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HALL'S
BALSAM

Cures Colds, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, inflamed and swollen, and all other ailments of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, and all other ailments of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs.

HENRY'S

CARDOLIN BALSAM

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TOWNSEND'S

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SOME FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN AGGRESSION.

Appropos to our usual Sketches on Radicalism, and in their absence this week, we give the subjoined chapter taken from one of the ablest compilers of historical facts.

While the Radical party was busy at the work of sectionalizing this country, the cry against the South was the "grasping spirit of Slavery," "the aggression of the South," &c. These phrases were the chief stock in trade, and they are still used to justify the villainies of Radicalism. When asked to point out these southern aggressions—to put their finger upon the point when and the place where—they are confounded, look foolish, or perhaps denounce you as a rebel and traitor. Almost the only case of "Southern Aggression" they will venture to name, is the fugitive slave law—that is an act to render efficient and practical a clause of the Federal Constitution, is denounced as a southern aggression. The real truth is, that so far from the South having evinced an aggressive or grasping spirit, she has been compelled, almost from the first hour after the adoption of the Constitution, to act on the defensive, against the domineering, meddlesome, and aggressive spirit of the North. At the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, the northern States had no territory for new States, except Maine and Vermont; while the South owned the vast territory of the North-west and South-west, out of which so many great and populous States have been formed. Then the South was as rich in territory, and in all the means of extending herself and her institutions, as the North was poor and contracted in the resources of expansion. All the territory out of which the proud and flourishing States of the North-west were made, was the property of the South, and the local law of slavery, in the parent States was over every inch of that territory, until the South freely donated it to the United States, and by special act devoted it to freedom. But this, in the general language of the Radical-Abolition party, is called "grasping," and "aggressive." Had the South firmly adhered to its absolute rights, it could have extended its power over all that vast region. At that time the commerce of the South was greater than that of the North, and, occupying a more favorable position, both as to soil and climate, she had every means of extending and perpetuating her power. Had she really been as grasping and aggressive upon the North, as the North has since been upon her, she would have retained her preponderance and power over this country. Had she been grasping, or had she simply held to her own, she would not be where she now lies, bleeding and plundered, at the feet of the North—that North which has received all its power, all its ability to butcher and to plunder, at the bountiful and unsuspecting hand of the South itself.

The next important step in the history of our country was the purchase of Louisiana from France; and a measure so necessary to our national prosperity, and which has contributed so unlimitedly to our wealth, was absolutely opposed by a portion of the North, because it would bring slave territory into the Union. Virginia had first voluntarily given all her vast North-western territory to the Union, and freely devoted it to non-slaveholding laws. But immediately upon this great and generous event, the North tried to prevent the purchase of the territory of Louisiana, though it was indispensable to our safety and prosperity, because it would add slave territory to the Union, or, as it was said, "added political strength to the South." Who was grasping then? Who was aggressive then? Who was generous and unsuspecting, and who grasping and suspicious?

By the law of France, slavery existed in all that territory, and as this law was not repealed by the act of purchase, it was still slave-holding. Indeed, the rights of the inhabitants were expressly guaranteed to them by the treaty; and the laws of the territory being slave-holding, the institution was guaranteed and perpetuated in all that country.

At the date of this purchase, in 1803, there were eight slaveholding and nine non-slaveholding States. Out of the territory then belonging to the United States, the slave States could add but two to their number, viz., Alabama and Mississippi; while the non-slaveholding States had five to be added, viz., Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Maine. When all these were admitted, the North would have fourteen States, and the South ten. The acquisition of Louisiana from France, and of Florida, by treaty with Spain, gave the South twelve States, while the North had fourteen.

Such was the comparative strength of the North and South when Missouri applied for admission into the Union. Maine had just been admitted, without objection on the part of the South, as a non-slaveholding State, which gave to the North a majority of one State at that date. But when Missouri was admitted as a slaveholding State, the North was all ablaze. New England, especially, was going out of the Union if Missouri was admitted. Which section was "grasping" then? At whose name "aggression" then? At this date Radical Abolitionism had not

reared its black and venomous head. The baneful tide of fanaticism had not started. It was only preponderance of power the northern malcontents aimed at. Nor would the North permit Missouri to become a member of the Union, until the South had yielded again to its exacting spirit and given up its right in all the territory west of Missouri. While contending that such a restriction was a violation of the Constitution, the South yielded to it, nevertheless, for the sake of peace, and to quiet the fierce threats of disunion which came from the New England States.

Thus it was through the grasping spirit and the unconstitutional demands of the North that what is known as the "Missouri Compromise" came into existence, and cut in the soil of the Union a geographical line between the North and the South. By this yielding on the part of the South—by this giving up of her own rights—the North gained territory for six new States, viz.: Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington; while the South retained but two, viz.: Missouri and Arkansas, with a chance for a third in the Indian territory.

It is the greatest misfortune that the South yielded the "Missouri Compromise" to the unjust, aggressive, and unconstitutional demand of the North, for it was that which inspired northern fanaticism, and northern lust of power, with the hope which has resulted in the ruin of our country.

Mr. Jefferson fully realized the fatal consequences of the sacrifices which the South then made to preserve the Union. In a letter to John Holmes, dated at Monticello, April 22, 1820, he said:

"I thank you, dear sir, for the copy you have been so kind as to send me of the letter to your constituents on the Missouri question. It is a perfect justification to me, and I had, for a long time, ceased to read newspapers, or to pay any attention to public affairs, confident they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our own bark to the shore from which I am not far distant. But this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened me, and filled me with terror. I considered it at once the knell of the Union. It is, indeed, indeed for the moment, but this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated, and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper. I regret that I am now to die in the belief that the useless sacrifices of themselves by the generation of 1776, to acquire self-government and happiness for their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be that I shall not live to weep over it."

How fatally true was this prophecy! And the historian of this country's fall will justify these melancholy words of Jefferson, that it was the aggressive temper and unjust demands of the North which proved our ruin. Had the South always kept what belonged to her, and had she never yielded any portion of her rights to the disgraced attitude it now does in the eyes of civilized mankind. It would have been infinitely better that New England should have left the Union, as she attempted to do in 1812, or as she threatened to do in 1820, and on several other occasions; for the rest of the country would have reposed for ever in the arms of peace and prosperity.

The vast domain now covered by ten or twelve non-slaveholding States and territories once belonged to the South, and she was able to keep it; it was through an unsuspecting generosity that she gave it up. The population of the very territory which was her gift to the Union have turned upon their mother, to carry over her bosom, with fire and sword, the meddlesome and intolerable spirit of New England. If the South had been "grasping"—if the spirit of "encroachment" had guided her councils, the North would never have had the preponderance of power to work the ruin it has.—*Examiner.*

JOHN SHERMAN AT THE CIRCUS.—Hon. John Sherman and a party of friends visited Barnum's Circus in New York Thursday evening. All the reserved seats were occupied, and the great showman instructed the ushers to put seats in the aisles for the distinguished party. Then the police sergeant in charge of the building bore down upon the ushers and ordered them to take away the chairs under penalty of arrest, as it was against the law to obstruct the aisles. Mr. Barnum expostulated, and called the officer's attention to the fact that it was Secretary Sherman for whom the seats were intended. The sergeant did not care who he was, and his orders were to enforce the law. So Mr. Sherman had to see the "greatest show on earth" along with the gallery gods.

A Success.—The shirt factory recently established in this city by Mr. J. Elsbach has proven to be a greater success than it was expected to be so soon after its establishment. The citizens of the city are encouraging the enterprise and country merchants are buying largely of the "Royal" and "Congress" shirts, with which to supply their retail trade. Mr. Elsbach is now working thirty hands and as his business is increasing, he finds he will have to employ more help. It always gives us pleasure to chronicle the success of any Wilmington enterprise and we hope ere long to see the business grow so large as to require Mr. Elsbach to employ hundreds of workmen.—*Wilmington Review.*

The South is not much given to Republicanism. Nor can it be while the Republican party cultivates toward that section the most implacable hates. If the Republican party could have maintained control of the Government, the Southern States would now be prostrate beneath the heel of a party that was never animated by one generous impulse toward a fallen people. The Democratic party created the inevitable that compelled Hayes to remove the troops, and as a result dispersed the carpet bag thieves, and put an end to the most infamous rule that ever disgraced any civilized country under Heaven. If the Republican party wants to break the solid South it must be honest and just; until that is done the South will remain as solid as at present. The following statement shows the relative strength of parties in the Southern Legislatures on joint ballot, and the figures may be studied with profit by all bloody shifters.

Legislatures.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama.....	3	130
Arkansas.....	7	117
Delaware.....	0	30
Florida.....	35	71
Georgia.....	4	215
Kentucky.....	21	113
Louisiana.....	23	110
Mississippi.....	6	147
Missouri.....	18	159
North Carolina.....	51	119
South Carolina.....	8	150
Tennessee.....	17	83
Texas.....	14	99
Virginia.....	24	114
West Virginia.....	10	79
Total.....	244	1,744

—From the Anderson (Ind.) Democrat.

GARFIELD PREDICTS JUDGE FIELD.—I asked General Garfield whom he thought the Democrats would nominate after they got out of their present dilemma. He said: "I have thought they would nominate Judge Field, of the Supreme Court. He has some strong points in his favor, not possessed by the generality of their candidates. In the first place, he was an out-and-out war Democrat. Although of a Democratic family, they were all union men, and no one more so than he. The cry of copper-head cannot be raised against him. As soon as the war was over he took a Democratic position, and has almost uniformly written a dissenting opinion against the majority of the Supreme Court in favor of State rights and limited Federal powers. Then he has been sound on the currency. He took position for re-emption, and maintained it throughout. The fact that Mr. Lincoln placed him on the Supreme bench is a testimonial to his purity of character and knowledge of the law.—*George A. Townsend in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Lesson to a "Lady-Killer."

A sensational story is told of a young "lady-killer," of New York, and his humiliating experience in attempting to form the acquaintance of a young lady residing in Elm street, in this city. The names of both parties are suppressed for obvious reasons. The story is that the young lady, who is, of course, attractive, was intently reading in the cars at the Jersey City depot on Friday afternoon, when a note was dropped in her lap by an employe, who instantly disappeared. In her excitement she put it in her pocket without reading, and on reaching home told her father of the occurrence and gave him the note, which proved to be a request for her address to be sent to the care of a South William street merchant. A consultation ensued, resulting in a letter written by the young lady's uncle "Henry" and copied by her, favoring his friendship and appointing a meeting in Military Park. She accordingly met him there and he was unexpectedly conducted to her home and introduced to the family circle, which was assembled in full force, and after an embarrassing reprimand was allowed to depart with promises not to do so again.—*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.*

MURDER IN SAMPSON.—A gentleman who arrived here from Clinton, yesterday, reports that a murder was committed near that place a few days ago, but he did not ascertain the names of the parties to the tragedy. It seems, from what our informant could learn, that the two men, both white, have enjoyed the reputation of bullies in the neighborhood where they lived, and that in two personal encounters between them, one of them was pretty badly used up by the other. On the second occasion the defeated belligerent, who had been badly beaten, swore that if the other ever attempted such a thing again he would kill him. Another difficulty occurring between them subsequent to his threat, and the weaker one again getting the worst of the encounter, he hurried to his house, got his double-barrel gun and shot his antagonist to death.—*Wilmington Star.*

The Charleston News and Courier has issued a pamphlet from its exhaustive article upon "The Cotton Mills of South Carolina," on which we commented at length upon its first publication. The article has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the Union, and has been very beneficial, we are sure, in directing attention to the manifold advantages which the South has in the matter of cotton spinning. The same ought to be done in every Southern State, and the information thus gathered put in permanent shape, like the News and Courier has just done with its own work.—*Ex.*

There are 34,031,000 hogs in the United States.

MARK IT! Three out of every five Radicals who have held office in the South since the war have proved to be frauds, embezzlers or thieves.

No matter what position they have held, or by whom employed, they have robbed the people and stolen the money of those who employed them. And by some these men are called Christians! Will the people not see.

We do not say that there are no honest Radicals, we believe there are some honest and conscientious: But the record they have made among us, convicts them of the charge.

The honest ones have made nothing. In fact, they have been robbed by the dishonest of their own Party.—*Examiner.*

THE SUNDAY LAW IN KENTUCKY.—General Grant's idea that the best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it rigorously, is now being reduced to practice in Louisville, Kentucky. The Sabbatharians have been making trouble for the conductors of certain amusement halls and drinking saloons that were kept running on the first day of the week by bringing the Sunday law to bear upon them. The aggrieved persons demanded that this law, if carried out at all, should be applied in all its length and breadth. Consequently all the newspaper offices in Louisville were visited by detectives soon after midnight on Saturday, and the names of editors, reporters, and all others in any way at work on the various journals, were taken for presentment by the Grand Jury for violation of the law. Organists in the different churches, sextons and hired choir singers are to be similarly reported for indictment; and, as the law provides that all persons receiving pay for services of any kind on Sunday shall be punished, even the ministers will have to be included.

WHAT A MAN SHOULDN'T DO AT THE SOUTH.—The Rev. Dr. Talmage preached yesterday on politics, being recently back from a journey through the Southern States. His text was: "Give me a blessing, for thou hast given me a southland; give me also springs of water." He said there had been a persistent and outrageous misrepresentation of the feeling at the South toward the North by correspondents and politicians. "Of course," Mr. Talmage said, "if a man jumps from the cars, dumps his valise into the railroad station, goes to a plantation and says: 'We whipped you in the war and we will whip you again. I come from Boston. [Laughter.] That's the Hub. [More laughter.] You look just like the man I shot at South Mountain. I came through here and I killed and quartered a heifer on your front stoop. What a miserable race you Southerners are!' Such a man is not apt to become an elder in the church right off. [Laughter.] If he gets a free ride on that portion of a rail fence most easily removed and is set down in a place not specially picked out for his comfort, we would not protest against the treatment. But if a man has common sense he can get along as well in Mobile as in Brooklyn."

SEVENTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR.—The new locomotive recently built by the Baldwin Works for the Reading Railroad Company made a formal trial trip from Philadelphia to Jersey City and back, with a train of cars, last week, and successfully made the running time ninety minutes each way. But the engine was sent back to the factory to have some repairs made to the driving wheels, to prevent their slipping on the rails. The maximum speed thus far has been seventy-three miles, which it is expected will be attained when the difficulties mentioned are overcome. This pioneer engine is expected to become the type of the future American locomotive.

THE LATEST INVENTION.—Letters patent has been issued from the patent office, granting a patent to Peter Herdic, of Williamsport, Pa., for improvements in running gears for vehicles, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the present system of local personal transportation. The improvements, it is claimed, combine greater strength of the more important parts, a very great reduction of friction and strain incident to jolting over inequalities of the ground, and to secure to all vehicles to which they may be applied the advantages of easy running and abrupt turning.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMEN.—We do not doubt that all five of the South Carolina Congressmen will be renominated. There is no opposition at all to Mr. O'Connor, little or none to Mr. Richardson, and not much to Messrs. Tillman, Evins and Aiken. It is a good delegation, thoroughly respectable and unshined by no scandal. We say this the more cheerfully, as regards Mr. Richardson, because he and some of his friends think that we have some especial grudge against him and we certainly have not.—*News and Courier.*

We would have published a part of the reports from Union Theological Seminary in last issue and would have been glad to do so, but our copy did not reach us until after our paper was mailed. It is due to Judge Watkins, Secretary of the Board of Directors, to state that the delay was not in any measure due to remissness on his part.

Harrisburg Convention.

Harmony Prevailing Between the two Factions.

We have only room for the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

The committee on resolutions then reported as follows:

Resolved, 1st, That we, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, renew our vows and fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party, to protect and preserve them.

2nd, That the just powers of the Federal Union, the rights of the States and liberties of the people are vital parts of one harmonious system, and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to "save the life of the nation."

3rd, That the Democratic party maintains, as it ever has maintained, that the military are and ought to be in all things subordinate to the civil authorities; it denies, as it ever has denied, the right of the Federal administration to keep in party at the general expense a standing army to invade the States for political purposes, without regard to constitutional restrictions, to control the people at the polls; to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of votes, or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

4th, That the right to the free ballot is the right preservative of all rights; is the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and reforming abuses; presence at the polls of a regular military force and of a host of hiring officials, claiming power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of elections and upturns the very foundation of self-government. We call upon good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of supervising the right of suffrage and coercing the popular will in keeping the way to the ballot box open and free, as it was to our fathers; in removing the army to a safe distance when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and in securing obedience to their will when legally expressed by their votes.

5th, That Rutherford B. Hayes, having been placed in power against the well-known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of the right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct electors, and his unprecedented use of the veto to maintain this insult and menace to the country.

6th, The Democratic party as of old favors the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.

7th, That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the general government, and appropriations of public moneys or credit to any object but the public service.

8th, That the Democratic party renews its expression of sympathy with labor and its promise of protection to its rights.

9th, That we look with alarm upon pretensions of the great transportation companies, and until they accept the constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both the legislature and the people.

The 10th relates to local affairs.

11th, That the great fraud of 1876-'77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of three States, the candidate defeated at the polls was seated in the presidential chair, was the most deadly blow offered to our system of representative government, and the necessity of rebuking that great wrong, impose a more sacred duty upon the people of the United States than ever addressed itself to the consciences of a nation of free-men.

Supplementary resolutions instructing the delegates to Cincinnati to vote as a unit and to oppose the abrogation of the two-thirds rule led to a scene of much excitement. Snowden, of Lehigh, offered an amendment striking

out the unit clause and favoring the abrogation of the two-thirds rule.

Wallace spoke especially in favor of the resolution as reported from the committee.

Randal hoped instructions to vote as a unit would not be given.

The question was then put to a vote and Snowden's amendment was carried by 125 to 122 amid great cheering from the Randall party. The resolutions as amended were then adopted.

Mr. Gladstone's Ministry.

All the leading offices in the new British cabinet are now filled and it will be seen from the sketches which accompany the names of the ministers that a stronger and more enlightened body of men could scarcely have been selected in any country in the world. In the premier and John Bright it has the two greatest masters of oratory in both houses; in Lord Hartington, the Duke of Devonshire's eldest son, it conveys that subtle aroma of strawberry leaves to which even the most radical constituencies in England are keenly sensitive. In Mr. Childers, Mr. Foster and Mr. Stanfield, it has three statesmen who have already felt the softness of the cushions on the Treasury Bench. Lord Selborne has long been distinguished for his legal and hymnal qualities; Lord Northbrook was popular even among the whimsical "Quilbyes" of Indian hill stations, and the sturdy and masculine eloquence of the Duke of Argyll has won him fame on both sides of the Atlantic. With Sir Wm. Vernon-Harcourt retained as the stock humorist, the equipment of the cabinet may be considered complete.

TOMATOES.—An agricultural exchange says in regard to this very important vegetable: As soon as plants are three or four inches high, transplant and give them more room. You want strong, hardy, stocky plants. The land should be mellow and moderately rich. The best plan in setting out tomato plants is to make good sized holes with a spade, and then fill these holes with fine, warm surface soil, and put a tablespoonful of superphosphate in each hole, working it thoroughly into the soil with a hoe. Before removing the plants to set them out, give them a thorough watering. Set the plants deep, say, till the first leaves are on a level with the surface. Press the loose, mellow soil firmly around the ball of earth and roots. Keep the ground very loose and mellow on the surface.

THE CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The meeting of the executive committee of the Conservative Democratic party of this (the seventh) congressional district, called to take place here last week, was not held, owing to the fact that only two of the members were present. These adjourned with the understanding that the committee was to be called together on Tuesday of the first week of

KNOWS NOTHING OF FOOLS.—Says the Philadelphia Record: Judge Tourgee, author of that remarkable political novel, "A Fool's Errand," has just left off editing the Denver (Col.) Times, with which journal he has been connected for several months. As a journalist he does not appear to have been a success. Fiction is his appropriate sphere, and his soaring genius spurns the common place realities of fact, such as the newspaper man must for the most part deal with.

Last week Indiana, voted on a number of constitutional amendments all of which were adopted. Among others one to allow negroes and mulattoes to vote. Has not Indiana been badly in need of reconstruction? Well, it is coming in time. Just as the sovereign negro suffragans of our Eastern counties begin to flock in, they see the necessity of compliance with the modern Constitutional Amendments.—*Iretdell Gazette.*

Mr. Thos. E. Brown, has just received at his stable a fine, new, handsome Omnibus for the use of the National Hotel in this city.

How much pain the evils have cost us that never happened.