LOOK AT THIS!

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS

OFFERED IN WADESBORD!

MASS AGNES HORN IS NOW OPENING her stock of GOODS, selected by herself with music care, embracing many articles not herstofore kept in an establishment of the kind in Wadesborn—

TO MERCHANTS.

We have always a full line of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, UNDERSHIRTS,

CRAVATS, &c., &c.
Merchants will find our stock as large and complete

as that of any house in the Northern cities, and hav-

MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF EUROPE,

FRED. FICKEY & SONS,

we are able and determined to sell as low as any hous

NOTICE.

The Largest Stock Yet.

Figured Silk, Black Silk, Organdies, Gro DeRine

Pancy Berages, Plaid Berages, Silk Tissues, Florinda Muslims of all styles, Robes of all descriptions; Prints and Ginghams, Jackonet and Swiss Muslius;

Hardware and Country of Concerns a good stock;
Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs.
JOHN P. KENDALL.

FURTHER NOTICE.

KENDALL & ROSS beg leaf to inform the ublic that they keep constantly on hand the best ome made BOOTS AND SHOES. All orders

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

JOHN A. MCMANNEN'S

CELEBRATED

SMIT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

TANUFACTURED AT SOUTH LOWELL, N. C.

the shortest notice. Libers! reduction made to those who have used my Machines and wish them exchanged.

W. T. DAVIS,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.

Wadesboro' N. C.

HE RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE people of Anson and the whole surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in the TOWN OF WADES E RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE

BORO', where he is prepared in every way to accom-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 advantages be has had of improving and preparing himself in the FINE ART OF WATCH MAKING and

REPAIRING, he does not feel himself inferior to any

Threshing Machines.

sale of the celebrated and much admired combined

Thresher and Winnower,

anufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y.

work 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

R the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added. Address,
J. B. TROY, Troy's Store.
W. C. TRQY, Fayetteville.
Feb. 25, 1860-78-4m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

UNION COUNTY.

April Term, 1860.

Darling Broom, Administrator of Allen Broom,

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,)

ceased, vs. Noah Broom, et al.

Petition to Subject Real Estate as Assets.

N THIS CASE, IT APPEARING TO THE SATIS-

faction of the Court that the defendants, Noah Broom, Jacob L. Broom, Noah Preslar, John Vickory and wife Theresa, and Henry Helms, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six successive weeks in the

North Carolina Argus, notifying said non-resident de-fendants 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

Lever, (superior,) Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower,.

Railway Chain Horse Power,\$120

ahop. Cedar Hill, Anson, N. C., March, 1860-80-tf

Plaid Muslins, Jackonet Edgings; Bleached Shirting, Brown Shirting; Osnaburgs, Brown Drillings; Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps; Bonnets and Flats for ladies;

Hardware and Cutlery;

March 22, 1860-80-105

man in the South.

for yourselves. March 13, 1859-79-615

PANCY GOODS, VIOLINE, PORTE MONNAIES, HAIR BRUSHES,

SUSPENDERS, PERFUMERY, PANS, ACCORDEONS, &c.

NEW SERIES-VOL. II-NO. 39.

PUBLISHED WERKLY

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FENTON & DABLEY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single copies, Two BOLLES per year, invariably in Ivance. To Clubs of Yen and upwards, if will be furnished at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per copy.

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will be continued till forbidden, and charged according to the above.

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

M. MCRARY & 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

Wilmington, N. C. March S, 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-500 bags RHESE'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. McRARY & CO., March 3, 1850-79-tf Wilmington,

REESE'S PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN (OR MANIPULATED)

GUANO,

LOR COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO AND WHEAT composed exclusively of PERUVIAN GUANO, one-half each. SOMBRERO () one-half each.
Contains Ammonia 8 per cent., Phosphate of Lime
55 per cent. Introduced 1856.
W. H. McRARY & CO.,

Sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C. 82-46

Phosphatic Guano.

THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS AND OTHERS Dr. John C. Draper, of the University of New York, of an average sample of a cargo of PHOSPHATIC GUANO, recently imported by the Phonix Guano Company from McKean's Island, Pacific Ocean, viz:

| Water combined | Soluble Salts, Salphates, Chlorides | 6.00 | Phosphate of Lime, of which 54.00 is Bone | Phosphate and 1.00 is Bi-phosphate | 55.00 | Salphate of Lime | 7.50 | Silicia and Carbonate of Lime | 1.00 |

For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO., Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

Notice.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED to visit the NEW COACH MAKING ESTAB LISHMENT of LEM. B. BENNETT & CO., situated near the PLANK ROAD, one mile northwest of

The proprietors return thanks for patronage already bestowed, and ask continuance of the same, assuring 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 EXECUTE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH ALL ORDERS IN THEIR LINE. All new work warranted.

Jan. 24-72-tf L. B. BENNETT & CO.

MANSION HOUSE,

WADESBORO', N. C. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN CHARGE OF T the above HOTEL, wifere he will be happy to see his former acquaintances and patrons, and will try to make as many new ones as possible by the strictest attention to business, and a determination on his part to please all who may favor him with a call. Try me and see. S. H. ROBESON, Proprietor. Feb. 20, 1860-76-3m

H. W. ROBINSON. SURGEON DENTIST. HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE town of Wadesbore', respectfully tenders his Professional Services to all the many need them. Having had serve who may need them. Having had seve-ral years practice, he feels safe in warranting satis faction in ALL OPERATIONS. All diseases of the 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 resi-

ence when desired. Terms cash when the work is finished. Wadesboro', February 6, 1860-74-tf

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY. UNDER 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. 64-1y

JOHN R. ELVANS & CO.,

Successors to Elvana & Thomps Bealers in Coach, Cabinet and General Hardware, Bar Iron and Steel,

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

their line at Low Fried and the same transfer of their goods principally for cash and from first hands, they are prepared to sell at exceedingly low rates, and selicit the patronage of the friends of the late Firm, and the public Generally.

JOHN R ELVANS & CO., Old Stand, No. 209 Pensylvania Avenue.

WANTED, RAGS-AT THE ARGUS OFFICE WADES-

BLANKS, OF ALL KINDS, GOTTEN UP AND FOR SALE

BLANK DEEDS - FOR SALE AT THE

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, 1870, and in the sighty-fourth year of our Independence.

J. F. HOUGH, C. C. U. C. 89-94, (p. f. \$5.) CARDS-BUSINESS AND VISITING-BEAU-

- Carolina

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

[For the North Carolina Argus. THE NATION'S PERIL. Mr. Editor: I am no politician; but while I from the New American Cyclopædia: do not engage in political strife, or identify my-self with any of the political parties into which moderate circumstances, who was, however, able John Bell was born near Nashville, Tenn.

in the welfare of the nation. It is not, therefore, lege, now Nashville University. Choosing the a want of interest that keeps me from entering law as his profession, he was admitted to the bar the arena of politics, but because I believe I can in 1816, settled at Franklin, Williamson county, and was elected to the Senate in 1817, when be more useful as I am.

beyt in an establishmest of the kind in Wadesbore—
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, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.; TOILET ARTICLES, such
as COMBS, HAIR BRUSHES, PUPF BOXES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.; JEWLLRY, embracing GOLD
BRACELETS, EAR-DROPS, BREASTPINS, FINGER-RINGS, &c., &c.—all of which will be sold as
low for cash as at any other store is Wadesboro' or
Anton 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 creation to give satisfaction.

SOF BONNETS PRIMMED and DRESSES MADE
in the very latest styles. I take the first Fashion
Plates in the United States, and have Patterns every
month from New York. condition of the country, and propose, at your to his profession. In 1826 he became a candidate for Congress against Felix Grundy, one of the purpose, however, of advancing the interest of any particular party—for it is wholly candidate for Congress, against John Quincy.

there must be there is a change of some sort, the Union must and strongly opposed to the protective system, dissolved. "A house divided against itself can against which he made a speech, in 1832. Sub-was settled as paster over the Brattle street church in Boston. In 1814 he published several works on WE ARE NOW RECEIVING, BY EACH AR-rival from Europe, fresh additions to our not stand." There can be union without compromise, and when the spirit of compromise is has ever since remained an earnest advocate of Professor of Greek literature in Harvard College. lost a union may continue to exist in name, but the policy of protecting American industry. With a view of qualifying himself for the duties virtually it is no longer a union. This is as Though opposed to the appropriation of money of his post, he entered upon an extended course traced State as Federal Governments and when by the general government for roads and canals of European study and travel, leaving home in true of State as Federal Governments, and whenever one section of a State becomes unwilling to ever one section of a State becomes unwilling to yield anything to other portions of the same road, he has always favored the policy of imstudy of the German language and the branches State, that State is in peril, and that in exact property in the great rivers and lake harbors. With portion to the extent of the spirit of anti-com-

It is this spirit of anti compromise that is now will rend this Union, bursting it into fragments. The South claims idemnity for the past and se curity for the future, and will not be satisfied with less than her full claim, while the North want it all their own way and are equally deter-TABLE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING HIS mined not to yield. Why are they so unyield-SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of the LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS OF THE SEASON, embracing in ing? Is it for the good of the country? Whence comes it? I answer: It comes of a spirit of selfishness, which again springs from a disregard of govern themselves or others; for no man is fit to from the "negro question" but from the uncom-promising spirit which prevails among politicians. Some cry, "dissolve the Union!" solve the Union! You may go on dissolving as long as this uncompromising spirit exists. The same spirit that would divide the Union into North and South, would divide the North and the South into separate States, and eventually Polk, afterwards President of the United States, rend the States themselves into fragments Look for example at the Bolivian Republics of South and of the Democratic party. Mr. Bell was sup-America. What then must be done? Why! ported by the Whigs and a portion of the Dem send men to Congress of the Henry Clay stamp who "had rather be right than to be President." Statesmen, not der many of whom if asked to repeat the Lord's prayer would begin "Now I lay me down to sleep,"

The public are cautioned against imitations and impositions. None genuine unless accompanied by my bills and eard, and sold by my legally authorized agents.

Address. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

South Lowell, Orange Co., N. C. are, in order to be elected.

at the South? Yes! and I here assert that the in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. Up to that difference of association. The spirit that makes generally supposed that his personal and political a man brought up at the North, under the influ-ence of Northern institutions, an Abolitionist, raised by Judge White and his friends. The he been brought up under the influence of son's personal popularity was exerted to this end. were the most prominent, threatened the pacific Southern institutions. Southern fire-eaters and But Judge White carried the State by a large relations of the United States and Great Britain, Northern Abolitionists, then, are about equal; majority; Mr. Bell was re elected to Congress and to their anicable adjustment the firmness and neither should de trusted in the councils of from the Hermitage District itself by as large a and diplomacy of our Minister largely contributed. the nation.

man in the South.

In addition to all of the above, he calls 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. dangers to which she is exposed? I think there '48-'52. are, and I believe the time is soon coming when THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL AGENT FOR THE These machines will thresh and clean from ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO TWO AND HUNDED

OUR CANDIDATES.

The following interesting and impartial sketch of the life and public services of John Bell is

the country is divided, I still feel a deep interest to give him a good education at Cumberland Colmmaterial with me who gets the spoils, if spoils Adams. Nevertheless, after a most animated and It cannot be disguised that our country is in great peril at this time, that the affairs of Government are approaching a crisis, and that unless entered Congress a warm admirer of Mr. Calhoun, his admiration for Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Bell decidedly opposed the South Carolina doctrine of The next spring he again visited London, and nullification, and was made chairman of the ju- passed a few weeks at Cambridge and Oxford. dictary committee of the House with special re In the autumn of 1818 he returned to the Contition to the Speakership of the House of Repre-Yes! dis- sentatives in 1834.

In June of that year, the Speaker, Mr. Stevenson, resigned the chair upon being nominated Minister to Great Britain, and Mr. Bell was elected to succeed him in opposition to Jame K. who was the candidate of the Administration

When the reception of petitions for the abolito take the places of such men as Lovejoy(?) and 1836, Mr. Bell alone of the Tennessee delegaa host of others, of both sections, who prefer tion favored their reception, and though assailed making laws for the government of the country. subsequently, in 1838, when Atherton's resolu-Yes, Mr. Editor, I look for a revolution, not of tions were introduced, proposing to receive and FIFTY BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER DAY, with less government, but in politics, not necessarily dis- lay these petitions on the table, he maintained placing the present dominant party, but the his consistency by voting in the negative, in orpresent incumbents from power. After which der that they might be referred and reported Senators and Representatives of the people shall upon. When President Harrison formed his use no more canes, knives and pistols as argu; Cabinet in 1841, he invited Mr. Bell to accept 125 ments in the halls of Congress, but weason shall the War Department, which he did. With the assert her sway, and the object of legislation rest of the Cabinet, Mr. Webster only excepted, shall be the greatest good to the greatest number be resigned office on the separation of President of people. Then shall we hear of "Higher Law" Tyler from the Whig party, in the autumn of no more, but the sober truths of the Bible shall that year. The Whig majority in the next during the last four months of Millard Fillmore's be regarded by our law makers, and, I hope, the Tennessee Legislature which met after his withlaw of God will become the law of the nation. drawal from the Cabinet offered him the office of sinesss made them months of most severe labor. Then shall the Sabbath be respected and ob- United States Senator, which, however, fie de- Among the important matters that demanded his served, not by individuals only, but by the na- clined in favor of Ephraim II. Foster, who had tion as such. For, in my opinion, our nation is rendered services to the Whig party which Mr. more in danger at this point than it is from Abo- Bell thought deserving that recognition. Mr. litionism. God has in all ages of the world pun- Foster was accordingly elected, and Mr. Bell ished nations, as nations, for national sins. And remained in voluntary retirement until called whatsoever nation exhibited a disregard for the by the people of his county, in 1847, to reprelaws of God sooner or later reaped the reward of sent them in the State Senate; in which year, their national wickedness. The Jews, the fat on the recurrence of a vacancy, he was elected and Great Britain, and induced Congress to vored people of the Lord, were sent into captivito the United States Senate, to which he was re-establish a mission of the first class to Central ty seventy years, that the land might have that elected in 1858 for a second term, which exThe Senate Mr. Bell of the public interest during Mr. Everett's adof the world, and the day may come when a bale of line. to observe the Sabbatic or seventh year. And steadfastly opposed the policy of annexing Mexif we as a nation fail to observe the Sabbath and ico and other Spanish-American States to the

the principles established by the compromise of sion in March, 1853, and made an elaborate throw of the Union.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Edward Everett, the Union candidate for Vice President, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, be more useful as I am.

Standing aloof from political parties, I think that I occupy a favorable position to see the true

Standing aloof from political parties, I think that I occupy a favorable position to see the true

The Senate in 1817, when April 7, 1764. His father, the Rev. Oliver Everett, was the predecessor of President Kirkthan as pastor of the New South Church in Bos-April 7, 1764. His father, the Rev. Oliver class containing more than the average amount of excited canvass of twelve months, Mr. Bell was ability. For some time after graduating he was delivered a spirited poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on American poets. In 1813 he to change his opinions on that subject, and he religious subjects, and in this year he was chosen in the States, except in the case of some great the spring of 1815, and passed two years at the

He passed the winter of 1817-18 at Paris.

disturbing our nation, and which, if not checked, ference to the questions connected with that sub- nent and divided the winter between Florence, set which might have to be considered and re- Rome and Naples In the spring of 1810 h ported on. For ten years he was chairman of the made a short tour in Greece; returned home in committee on Indian affairs. He was in favor of the same year, and entered upon the duties of his a United States bank, though he voted against the bill for its re-charter in 1832, believing that his range of study embraced the ancient classics, the subject was brought up at the time, four the modern languages, the history and principles years before the expiration of the old charter, of public law as then professed in the German merely to defeat Gen. Jackson in the ensuing universities, and a comprehensive examination of Presidential election; and because he was con- the existing political system of Europe. Simulthe interest of others, and of the teaching of vinced the President would veto the bill, which taneous with his professorship he edited the North Christianity, which alone can qualify men to proved to be the case. He protested against the American Review, which he conducted till 1824. proved to be the case. He protested against the | American Review, which he conducted till 1824. removal of the deposits, and refused to vote for a He also found time to prepare and publish a govern others until he can govern himself. The resolution approving the measure. This refusal translation of "Buttman's Greek Grammar. country, then, is in danger, but not arising from was one of the causes which led to the subse- Mr. Everett's public life began in 1824, when he the negro question, but from spiritual wiekedness quent breach between himself and the President was nominated and elected to Congress by the in high places. I repeat it, that the danger in which the country is at this time does not arise from the "negro question" but from the uncomthe part of the young men of his district, without distinction of party. He was a supporter of John Quincy Adams, then just elected President of the United States. Mr. Everett served ten years in Congress, and during the whole period he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, perhaps the most important one at that time in the House of Representatives. In the Twentieth Congress he was Chairman of that Committee. In the Nineteenth Congress, though then just ocratic party who were opposed to the intended elected to the House, and the youngest member nomination of Martin Van Buren as successor to of the committee, he drew the celebrated report Men that have the fear of God before their eyes, President Jackson. The principle ground of Mr. on the Panama mission. He was chairman durwho will go up to Washington to make laws, not | Bell's opposition to Mr Van Buren was his strong ing Mr. Adams' Presidency, in the Georgia conto break them. Men who will labor for the good disapproval of the system of removals from su-troversy, and was always zealous and prominent of the country, not for their own aggrandizement. bordinate offices for merely political reasons—a in his efforts to secure good treatment to the Ins whose very existence system which Mr. Van Buren had zealously pro- dians. During his Congressional career he disdepends on agitation, and who know just as lit- moted in the party conflicts of the State of New played a thorough knowledge of the politics of the tle of the teachings of the Bible as the circum- York, and which it was supposed he intended to country and the wants of the whole Union, and stances of their birth and education would permit; carry out to its full extent in the Administration his speeches always engaged the most profound of the Federal Government. The tendencies attention. In the autumn of 1834 he declined of such a use of executive patronage had been a re-nomination to Congress, as his political friends vividly portrayed by Mr. Bell in a speech in the were desirous of presenting his name as candidate But it may be asked, Have we no statesmen House on the freedom of elections; and he had for the office of Governor, to which he was choin Congress? Very few! and for the very good made repeated, though ineffectual, efforts in suc- sen by a large majority in the ensuing election. reason, that they will not descend to the dirty cessive Congresses to procure the enactment of He was afterwards re-elected, holding the execuwork which they would have to do, as things now laws calculated to check the policy. The final tive office four years. His administration was separation between Mr. Bell and Gen. Jackson dignified, useful and popular. In the autumn of We of the South are apt to denounce the took place in 1835, when Mr. Bull declared himfunction of the North. But have we no fanatics self in favor of Judge White for the Presidency, in another contest for the gubernatorial chair, by Marcus Merton, by a unjority of one vote. It proportion is as great at the South as at the North, time there had been no opposition in Tennessee 1840 he sailed for Europe with his family, and d the only difference between grows out of their to Gen. Jackson's Administration, and it was remained abroad for five years, four of which he passed as an American Minister at the Court of St. James. During the period of his mission The some delicate questions, of which that of the would have made him a Southern fire-eater had whole force of the Administration and of Jack- Northeastern boundary and the Melicod case vote as ever; and an impulse was given to the The case of the Creole, and questions connected Are there no patriot-statesmen in the country, political character of Tennessee which arrayed it with Oregon and Texas, were also elements of irwhom we can place at the helm of State, and in opposition to the Democracy during the four ritation. He procured at various times, and in who will guide our good ship safely through the succeeding Presidential elections of 1840-'44- the face of great obstacles, the release from the penal colony of Van Dieman's Land of sixty or seventy American citizens, convicted of particiwe shall see them called forth by the conserva-tive portion of the people both North and South, agitated in the House of Representatives, in lotted to this sketch will not allow us to enumerate further the invaluable services of Mr. Everett while our Minister at England. Suffice it to making heroes of themselves, by bullyism, to at home, was sustained by the people. And say, his course was of the most dignified character, In the spring of 1843 he was appointed to fill the newly constituted commission to China, with a view to establish commercial relations with that

country, which honorable trust he was compelled

to decline. Upon his return to this country, in 1845, he was chosen President of Harvard Uni-

versity; but his impaired health compelled him

to resign his post at the end of three years. In 1850 he was called upon by the President to fill-

the vacant Secrataryship of State made vacant by

the death of Mr. Webster. He held the office

administration. The condition of the public bu-

consideration were those relating to the Crescent

City steamer, Labos Islands, and the negotiations

pertaining to the fisheries; he ceneluded an in-

Britain, and a Consular convention with France,

and reviewed the whole subject of Central Amer-

igan affairs in their relations to this Government

ernational copyright convention with Great

1858 and as re-opening a sectional controversy speech on the Central American question, which might imperil the peace and safety of the Such is a brief outline of Mr. Everette's career. Union. In the controversy on the admission of Though past the age of sixty-four, he is still in Kansas, in March, 1858. Mr. Bell took decided the full vigor of his intellectual faculties, and ground against the so-called Lecompton constitution, and made an elaborate speech, charging the zenith of his manhood. Those who rememthat that measure tended directly to the over- ber his oratory thirty years ago recognize in it the same fire and energy that charmed them at that period, refined and chastened by the long practice and familiarity with all classes of audiors. It is rare to find a man who has led so la borious a life, displaying, after years of toil, so keen an interest in every movement of life, and affairs. Though classed among the conservative. mea of the country, he is the elequent advocate of rational progress in every form of social development. THE OLD WHIG PARTY. LETTER FROM MR. PILLMORE.

The Boston Courier published the following letter from Mr. Fillmore, addressed to the author of the History of the Whig Party:

BUFFALO, April 20, 1860. R. McKinley Ormsby, Esq.:

Sir: Many unforeseen occurrences delayed the perusal of your work entitled the "History of the Whig Party," but I have now just finished it, and thank you most sincerely for the pleasure and instruction which I derived from

and I am taking no part in politics; but, though a silent, I am by no means an indifferent spectator of passing events. On the contrary, I look with the most intense anxiety, not to say alarm, upon the present state of things. It appears to me, that he must have read history to little profit who does not see, in the growing jealousy and hatred between the North and the South, the seeds of discord and civil strife, which may end in civil war and the destruction of this Government. I am sure that no one can aver that there was more hatred between Great Britain and her clonies ten, or even five years, before our Revoution, than now exists between the North and South; and the cause, if cause there be, seems ikely to endure. Demagogues, North and South fan this flame for selfish and ambitious objects : and the great masses, which are usually inert and passive, are likely to be drawn into the contest and sacrificed, nolens volens. May Heaven save us, for I fear we are unable or unwilling to save ourselves.

While I cannot subscribe to all the views you have advanced in your book, yet, in the main, I think its statements true and its conclusions conrect, and I wish it might receive a dispassionate perusal by every citizen North and South. I am sure it would do good But the electioneering compaign is approaching, which is not favorable for the investigation of truth or the exercise of reason; and we may soon expect to see the country flooded with partisan productions, calculated to operate upon the prejudices and passions of the people regardless of the welfare and honor of the country. But, whether the people will read or forbear, you have told them many wholesome truths, for which I return my sincere thanks.

I am truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.

PROPHECY FULFILLED .- Henry Clay said in reply to Wm. H. Seward, that the Abolition movements would "lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union and the other against the Union." "And the platform of that Union party," exclaimed the old patriot. will be the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. And if it should be accordingly formed, I announce myself in this place, a member of that Union party, whatever may be its component elements. Sir, I go further. I have had great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, prosperity, and the glory of my country. But if it is to be merged into a contemptible Abelition party, and if Abolitionism is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further: if I am alive, I will give my humble support for the residency to that man, to whatever party he may long, who is uncontaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time and aloud that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines atterly, subversive of the Constitution and the

WHICH SESTAINS " SOUTHERN RIGHTS?"-While says the Kinston American Advocate, Gov. Ellis pitches with vim into the Charleston seceders, nouncing them as disunionists who, he hopes, will never return to the party, Mr. Rodman, the Democratic District Elector, we understand, sustains the seceders as the portion sustaining true

Now both can't be right-both can't sustain Southern rights." If Gov. Ellis is right, then Mr. Rodman sustains the enemies of the " rights of the South." But if Mr. Rodman is right, then Gov. Ellis is sacrificing "the rights of the South" for the aid of his party. Both being equally good and orthodox Democrats, we leave it to the discriminating judgment of those conlieve both are wrong in their adherence to either

THE MILLER AND THE BOY -The Democratic party has been a long time in power and grown fat on the spoils. The late heavy defalcations put a correspondent of a contemporary in mind of the story of the Miller and the Boy. A boy went to mill with his grist, and while waiting for it, the Miller, to have a little fun with him, asked him if he knew any thing. Says the boy, "Some things I know, and some I don't know." "Well, what do you know?" know that millers have fat hogs." what don't you know?" "I don't know whose corn they are fatted on "-Richmond Whig.

Some of the ablest commercial writers in the Southern journals are earnestly urging upon cofton growers the wisdom and expediency of becoming pinners, and not simply producers of the raw material. Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, we the joint proposition of Great Britain and will be as great a curiosity as is now a bale of cotton France to enter with the United States into a in the seed. And elaborate calculations are entered if we as a nation fail to observe the Sabbath and other laws of God, may we not expect some national calamity to befall us? What this shall be, none can tell; in the wisdom of God the negro question" may be unade the means of the negro question" may be unade the means of bringing about this calamity. But whatever it may be, I believe that the nation will come out of it as gold tried in the fire, a purer and better nation, and continue to fulfil her mission until it shall be fully accomplished. So mote it be.

Constance.

In the was in favour of the compromise the point proposition of Great Britain and the proposition of Great Britain and the proposition of Great Britain and the point proposition of Great Britain and the point proposition of Great Britain and will be as great a curosity as is now a base of the Union. He was in favour of the compromise tripartite convention, guaranteeing to Spain in the seed. And elaborate calculations are entered to the tripartite convention, guaranteeing to Spain in the seed. And elaborate calculations are entered to the tripartite convention, guaranteeing to Spain in the seed. And elaborate calculations are entered to the tripartite convention, guaranteeing to Spain in the seed. And elaborate calculations are chiered to enter with the United States into a inthe seed. And elaborate calculations are chiered to enter with the United States into a inthe seed. And elaborate calculations are chiered to enter with the United States into a into to demonstrate that, if the American oction crop were shipped in the shape of yarn or threal, it would be negro question" may be proposition was declined by the United States, in a diplomatic note of great ability drawn up by Mr. Everett was elected by the United States, in a diplomatic note of great ability drawn up by Mr. Everett was elected by the United States into a tripartite convention, guaranteeing to Spain in the seed. And elaborate calculations are chertered. The proposition was declined by the United States into a tripartite conventi