This young strippling of the law, just licensed in the Superior Court, outs a beautiful figure. He strugates to himself a very superior knowledge of the law, laughing to ridicule the idea of such a man s. Geo. E. Badger expressing any opinion, or placing any construction upon the 31st section of he constitution of North Carolina.

This long, labored and worthlest article is the greenest litterary curiosity it has been my misfortune ever to see, and I commend it as such to all

these that are fond of novelties. The whole burthen of the piece is directed and intended to defeat the election of Wm. P. Taylor. Twas written two weeks ago, and has been withheld till this week for specific purposes, well under-tond. What a feeble arm has been raised in his orinion, his voice does not reach the plebians

A great deal has been said both in public and in private as to whether or not Wm. P. Taylor is eligible to a seat in the Legislature The following opinions of Hon. Geo. E. Badger and Sam' F. Phillips, E-q., are conclusive to any man ex-

MR. BADGER'S OPINION.

Mr Dran Sin : You state in your letter of the 5th inst., that Wm. P. Taylor is a candidate for a seat in one of the houses of the General Assembly, that "he is a local preacher having charge of no Congregation or Church," that the question has been raised whether he is not inelwible on account of his being such preacher; and ask my -pinion.

The 31st Section of our Constitution is in these words: "That no Clergyman or preacher of the Gospel of any desomination shall be capable being a member of either the Senate, house of Commons or Council of State, while he continues in the exercise of the postoral function"-and on this section the question depends.

Now it is abvious in the very words of the section that Clergymen or preachers are not excluded as such, but on'y while in the exercise of the pastoral function, or who having exercised, has induned or discontinued such excercise, or a prescher who has never possessed the authority of a pastor, is not incapable of such election.

What then is the pastorel function? What meant by that term in the connection in which it is asked? It is used in connection with clergymen and preschers, and, therefore, has an ecesta-tical reference—the pastoral function is the function of a pastor. Dr. Johnson in his dictionary defines a pastor thus: "A clergyman who has the care of a flock, one who has souls to teed with sound doctrine"-and "pastoral," he defines thus: -"relating to the care of souls." And Dr Hook in his Church dictionary defines pastor thus; whe bishop of a diocese or the priest of a parish, whose people are likewise figuratively called their flock."

A bishop, therefore, without a dincese, a priest witnout a parish, a clergyman or preacher without a flock; in other words, without the care or oversight of souls, is not a pastor, and consequently cannot exercise the pastoral functions, that is, the functions of a pastor. Therefore, it undoubtedly follows, that Mr. Taylor, in the predicament in which you describe him, is not incapable, but ieither house of the General A-sembly. This is my clear and decided opinion, and this

believe, is in accordance with what has been heretafore held on this question. Very respectfully. GEU. E. BADGER.

Raleigh, July 9th, 1858. N. A. RAMSAY, Esq. MR. PHILLIPS' OPIN'ON.

I am asked if the Reverend W. P. Taylor, who represented to be a Local Prescher in the Metho dist Church, having charge of no congregation or Church, is disqualified by the 31st Section of our constitution from sitting in the Legislature as a

My coini n is that he is not disqualified. Or laws are going at least three classes of ministers 11, Such as are preschers only; (2) S ch as are prosters axing care of souls; and (3) Such sare products having the care of souls, and being in the x cree of the pasteral function. I do not ree lies that the former have any peculiar privisall et to at y pecutiar r striction.

warand upon the platform commo zees; bey cannot marry and they are ellarger with Latel ture. The second class ar drat in that they can marry; be of comment dequalified from seats in the Logisterm whether class only have been disqualifled ... Mr. Taylor is either in the

The cuso of State v. Bray, 13 Jr., 289, shows the Judge Ruffin's opinion in scase like this would be what I have expressed as being mine .-A car-ful perusal of it shows that the existence o a right to marry does not preclude him who postore it trom lasting a stat in the Legislature. If he have the core of s uls he may marry; he must have not only the core of souls, but the care of a Purish, i. e., be in the exercise of the pastoral function, in o der to be disqualified. SAM'L F. PHILLIPS.

Chapel Hill, July 23d, 1858 To N. A. RAMSEY, Esq. Pittsboro'. Here we have the opinions of two gentlemer

well known in North Carolina, and the opinions of such men as these will be read and received as

"the effort on the part of "Outis" to create the the impression that Mr. Budger was influenced by party considerations in the giving of this opinion, is low, contemptible and dirty Such a thought could never have entered the heart of a true and genuine North Cafolina gen-

This distinguished little correspondent is particular in giving the political history of Mr. Taylor. He forgets to give the penigree of Meser. Moore and Bynum. Taylor is in the way of the whole concern. This is why the "Standard" is freighted down with this long article, remarkable only for itlength and lepropy of ideas.

Feeling that I have already devoted too much time in-noticing this wonderful effort of the distinguished young lawyer, I would warn Taylor's friends, in conclusion, to guard against the many lies that will be in circulation, solely for the purpose of defeating him on next Thursday.

Respectfully, &c., N A. RAMSEY. PITTSBORO', 29th July, 1858.

FOR THE REGISTER.

FORSTTHE COUNTY, July 26, 1858. MR. J. W. SYME: The canvass of the candi days for the Levi-lature has commenced in this county. Mesers. Fries and Masten, the regular mendinees of the Democratic Convention, had been spassed by Col. Henry Mar-hall, independent Di micrat, who has since been forced, by the wire working eliques, to withdraw, slibough he sto d a very good chance of election. This places the election of Messes Fries and Masten by and de ulit. The reason get Col. Marshall would have tenced, in some degree, to disorganize the Democratic party in this county; as it is, it is not without its good offices. It shows that there are D.m.

fee by its brailings of conventions.

is by three who were once glad to have him as th ir champion, but who are now his worst enemies, for the only reason that he desires the penals to be relieved from their heavy burdens, should, we think, have the suffrages of all true graphic portrait of the world-renowned Spurgeon, North Carolinians. The people of Forsythe are which, with the interesting personnel of the audiawake to their interests, and Mr. McRae will reence at Music Hall, will be found highly intereston the fourth page, two columns, eight lines and a c ive a very large vote in this county. He so etchalf, signed "Ontis," and dated Chatnam, July feetually exhibited to them his good will and good to h 1858. fectually exhibited to them his good will and good ing: principles that they are determined to support aim for this, no less than for the force of his logic, and his convincing eloquence. You may rely upon it, that if every county presents as flattering respects for Mr. McRae as Forsythe, the Democracy have cause to fear for the safety of their house. It is divided against itself and must fall. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Democratic prints to establish the impression that Mr. Mc-Rae is the Know Nothing candidate, they have first Sabbath to this purposa. We arrived before entirely failed. Numbers of Democrats have exressed their convection of the justice of Mr. Mc-Rae's cause, and their determination to vote for him. Indeed, there never has been so much independence exhibited among the rank and file of the Democracy, as is seen in this canvass. The leaders are doing their ulmost to preserve harmony, the battle-Seld, and as the young lawgiver stands but the mutterings of discontent are heard on all upon the walls of his political Zion proclaiming sides, and you may look out for good reports from Bursythe on the 5th of August next,

LOVE, FLIRTATION, JEALOUSY AND multitude.

A young man named Albert G. Eldridge, a re-Light, on her last trip down. The circumstances company with a pleasure party who had made the lady from Cleveland, named Miss H-, daughor of a heavy forwarding merchant in that city. To this young lady, who was everything attrac ive and interesting, the unfortunate young man was devotedly attached. How long the attachment had existed, or to what extent it was reprocested, we are not able to say, but his attenons were very assiduous during the early portion

the trip.
He lived in the pure light of an undivided eve, and was most happy in being near its object at least so his undisguised and open actions inicated. All went on happily until the return of he beat, when she received as a passenger, a oung man, who became acquainted with Miss H-- and thenceforth devoted himself to her -she seems to have entered into the flirtation with keen zest; so keen, in fact, that her lover was riven into a most unmistakable fit of the blues .-nis hands in his pockets, sitting with his feet hangngover the side, and leaning over the stern, gazng into the derk troubled waters, that rivaled the

island, and wanted him to accompany them. He | sound. mosdily refused, saying that he was not wanted. His conduct attracted the attention of every body Shortly after entering upon Lake Huron he was prayer which followed was appropriate and fer-

look, and without a world plunged overboard. A each verse ends with the linecreum from the lady brought the remainder of the ompany to his side. He was seen to struggle for few moments and then to sink never to rise .-With the image of his beloved before his yes, he sprang into the cold embrace of each without an instant's thought or prepara-

He was a young man of good standing in Toledo, and has been engaged in business there or some years. The lady is of one of the best amilies in Cleveland, and the event excited no ittle feeling. Every effort was made to keep the affair still, the officers of that boat reporting that e fell overboard acidentally, but we have the shove facts from passengers who came down on he boat, who were cognizant of the circumstances from beginning to end.,

Detroit Free Press, July 20.

THE BURIAL CASE ASHORE.

BEAUFORT, N C . July 22, 1858. Editors of the Charleston Courier: I see an editorial extract from the Courier going he rounds among the newspapers, relative to the orbal case that was washed ashore near Cape brokout, immediately after the great storm of September of last year; and as I happened to be e of the two who first found it after the storm, neluded to give it.

Immediately after the storm, (some two or three day-) being on a vi-it to the wreck of the schooner Rattlesnake, from Jumsica, that ran ashore n the furthermost extremity of Cape Lookout, I concluded to walk along the beach, and while gring along, I discovered something of a t ange appearance among the breakers. I watched it till it was finally washed ashore, when I found it to be a metalic burial case, with a corper mide, marked "C. J Blaylock, Jacksonville, Fla." had it removed to the Light House, and there baried, and afterwards caused a paragraph to be inserted in the Beaufort Journal respecting it: a copy of the paper containing it. I sent to the Mayor of Jacksonville. Soon afterwards, a letter same to the Pastor of the M. E. Church in Beaufort, from the widow of C. J. Blaylock, claiming the body as that of her husband. He was a merchant of London county, Ga., and had been North o buy goods; was taken sick, died while there, and his body was forwarded on beard the Columbia, (if I recollect right,) a Charleston steamer, on he trip on which she encountered that severe sterm, and it was either washed from her decks or thrown over board. The body was recently disinterred, and forwarded to Mrs. Blaylock, and it was probably owing to this circumstarce that the report was circulated that the body was from the

ill-fated Central America. There is one strange circumstance connected with this affair. The widow's letter stated that re was a North Carolinian by birth, and it seems simest the work of a Divine hand-after removog frem Carelina to Georgia, dving in New York, and his body being on its way back to Georgiathat it should finally after being tossed about hither and thither in the ocean, be washed ashore on the beach of his native State. It almost seems like trying to alter the will of Providence to re-

When found, both the case and body were in a good condition, and appeared to have been not the east damaged from its rough voyage in the ocean.

MORPHY, THE CELIBRATED CHESS PI-AYER, IN ENGLAND.

Morphy, who arrived out by the Africa

quietly walked into the St. George's Chess Club one right last week, and after beating Mr. Lewen, who is a recognized champion, with the comes, who, weart of bearing the party chains, greatest case, offered a challenge to Mr. Staunton, are resolving to act independently, and in spite of the British Cour de Lion of the noble game .the fur and cry kept up by the Standard and his Mr. Scaunton accepted the proposition, sat down, suls that the party organization must be preserv | went to work, should be board in some | pularity. I can only sty that I did not discover | the supposed defunct Vigilance Committee in that ed, to mountain the great principles of the Denior- twenty moves, and was about withdrawing in which in three moves more grew into a "mate." sation. As to his low breeding, certainly be has week. The demonstration was made during a war being caroline, of British dollars to any one who may apprehend her and control was more grew into a "mate." not aristocratic air. As he has sprung out of the State, so that I Was STEAMER.—The Brig Caroline, of Boston, of the novelly of two Demo
No. 1. Steamer of two Demo
No. 2. Steamer of two Demo
No and the lokers on. "May I ask your name, Sir?" and the lokers on. "May I ask your name, Sir?" and the lokers on. "May I ask your name, Sir?" and the lokers on. "May I ask your name, Sir?" and the lokers on. "May I ask your name, Sir?" and I am not quite in play just now. I should be a reason of the cause of the caus where so is the case of the control of the control

A NEAR VIEW OF SPURGEON From the original correspondence of the "Evangelist" [H. M. Field, Esq) we take the following

LONDON, June 23, 1858. No preacher in England, since Edward Irving, has had such a popularity as Mr. Spurgeon. He is one of the lions of London-a rather young lion, to be sure; but one who since his appearance in the field has roared so loudly as to make the nation hear—and every stranger who wishes to "do" the eights of this Babylon, must for once, at least, see and hear him. Accordingly we set spart our beginning to collect. I had a letter to Mr. Sporgeon which I gave to one of the officers of the church, who immediately admitted us and invited us to sit on the platform, but we preferred a seat in the front of the side gallery, from which we could overlock the audience, which was almost as much a matter of curiosity as the preacher. Soon of those who had tickets to secure good places. It was interesting to see the audience assemblingto mark the hurried step and eager look of the

Music Hall, as it is named, is situated in the centre of the Surrey Gardens, a place of resort and amusement during the week. The hall was sident of Toledo, committed suicide by jumping designed, as its name indicates, for monster con overboard from the screw steamer Northern certs, such as those given by Julien. It is built built on her lest trip down. The circumstances with three or four gatheries, like the Academy of Music in New York, though, from its greater of the case are peculiar, and show to what an length, it can hold a much larger audience—it is extent the feelings may be wrought upon by that said that it will contain eight or ten thousand peoall-powerful sentiment, love. Mr. Eldridge was in ple. But, vast as was this amphitheatre, it was soon filled. Tier above tier rose the dense array tour of Lake Superior. Among those was a young of heads. The admission is by tickets, though the price is so small that it is but a trifle to those who which is good for a month; and five shillings for the same time secures reserved seats. At half past ten the doors were opened to those without tickets. Then came a second rush, which choked up every alsle and passage with persons standing. But a length the trampling ceased, for the building could sold no more, the audience hushed to quietness, and the preacher ascended the pulpit. Never had a public speaker a more unpromis-

ing exterior than Mr. Spurgeon. He is very short and very fat, and altogether what we should call chubby, and as he goes waddling up the stairs he kept 200 fathoms apart until two miles of cable looks more like an overgrown boy than a fully developed man. Nor does his countenance betoken superior intellect. His forehead is low, and his upper tip is so short that it shows his teeth, which ships' progress would vary from 34 to 44 miles gives his mouth the appearance of as imper or a grin. per hour. You will easily imagine the sea must He spent his time in walking the upper deck with | Surely, I thought, eloquence cannot come out of such a mouth as that.

But the impression which a physiognomist mmotion which that worst of all disappoint- is dispelled as soon as he begins to speak. Then cable occurred nigh to the Agamemonon, and cernents-a love derided and stirred up in his own his countenance lights up with animation. His voice is full and clear, and rings through the Hall At Mackinac the party want ashore to inspect like a clarion, filling every car with the melodical

The introductory services were not of any special interest, beyond the ordinary services in every board, which made his poor case worse, for no- church. As is common in England, the reading body has sympathy with the trouble of a lover, of the Scriptures occupied a longer time than with except those who are bound in the same ties - us, being accompanied with an exposition. The accosted by his mistress as he sat by himself on vent, but not remarkable for thought or expreshe side of the boat. She placed her hand upon sion, as were the prayers of Edward Irving. The He replied that he had no desire to mingle in | mighty chorus. Mr. Spurgeon read the words, the diversions of his companions but would ra- verse by verse, and a precentor, standing in front her die at once. She replied kindly, desiring him of the pulpit, gave out the tune, and led the singing. not to steak so, and requested him to come into It was a noble sight to see the whole audience risthe cabin. Instead of complying, he gave her one ling and joining in that majestic hymn of which

> "Rejoice aloud, ye saints, rejoice." The text was Ecclesiastes viii. 10:

"And so I saw the wicked buried, which had come and gone from the place of the boly, and they were forgotten in the city where they had so lone: this is also vanity." The subject was "The Wicked Man's Life. Funeral, and Epitaph." The introduction struck me as beautifully simple and apposite, as neither farfetched nor commonplace.

[Here follows an abstract of the sermon.] Every one is surprised at Mr. Spurgeon's readi-Englishmen. During the whole of this long distaken down in short hand, as are all his Sunday | abouts. morning sermons, and printed in a tract from which I have quoted those passages which most in pressed me in the delivery.

But what I admired yet more than the fluency of speech, was the simplicity of the language .-There was not a word which could not be understood by everybody. He used plain, homely phrases, and thus the truth was brought directly in to contact with the minds of his sudience. In many points Mr. Spurgeon reminded as strongly and as you request, in the paragraph above allu- of Henry Ward Beecher-in his hearty earnestled to to learn more of the occcurrence, I have nees, in his bloff, pichy way of saying athing, in his touches of tenderness and occasional gleams of humor, and in his varied imagination, which though sometimes stooping to coarse figures, often rises to the use of imagery the most delicate and

From all this you will readily inferthat I came away from Surrey Hall with a very pleasant impression. I confess I had gone with some misgiving, for I had so often seen a great reputation dwindle as it was approached, that I dreaded to have another illusion dispelled. But this sermon relieved my fears. I had seen Mr. Spurgeon criticized and ridiculed in the English journals as a clerical mountebank, and I did not know but he might appear as a theatrical performer in the pulpit. But the critic who can deride Mr Spurgeon as a charlatan, must be insensible to any emonstrations of oratorical power. No candid listener can deny to him the possession of

s considered, it appears still more remarkable. The same evening we heard him again in his wn chapel in New Park street, and after the serlessant interview. I had a natural apprehension hat he must be breaking down from excessive f he did not preach twelve times a week. I asked im when he found time to study, to which he reolied that he could give but little preparation to more than fifteen minutes previous thought of his

But he has lately contrived to some degree of leisure. He has taken a house out by Clapham Common at several miles distance from his church, to avoid interruptions. His deacons do all his visiting, and hence, in the interval of his sublic duties, he is able to snatch a few hours for study and books. I suspect, too, that he has read largely in formers years. He appears to be very familiar with the old divines, especially with Bunyan, whom he calls "the greatest of Englishmen. In this very sermon, when speaking of the holy dead, he paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the marvellous dreamer. Traces of this familiarity with the writings of Bunyan are seen every-

Such are my impressions of Mr. Spurgeon. rank him very highly among the living men of this country. Sometimes I hear a fling at him that he is a coarse vulgar man, and that he is puffed up with conceit. Perhaps he is vain of his poit in his public preaching, or in his private conver-

de tally a so that was and they have of grade

SHE'S THE SAME DESCRIPTION OF

LAYING OF THE CABL A correspondent of the New York Times writing from on board the Niagara, gives the following description of scenes on board that

There was one remarkable circumstance attending the laying of the cable. Every time we were prepared to splice the cable the weather was exceedingly fine for the purpose, and the sea smooth and so continued until the accident happened, while previously, and afterwards, it was rough and stormy. Such was the case in every nsance until the ships met again. In fact the only favorable weather we had was while engaged with the cable. The Niagara lost in three trial 192 miles of cable, yet we return with 1,260 miles of cable, on board.

In laying the cable every possible care and attention was given to the object, and every proven-tive was used to guard against accident or misfortune. Even the Captain and First Lieutenant stood watch during the process of laving, day and attention to the log and courses, and the log was heaved every 15 minutes. In the cablecircle was stationed 20 men. Ten men were we knew that the gates were opened by the hurrying at the paying-out machine, while another gang was stationed on the platform leading from the further process of the law. sircle to machine. The Engineer of the Company was constantly at his post, or was reliev- were, however, unappeased, and it was determined Then there was a master's mate stationed at the from his place of confinement and hung by the standing watch and regularly relieved; while one prevail upon the people to defer to the slow prohalf the electricians were constantly on duty, in which department alone there are 8 persons. The whole number of persons on board in pay of the

Company is 22. The scene at night was beautiful. Scarcely a word was spoken; silence was commanded, and no conversation allowed. Nothing was heard but the peculiar rattling of the machine as the cable wish to attend. Thus, a shilling buys a ticket was running out. This music was singular without variation; while the lights about deck and in the quarter deck circle-it was the first we paid gave brilliancy to the scene. Some forty or fifty lanterns illuminated the decks. Each time that it was announced the continuity had stopped, it seemed to paralyze all who heard the

The mode adopted by the ships in splicing was

Niagara and Agamemnon made fast to each other-stern to stern-by a hawser. They been paid out, (sufficient to reach bottom.) then cast off and persued separate courses at a rate generally of five miles per hour, while the each time have been smooth to form a connection. The highest presure at any time was 4,500 pounds, the lowest 1,900. Satisfactory experiments prove night form, from these dull and heavy features, in two instances that the continuity or break of tainly beyond the splice from our ship.

> WHERE IS FRAZER'S RIVER? The recent discoveries of gold on Frazer's River will lead many to examine their maps in vain for the purpose to finding the precise locality of the now important stream.

Frazer's River empties into the Gulf of Georgia, a branch of Puget's Sound, a few miles north of the 49th parallel, which is the boundary be- the circumstance, it is not doubted that the act tween our territory and the British possessions .- | was done accidentally in a burst of playfulness. his shoulder and spoke to him in an inquiring singing, though of the plainest kind, was grand, Its head-waters interlock with those of the Coumbla and the Athabasca. For the first half of its course it runs in a southerly direction, when it turns westward. At the distance of 160 miles from its mouth it is joined by Thompson's River, a considerable stream flowing from the eastward The Cascade range of mountains, which may be regarded as a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, ceases here. At the junction of the two rivers, and in the immediate vicinity, lie the diggings which are causing so much excitement on the Pacific Coast. They have been worked more or less since last Summer, but their real

importance was not ascertained until lately. Fort Langley, the lowest post of the Hudson's Bay Company on Frazer's River, is situated on the left bank, about 25 miles from its mouth .-Thus far the stream is navigable for vessels of considerable burden. The next post is Fort Hope, at the mouth of Que-que-alla River, 69 miles above Fort Langley. To the "Falls" is 12 miles further, and thence to Thompson's River Forks is ness and fluency, a gift so rare, especially among | 55 miles. Thus the whole distance from the mouth of Frazer's River to the gold diggings course, he had not a note or a line before him. It was at Thompson's River is 160 miles, or there-

> Above Fort Langley the river is practicable for bateaux of three tones burden-a slow and tedious navigation-but after passing the "Falls" canoes only can be used But the journey must really be made on foot from the Falls, and is exceedingly laborious and rugged. There are no horses or mules to be procured in all that region. It is by the route above indicated that most o

he gold-seekers will find their way to the new lacers. There is, however, another route via the Columbia River and the Dalles; but the distance s 400 or 500 miles. The latitude of the Thompson's River Forks is

about 50° 30', or nearly 300 miles further north than Quebec. But it must be remembered that the climate on the Pacific coast is mild in comvarison with that of similar latitudes east of the Rocky mountains. It will be evident, even from this imperfect de-

scription, that the Frazer River mines are not easy of access. The country is wild, mountainous and nearly inaccessible. But men trained in California are not easily daunted. They can, doubtless, force their way wherever gold invites them to go .- New York Times.

A Case of PINING TO DEATH .- A few months ago, a gentleman residing in the interior of the State, returned from California, bringing with him a little pratling Indian girl, a sweet, intergreat talent, and when the amount of his labors esting creature, as ever proved a "well spring of pleasure" in a household. It was rumored that the mother of the child was an Indian woman. and the father a white man. How that may be we knew not; such at least was the supposition. The gentleman for some reason, did not care to have the child remain in his family, and brought bor. But he assured me that he was in robust her to this city and placed her in the orphan health. He said that his constant speaking was asylum, and promised to call often to see her. For a few days the life surrounding her seemed to and concluded to keep the difficulty a secrefurnish sufficient entertainment, but it was soon apparent that something was lacking to satisfy r mind entirely-a void which could only be his sermons, often entering the pulpit with not filled by the presence of some one whom she had learned to call "papa." She became listless and melancholy, and the sports of the children failed to please or interest. Visitors to the asylum petted the little "Pocahontas" as she was called, but their attentions scarcely ever rallied her spirits. Constantly upon her tongue was the name of She grew weary and tired, and gradually faded, like a flower of her own mountains in autumn. There was no apparent disease, but a perceptible wasting away of the natural energies. The gentleman who left her at the asylum had never called to see his little charge, and although she was nourished and cared for with all the tenderness possible, she slowly drooped, until a few days since when she died-with the last fleeting breath still murmuring the name of "papa," as she had frequently done in her dreams.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS-Vigilants Redivivi. - We learn from the New Orleans Bee that idents of Waccamaw district in this county. city were in motion again on Tuesday evening

the great principles of Distribution, opposed as he up.—Times.

This looks very like acceptance or rejection of the Lecomp the ground in arms! This looks very like acceptance or rejection of the Lecomp the beginning of another Vigilance excitement."

AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF RAPE-THE VILLAIN HUNG BY THE EX-CITED POPULACE.

One day last week a rape was committed near Enterprise, Miss., upon the person of Miss Walker, a young lady 17 years old, of that place, by a negro belonging the Dr. Miller, of Waynesboro Miss Walker and a younger sister were out

walking, and when about half a mile from home they were met by the negro, who immediately proceeded to commit his flendish deed, remarking to the vounger sister that if she told on him he would kill her. Shortly after, the gravel train was passing by when the young ladies signalized for them to stop, which being done, she informed the engineer what had been done. He immediately went to Quitman, and with the aid of some centlemen and negro dogs, he started on the track of the negro, who was found on the gravel train pretending sleep, having gone to the woods, and taken a roundabout way to return to the train night. The officer of the deck gave his constant where he was employed, hoping thereby to escape detection. He was taken to Quitman, the count seat of Clarke county, where a summary exami-nation was had, and he was afterwards conveyed to what was deemed a place of safety, to await

The aroused and indignant feelings of the people ed by the Chief Engineer of the Niagara. There to visit a summary and terrible punishment upon were also two other engineers detailed to assist.— the offender. Accordingly, at night he was taken brakes; also two gentlemen connected with the neck to the limb of an adjacent tree. The efforts Company, and the general business manager, all of one or two persons to allay the excitement and cess of the law were utterly unavailing. For two days the negro was daugling from the tree of his execution, a terrible warning against

the repetition of such villainies. The young woman thus cruelly outraged is said to be virtuous and respectable, and her mental sufferings are represented as being intense and heartrending. It is reported that since the atrocity she has made no less than three attempts upon ber own life, which were discovered in time to prevent success.

A MAN HUNG HIMSELF IN FUN. A very sad affair transpired at Princeton, near our city, on Thursday last. A Mr. Daniel Elliott, who lives in Princeton, butchering beeves and selling them in the neighborhood, hung himself in his slaughter house. He was in an exceedingly good humor during the day and evening, and naturally of a playful disposition, gave vent to it by playful things. He had bought some cattle, had extended his business—was doing well and felt lively and encouraged. He so expressed himself to his wife and friends. Going from the houre to the stable he fed his horse, and taking his little girl and a neighbor's boy, some thirteen years old, he went on about twenty-live yards from his house to the slaughter bouse. Here was a machine for raising dead cattle-a rope with a large reel attached to a windlass with a ratchet. Adjusting the rope in a noose around his neck, he playfully bade the little girl to go tell her mother "somebody was hanging out there, who looked like Dan Elliott." Then showing the boy exactly bow many notches, bid him, still laughing, to draw him up. The boy did so, and drew him off his feet. Once up, he could not, because of the ratchet, get him down, an when in answer to the little girl's anxiety, Mrs. E. came out, her husband hung dead, his feet touching the floor, and the hook pressing hard against his jugular. From all

COOLIES IN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Havana, speculates largely upon the position and prospects of the Island of Cuba, and expresses the opinion that the introduction of Coolies has been a bad policy. He says:

Butler Co. (Ohio) Int.

"Coolies are naturally shrewd and intelligent, and all are instructed from youth in rascality .-Those who come here are the worst of the race. They are principally pirates and thieves, who come away from their homes to escape punishment for crimes they have committed there .-There have been over thirty thousand of them landed here; one-third at least have died; but the mportation is still going on, and unless there is stop to it-which I understand is about to bebefore many years these people will exercise a strong influence in the Island. Hitherto no women have been imported, and in the natural course of events, a crossed race will spring up here of material not well calculated to posses rirtue. It is true that all the importations now are under agreement to be sent away at the expiration of their term of bondage - which is eight years—unless then permitted to remain. Many may depart, but others will remain, either on account of social relations, or other causes. Coolie women will be introduced soon. A cargo is now on the way, I am told. The terms with these Coolies are for an apprenticeship of eight years at four dollars a month, a certain kind of food, and a fixed amount of clothing to be given to them .-They work very well, but cannot endure heavy abor so well as the negro.

A GOVERNOR DRUNK AND WHIPPED.

Missouri has a nice specimen of a Governor .-He was elected about a year since by a few hundred majority over the American candidate. The Fulton (Mo.) Telegraph publishes the following

EUREKA, BOONE Co., June 12, 1858. Having been requested to make a correct statement of a difficulty which occurred between myself and Governor Stewart, I do so very reuctantly, believing that the matter can possibly terminate in no glory, benefit or profit to me, but is rather a source of regre, and annoyance While in Jefferson City, some three weeks ago, I entered a house known as Smidt's bier saloon and there I met Gov. Stewart.

In the course of conversation with him, spoke of the pardon of O'Blennis, and charged that he (Stewart) had secured American vote: in St. Louis on a promise to pardon O'Blennis, provided he was elected. This Stewart pronounce "damned lie," when I struck him, knocked him down, and afterwards struck him several times until pulled off by the bystanders. We then washed our hands and faces, made friends, But it has been told by some one, (not by me,) and I feel at liberty, inasmuch as you have been assailed, to give the facts. Stewart was very drunk, and I was myself drinking.

SHOCKING MURDER A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal, writing from Shallotte, Brunswick county, N C. under date of 17th July, says: Our community has been startled by one of the most shocking homicides ever known in this county. Or Wednesday, the 14th inst., John B. Simmons deliberately, and of malice aforethought, inflicted with a knife, upon the body of Nathan Simmons, two mortal wounds, one of the length of twelve inches, and depth of five inches across the abdomen, and one of the length of three inches, and depth of five inches just below the left breast, killing him instantly. Special Coroner Millikin, held an inquest over the body on the 15th. The above facts were plainly proven. Verdict accordingly ohn B. Simmons was forthwith committed Jail. The affair originated from a dispute about the possession of a cow. The parties were all res-

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, (SUGAR COATED.) ARE MADE

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians. Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues. FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. Pirrsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855. Dr. J. C. Aven-Sir: I have been repostedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing. Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE

Clerk of Steamer Clarion. Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1856. Srs: I have used your Pills in my general and ho ital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we can emloy. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital

Dysentary, Relax, and Worms. POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, Liv. Co., Mich., Nov. 16, 1855, Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of med cine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got n better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentary. One of our neighbors had it had, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here. GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Postmaster. Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church

Boston. Dr. Aven: I have used yours Pills with extraord nary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours,

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855. DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleans the system and purify the fountains of the blood. JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D. Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum,

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis. FEB. 4. 1858. Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that i great in medicine. They have cured my little daughte of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on he skin and her hair. After our child was cured, she also

tried your Pills, and they cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. From the Rev. Dr. Hankes of the M. E. Church. PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relied your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rhet matism Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse, until, by the advice your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, tried your Pills: Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well SENATE CHAMBER. Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855. Dr. Aven: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an actice purge, they are an excelnt remedy. For Costiveness or Consumption, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual. Pits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflamma tion, and even, Deafness, and Partial Blind-

ness, have been cared by the alterative action of Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is danger ous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no

mercury or mineral substance whatever. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influena Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Incipient Consumption,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. We need not speak to the public of its virtues .-Throughout every town, almo t every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent with out some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the Cherry Pectoral saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures .-Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are cura ble, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lune disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., AND SOLD BY All the Druggists in this City.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, HIGH POINT, N. C.

REV. N. McR. RAY, A. B. Principal THIS INSTITUTION IS ON THE N. C. RAII Road, 15 miles west of Greensboro'. Its next ession will begin Sept 1st. Its object is to provide

for the thorough education of young ladies, and to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation f teaching. The Principal is a Graduate of Normal College, and an experienced teacher. The Principal of Music has had ten years experience in teaching it. They have experienced and efficient Assistants. Instruction is given in all the branches

taught in the best Female Institutions. Young ladies of limited means are credited for tuition until they can ich and pay it. We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. We can accommodate 195 boarding pupils. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board \$6 per month, ex-clusive of washing and lights. English Branches, \$6 to 15 per Session. Latin and Greek each, \$7 50. French \$5. Ornamentals very low. Half the expenes required in advance. Wanted Situations for Southern Femule Teach ers. For rull information, address

\$150 REWARD. ANAWAY from the subscriber during the tim hear Morrisville was in progress, a negro woman DELPHIA. She is a tall black negro with large eyes and prominent check bones, about thirty years old, has a down look, and speaks slow when spoken to-She has connections in Raleigh and Granville, new H-nderson, and may be concealed about either place. I

REV. WM. I. LANGDON,

I give the above reward of one hundred

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James Serling of mineral primited and specif

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE HEAD OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR

Talk of beauty, it connot exist without a fine hear hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, the circular around each bottle, and no one can do PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR REST to its original color, gray bair-covers the head of bald with a luxuriant growth-removes the dands itching, and all cutaneous eruptions-causes a tinual flow of the natural finids; and hence, if use a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its co and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the good or diseased in scalp, to use it; and safely the young not, as they value the flowing looks, or the witch curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the ton The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in laven, received the following letter in regard to

Rectorative a few weeks since : DEEP River, Conn., July 23, 185 Mr. LEAVENWORTH-Sir: I have been troubled : andruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, hair began to come out, sourf and hair together. I in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Rent tive" as a cure. I called at your store on the Is April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and fo to my satisfaction it was the thing; it removed scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now tw thee inches in length where it was all off I) great faith in it I wish you to send me two bo more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't kno any of the kind is used in this place, you may h a market for many bottles after it is known here, Yours with respect, RUPUS PRATT

Prof. Woop-Dear Sir: Your Hair Restoration proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also back part of my head almost lost its revering in BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of y Restorative, and now the tip of my head is well stud with a promising crop of young hair, and the free also receiving its benefits I have tried other prepared tions without any benefit whatever. I think from own personal recommendation, I can induce m Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D., 学员学者传统各位

VINCESNES, In., June 22, 1853 Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufact and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative used it and known others to use it—that, I have, for eral years, been in the habit of neing other Hair Reratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to other I know. It entirely cleaners the head of dands and with one month's proper use will restore any son's hair to the original youthful color and texts giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and this, without discoloring the bands that apply it, or dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recmends its use to every one desirous of having a color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours WILSON KING 6. J. WOOD & CO. Proprietors 312 Broadway,

Y., (in the great N. Y., Wire Railing Establishme and 114 Market Street, St. Lous, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists. SPLENDID PROPOSALI Important Discovery! Popular Prejudi

Conciliated ! Imposition Exposed! de, &c., de. TEITHER CHEMICALS, SCIENCE, NOR GE eral experience, bave ever, nor will they e narmonise the conflicting theories and practice medical men. From the highest genius to the m est tyro, variance is the talk-"ever learning but n er being able to come to the knowledge of the trut everything, internal or external complaints" "1 roots and herbs," says the Botanic. " Use the the p er-failing, anti-dying, live-for-ever, infalliable cure for every manifestation of disease, in every variety temperament and constitution," says the genu

One Doctor tells his patients they have "a liver or plaint" and he pitches into them. Another tells they "have the consumption," and he works them awhile. The world cannot revolve on its a unless it goes by their set theory ; yet people die; ; premature death in this country is the rule, not exception. Little children die at a frightful rate our over-doctored country. The Almighty's posit allotment of "three score and ten years," (arcide excepted) seldom, Oh! how seldom, attained in our loved land of Schools, and Churches, and Doctors. P. Chas. De Grath, of 39 South Eighth street. Philadelph ass introduced a new and wonderful remedy for or certain class of complaints, which he has expressly clared to all does not cure everything. Hundr have had the benefit of this great curative, right b in our own Philadelphia; and they have so repor it; and the very best men and women of the land, he and do vindicate its claims, till thousands are n blessed with a knowle ge of its benign power. M have gone out of their way to do the great for to tell a suffering neighbor how they had been, and b the neighbor could be healed.

This is a daily and frequent occurence. If this w

not so, how would such large sales be made? We vertise but little. It is true we advertise in the Lec er, but this little does not cost more than \$15 to \$2 day, while some medicines are advertised by the lo olumn in all the papers, and have the benefit of edi rial puffs, and the notice of a valuable journal are consequence, too. But where is the display seen ab Druggist wrote the other day) in the remedy its Yes, Prof. De Grath's (genuine) "Electric Oil" mai edy wanted in this country for a certain class of dis known remedy that will do its work, at the same to being agreeable to use.

free of charge by remitting the price per bottle, a particularly stating their case, and they may rely up candid treatment. If the Oil is not adapted to case, they will be told so, and pay will be refused who receive benefit from the Oil must pay for it, cept the indigent and ministers of the gospel. poor must bring also some identification. It would a waste of time to say that Professor De Grath's (ge nine) Electric Oil is not the best external reme known. The people say "it is wonderful;" that "acts like a charm;" that "it never injured a hum being;" that it is safely and pleasantly used in t mouth of a child with canker or sore gums, &c., and th it will remove a bad swelling or dissipate a sore of lo standing in the shortest time ever that's credible.

Caution. -- Never buy a bottle of a pedler, a whenever obtained, be sure to examine the wrapp written signature and bottles, cast from Prof. Grath's private moulds. Impositions of the most emptible kind have been tried, and even been to a li ted extent practiced upon a few innocent and ign rant persons; but may man of intelligence would a readily believe the representations of an impude travelling pedier, but would see for himself. We a thus particular, because a really valuable medici would suffer from the failure of a counterfeit to what the genuine always does. There are four prices, viz: 25c, 50c, 75c, at l. The dollar bottle contains, ten times as much

the 25 cent, which is the corn or toothache size. M here it always cures; but for rheumatism and son large bottles, if you want it cheap. For sale in Raleigh by all the Druggists, and all druggists throughout the country. CINE and popular knowledge, organized for the

urpose of arresting the cvils of worthless and spe

rious nostrums, and supplying families with reliable Domestic Remedies, have sold to Messra J. & C. J. COWLES, of Elkville, N. C., an assortment of the ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE for the care of Ague, etc.; Syrup of Blackberry Root, for the cure Diarrhosa, etc.; The University Remedy for Lung Complaints, etc.

Ear ache and Deafness, Tooth sche, " Fover and Ague, (in form " " Cholern, etc.
Unlike the various neathums of the day, these Reme dies depend upon their merits for popularity. They are to be had of the Mesers. COWLES, at Elkville, and

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the pullwards We do not the mount before on Jengtonial pull adject to