INVOKES THE JUSTICE OF THE NORTH. "But, however natural and inevitable the existence of friends, if not their forbearance, by some consideration of the passions and sensibilities naturally incident to the South, under the prospect of their declining power and influence in the Confederacy. While that protract ed domination of the South, which has been so long and so keenly felt at the North, was always more imaginary than real; no Southern man having ever attained the Presidency except by the concurrence of oftentimes more than half, and always of a large division of the North; yet now it cannot be disguised that the period of Southern ascendancy—if it ever had any real existence—approaches its end. Political power and ascendancy, in sectional view have already passed away from the South forever. And this is so manifest, that a Senator, who spoke in this debate, could not forbear taunting the South with the prospect of their declining fortunes A great change has taken place in the political vocabulary. 'It is no longer,' he exclaims, 'the South and the North; it is now the North and the South.' The South, Mr. President, needs not to be reminded by the triumphant North of her decayed power: and when the South have, in prospect, the admission of eight or ten additional free States, in rapid succession, without the know how to excuse the restlessness of their Southern brethren, and feel no surprise that they should be looking about for some new guarantee, some additional proction to their peculiar condition and institutions.

HE HOLDS FAST TO THE CONSTITUTION.

"But sir, as to myself, I shall hold fast to the Constitution until I see that it no longer interposes a barrier to absolute aggression; and I trust that some final adjustment of all these distracting questions will yet be devised and adopted upon a basis so just and reasonable as not only to stay the progress of disaffection, but to furnish to the world the highest evidence that no diver sity of local institutions, or of sectional interests, or any other cause of occasional dissensions, will ever be so powerful for mischief as to sunder the ties which now bind us together as one people."

MR. BELL ON AFRICAN SLAVERY. "Mr. President, I cannot conclude my remarks with-out taxing the indulgence of the Senate yet further in saying a few words upon the subject of that institution, against the extension of which to the new territories, some gentlemen manifest so great a horror. It has been denounced in this debate as a great moral and political evil; as a grievous wrong and oppression to the race which are the subjects of it: a blight and curse to the country which tolerates it, and a sin upon the con sciences of the masters generally. I am identified with this so much abused institution, by my representative position in this Chamber, in association, in character and in responsibility to the tribunal of public sentiis, therefore, natural that I should make a brief reply to the accusatory charges of my northern

For the purposes of my argument, the origin and progress of slavery in the United States may be briefly Without pretending to accuracy of detail, it may ated with sufficient conformity to historical fact. that some century and a half ago, or a little more, a few thousand natives of Africa, in form and mind stamped only with the coarsest rudiments of the Caucasian race. scarcely bearing the impress of the human race divine savage in their habits, both of war and peace; ferocious as the wild beasts of their own native haunts, were caught up and transported to these shores, reduced to a state of bondage, and they and their descendants held in slavery until this day. What do we now behold? These few thousand savages have become a great people; numbering three millions of souls; civilized, chris isnized; each new generation developing some improved features, mental and physical, and indicating some further approximation to the race of their masters. Search the annuls of all history, and where do you find a fact so striking and so wonderful, one so worthy of contemplation This great fact stands out holdly the world; and in the impressive language of the Sen-ator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) it stands for an answer: and it must ever stand for an answer. Sir, it can never be successfully answered. Has humanity any cause to drop a ear over the record of this great fact? Has Africa any cause to mourn!

·But there are some other and subordinate facts, y deducible from the greater and more prominent, which may likewise defy contradiction or answer. The rapid multiplication and improved lineaments of this people attest the fact, that the yoke of bondage has pressed lightly upon them; and that they have share repeat, and search the pages of history, and where wil ou find a fact comparable to this? The history of Hebrew bondage presents no parallel-nothing so won derful. The family of Jacob the germ of the Hebrew nation, were of a superior race and civilized. There is one single analogy, however, besides that of bondage. which may be traced in the history of these two people: While the religious institutions of the one forbade any amalgamation, social or political, with their masters and surrounding nations. naure, by laws more strin gent and inexorable, forbids to the other any equality social or political with the race that holds them in bond "As to the lawfulness or sinfulness of the institution of

slavery—whatever phrensied or fanatio priests, or more learned and rational divines may preach; whatever they may affirm of Christian precepts or moral and religious responsibilities; whatever interpretation of the law of na ture or of Almighty God they may announce: whatever doctrines or theories of the equalities of human rights, and of the different races of mankind, diversified as they are by complexion, by physical formation and mental development, infidel philanthropists or the disciples of a transcendental creed of any kind, may hold or teach: however they may dogmatize upon this hypothesis, and declare it to be a violation of the law of nature for any race, with whatever superiority of mental or physical faculties they may be endued, to subjugate those of an inferior grade, and make them the instrument of improvement and amelioration in their own condition, as well as in that of masters or conquerors, i carrying forward the great work of civilization, un we shall be enlightened by a revelation from a higher source than themselves. I must claim the privilege of interpreting the law of nature by what I see revealed in history of mankind from the earliest period of re corded time, uncontradicted by Divine authority. must interpret the law according to the prominent facts connected with the subject, as they have stood out in the past, and as they stand out before us at this day Looking through the eyes of history, I have seen slaver, involuntary servitude, the hand-maid of Hindoo Egyptian, Assyrian, Jewish, Greek and Roman civili zation. I have seen the institution recognized by the theocratic government of the Jews—the chosen depositories of the Word of Life—by democratic Athens and the following extract from his letter: republican Rome. I have seen, upon the overthrow of Roman civilization by the savage hordes of the north, that those new masters of western Europe and their sucstitution, under various modifications, adapted to the changing condition of both slave and master, and still under an advancing civilization, until a comparatively recent period. I see the same institution tolerated and maintained in Eastern Europe at this day. I see the tion, be the "Union Ticket," for all conservative after-fermentation. Sugar is constantly being connative race of all British India, at this moment, bowing men. the neck under a system of quasi slavery. But, above all. I have seen here on this continent, and in these United States, the original lords of the soil subdued to slavery, others expelled, driven out, and the remnant still held in subordination; and all this under an inter-pretation of the law of nature, which holds good at this day among our northern brethren, and I have yet in re-serve that great fact to which I have already alluded— has a chance to defeat Lincoln three millions of the African race, whose labor is subject to the will of masters, and under such circum stances that their condition cannot be changed, though their masters should will it, without destruction alike to | South, says: the interests and welfare of both master and slave. These are the lights by which I read and interpret the

Now, sir, permit me to say a few words upon the ef-

law of nature.

true grounds of the anti-slavery-extension policy of the | the present form of Union, we are indebted, the world by the fine sentiments so often expressed on the is indebted, for that other great phenomenon in the subject of freedom, and the claims of humanity. I know sir, that however sincere and conscientious the anti-slavery sentiment of the North may be, neither the ed by the nations of the Old World, nor even by our latter that the present of the nation; a phenomenon, in all its bearings, not yet fully comprehendenti-slavery sentiment of the North may be, neither the cause of freedom nor a sentiment of humanity is the ac- selves; and which, in all future time, will be the study tive principle of the non-extension policy of the North. and admiration of the historian and philosopher; I mean Were it proposed by the South to impose the chains of not the founding of a republic on these shores, so reservitude upon a single human being now free, there is cently the abode only of savage and nomadic tribes, no man living to whom such a proposition would be but its amazing growth and development; its magicmore revolting than myself. But, air, humanity to the like spring from small beginnings-rising, a it were, slave, not less than justice to the master, recommends by a single effort, by one elastic bound, into all the the policy of diffusion and extension into any new territory adapted to his condition; and the reasons are too ty and independence, by land and sea, against a hostile No, sir, it is not a principle of humanity that dictates world; but at the same time, by its example, shaking to the anti-extension policy of New York. It is deeply their foundations the despotic powers of the earth; a great incorporation of freedom, dispensing its blessings tated, in part, by the jealousy of southern influence and control, and the recollection of the line of southern in full panoply from head of Jove if a truth, and no fiction, would scarcely be more wonderful or a great-These are the interests and passions which, more than er mystery, without the clue which African Slavery fur-

any others, have decided the policy of the North upon nishes for the solution of it.

"Sir, making all due allowances for American enterprise and energies of free labor, with all the inspiring advantages of our favorite system of government, such passions and influences, under the circumstances of our system, let me invoke the justice of my northern have attained more than one-half their present extraordic nary proportions, but for the so much revited institution and internal: your navigation; your commercial marine. the nursery of the military; your ample revenue; the public credit; your manufactures; your rich, populous, and splendid cities—all, all may trace to this institution as their well spring, their present gigantic proportions; nour-ished and built up to their present amazing height and grandeur by the great staples of the South, the products

> 'Yet, slavery, in every form in which it has existed from the primitive period of organized society-from its earliest and patriarchal form to this time, in every quarter of the globe-and in all its results-even the agnificent result of African slavery in the United States, is declared to be against the law of nature. Though contributing in a hundred varied forms and modes through a period of thousands of years, to the amelioration of the condition of mankind generally; though sometimes abused and perverted, as all human institutions, even those of religion, are—still contribut-ing to advance the cause of civilization; though, if you se, having its origin in individual cupidity, stil working on a general good; yet slavery and all its beneficent results are pronounced to be against the will of God, by those who claim a superior Iluraination upon the subject. This may be so: but must say that this conclusion, se confidently announced, is not arrived at in accordance with the Baconian thod of reasoning, by which we are taught that from a great many particular and well established facts in the physical economy, we may safely deduce a general law of physical nature: and so of morals and govern-It seems to my weak faculties, that it is rather in arrogant and presumptuous arraignment of the ways of Providence, mysterious as we know them to be, for feeble man to declare, that that which has been permitted to exist from the beginning, among men and naions, is contrary to its will.

But whoever has studied the history of civilization, the progress of society-of laws and government-must have perceived that certain abstract or theoretic truths, whether in civil or religious policy, have been, and can only with safety to the ultimate ends of all societies and governments, be unfolded by degrees, and adjusted at very step, according to the advance of society from its infancy to a higher civilization and a more enlightened aprehension -such as the equality of natural rights self-government, and freedom of speech and opinion These general truths, though they cannot be success controverted at this day, yet, as they have been seldom admitted, in their length and breadth, in the practical operations of government, with success, some law givers have been led to deny that they are founded in reason; and when they have, at any time, been suddenly embraced by the controlling minds among the people, the misfortune has been that they were applied excess, and without due regard to the actual condiion of the people who were to be affected; and hence they have, so far, failed of success in some of the most nighly civilized nations of Europe. But it is more t e point to refer to the emancipation of the slaves of S ningo; one of the first explosive effects of the sudder cognition of the rights of man by the French people would be difficult to demonstrate, at this day, that he cause of humanity, or of human progress has been slavery in that fertile and beautiful island. It is I b eve, now, pretty well understood, that British states men committed an error in the policy of West India They were driven to adopt a sentiment, instead of a practical truth, as the foundation of a radical change in the social condition of a people, who were not pre-pared either to appreciate or profit by it. Even the reformation in religion and church government, com menced some three centuries ago, in the opinion of many of the most profound inquirers, has failed of that con plete success which ought to have attended it for the reason that the general truths and principles upon which it was founded were applied in excess. champions of reform, in throwing aside all ceremonies and observances which affect the senses, and in spirit-skins left after the third pressure, partially ferualizing too much, there is reason to believe, have stayed the progress of substantial reform, and checked the spread of religious restraints upon the evil passions of men. But this is a delicate subject, and I must forbear.

These examples may show that there are certain abstract truths and principles which, however incontrovertible in themselves, like every other good thing may plication. It is the business of statesmen, in every cour st practical influence and effect consistent with the existing state of society. The most interesting illustration of this sentiment, and the most striking example of the superiority of practical truth over theoretic axioms, in the formation of government, to be found in all history—and one which claims the special attention of the people of this country at this momentwas exhibited by our ancestors, when, with their own recognition of the abstract truth of the equality of natural rights still vibrating on their tongues, they yet fearlessset their seals to a covenant of union between these States, containing an express recognition of slavery. say express recognition, because, whatever the jesu cal doctrines of the North may say, the clauses in the Constitution relating to the importation of persons un der certain limitations, and fixing the basis of direct taxes and representation in Congress, I affirm, do amount to an express recognition of slavery."

Search the debates of Congress on this exciting subject from 1790 down to the present time-examine diligently the speeches of the most distinguished leaders of the Southern Democracy, Mr. Calhoun and his compeers-pore over all that has been said and written by the whole tribe of Southern politicians who have made it a part of their iness, in season and out of season, to instil into the Southern ear doubts and suspicions of Mr. Bell's "soundness on the slavery question," and say if, among them all, there can be found so masterly a refutation of the accusatory charges urged against the people of the South on account of the existence in their midst of the institution

Bell against Lincoln-The "Union" Against four days. Sectionalism .- A well known gentleman of this city, says the Huntsville Ala. Independent, an influential merchant, at present traveling through the Northern States, writes from Pittsburg to a friend here, and we have been permitted to take

"I find polities running high in Indiana, Ohio, and here in West Pennsylvania, and so far as I cessors adopted and continued to uphold the same in- could judge in traveling through, the race now is between Lincoln and Bell in the North. Indeed Bell and Everett are gaining ground in the

> The writer above has hitherto voted the democratic ticket, but being satisfied that that party, By its action at Charleston and Baltimore, has lost its power, has signified his determination to vote for John Bell, as the only candidate who tion generally increases again during the next In short, a merrier interment was never witnessed.

True as Gospel .- The Charleston Mercury, the great Disunion-Breckinridge organ of the "Every thing, therefore, which tends to disunite

the South, aids the election of Lincoln. Certainly it does. Mr. Breckinridge was fects of this institution upon the country which tolerates it. To the great fact to which I have more than once design of afterwards withdrawing the South from

FROM THE WINE PRESS. THE MAKING OF WINES.

We have received a great many letters asking for information upon this subject, and accordingly lay down a few general principles that may be of service to young beginners .- E. W. P.

The Must .- We suppose that the grapes are fully ripened and ready to use, although still ou the vines. Select a clear day and gather the vinbunch should be clipped from the vines with a pair of seissors, and carefully laid in a basket, or other vessel, to avoid bruising as much as possible. Gather none but the fully ripe grapes, and as many of them as can be pressed in a day to insure uniform quality; a very important consideration. Besides, the larger the quantity fermented at once, brought to the wine house should now be carefully overlooked, and all the imperfect and decayed ones removed. The next consideration is whether the grapes shall be pressed with, or without, their stems? Many recommend the latter, as there is an astringent property in the stems that gives a peculiar flavor to the wine; but no doubt the better way is to strip the berries from the stalks. This is sometimes done by hand picking, but a very simple instrument will greatly expedite the process. Take a box or trough, and lay within it, a few inches from the bottom and from the top, a lattice-work of wooden slats (which had better be joined without nails;) upon this lay the bunches. Lay a similar but smaller lattice, cratic Committee, calls a Douglas State Conventhrough into the trough beneath. By the aid of manner: an assistant, drawing the grapes as they fall, through an opening at the end of the trough, a party is endangered, and even this day's revolving great deal can be done in a short time. The next sun, twelve months hence, may not, and probably step is to mush the grapes. The oldest and best will not, find you the same united, prosperous method is to stamp them with naked feet. In happy people that this day's sun leaves you. And passed between rollers, grooved or fluted diagon- I shall be with you." ally, so as not to break the grape stones. (There is a bitter principle in the stones or pips very much to be avoided.

We now come to the pressing. The ordinary wine press is a platform of solid wood, raised high enough from the ground to allow the must to run through a spout on one side into proper vessels. Two upright beams of heavy timber, and a cross beam at top, support a powerful screw, that is worked by hand levers, like a windlass. The grapes are placed upon the platform and heavy timbers laid upon them; then above these other tiers of timbers are crossed, and upon all the great screw comes down, just as the President of the United States comes down upon the postmasters

and collectors. Besides the above there are smaller presses used me of which are for sale at the agricultural ware houses. For small quantities of grapes a home made press will answer. Take an ordinary barrel, bore holes in the bottom and lower half, with a half-inch auger, place a layer of clean straw on the bottom and against the sides, within which lay the mashed grapes, and upon them, a layer of n a tub, about a foot from the wall; nail a cleat weights upon the long end of the lever, you have a tolerably powerful wine press.

A few hints about pressing. Some exquisite wines are made by piling a mass of trodden grapes in a great upright vessel, and using only the must that runs off without the aid of the screw. The rest of the must goes to press, and produces an ordinary wine. When the wine-press is used alone, three qualities can be produced: first, by reserving the must that flows from the gentlest pressure; secondly, by keeping apart the must of a severer pressure, and thirdly, by extracting the last drop of juice with all the power of the screw aided The zealous by a windlass. We may also add, that a sort of bastard Wine can be made, by adding water to the menting the mass, and subjecting it to a fourth pressure. The product, however, is not wine, but nly a first cousin of wine, of poor quality, and known as piquette.

In this country, these nice distinctions are not always observed. The entire product of a vineyard often goes to form one wine only, and in this view we shall continue: hinting, that as the select wines of the world bring enormous prices, and the common wines the opposite, that it is worth the while of every American wine maker to do his best, and follow the injunction of St. Paul

-"Try all things." Fermentation .- As soon as the must is pressed

from the grapes it is put in casks prepared for the purpose; these casks should be as large as possible for the larger the cask the better the wine. The casks should be three-quarters full only, and it is recommended by some, that a square hole, about six inches across, should be left at the top, covered by a coarse piece of canvass. The following extract from Mulder's "Chemistry of Wine," will explain this process clearly:

"Shortly after pressing, the liquid appears be in motion, and little air bubbles rise to the surface; fermentation has begun; the juice not quite clear at first, becomes more turbid, the moon the surface; the gas bubbles become larger, the consistency of the liquid decreases, as do also its saccharine contents. In place of these more and more alcohol is engendered, and the liquid, orginally watery, and now enriched with alcohol to a depreciate the value of white labor in the Northgreater or less degree, can no longer retain in a state of perfect solution various matters which it | read with interest." previously held in that condition. Fermentation reaches its highest point with greater or less rapidity according to the temperature; in a moderate climate it generally occurs in from three to

"When the fermentation is diminishing, and before it is completely finished, the whole mass of liquid is stirred up, in order to bring its elements into contact with each other afresh.

"After some days the whole mass reaches its highest point of effervescence and at this it remains for three or four days; it then begins to diminish, and by forming a precipitate at the bottom allows the wine to become gradually clearer.

"The wine is now racked off into another vessel, the sediment being left behind. Fermentation continues, but more quietly; and this is called verted into alcohol and carbonic acid, and a fresh precipitate is continually forming and depositing itself at the bottom.

"After the wine has undergone this after-fermentation for several months (and the fermentaspring, at the time it is said when the vines blostime to time into other vessels, in order to free it from the sediment which has been continually forming, it is transferred into casks in which it can be exported."

alluded, conjoined with the system of equal laws, which our succestors brought to these shores, perfected and consolidated at the Revolution, and by the adoption of by that division.—Rich. Whig.

Messenger and the Troy (Ala.) American, the design of afterwards withdrawing the South from the Confederacy, after Lincoln had been elected by that division.—Rich. Whig. in the pending canvass.

Bell and Lincoln .- The only real Candidates. mocracy was cordially united upon one candidate, stands: Mr. Buchanan. Under such circumstances it . could be very plausibly argued that every vote given to a third ticket, aided him. The case is now changed. The Democrats are hopelessly divided. No reasonable man believes that the chief tage as soon as the dew is off the grapes. Every of either wing can be elected. In the North, Breckinridge diverts enough of strength from Douglas to prevent the later from receiving a Northern vote, except such as he may receive from the New York fusion between Bell and Douglas, which will carry the State and alone defeat Lincoln. In the South, Douglas does the same thing with Breckinridge, which Breckinthe better the wine will be. The grapes being ridge does to him in the North-divides the Democratic vote, and leaves the South an easy victory to the Constitutional Union party, round the standard of which thousands of Southern Union Democrats are rallying. Is it not clear

> patriotic citizen who rallies under the flag of the Union as a friend and a brother. Philadelphia Journal.

and Lincoln, between union and disunion, between

nationalism and sectionalism? This is the true

"irrepressible conflict," and we recognize every

Arkansas Democracy .- Hon. T. B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, as a member of the National Demi with a handle to work it, upon the mass, and by tion. He says their motto must be "no comprorubbing the grapes between the two, the berries mise with bolters-no striking hands with secewill readily separate from the combs and fall ders." He concludes in the following impressive for trial before Judge Lynch -Ral. Standard.

"Democrats, the integrity of your time-honored some wine countries the stampers wear sabots, or all these horrors brought on you by the disaffection wooden shoes; sometimes wooden pounders or of impatient malcontents, disorganizers, right in beetles are used; and sometimes the grapes are the bosom of the party! Then to the rescue, all!

Douglas Meeting .- The Douglas Mass meeting that was to have come off here on Saturday, didn't the shop, and to having locked him up there come off. We suppose it was rendered unneces- merely as a place of safety. Smith's wife, Ann, sary by the call for a State Convention on the has also confessed that she was the cause of the 30th, which will appoint an Elector for this Dis- burning of the shop and also of Price's death. trict, we presume .- Asheville Spectator.

Giddings on Breckinridge.-Observe what that vile old Abolitionist, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, says of Breckinridge. He says, "As regards the two Democratic candidates, I prefer Breckinridge, because he is not as much committed to slavery as Douglas is. Douglas is a slaveholder, and Breckinridge is not, and therefore / a dissolute life, and has died a horrid death. prefer him."-Richmond Whig

Lincoln or Breckinridge. - The Boston Courier Bell and Everett) thinks, that "it requires very lose observation and constant reading of the New York Tribune to decide whether it advocates the cause of Lincoln or of Breckinridge with the greatest zeal.

A Piece of Littleness - The New York Tri straw and the barrel-head. Upon the whole place a short upright of stout timber. Stand this barrel candidate for the Vice Presidency. It spells the name of Everett in little letters, thus: everett, to the wall, under which place the end of a lever and calls the National Union party the "Bell-evthat rests upon the upright; by hanging heavy weights upon the long end of the lever, you have wit in this. It belittles somebody, beyond all doubt, but is it Mr. Everett or the Tribune?

The Texas Troubles .- It is thought not improbable that many of the recent fires in Texas to take them into possession, wherever found, have resulted from the extreme drought which has proceeded to do so. Having provided himself prevailed in that State. At any rate the stories circulated are of the most exaggerated character. The statement that two thousand white Abolition ists were in Anderson county, is only one speci men of the absurd fictions which have been promulgated. The total vote of the county last year and imprisoned .- Golds. Rough Notes, 18th inst. varied stocks of goods from which their cust was only 1,100, and it would not require so large a hade of Abalitionists to frighten holders out of it. Another theory of these alarms may be found in the fact that the Texans are very solicitous of inducing the Government to send a force of United States troops into the State. At one point a young man had been hung, as alleged, for giving strychnine to slaves with which to poison the wells. At another a preacher had been hung for being an Abolitionist. Two other persons had received the same delicate attention elsewhere. A significant commentary on all this excitement, however, may be found in the fact that the people of Henderson, although their town has suffered severely from fire, are reported to be unwilling to believe that any conspiracy exists .- Baltimore American.

The Coolie Slave Trade.-The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier under date of the 19th inst., says:

"An official document of unusual interest and nportance has appeared to-day. It is a response the government to the proposition of Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave Trade on the coast of Cuba, and the substitution of the Coolie system. Decided dissent is given Britain is forcibly reminded that she is bound by honor and good faith, as well as by treaty and subsidy from Spain, to prevent the slave traffic on the coast of Cuba; while the Spanish government complains when our cruisers enter Cuban tion of the liquor increases, and froth is formed waters even, and recently protested against it. The President considers the Coolie trade a horrible species of traffic, and one that if introduced into the United States would not only corrupt Christianity itself, but would compete with and ern States. The document is long and will be

A most extraordinary case is now trying before one of the French Courts. A certain M. C. died, leaving an express order to his heirs that he should be buried in church, and a handsome sum paid to the priests on condition that "nobody should laugh while the service was going on." The intelligent defunet had observed that under-takers and priests permit themselves very often to take hilarious liberties with death, and he was determined that average crop, and in some localities more than an remark, "our corn grows so fast that you can he should be buried with the gravity appropriate to the grave. Of course the odd request got with the farmers generally in the section which noised abroad; all the village came to the funeral; and everybody keeping an eye on everybody else and Gaston, the Wheat crop turned out an aver- tom" corn fields forty or fifty rods on a war to see that nobody should so much as wink, the age yield, with some few exceptions, and that the July day, or August night, when a bright mo natural result followed. A fat priest near the coffin was the first to break down; the choir boys in the frailty of their youth, followed the fat priest; the minor canons, trying to stop the choir boys, or at least to make them "laugh out of the wrong side of their mouths," caught the contagion, and began to shake their sides; the deacons went off next into a full guffaw; and finally the cure himself was conquered and choked in his handkerchief. som, that is, when the warmth of the air excites liking the sport have refused to pay the clergy fermentation again,) and has been drawn off from for their rollicking services, and the matter is now in Court, where it will doubtless cease to be a laughing matter to anybody but the lawyers.

Speaker Pennington.-Speaker Pennington declines a re-election, but will serve out the present term.

Official Vote for Governor .- We have received -No greater error can prevail than the com- official or otherwise reliable returns of the recent parison of the present canvass with that between vote for Governor in this State from all the coun-Fillmore, Buchanan and Fremont. Then the De. ties except Polk. Omitting this county the vote

> 53.044 For Pool.

Ellis's majority, 6 074 The aggregate vote is 112,162. Polk will add about 100 to Ellis's majority, and probably500 to the aggregate vote. The largest vote ever before polled in the State was in 1856, when Gov. Bragg received 57,598, and Mr. Gilmer 44,979 votes, making the aggregate vote 102,568. We will insert our table again as soon as we receive the

entire official vote-Raleigh Standard.

Diabolical Attempt .- We learn that some gentlemen, passing the Episcopal church in this place early on Friday night last, heard some noise in the church. On entering it they found smoke coming up through the register of the Stove bethat the fight is fast settling down between Bell neath. They then went into the basement and found it filled with smoke, but could see no fire. An investigation the next morning showed that the gas pipes leading into the church had been unscrewed, and that a fuse, some six feet long, had led to a small quantity of powder, which was ignited, no doubt causing the noise heard at first. We trust the perpetrator will yet be discovered. This attempt, taken in connection with attempts. lately made to fire other buildings, should cause not only our police to be doubly vigilant, but should excite every citizen to the utmost watchfulness. The villain or villains are fit subjects

> Arson and Murder .- Alamentable case of arson, resulting in the death of Lemon Price, occurred in this county, on last Wednesday night. The eceased had been at a grog shop belonging to his nephew, James Price, during the evening and had become intoxicated. He lay down to sleep Papal army, in the vicinity of the grog shop, and was, after sometime, carried into the shop by one Joe or Josiah Smith, who, with his wife, are accused of at the Faroe Islands when heard from having perpetrated the horrid deed. Smith confesses to having carried or helped deceased into The confession of both, as to these facts, was in evidence before the Coroner's Jury and constitutes, we believe, the main ground of the verdict rendered by that body; and by virtue of which the accused, Joe Smith and Ann, his wife, were lodged in jail last Saturday. The unfortunate state, owing to internal disturbances. The man was so completely consumed as to defy recognition. He was some 55 or 60 years of age, lived British fleet had not left. Hong Kong, own Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 21st inst.

Kidnapping .- James Stanton, of this County, was arrested in Trenton, Jones County, on Wednesday last on a charge of kidnapping, and, in default of \$4,000 bail, was committed to prison in that town. Rumor brings us the following details, but of their accuracy we know nothing.

A long time ago, as far back, says rumor, as 1812, an ancestor, some say the grandfather of board. the accused, emancipated, by will, certain negroes, the provisions of which will were never, legally, carried cut. The negroes included in the will are said to have taken their freedom under it simply by the sufferance of the heirs.

The descendants of these negroes are said to be living in Craven, Carteret, and perhaps, elsewhere, and Mr. Stanton, supposing he had a right with a wagon, and two or three assistants, he proceeded to the point in Craven County, where rived on Thursday, from Liverpool, with a he had learned the negroes resided, arrested about and assorted cargo of merchandise for var twenty-two of them and had proceeded as far as merchants. This is certainly good evidence Trenton, on his return, where he was arrested our merchants are determined to have fell

services of this highly popular and much lamented Minister of Christ took place yesterday from the Methodist Church of which he has served for nearly two years as pastor with the most complete satisfaction to the members and large congregation. His place will be hard to fill, for he had very Conte read a paper on the phenomena press few equals in the North Carolina Conference as a by the "Silver Spring," in Marion County, Floring preacher and pastor .- New . Progress 18th inst. Although the phenomena of this Spring had

We regret to learn that Samuel Langdon, Esq., prominent citizen of Brunswick county, died at Smithville on vesterday afternoon. Mr. L. was a worthy man, and his death will be sincerely lamented by the whole county .- Wil. Journal.

town is as follows: Free, 361; Slaves, 393;-Total clear as if there was no water above it, but Vanceycille. - The population of this Town is iuxuriant vegetable growth, developed 728, Free and Slaves.

We do not recollect the population of either Objects beneath the surface of the water, vi of the above towns in 1850, but feel confident obliquely, appear surrounded by prismatic that it is considerably less in Milton now than under the previous Census .- Milton Chronicle.

Almonds Grown in Wilmington .- Mr. Wm. L. by our government to this proposal, and Great Pitts placed before us this morning two soft-shell almonds, which grew on a tree in Mrs. Pitts' garden, on Front street. This is the second year the riage to a green, unattractive, clumsy tree has produced fruit, and, although the quan- eighteen years. The day for the weddin tity is small, it goes to show that almonds can be grown in this section of country. We have not enough. One day the groom expectant appear tasted them, but learn that they are far preferable to the imported almond. - Wilmington Jour, chin, eyes filled with tears. "My father sa

> Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.-This gentleman This was all he said. The woman at once will visit North Carolina about the close of the him to the sharp parent with instructions to present week or the beginning of the next. He | the lowest rate of exchange at which the goes, we hear, to attend to some business con- could be transmuted into money. "I will sell nected with a legacy recently bequeathed to his said the father, "for \$200, and not a cen first wife's children, by the grand-mother of the "And I wili buy you," returned the damsel latter. Judge Douglas will return by way of Pe- the offer was communicated to her. She par tersburg, and proceed through Richmond to the money, married the property, and has sine Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.

The Crops.-We conversed with a gentleman who has been traveling in the western part of the State, and he says that there will be at least an hear corn grow? You have probably heard average. This is his opinion after conversing he visited. We learn that in Catawba, Lincoln here is a literal fact. Go into one of these corn crop bids fair to be good.

Charlotte Democrat.

Rain-Fine Crops .- For the last week or two we have had copious showers, which will make up the drowsy corn to its influences, and as all forward corn, and advance late corn so far, that there is not much danger of its being injured by dry weather. The corn crop in this section will be an abundant one-much larger in our opinion than for several years .- Louisburg Eagle.

Drought in Georgia .- We met a gentleman from Macon, Georgia, in this city, yesterday, endeavoring to make purchases of corn and bacon for that section. He represented the crops of all kinds in that vicinity as a failure, owing to the protracted drought. Corn sells there at \$2 per bushel, and other articles in proportion. Farmers an account of their leisure; and, in the mids who have land and negroes are hard pressed to ob- solitudes, to be of some use to society. The spatain the means necessary to feed their families and minutes of a year are mighty laborers, if kept The New York Journal of Commerce says the stock. Harder times were never experienced and their work. They overthrow and build up Great Eastern during her stay in this country he represents the distress in Macon as prevailing or empty. There is a tradition in Barbary has probably made not less than \$60,000 clear. | pretty generally .- Memphis Eng. 11th inst.

LATER FROM EUROPE The Etna brings news to the 7th North America to the 9th; and the A

The French expedition to Syria left ; on the 5th and 6th inst. England will tively join in the expedition. Napoles en 300,000f, to aid the Syrian sufferen latest advices report Damascus quiet continued in the neighborhood. This and Christian women had been sold for at 25 piasters each (about \$2.00.

Four hundred arrests had been mad mascus, and the immediate trial and exthose guilty of the massacres would fall city was tranquil, and the Sultan's nor returning.

There had been no further move ples or Sieily.

Garibaldi writes to the King of S he considered it his sacred duty to deli and that a navy so powerful as the would enable him to succeed. General Lamoriciere had suppressed

stration favorable to Garibaidi at Louithe leaders prisoners. A letter from Rome asserts that 1400

ontese had landed on the Papal terms

Advices from Palermo, of the 24. litical troubles there. Great numbers of people have been

with passports to leave Italy. Garibaldi was still at Messina on the Still he was continuing his preparations for the sion of Naples. Appeals to the people

up arms, were posted at Naples on the 40 Advices from Vienna say that set. tiations are going on between Austria and regarding the eventuality of Garibaldi . the Pontifical States. The Puke of Mod. promised in that case to unite his troops w

Favorable advices had been received for North Atlantic Telegraph expedition whi

Commercial.-Liverpool, Aug. 11.--Sales for the week 82,000 bales. Ther a large speculative enquiry, and the market steady and firm. Fair Orleans 7:1. Mi Uplands 5 9-16d. Flour firm, and slight proved. Rosin steady at 4s. 2d. Spiris pentine steady.

From China .-- Important intelligence ceived from China by way of Russin. The lestial Empire is said to be in a very disorga gents were within fourteen miles of Pekin. adverse winds. On the day the mail left als able change had occurred, and the fleet me leave immediately.

Japanese on Board, Spoken: -- The Ship line Stevens, from Monrovia 14th July, ex ed signals on the 21st, with a large Appe Steam Frigate, steering south; supposed the Niagara, with the Japanese Embas

The U. S. S. Frigate Niagara,

Texas Election .- Flournoy, dem., for Aune General of the State, is elected by a large

Destructive Fire in the town of Hend Texas .- The principal hotel and all the bus houses except one, in the town of Hend were recently burned down by incendiaries estimated at from \$175,000 to \$250,000

Direct Importation .- The ship Macking Funeral of Rev. J. H. Brent.—The funeral can make selections. We trust that they efforts to bring about a new order of things

The Silver Spring of Florida .- At the American Scientific Convention, Prot. John greatly exaggerated, yet he found, on paving visit last December, that it was sufficiently derful. While it was reported to be two his feet deep, a careful measurement showed it only thirty feet. On a clear and calin view from the side of a boat is beautiful Population of Milton .- The population of our description. Every feature of the botto the clear air. The bottom is thickly cover large amount of sun-light which penetrate The beholder seems to be looking down from s high point upon a truly fairy scene.

A neat maiden in Indiana, the fortunate po of a considerable property, became engaged i fixed, the course of rustic love was running sn before his mistress with wrinkled brow, quive o shan't marry unless I pay him for my siduously cultivated it that a great impropersonally, morally, and intellectually, has made

The Sound of Growing Corn .- Did you That is supposed, by people who don't kno to be a figure of speech only; but the remark is up, (for vegetation grows faster in moon than in darkness,) and a few hours after a hear shower that has fairly wet the earth, and was main stalk stretches and swells in its new streng up through the contracted lips of the up blades, they crack and burst around you like stifled reports of ten thousand rifles. That field will be some inches higher at sunrise next morning than at the last sundown. There no mistake about it. We have heard corn? many a time, and so every farmer along in the Sciota valley will tell you - The World

Let us recollect the admonition of a famou man, that the humblest persons are bound togst the sea was once absorbed by ants.

OB FA

THURSH

THE CH Sentinel ex of what it i Opposition union, and crime of d tions upo: ridge and support th. with more collect (say timore kno and his fol of the Co. inridge. more eve were busy their own

We do aknow fuli cey was at vention, pi ment, and that Conve was loudly the Senting Next th ridge's non of disunto

"They when the ation of Mr dorsed him so or not aware of could effect presented t Douglas sta dorse him. them to pur were forced sidered two Here the

fers with th at Richma that of whi had agreed pleased whe nated at Bal evils;" their Finally, th flourish:-

"It must a at Baltimore of southern Democrats fr spurged Mr. utterly refus miserable, see mond." We think

Winston on t Breckinridge' nomination of sonable finse tinel will allo inridge has "utterly refu miserable, se Richmond." be; but it is describe the fe its candidate THE IMPOR

Noticing an ar

some weeks s

we suggested

the propriety d tion there pro would they fav. is gratifying to rather, as their popular sentim expositions as t dulging. In o our own, their creet, and have matum-manufac papers, are setti duty of the Sor in case of Linca fixed fact that ! clare to be its the war that is of intent to "w that may acco course we ente mances by the with no though the soles of the when they ba threats will be North furnishe that "the Sout nion." These ed to the Nort noted ones occ threat and the union friends mean) may fin us that their p their predeces In 1847, th declared that I

> viso should be "at all hazards, Congress adop Polk sanction was no resistar In 1849, th declared that t slave trade in resisted at er abolished the bia. There w Such perfor

any means con common in all made the Sout tice of threate shall act with be necessary.