proposed. And the circumstances under which this appeal is made by the friends of "the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws," seem propitious to the accomplishment of their patriotic purpose. Party ties are visibly weakened on all sides, either by fierce dissensions from within, or by the absence of compelling motives from without sufficiently cogent to give them com-pactness of organization and definiteness of aim. Patriotic citizens of all classes and political affinities are no longer called to cast their votes reclaim the exclusive patronage of a protective under the influence of a sectional feeling wounded in its sensibilities by indiscriminate retariff. At a time, too, when the "Southern State wounded in ite sensibilities by indiscriminate re-Rights Constitutional Democracy" find it not proaches or by hostile aggressions. With sevonly highly proper but expedient to endorse the eral parties in the field, and with independence most gigantic scheme of internal improvement of opinion generally reigning among the memever proposed in the country, it is manifest that bers of each; with partisan rage materially modified in its capacity for attack greements in the bosom of former confederates, it is obvious that the reserved strength of that large and influential body who have hitherto been unable and unwilling to share in the heats of We have no disposition to complain of either the our recent political contests, may now approach Northern or Southern Democracy because they the masses of their countrymen in the confident hope that they will suspend the fratricidal strife, which, having already endured too long for the Whig party was pledged in the day of its power, peace and prosperity of the country, has begun contrary, we have only to regret that their to prove a source of confusion and defeat at last appropriation of our principles has not been more to the forces previously banded by it in columns

closed and eager for the unnatural contest. It is in the midst of this relaxation of political bonds that the Constitutional Union Party offers its nominees to the acceptance of all who are wearied by the agitations of the last few years. And who is not wearied by them? Who would not gladly promote a return to the things which make for peace? Is it not time to seal up the bitter fountains which, instead of healing streams, east up only mire and dirt the more they are

In furtherance of these high and holy aims, as constituting the paramount need of the times, the Baltimore Convention, as we interpret its action, has placed in nomination the distinguished statesmen who have been selected by that body as candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the pose to the approbation of our countrymen, especially when the movement is inaugurated under the auspices of two among the most illustrious of our living statesmen, and in whose elevation to high official responsibilities the whole people might confess to a feeling of legitimate pride, as well as of satisfaction at the thought that the public welfare would be safe in their hads.

AN HONEST OPINION .- We find the following in the Albany (Geo.) Patriot one of the most consistent and able Democratic papers in

" Pandering-Political Corruption-Douglas-The Charleston Convention.-For some time past we have observed with mortification that a portion of the Democratic party have been taunted with the idea that in the event of the nomination of Judge Douglas as a candidate for President of the United States they would yield their opinions and vote for him. We regard these assertions as ungenerous and have a tendenoy to reflect upon the political honesty of a portion of the Democratic party. So far at we are concerned, we desire to be emphatic, and express ourselves in few words. Then we repeat that we have already said, that in the event of the nomination of Douglas we will not support him not even if he was placed upon a platform so broad and solid that the combined force of an carthquake could not shake it. If this language s not plain and strong enough, then we give the Opposition a free passport to taunt us at their will and pleasure. We make these remarks with due respect to the opinions of those who may feel disposed to be cowhided into the support of Stephen Arnold Donglas."

"There is no other Territory (said Mr. N.) into which it is probable, if indeed possible, that from "behind the times," had it knocked sound-slavery can be carried and maintained. South-ly by a "passing event."

#### EVIDENCE BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

No part of the evidence given before the in-vestigating committee of the House of Representatives, lacks point or interest. Below we have one or two of the latest specimens of the evidence yet given out. A gentleman who was asked about support given to parties in this city, by the

great distributor of money, answered as follows:

[Philadelphia American.

Q. Did you receive any money for political purposes in Pennsylvania or New Jersey from Mr. Wendell?

Witness-Am I really compelled to answer such questions? Mr. Kenedy-I think it is within the scope of

the inquiry.

The Committee thought the question was proper one, and that it should be answered.

A. I did, sir, receive money at various times for political purposes.

Q. Were those moneys expended for the pro-motion of the interests of the Democratic party? A. Not all of them. Some of it was used for

a third party, which was organized to divert votes from what was known as the people's party with us. The people's party was in opposition to the Democratic party. We did not know there, the party organized as the republican party. The opposition to the Democratic party was called the people's party, and to divert votes from that party the third party was organized. The object to

divide the people's party.

Q. Was such a third party organized?

A. Yes, sir. Q. Did you believe that was necessary to the success of the Democratic party? A. We certainly did, or we should not have

given them the money.

Q. What was the third party called?

A. The Straight American party. "The Straight Q. You speak both of Pennsylvania and New

Jersey? A. Yes, sir. Q. And of these States only?

A. Yes, sir; of these only: Another gentleman uttered some plain truth especting the "Democratic" papers of Philadelphia, in evidence, reported in these words:

Q. Then the ordinary business of a newspaper

did not give it support? A. No sir; the people in our State will not support a Democratic paper.

Q. Nor the city?

A. No sir. By Mr. Anthony—Q. When you sold it for \$10,000, had the purchaser any expectation of receiving those Post Office blanks?

A. That I cannot say. Q. How came a purchaser to buy a paper for

\$10,000, that was losing all the time? A. It was a political machine and it was used for political objects.

Q. Then this was a political party? A. It was a political machine.

TAXATION IN FLORIDA.—They have an ad valorem system in Florida. A gentleman in that State, writes to the Favetteville Observer thus :

making a great hue and cry against the ad valorem an enemy in the world." system of taxation ; here the same party takes great redit to itself for its adoption in this State. Governor.'

en between 21 and 50 years, 50 cents each.

gia glory in the same system.

good thing for Florida and Georgia Democrats. why not for North Carolina Democrats? They like it because it bears equally on all. Do our Democrate oppose it because it will do the same

A resolution, providing for an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun in July, was offered in the United States Senate on the 8th, and after ineffectual opposition on the part of a Georgia Senator, was passed by a large ma-

jority.—Enchange. We wonder if that "Georgia Senator" would prose the sending out an expedition to search or, and gather together, the missing remains of the Democratic party. The shoemakers say nothing has been heard of it since the last of April, when it is supposed to have incontinently pegged people. So constraing its purpose, we should do great violence to what we deem the dictates of pa- end of Mason and Dixon's line, or on the top of end of Mason and Dixon's line, or on the top of triotic duty if we failed to commend that pur- the North pole balanced on what is left of its head. Probably dogs and buzzards might direct ing it best to get up. But at last she dropped

ABUSING THEIR LIBERTY.-In the address of Archbishop Hughes and nine Catholic bishops to their clergy and laity, sustaining the Pope in his present position, they say that their words will be regarded by the Catholics of England, Ireland, America, and the whole world, "be-cause they possess freedom and facilities which Catholics possess nowhere else.", This of course refers to the freedom of speech and of the press which Catholics only enjoy under Protestant gov-ernments, a freedom which the pope, whose cause they inconsistently defend, refuses to grant to his own subjects, tyrannically crushing out, in his own dominions, the liberty which is the boast

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says the Democracy is impotent to do anything; the Upson Pilot preaches its funeral, while other of e opposition journals are boastful and arrogant. [ Columbus Times.

The Upson Pilot is no Preacher, or the son of a Precher, but we really thought it was the Rev. fall, and "shapes our ends, rough, hew them as Mr. Hilliard who officiated as Parson on that we will." mournful occasion. Since, however, we have learned from the Chronicle and Sentinel that the Rev. Hon Lucius Quintias Curtis Lamar, member lustration of this universal fact has recently been of Congress, preached its funeral from the steps of the City Hall in Charleston, about midnight of the American Board. Before the 30th April last, when he declared that the true gospel was preached there, not two women in this city could read; now two hundred

brickbat.

THE NEW YORK DEFALCATION .- The New York papers express the opinion that Fowler's defalcation is attributable to the use of the money in his charge to promote party ends, and the fact of his heavy arrearage has been long known at Washington. Such a development would be only in keeping with other things that are constantly coming to light, under an Administration reeking with corruption. As the Philadelphia Bulletin naturally concludes, the same indulgence which winked at or connived at Mr. Wendell's distribution of public funds, among " effete newspapers" and needy politicians in Philadelphia, might tolerate Mr. Fowler's distribution of public money among similar objects of government charity in New York.

If Mr. Fowler has been allowed by President Buchanan and his Secretary of the Treasury, to keep funds out of the Treasury, other post masters, collectors, or other functionaries, who have been useful to the Democracy, have doubtless been allowed to do the same. Congress should insist on a thorough investigation and exposure of this case, and then institute an inquiry into the general practice among other government officers who have had public funds to handle. There can be no excuse for Mr. Fowler, even if he were encouraged by the government authorities. But if mal-practice like his has been suffered in other cases, by the Executive department of the government, the public have a right to know it. The use of public money for political party purposes, has become such a common thing that we suspect there are, scattered over the country, a good many cases like Mr. Fowler's that the government has not yet seen fit to publish to the

### A SPECIAL PROVIDENCE.

The following story is said by the Portsmouth Chronicle, to be derived, as to all its facts, from a most respectable Quaker family, whose veracity cannot be doubted :

About fifty years ago, in the western part of the State of New York, lived a lonely widow, named Mozher. Her husband had been dead many years, and her only daughter was grown up and married, living at the distance of a mile or two from the family mansion.

And thus the old lady lived alone in her house

day and night. Yet in her conscious innocence and trust in Providence, she felt safe and cheerful-did her work quietly during the daylight,

and at eventide slept sweetly.

One morning, however, she awoke with an extraordinary and unwonted gloom upon he mind, which was impressed with the apprehension that something strange was about to happen to her or hers. So full was she of this thought that she could not stay at home that day, but must go abroad to give vent to it, by unbosoming herself to her friends, especially her daughter. With her she spent the greater part of the day, and to her she several times repeated the recital of her apprehensions. The daughter as often repeated the assurance that her good mother had never "I see that the Democracy of North Carolina are think any one would hurt you for you have not

On her way home she called upon a neighbor, who lived in the last house before she reached act was passed in 1855 at an adjourned session of her own. Here she again made known her conthe Legislature, at which time Jas. E. Broome was tinued apprehensions which had nearly ripened into fear, and from the lady of the mansion she The 1st Section of the Florida law taxes white received answers similar to those of her daughter. "You have harmed no one in your whole lifetime, The 2d Section taxes nearly all other property, surely no one will molest you. Go home in quiet, negroes included, according to value. The Whigs and Rover shall go with you. Here, Rover," of North Carolina favor a discrimination in favor said she, to a stout watch-dog, that lay on the of native products and the industrial interests of floor, "here Rover, go home with Mrs. Mozher, citizens. The Florida Democrats, you see, glory in ad told. The widow went home, milked her cows, valorem taxation. So do the Democrats of Geor- took care of everything out of doors, and went to bed as usual. Rover had not left her for an in-How does it happen, then, that the Democrats stant. When she was fairly in bed he laid him of North Carolina are opposed to it? If it is a self down upon the outside, and as the widow relied on his fidelity, and perhaps chid herself for needless fear, she fell asleep. Sometime in the night she awoke, being startled, probably, by a slight noise outside the house. It was so slight however, that she was not aware of being startled. at all, but heard as soon as she awoke, a sound like the rising of a window near her bed, which

was in a room on the ground floor. The dog neither barked or moved. Next there was another sound, as if some one was in the room and stepped cautiously on the floor The woman saw nothing but now for the first time felt the dog move, as he made a violent spring from the bed, and at the same moment something fell on the floor, sounding like a heavy log. Then followed other noises like the pawing of a dog's feet; but soon all was still again, and the dog resumed his place on the bed without having barked or growled at all.

This time the widow did not go to sleep immediately, but lay awake wondering, yet not deemasleep, and when she awoke the sun was shinning. She hastily stepped out of bed, and there lay the body of a man, extended on the floor, dead, with a large knife in his hand, which was even now extended. The dog had seized him by the throat with a grasp of death, and neither man or dog could utter a sound till all was over. This man was the widow's son-in-law, the husband of her only daughter. He coveted her little store of wealth, her house, her cattle, and her land; and instigated by this sordid impatience, he could not wait for the decay of nature to give her property up to him and his, as the only heirs apparent, but make this stealthy visit to do a deed of darkness in the gloom of the night. A fear-ful retribution waited for him. The widow's ap-prehensions, communicated to her mind and impressed upon her nerves, by what unseen power we know not, the sympathy of the woman who loaned the dog, and the silent but certain watch of the dog himself, formed a chain of events which brought the murderer's blood upon his own head, and which are difficult to be explained, without reference to that Providence which numbers the hairs of our heads, watches the sparrow's

WOMAN ELEVATED BY THE GOSPEL .- An ilreported from Marash in Turkey, where is a missionary station of the American Board. Before, cratic parties"—thus proving as Prentice says, are receiving daily instructions, one-half of that a star actor, on benefit nights, can appear whom began the primer last summer. The very well—in two parts.—Upson Pilot. houses morning and evening, receiving the tenth of a cent for each lesson. Many American and as the boy said when he killed a skunk with a Roman Catholic women also are beginning to