

**LATER FROM EUROPE**  
St. Johns, N. B., March 16, 1860.  
The Circassian arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with dates to the 3d inst.  
**The Italian Question.**—Napoleon, in a speech opening the French Legislature, said it was intended to make Tuscany a separate kingdom, and annex Parma and Modena to Sardinia and Savoy to France.  
**The annexation of Savoy to France** is condemned by the English Ministry. A vote of the people of Central Italy is to be taken on the annexation question.  
**Austria and Russia.**—The London Chronicle reiterates the statement of the alliance between Austria and Russia, and says the treaty has been ratified.  
**Atlantic Telegraph.**—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have agreed to expend £20,000 to re-locate the old cable.  
**British Reform.**—The Reform bill was introduced in Parliament on the first. The Liberals are dissatisfied with the measure.  
**Commercial.**—LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton.—Sales for the week 55,000 bales; Middling and lower qualities have declined 1-8d. The market closed quiet but steady. Fair Orleans 7 1/2; Middling Orleans 6 7/8-8d; Fair Uplands 7d; Middling Uplands 6 5/16d. Stock at Liverpool 750,000 bales, of which 610,000 are American. Spirits Turpentine dull, all qualities have slightly declined; quotations 30s. a 36s. 6d.  
**New Hampshire Election.**—The first State election of the present year took place in New Hampshire on Tuesday last. A new Legislature, a Governor, and other State and county officers were to be chosen. The Republicans have carried the election by an increased majority over that of last year, which was about 3,500 votes, and elected a larger majority of both branches of the State Legislature.  
**The Mexican Revolution.**—Since Minister McLane left, the British, French and Spanish authorities have been endeavoring to effect a compromise between Juarez and Miramon. An armistice of six months has been proposed. American influence was declining. Comandante Jarvis has demanded of Miramon not to interfere with American residents of Mexico.  
**The Charleston Convention.**—The National Democratic Committee is to meet at an early day, to consult on the propriety of changing the place for holding the approaching Convention, from Charleston to some city where the hotel proprietors will be satisfied with less than five dollars per diem for board. Remonstrances against submitting to this threatened extortion have, it is said, come to the committee from all quarters. If should find Democratic opinion generally in favor of such action, Baltimore may yet be substituted for Charleston.—N. Y. Times.  
**A New York paper says.**—  
"Our Southern friends will make a mistake, if they suppose that it will be the object of all who rush to the Convention to spend as much money as possible. The New York delegation, it is understood, intend to go in a steamer, and to live on board during their stay, carrying their provisions with them. A Western delegation, it is announced, will go provided with tents, and will camp out."  
**Pacific Railroad.**—The Special Pacific Railroad Committee, in the House, have had a meeting and a general expression of views. Mr. Curtis, the Chairman, favors a Northern and a Southern route, to avoid the charge of sectionalism. He thinks this proposition the one combining the most strength. Other Republicans concur, urging that such a bill would ignore the charge of sectionalism, so constantly made by Southern men.  
**The Printing Corruption Investigation.**—John R. Larcombe, Mr. Wendell's foreman, testified before the Committee on Expenditures on Tuesday, and made some disclosures as to the use of printing spoils in the Pennsylvania and other States. His evidence establishes the improper use of money by parties high in authority. Mr. Heart Superintendent of Public Printing, testified as to the rottenness of the present system, and strongly approved the proposition for a Government Printing office.—N. Y. Times.  
**Religious "Freedom" in Albany.**—Quite an excitement exists at Albany, N. Y., in the religious community, growing out of the conversion to Protestantism of a young Irish woman, reared a Romanist. It seems that she has been employed as a domestic in the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and having opportunity to attend the services in the Washington avenue Baptist Church, became awakened, and after a short time avowed her belief in the doctrines she had heard enunciated. This coming to the knowledge of her father, he took a pistol and called upon her at the Asylum and made an attempt to shoot her, but fortunately the pistol was not loaded. He was taken into custody, but the end was not here. On Friday evening a large crowd assembled at the church, and after the close of the services an attempt was made to take her forcibly from the care of her friends. The attempt was unsuccessful, and it was rumored that she would be baptised in the church yesterday, but a threat that if this took place the church should be sacked by a mob, determined those having charge of her to defer the ceremony.  
This is a disgraceful state of things to be permitted in a civilized community, and particularly so in the capital of the State of New York.  
**Cor. N. Y. Commercial.**  
**National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations.**—This convocation takes place at N. Orleans on the 11th of April next. Five hundred delegates are expected to attend.  
Some thirty years ago, a gentleman of this city took two old pictures on a debt of \$5. They were renovated and the owner was offered \$50 for them. Subsequently a larger sum was offered. Finally an old inscription on the back of one of the pictures was deciphered, and it was found that the pictures were two of Rembrandt's series of the Apostles. These paintings are to be sent to France for sale. It is said that \$2000 have been offered for them here.—New York Commercial.  
In removing the dead from the ground of the First Baptist Church, in La Grange place, Philadelphia, one coffin was opened, in which the body was found to be almost wholly petrified. It was that of a man about 40 years of age, and though it had been in the earth one hundred years, the countenance was as smooth and placid, and his white hair as perfect, as the day it was placed in its resting place.  
When Bishop Leighton was one day lost in meditation in his own sequestered walk at Dunblane, a fair young widow came up to him, and told him it was ordered that he should marry her; for she had dreamed thrice that she was married to him. "Very well," replied the bishop, "whenever I shall dream that I am married to you, I will let you know, and we will be married immediately."  
**Rogues set to catch Rogues.**—The detective police force of Philadelphia have been detected to be in complicity with rogues. It is said that one of the officers passed a store while two knaves were depolting it, and received a bribe of \$200 to "mind his own business."

**DOUGLAS AND SEWARD.**—The following we find in the Washington Constitution, the official paper of the Administration, the first paragraph being editorial. It shows what is the opinion of the Administration about Douglas's soundness—that is, that he stands on the same footing with Seward:  
**Not much of a conflict.**—The New York "Day Book" brings together, without comment, the following passages, showing the similarity of views entertained by distinguished politicians:  
"The people of a Territory, while in a territorial condition, have the inherent power and right, through their legislature, to exclude slavery by positive enactment."—Position of Douglas in Harper's article.  
"Congress, by virtue of the Constitution, has power to pass laws excluding slavery from the Territories."—Position of W. H. Seward.  
Again: the Constitution thus characterises "the two platforms—Seward's and Douglas's":  
"Mr. Seward and his followers insist upon the constitutional power and the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States."  
"Mr. Douglas insists upon the right of the Territorial Legislature to do so."  
"Both of these positions are entirely antagonistic to the provisions of the constitution of the United States; but it requires little reflection to perceive that, so far as the interests of slaveholders are concerned, Seward's doctrine is actually better than that of Douglas."  
Yet the Democrats of North Carolina are prepared to go for Douglas!

**TENNESSEE DELEGATES.**—Among the delegates for the State at large to the Constitutional Union Convention, we notice the names of Hon. John Baxter, recently of Henderson County, N. C., and Gov. Neil S. Brown, formerly of Robeson County, N. C.  
**SOUTHERN WHEAT CROPS.**—A letter from a subscriber in Campbell County, Georgia, says that "the prospect for a wheat crop is blasted in all this country and Alabama. It was so nearly frozen out in the winter, that we cannot make one-tenth of a crop."

**A DAY'S DISASTERS BY FIRE.**—In the New York Times of Wednesday last the following disasters are announced by despatches of Tuesday's date:  
The Mobile Ala. Theatre, the Union Cotton Press, with 2,000 bales of cotton, and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at \$275,000.  
A fire in Lynn, Mass., last night, destroyed the Mechanics' steam saw-mills. Loss \$10,000.  
The large steam flouring mill at East Saginaw, New York, owned by Jesse Hoyt, of New York City, with a large quantity of flour and grain, was burned on Saturday night. Loss about \$30,000.  
The dwelling of Humphrey Owens, a few miles north of Salem, Ohio, was destroyed by fire this morning. Five children perished in the flames.  
The steamer Judge Porter, from Montgomery on Lake Pontchartrain, a mile from her wharf. Her crew were saved, but ten passengers were drowned or are missing. Her cargo, consisting of 800 bales of cotton, together with the boat, is a total loss.  
**Steamboat Burnt and Lives Lost.**—The steamer Belle of Peoria, bound from Peoria to St. Louis, with a full cargo, was burnt to the water's edge at Sharp's landing on Sunday at noon. Two firemen and one deck hand were lost, and the second clerk was severely injured.  
**Fires in New Orleans and Houston.**—Two stores were burned on Levee street, New Orleans, on Tuesday. Loss \$225,000.  
At Houston, Texas, on the 10th, a fire burned out nineteen firms. Loss \$350,000.  
**Railroad Accident.**—An accident occurred to the train which left Baltimore on Thursday morning. An axle broke fifteen miles thence, and a number of persons were injured. The company despatched a special train, with physicians for the wounded. No lives lost.  
**Heavy Suit.**—The great breach of promise case of Miss Carzang about Mr. Shaw, is now on its second trial in St. Louis. On the first trial, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with damages to the unusual amount of \$100,000. A large number of very eminent counsel are employed on both sides, including Hon. Edward Bates, who leads for the defendant.  
**The Crazy Congressman.**—Hon. Clark B. Cochrane, Representative in Congress from the Montgomery district, New York, has returned to the Utica Asylum, after a short visit to his family. His friends hope for his ultimate recovery; but it is thought improbable that he will be able to resume his seat in the House.  
**What's in a Name.**—Mr. Frederic Brown, formerly of Portland, in the State of Maine, but now of Louisiana, thinks that his character would smell much sweeter on the Southern wind were he called by any other name. So he has prayed the Legislature of his adopted State, in consideration of the fact that "the acts of old John Brown, of Abolition notoriety, have affixed a stigma to the name of Brown which renders it intolerable to himself and his family," graciously to permit him henceforth to undo himself Brown, and to call himself Southgate. The Legislature, kind souls! have had pity on the pains of this poor Maine-iac, and he now wears the designation which he desired.  
**Snuff Dipping.**—Miss Tennessee Gibson, a beautiful young lady, died from the effects of snuff dipping in Arkansas. She fell asleep with the "mop" in her mouth, and was found a corpse some hours after. A post mortem revealed the fact that she had swallowed the juice, which was converted into nicotine, a deadly poison; her lips, cheek and breast were smeared with the foul stuff in her dying struggles, alone in her room. Before she retired she felt a deadly sickness, having swallowed some of the juice, but she had used it so long, nothing was thought of her complaint until alas! it was too late.  
**Yellow Jessamine Flowers.**—This is the season, says the Augusta Constitutionalist, when the beautiful and highly aromatic, but dangerous, yellow jessamine flower is in bloom. Parents, and mothers particularly, should inform their children that those flowers are poisonous. We have on former occasions called attention to this matter, and have heard of many children who have died from chewing these flowers. If this fact is generally known it may save many a fond parent premature grief over loved offspring.  
**An Old Woman's Twenty-fifth Birthday.**—There is now residing in Elmira an old lady named Mrs. Hannah Webber, who reached her twenty-fifth birthday on Wednesday of week before last, and yet is one hundred years old. She was born on February 29, 1760; as that was leap year, there had been but twenty-five recurrences of that day from the time of her birth to the present time. Mrs. Webber receives an annual pension of \$96 from the Government, her husband having taken an active part in the Revolutionary War.  
**Two Views of the Case.**—Judge C.—U. S. Senator from Vermont, related to us a good anecdote, the other day, illustrative of Abolitionism. The morning he was leaving home to enter upon his duties in this city, a straight-faced deacon who looked upon the whole South as a great pandemonium, called on him and said:  
"Now, Judge, I want you to do all in your power to abolish slavery."  
"Well," said the Judge, "how shall I proceed?"  
"Oh," he said; "but you must abolish it. It's a great curse, and must be abolished. You know more about law than I do. The church is my stronghold, but you understand national matters, and can devise some plan, and I know it."  
"The only way I see to abolish it," said the Judge, "is to buy all the slaves and set them free."  
"Well, go in for that; have the law passed that the North shall buy them, and then this trouble will end. Yes, you go in strong for that, Judge."  
"Just as you say, deacon. I will agree to it in a moment, and will stand my share of the expense. Here is Woodstock with three hundred inhabitants, and this town would be called on for about six hundred thousand dollars—and I will urge it before the Senate."  
The good deacon opened his mouth, then his eyes, allowed his tongue to escape from one corner of his face, scratched his head, and tapped impatiently on the floor with his foot. As the Judge was leaving the room, the deacon's power of speech came to him, and he called out:  
"Oh, say, Judge, I guess you'd better let slavery alone. The poor black fellows are better off in the South, than up here in this cold climate!"  
There are several just such deacons in the country.—Washington paper.  
**Prentice on Original Sin.**—Prentice, in the Louisville Journal, says:—"Miss Harriet Beecher, a woman of great ability, sister of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and several other Beechers, has published a theological work, inquiring how sin came into the world. There are matters of more practical importance than that inquiry. If there is a pig in your garden, you had better buy yourself in driving it out than in speculating how it got in."

**GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1859.**  
The leading facts of the Common School system for the year 1859, are but little different from those of the preceding year.  
The disposition to build new and better houses seems annually to increase. There has also been a very general and material advancement in the wages of teachers; and while this is a good sign it will cause the schools to be of shorter duration, or else to be opened at less frequent intervals.  
1. **Whole number of white children in the State.**—There are reports, more or less full, of the whole number of white persons in the State between the ages of 6 and 21 years from 74 counties. The sum of these is as follows, to-wit: Males—93,494; Females—86,877; and of those whose sexes are not distinguished, 11,878; making in all 186,174.  
2. **Children attending School.**—There are reports, not generally full, of the number of children attending school during the year (1859) in 77 counties, the sum of which is: Males—61,496; Females—47,442; in all, 108,938.  
3. **Whole number of school districts reported.**—78 counties report the number of school districts which they contain to be 3,373.  
4. **Number of schools taught.**—There are reports of these from 79 counties, the sum of which is 2,758.  
5. **Teachers licensed.**—There are lists, very often imperfect, of the names and grades of the teachers licensed in 71 counties, and the following is a statement of the number: Males—1,843; Females—156; of those whose sex is not distinguished, 67; in all, 2,066.  
6. **The average length of the schools was about four months.**  
7. **The average salary of teachers was at least twenty-eight dollars per month,** a material advance on former prices.  
8. **Moneys received and expended by Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents.**—The reported receipts of school moneys by Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents in 70 counties, were \$379,842 64. The reported expenditures in the same counties, were \$233,410 57, and the balance in the hands of chairmen was \$145,133 01.  
9. **Taxes collected and due for school purposes for the school year ending in September 1859.**—The whole amount of taxes reported in 59 counties is \$73,160 19, being an average of about \$1238 to the county, which would make the school tax of the whole State about \$105,000. Wiley's Report.  
**Port of Plymouth, Washington County, N. C.**  
—Exports to Foreign Countries, 1859.—Manufactured Tobacco, 300 lbs.; Peas, 152 bus; Flour, 40 bbls.; Naval Stores, 120 bbls.; Pine Lank, 15,000 feet; Shingles, 7,478,000; Staves, 554,000; value, \$34,649.  
**Imports from Foreign Countries, 1859.**—Molasses, 13,826 gals; Brown Sugar, 5,803 lbs.; Salt, 15,288 bus; Preserved Fruit, \$11; value \$4,897; amount of duties on imports, \$589 50.  
**VESSELS BELONGING IN JANUARY, 1860.**  
Registered 3, Tonnage 392  
Enrolled 38, do 2,284  
Steam Vessels 5, do 462  
Total 46 3,138  
**FOREIGN IN 1859.**  
Entrances 10, Tonnage 775, Crews 55  
Clearances 35, do 3,777, do 198  
**COASTWISE IN 1859.**  
Entrances 98, Tonnage 8,161, Crews 451  
Clearances 9, do 799, do 44  
**Vessels passing Roanoke River Light-Boat in '59.**  
Barges, 93 Sloops, 1  
Schooners, 1867 Steamers, 510  
Washington Dispatch.  
**Fayetteville a Good Market.**—We make room for rather a long communication which has been sent to us by a correspondent at Fayetteville, recommending that place as a good market for the sale of up-country products—because we believe that Fayetteville is a good market; indeed we know it to be so. Fayetteville is largely engaged in manufactures as well as commerce, and the population of the town and country around it are chiefly dependent for their supplies of food upon the up-country, where once was enjoyed a lucrative trade, or it must be brought from the North-west, at large costs.—Iredell Express.  
**The Fire Eaters and the Republicans.**—The fire eaters of the South are getting a large circulation for their disunion speeches at the Tribune office. The worst sentiments of extreme men are embodied in political pamphlets and circulated far and wide as specimens of Southern opinions. Thus whole sections and States are to be made responsible for the treasonable dogmas of a few secessionists, and a great Presidential battle fought by one party of one section against another party of another section. Does not every patriotic citizen see and feel that there ought to be a National Union party against these extremes? N. Y. Express.  
**New Spring Goods.**  
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.  
HAS received in part, and is daily receiving, a large and desirable stock of  
**SPRING GOODS,**  
Embracing all the newest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Lace Points, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c.  
—ALSO—  
A fine assortment of—  
Gentlemen's Summer Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing, Bonnets and Millinery Goods of all kinds. 900ft  
March 15.  
**1860. SPRING STYLES. 1860.**  
**MIKE SMITH**  
IS now receiving at the FAYETTEVILLE HAT STORE, No 3 Green Street, his  
**Spring Stock,**  
Consisting of all the latest and most approved styles of Silk, Fur, Wool, Leghorn and Braid Hats; Cloth, Cassimere and Seamless Caps, &c.  
—ALSO, a very fine selection of—  
Youths' and Children's Fancy Hats and Caps.  
The attention of the trade and public generally is invited to this Stock.  
**A large supply of Wool and Braid Hats for Servants always on hand.** 900-ft  
March 15.  
G. W. BOWMAN. [K. M. MURCHISON.  
**BOWMAN & MURCHISON,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.  
LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.  
**AVON E. HALL,**  
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,  
WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.  
Wilmington, Jan'y 19 1860 811lypd

**THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.**—The first resolution of the Democratic State Convention reads thus:  
"Resolved, That we cordially approve and reaffirm the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati in June, 1858."  
Let us see what sort of a thing was thus cordially approved and reaffirmed. The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th inst. says of these same Cincinnati resolutions:  
"Since prominent and leading statesmen (of the Democratic party) have, upon the floor of the Senate, publicly avowed constructions diametrically opposite, it is NOT HONEST to permit the platform unchanged to practice deception upon the unreflecting and unwary. Those who endeavor, by the deceptive chicanery of an ambiguous platform, to inveigle men of their vote and influence, are as morally criminal as those who attempt, by outrage and violence, to deprive men of any advantage they hold under the laws. To entrap the Northern man's vote, by the delusive hopes of Free-soil Territories, is as flagitious as to ensnare the Southern man's property by vain promises of right to enter, without the power to hold, his slaves in the common Territory. Let the Democratic party avoid this act of double treachery—this deception of both North and South. Let there be in the Charleston platform nothing that can deceive—that can do wrong to either North or South." &c.  
The Enquirer has always been a Democratic paper—a Southern Democratic paper,—and here shows that it is too honest to "approve and reaffirm" such "deception" and "double treachery." Our North Carolina Democrats, on the contrary, "wish to adhere to a platform, which they know to be construed by the Northern Democracy as favorable to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and by the Southern Democracy, as out and out ignoring and repudiating that heresy."

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**BOOTS AND SHOES!**  
FOR  
**Spring and Summer 1860.**  
**S. T. HAWLEY & SON**  
ARE  
Receiving the largest and most desirable stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by them,  
CONSISTING OF  
**Gent's Dress BOOTS,** all styles and qualities;  
Gaiters, SHOES, PUMPS, SLIPPERS.  
**Boys' & Youths'**  
Boots, Gaiters, Shoes and Pumps, in great variety.  
**Ladies', Misses', & Children's**  
Dressed Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, of all kinds.  
**Copper Toe'd Shoes,** for children and youths  
**Servants' Shoes,** of all kinds.  
—ALSO—  
Trunks; Oak & Hemlock Sole Leather; Calf, Goat, Lining & Binding Skins; Lasts; Sparables; Shoe Findings and Tools of all kinds.  
Our Stock being bought for cash at reduced prices, will be offered correspondingly low for cash, or to prompt customers.  
March 15, 1860. 900-6w

**NOTICE.**  
HAVING procured the services of a No. 1 Baker, direct from New York, I am still prepared to supply my customers and the public generally, with  
**Bread, Pies, and Cakes,**  
of every kind.  
ALSO, PARTY CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.  
MRS. M. BANKS,  
No. 6, Green St.  
March 14. 900-14w

**Herring! Herring!**  
BBLs. No. 1 CUT HERRING, just received by  
E. F. MOORE,  
March 15. 900-14w

**Bacon! Bacon!**  
LBS. WELL CURED BACON, just rec'd  
E. F. MOORE,  
March 15. 900-14w

**Corn! Corn!**  
1000 BAGS CORN, for sale by  
E. F. MOORE,  
March 15. 800-14w

**New Crop Molasses, for sale by**  
E. F. MOORE,  
March 15. 900-14w

**CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE.**  
W. N. TILLINGHAST has now in Store, a full supply of  
**GOODS IN HIS LINE,**  
Which he offers to the trade on favorable terms.  
March 12. 99-12m

**Cocoa and Chocolate,**  
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, for sale by  
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.  
March 8. 98ft

**FRESH TEAS.**  
IMPERIAL, HYSON and OOLONG TEAS, just received by  
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.  
March 8. 98ft

**White Lead,**  
L INSEED OIL, GLASS, PUTTY and PAINTS of all kinds for sale by  
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.  
March 8. 98ft

**KNIVES AND FORKS.**  
A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.  
**Ivory Handle Knives, alone.**  
Cutters, superior.  
**Silver Plated Forks.**  
**Silver Plated Spoons.**  
Above double and treble plated.  
**Silver Plated Casters.**  
The best assortment in town.  
**A variety of Plated Fancy Articles**  
**Superior Scissors.**  
**Looking Glasses, &c.**  
Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at  
**"The Crockery Store"**  
W. N. TILLINGHAST  
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84ft

**Kerosene Oil, light colored!**  
WHITE POTASH,  
CONCENTRATED LEY,  
FRESH CAMPHENE,  
BURNING FLUID,  
L INSEED OIL,  
TRAIN OIL, LAMP OIL, PURE WHITE LEAD,  
YEAST POWDERS, DISTILLERS' GLUE.  
Just received and for sale by  
**JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,**  
Jan'y 12, 1860. 82ft

**E. MURRAY & CO.,**  
**Commission Merchants,**  
AND  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
NORTH WATER STREET,  
Wilmington, N. C.  
Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores. 91-1lypd.

**NOTICE.**  
HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.  
Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. JAMES BANKS. 81-ft

**A FAMILY NECTARY.**  
The following statement speaks for itself.—(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a stump. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. \* \* \* The Mustang Liniment appeared to scorch the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar on account. CHARLES PORTER, 420 Broad Street, Philadelphia. It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Bruises or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang Liniment frequently saves a valuable horse. It cures Glands, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founder. Beware of Imitations. Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe.  
BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York. 90-14t

**SPECIAL NOTICE**  
Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mother, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.  
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1y

**THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.**—The State Committee has issued a call for a State Convention next month. From the address we make the following extract, as showing the spirit of the party in Pennsylvania:  
"The principles on which it should plant itself are few and simple. They are as follows:  
1st. Non-interference with the whole question of Slavery, as not being a subject for Congressional legislation.  
2d. The maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and the enforcement of all laws enacted by Congress.  
3d. The protection of the Industrial Interests of the whole country, and economy and reform in the administration of the Government.  
On such a platform, which no demagogue is needed to interpret, and which is comprehensive of all that government can possibly do for the well being of the people, conservative and loyal men, in all parts of the country, can come and stand together."

**"Conservative" Democrats.**—What sort of People they are.—Gov. Brown, of Miss., has introduced into the Senate some resolutions and a bill to make effective the decision in the Dred Scott case. Gov. B. can't find any Democrats willing to vote for them. He is told that they cannot "command the votes of conservative Democrats. Sir," (said Gov. B.) "there was a day when I had great respect for the word conservative. I thought it meant a politician who would retain the substance of a proposition, and yet so accommodate the details as to meet his brethren; and conservatism seems to me now to be a sort of go-between, a divider of principles, that demands a little of one thing and a little of another, and not much of anything; a sort of political top-kicker, who looks North and South, East and West, for customers; and cares very little from what direction they come if they only pay their toll."

**The term fugitive,** as applied to the poetry which fills the corners of newspapers, is not a bad one. Such poetry is generally of the common run.

**Explosion of a Gasometer at the St. Charles Hotel at New Orleans.**—The gasometer of the St. Charles hotel exploded on Wednesday night, and set fire to the building, burning two men to death.

**THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.**—The first resolution of the Democratic State Convention reads thus:  
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