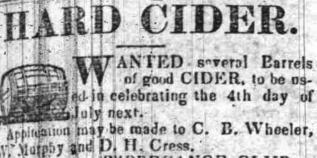
The Cifizens of Rowan and the Counties, of all parties, are fully invited to attend a Public STERTAINMENT, to be given in this place the 4th of July next, by the friends of merison and Reform.

John F. McCorkle, Macnamara, Wm. Chambers, C. Holtshouser, Richard Locke, Janius Sneed, A. W. Brandon, Buckner Crowel, C. B. Wheeler, Abe! Graham, Abel Gowan, M. C. Pendleton. William Chunn. tacob Holtshouser Jas. Jamison, Hez. Turner, Thomas Craige, E. Powe, Stokes, Sr. John P. Rymer, John Barger, Woodi T L. Cowan, lenry Lentz, Parter, Sam'l Silliman, Paul Seaford, Henderson, McConnaeghr A. Holtshouser, Wm Graham, H. Kilpatnek, Jno. B. Lord, loses A. Lockr, Richard Harris, Kernis, Max. Chambers, Sam'l Luckie, Abram Leniz. hael Brown, Committee of Invitation.



TIPPECANOE CLUB. Salisbary, May 29, 1840-1144

> Eank of Cape Fear, ) MAY 16th, 1840.

OTICE is hereby given to delinquent Submers to the Stock of this Bank, that payment he made on or perve the June next, all the unpaid shares will to public sale at auction, agreeably to entryisions of the Act of Assembly to amend



From the Fayeltepille Observer, May 20, 1840

# AGRICULTURAL.

Mr. Editor : Though your paper contains habitually abandance that is valuable, especially to the farmer, circumstances lately occurring will compel you to devote more space in your columns to the Agricultural Department. What those circumstances are, I will briefly tell you, and then fornish you with an Agricultural notice that will perhaps be acceptable at this sea-

At the time of the Whig meeting in Salisbury for the nomination of an Elector, numbers burlesque. from Montgomery flocked to the Office of the Western Carelinian to stop their paper. The crowd was so dense at one time that the editor mormured something about Combination. But yielding with good grace to an unavoidable fate, he confessed at length that the politics of his paper could not be very palatable to a Whig. But, all of General Harrison's Cheviot speech gentlemen, exclaimed he, what will you do for Agricultural information ? One answered he would try and get it by ploughing ; another said he would look to the Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman. Then receipts were drawn fast, and no further attempt was made at

retaining subscribers. Now, as you and the gentlemen of the Salisof said Bank, passed at the Session ollowing hint concerning the preservation of Bees

selves will leave it ;--- honey and wax becoming to this subject, fellow citizens, from the apprescarce, there will be no worms. The bers will desert such a hive, as the Whigs do newspa- will lend his aid to a project so pregnant with self will dread it as the Loco Focos dread clean the Union which could be brought to give it hands and empty pockets.

If your own original matter should not crowd ont of your agricultural columns such as the a- views, and their just views, of the evils which bove, I insist on your giving publicity to a reme dy which is founded on repeated experience, for

Montgomery county, May 11, 1840.

GEN, HARRISON AND ABOLITION

We once more advert to this topic, bechuse we are now able to give our readers that relates to the subject of abolition, by publishing an isolated passage from which, we were perhaps mainly instromental in exposing him to the charge of being an abolitionist. That passage is still, in our opinion, highly objectionable, in both senti-

ment, and constitutional doctrine, and, unbury Watchman will be looked to hereafter for recanted, would suffice with us to exclude Agricultural information, I address to you the Gen. Harrison from the Presidency ; but the whole tenor of the speech shews the speaker, to be the very reverse of an abolitionist, and that all his sympathies were with his native Virginia, and his Southern ded and pretended friends of the slaves to prebroaches a mere theory, to reduce which forded. It is that the surplus national revenue may be constitutionally appropriated, the slaves" to the united pur poses of emancipation by purchase, and colonizationand, as that suicidal sanction will never be given by the Southern States, and could certainly not from the abolitionists, who, on what they call principle, refuse to purchase the freedom of slaves, lest they should own destruction? Should there be an incathatel their exertions. thereby concede the right of slavery, the declaration is, at the worst, an idle and harmless one, thrown out at the time, perhaps, as a salvo to the feelings or prejudices of those who were so severely rebuked in the rest of the speech. Even in this exceptionable passage, the General declared in favor of emancipation, only as insep arably connected with deportation-in which he ran counter to the favorite notion of the abolitionists-who go for emancipation and continued residence here, and denounce colonization as a vile and wicked injustice. The doctrine of the rest of the there are, I am very certain that, should they General's speech, is of the soundest character. He maintains that the just views of the Southern States would lead them to a dissolution of the Union, in consequence of interference with their slaves, even before such interference should reach the point of receiving the sanction of a State-that the slaves are constitutionally and indispotably under the exclusive control of the States which possess them-that such interference will only rivet the chains of the African-that it would be an "acknowledged violation" of the political rights of the Southern States, and 'an insulting interference with their domestic concerns'-that the result of such interference could not fail to be bloodshed and crime, but it would ultimately recoil on the heads of its authors and destroy the objects of their false sympathy

as great an aversion to the hives as the moth was to what it now is. I allode to a supposed disposed expected to do, and the cleanly insects left a sition in some individuals in the non-slave hold pers settled on Loco Fucoism, and the moth it- mischief; and still less that there is a State in the horrors of a Canadian winter." countenance. But such are the feelings of gur FTHE EXCITEMENT OF COMPOSI-Southern brethren upon this subject-such their

an interference of this kind would bring upon them, that long before it would reach the point all it is offered under the appearance of a mere of receiving the sanction of a State, the exil of the attempt would be consummated, as far as we are concerned, by a dissolution of the Union. If there is any principle of the Constitution of clusive control of the States which possess them. If there is any measure likely to rivet the chains, and blast the prospects of the pegroes for emancipation, it is the interference of unantherized persons. Can any one who is acquaint ed with the operations of the human mind doubt this? We have seen how restive our Southern brethren have been from a supposed violation of their political rights. What must be the con-sequence of an acknowledged violation of these sights, (for every man of sense must admit it to with their domestic concerns?

"Shall I be accused of want of feeling for the slaves, by these remarks? A further examination will elacidate the matter. I take it for gran. the people won't give way before the 200,000 ted that no one will say, that either the Gov-

war. It was sufficient for them to learn thei fellow eitizens were in danger, that the temaplace where experimenters had so polluted their ing States to interfere with the slave population hawk and scalping knife were suspended over homes. So, sure enough, the remedy never fails. of the other States, for the purpose of forcing the heads of the women and children of Ohio, to -Put filth under a hive, and the bees them- their emancipation. I do not call your attention induce them to abandon the ease, and, in many instances, the loxory and splender with which, hension that there is a man amongst you who from infancy, they had been surrounded, to encounter the fatignes and dangers of war, amidst

SITION."

Post Masters, Mail Contractors, Sub-Treasurers, attention the whole !! Down with your Just-Amos Kendal wants money and must have it.

The following is the Ex-Postmaster Gener the United States less disputable than any other, al's first movement for the benefit of his health. it is, that the slave population is under the ex. Twenty thousand copies of the following precious confidential letter, are at this moment preparing for the mails. Amos calls upon all the office-holders to help him put down " the daring efforts now making" by the people " to con quer" those who are in possession of the Treasury. It will be seen that he says if you can' spare a dollar, send a half dollar. If this ap peal does not enable Mr. Kendall and his federal Loco Foco conspirators to put down the be so) conjoined with an insulting interference daring efforts now making by the people, we dvise him to take a commission under General Poinsett, and call out the standing army-and if militia men, bring out the blood-hounds an

"We have no doubt would like to return his thank from Washington ; and we ava the present opportunity of info Hon, JACOB THOMPSON, Garden Seeds have been recen place under his frank. Take not get the appellation of "I' son.

Do we hear you say, Si this is an abuse of the frank in a much higher degree than i len under our notice before ?"

We are not much of a tell-tale : Reporter, you may inform the aW. World" that 'our immediate Repr tive" (the loco foco Mr. Fisher, ) ing the fear of Amos before his eve been imitating, or rather outstrippin example of his fellow members, in as packages of wheat under his Frank to of his most thoroughgoing friends section. It is suggested however u said wheat may be of a new and quality, invented by the administrat the exclusive benefit of their favor not being subject to the ravages of the Buren Bugs." -- Southern Cilizon.

From the Charleston Courier. JOHN C. CALHOUN REJOICING

A HARRISON VICTORY. In 1885, the Whigs of Maryland achieved ed a glorious victory under the Harri flag. In consequence, the Whige grand festival. Among a large numit distinguished gentlemen; Mr. Calhoun invited to attend; to which invitation sent the following letter:

"FORT HILL, 4th Nov., 1835. "Gentlemen-The mail of vester brought me your note of the 21st al viting me, in the name of the citizens Bultimore, opposed to the President nom ating his successor, to attend a festival be given on the 11th inst. in honor of late triumph in Maryland, by those c to the Executive nominee. The great tance, and the shortness of the time, out of my power to attend. No. look with greater alarm than I do. attempt of the Chief Magistrate to I his successor. Should it succeed, and undisguised as it is, and resting, almost exclusively does, on the ave serviency of the nominee to the will President, WITHOUT THOSE HIGH FICATICUS AND SERVICES, ON OF THE PEOPLE, OR TO FIT HIM DUTIES OF THE HIGH OFFICE TO HE ASPIRES, It would afford conclus of the consummation of Executive tion, over the other departments of ernment, and the constitution and of the people. Entertaining these views, I regard pleasure the decided victory achieved Maryland in the late election, over the P dent's nomince, and, of course over Exe utive dictation. It is the more honora to the State, placed as she is so near th cus of influence and corruption, while ers more remote and less exposed, causes which have given such extraord While millions on millions are heap ry, and to unite in one solid compact 1 and illegat mode of proceeding? Are you attempt to arrest the progress of power at failure."

J. D. JONES, President.



Mill Subscribers take this method of ingoing their friends and the citizens of bridending country, that they have just eived their supply of

Spring and Summer Goods. et are FRESH, & consist of a great variety of boods, Hardware, Cutlery, and

## proceries,

in fact, every thing commonly kept by otherwise on the decline. manie in this part of the Country.

Their Stock having been selected with the passible care, by one of the firm, they honoy to invite all-the most fastidious not -to call and see, and judge for them

telurn their most unfeigned alls for the very liberal patronage beretofore ended them, and hope by strict attention to. siness to merit its continuance.

Their prices and terms are such as will these peculiar times, which is certainly a substant, and ought to receive due encour-

C. & H. PARTEE. Mag 15, 1840-1142

### FASHIONS NEW FOR THE SPRENG & SUMMER 1810

ORACE H. BEARD, SPECTFULLY informs his friends and that he still carries on the TAL-RING DESINESS at his old stand on main at light to the Apothecary Store. He y to execute the orders of his customleand manner not surpassed by any to the Western part of the State. He errgular receipt of the latest London and "York FASHIONS, and prepared to acamodate the tastes of the fashionable at all

Cutting garments of all kinds attended v. and the latest Fashions furnished times in domintry tailors, and instructions ed ineculling.



the public, that he is now on the above business in a room just of Mr. Fraley's Tailor Shop, in Mr. Cow-Brick House, He solicits public favor in but feels it his duty to urge the neceseash pay ments for work. He cannot afto give an gued bargains and credit out his His prices will be reduced for cashy but will charge the same as heretofore paid if he to back it. JAS. GLOVER. Maishory, March 12, 1940-3m33

Hundreds of bee-hives are rendered yearly by the Worm as worthless to their owners as the flices of defaulting receivers are to the people. The preservative from corrupt agents, founded on a knowledge of their nature, is, however, well known ; but the natural history of the beethe country as the true remedy against its ravages. The worm is a caterpillar, which has as strong a predilection for comb as the sub-treasurers have for gold and silver. In the midst of it the worm finds a pleasing temperature and the means of its multiplication and growth. The contents of the hives would soon be totally destroyed if the bees themselves did not labour against the evil in such a manner that only those hives are invaded which are not well guarded or

The parent butterfly of this vermin appears about the hives, in this climate, as early as March. It is of the genus which move only in a moderate light. Its wings are horizontally spread over its body, of a soiled gray with blacksh spots. Light dazzles it, and it remains motionless where day has overtaken it. It insinu ates itself into the hive by favour of a mere glimmer, and deposites its eggs against the comb. From every egg is hatched a naked caterpillar, of a dirly white, with a brown scaly head .-This surrounds itself with a silky sheath, glued to the wax, where it finds its food by protruding its head. This vormin having attained its ful growth, undergoes the usual transformations. It leaves the plundered vaults that supplied its extravagance; retires into a snug corner of the hive; spins itself a white cocoon, out of which it comes a butterfly, to begin again the work of propagation.

Observation has amply proved, that the but terfly penetrates into all the bives, strong or fee ble, by means of its quick progression,-for it depends more on its'legs than its wings; that the catterpiliar hatched from the egg grows only du ring that season when, the bees having nothing to stimulate their watchiulness, remain inactive that when the bees find them out they glue them all over with a material as tenacious as the cen sures of an injured people, but which does no prevent their escape ; that in the Spring, at the period of the greatest fecundity of an active queen, they tear off the greater part of the moths and carry them out of the hive ; - in fine, that in hives with barren or sluggish queens, the worm soon takes possession of the whole edified Now this history of the bee worm will natorally lead to a remedy for its destruction. has been advised to light torches and let he but terflies consume themselves in them But this would have to be continued too long, and, like an ardent, enlightening press, would shine and burn in vain against a great many. But as the moth only gains the ascendancy in hives with inactive bees and worthless queens, the true remedy is to give the incumbent queen a more fitting such cessor, and to arouse the activity of the bees by some agent. One of the most effectual of those that have ever been tried, is a fumigation with

activity of the bees not be heightened by these means, the hive is doomed to perish ; -- so much so that no hive ought to be suffered to remain in active more than four weeks. The fumigation alluded to is made with a powder composed of two parts of Gum benzoin and one part of solid Storaz. It has been extensively tried in France, and we find it men tioned in books of a very early date. It can hardly be believed, before having tried it, how delighted the bees are with the fumes of that powder thinly scattered over a few live coals. It is to them like the voice of patriots t FISTABLES MENT a free people. Hold it near the hive, and the bees, to enjoy the fumes, will come down thicks yes, thick as the applauding crowd around H C. Jones and Squire Boyden on the 5th of May at Salisbury. Let your hive be fumigated with it when about to save a swarm, and the bees will delight to dwell in it. If a swarm be about to depart, put the fuming shovel or pan under tree or a bush and the bees will certainly settle by agitating their wings. Fumigate the hives occasionally, and you will at once promote the health and activity of the bees, and actually de which are SIX COMFORTABLE OF- stroy the vermin, on whom it operates as public be convinced though one should rise from opinion on a perverse administration. The very eggs of the vermin will be enveloped in the com mon destruction. A different remedy had been proposed against | ton Courier. the bee-worm in the Western Carolinian, and which was affirmed to be never failing. According to that Agricultural oracle, place your hives on a layer of earth and the worm will not interrupt them. Trial has been made by intel-

ernment of the United States, or those of the " let slip the dogs of war."-Madisonian.

non slave holding States, can interfere in any way with the right of property in the slaves + Upon whom, then, are the efforts of the misgui- My Dear Sir,

devil, who has imagined, with approbation, such

catastrophe to his fellow citizens as I have described, let him look to the result to those for whose benefit be would produce it. Particular

sections of the country may be laid waste, all he crimes that infuriated man, under the influ ence of all the black passions of his nature, can commit, may be perpetrated for a season; the tides of the ocean, however, will not more cer tainly change than that the flood of horrors will be arrested, and turned upon those who may get in motiop. "I will not stop to inquire into the motives

f those who are engaged in this fatal and up constitutional project. There may be some who have embarked in it without properly considering its consequences, and who are actuated by benevolent and virtuous principles. But, if such continue their present course, their fellow citizons will ere long, " curse the virtues which have undone their country.

"Should I be asked if there is no way which the General Government can aid cause of Emancipation; I answer, that it has ong been an object near my healt to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding ! the slaves, there appears to me to be no consti tational objection to its being thus applied; embracing not only the relouization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day, not very distant, when a North American san would not look down upon a slave. To those who have rejected the plan of colono zation, I would ask, if they have well weighed the consequences of emancipation without i How long would the emancipated negroes main satisfied with that? Would any of Southern States then/the negroes armed and

ganized) be able to resist their claims to a participation in all their political rights! Would it even stop there? Would they not claim admit gine of party electioneering and party disthe powder I will directly describe. Should the and that even if some of the abolitionists tarce to all the social rights and privileges of a cipline? What is the Extra Globe, that it are actuated by pure motives, their fellow commonity in which, in some instances, they should have advantages and privileges vouchwould compose the majority? Let those who ditizens will "corse the virtues that have take pleasure in the contemplation of such scenes as must inevitably follow, finish out the undone their country"-and finally "that picture. the discussion on the subject of emploida-"If I am correct in the principles here ad- Intelligencer. tion in the non-slaveholding states is equalvanced, I support my assertion, that the discus ly injurious to the slaves and their masters, sion on the subject of emancipation in the non slaveholding States, is equally injurious to the slaves and their masters, and that it had no sa icof the Constitution." These views were tion in the principles of the Constitution. I must not be understand to say, that there is any thing in that instrument which prohibits such discussion. I know there is not. But the mani a ho Vincennes' speech, in which there was no believes that the claims which his fellow citi exceptionable passage to mar its music to zens have upon him, are satisfied by adhering to the letter of the political contract that connects them, must have a very imperfect knowledge if tions, supported by Gen. II's. letters to the principles upon which our glorious Unior Indee Berrien and others, and still more was formed, and by which alone it can be main tained. I mean those feelings of regard and affection which were manifested in the first dawn on that bush or tree, and express their pleasure from this State, (published in this paper a of the Revolution, which induced every American to think that an injury inflicted upon his fellow citizen, however distant his location, was an injery to himself : which made us, in effect, one people, before we had any paper contract : which induced the venerable Shelby, in the second war for independence to leave the comforts which his age required, to encounter the dangers and privations incident to a wilderness war ; which drew from the same quarter the innumerable bats talions of volunteers which preceded and followed him; and from the banks of the distant Appomation, that band of youthful heroes, while has immortalized the appellation by which ligent men,-for all the remedy was altogether tion to which, if their alarm has any foundation. was distinguished. These worthy sons of iminconsistent with the natural history of both the the relative situation in which they may stand mortal sires did not stop to inquire into the al-

WASHINGTON, May 20th, 1840.

Having embarked, with conscionsness of right brethren. The objectionable passage, too, rate? It must be either on the government of and hearty good will, in the defence of the adthe slave holding States, the individuals who ministration of which I have formed a part, I hold them, or upon the slaves themselves. And earnestly invoke your assistance in rendering worm seems to be as little known in this part of to practice an opportunity can never be af- what are to be the arguments, what the means my efforts effective by disseminating the inclose by which they are to influence the two first of ed address and obtaining subscribers to the Ex hese? Is there a man vain enough to go to the tra Globe throughout your region of country. land of Madison, of Macon, and of Crawford, F Every Farmer, Mechanic and Workingman "with the sanction of the states holding and tell them that they do not understand the should have one; and if they cannot well spare principles of the moral and political rights of a dollear each, two or more should units togeth CALCULATED TO COMMAND THE man; or that understanding, they disregard er to take ene. them? Can they address an argument to the Stimulated by an enthusiastic devotion to the

interest or fears of the enlightened population of pure principles of Democracy and by the daring the slave states, that has not occurred to them- efforts now making to conquer them and to exselves a thousand and a thousand times? To linguish forever the beacon light which our be not be wrung from the Northern States, and | whom then, are they to address themselves, but loved country is holding up to mankind. I shall to slaves ? And what can be said to them, endeavor to take care that the true hearted men that will not lead to an indiscriminate slaughter who may aid me in reaching the minds of an of every age and sex, and ultimately to their Wonest people, shall have no cause to repent

Your friend and fellow citizen. AMOS KENDALL.

EUSE OF THE ERANKING PRIV LEGE.

When Mr. Amos Kendall was in the office of Post Master General, his friends yielded such ready obedience to the ros chaunted loud hozannas in praise of the power. Her victory cannot but have an i energetic and faithful manner in which he portant bearing in deciding the discharged the duties of his station. He stuggle favourably to the cause of I was not only an energetic officer, said they. but a regard to truth, compels me to but a most faithful one, as he always kept that, in my opinion, whatever may be his eagle-cye open to detect frauds and result of the pending contest between abuses, particularly the frauds upon the people and the President, the time m franking privilege." Mr. Kendall, fore- come, and that far sooner than it is and seeing that, without a great change in pub. psted, when Executive influence and pr He opinion, he must lose his office on the will forever silence the popular voice, 4th of March next, makes a virtue of ne- less, indeed, the friends of liberty and dessity, and resigns the distinguished office institutions shall zealously and hon al Post Master General, in order to under- unde in a common effort to radicale ke the duties of Editor of the Extra Globe. with the distinct understanding that, it he ry power and influence to the E succeeds in arresting the current which department of the Government and threatens to overwhelm his party, he is to the country in its present dangerous a be well taken care of. This being the bar- dition. THEY MAY BE ALMOST TRAC gain, he and his party set to work to give TO THE SAME ORIGIN, THE FISCAL ACTI his paper the most extensive circulation, of the G.vERNMENT.

and, as the readjest means of doing so, there is an agreement entered into that subscri up in the Treasury, beyond the expe bers to the Extra Globe are to receive tures of this, the most extravagant of t their papers free of postage, through means administrations, constituting an imme of the franking privilege, exercised by Ad- fund to act on the cupidity of the merce ministration Members of Congress.

Now, fellow-citizens, we ask you, are all, in and out of office, who prefer on willing to sanction this unrighteous own advancement to the public, good ; willing that a privilege for which you pay, corruption, must end in disappointment an shall be perverted from the laudable end

which was sought by its creator, into an en-

In consequence of the length of the le ter-and fearing we may trespass too mu on your columns, we omit the conclu



TEO.MAS FOSTER ORMS the public that he has removed his former stand, to his new buildings public square, in the Town of Mockswhere he will continue to keep a

Mause of Entertainment, Bouse is roomy and commodious; attachfor gentlemen of the Bar, all convenha Court House. The subscricer pledgo the most diligent exertions, to give th such as may call on him. His BAR & STABLES are provided in mander that the country will afford, is servants are faithful and prompt.



and that it has no sanction in the principles subsequently followed out, and on stronger constitutional ground, by Gen. H. in his Southern ears. If after these demonstrarecently, by one to a member of Congress short time since) any one can still believe Gen. H. to be an abolitionist, he would not the dead. We now subjoin the promised extracts from the Cheviot Speech .- Charles-

#### Extracts from his Speech at Cheviot, Ohio, July\_4th, 1833.

"There is however, a subject now beginning to agitate them (the Southern States.) in relaworm and the bee, But beholds the bees took to some of the States, will be the very reverse leged injustice and "immortality of the Indian Conservative.

saled to no other paper? Who is Amos of it." Kendall, that he should have prerogatives granted to no other Editor?-Petersburg ed by Mr Calhoun, was realized in the tri

## WORSE AND WORSE.

We copy the following from the Somerville (Tenn ) Reporter of the 9th instan THE ABUSE OF THE FRANKING.

# PRIVILEGE.

Our immediate representative in Congress, is loading the mails down with pamphlets, purporting to be and entitled the life of Gen. William Henry Harrison, candidate of the people for the Presidency." Containing some twenty pages-printed or,-had at Raleigh on the 22nd inst., for and published at the office of the Baltimore Patriot. This is an abuse of the franking follows two or three brief extracts : privileges in a much higher degree, than has ever fallen under our notice before :

Western World. Now, Mr. World, inasmuch as you have he is proverbial. In dillating upon governthought fit to pass censure upon "our im- ment defilcations, economy, &c., during mediate representative," for "franking which he cited many instances and quoted pamphlets, purporting to be," &c. what from documents sundry facts to substantiate have you to say against the Hon. Jacob what no adduced, he said that the Admin-Thompson, one of the Representatives from istration evidently lacked a knowledge of Mississippi, for "franking," not" pamph- arithmetic, for, notwithstanding their prom lets," but Garden Seeds, and forwarding ises to reform matters, by reducing expenthem to Mississippi. Read the following, ditures one-third, as thought to be pract which we copy from the Holly Springs ble, they had increased expenditures three

Messrs. Editors - The fond hope expres umphant election of the Harrison Electoral ticket in Maryland. A similar result awaits the same ticket at the approaching Presidential election. And we could hope that fact, would afford him equal pleasure. HAYNE.

### MOREHEAD AND SAUNDERS.

The Carolina Beacon of Saturday las gives an amusing sketch of the public interview of those rival Candidates for Governwhich we have not room entire : but here

During his address, Mr. Morehead fre quently convulsed the audience with laughter, by those sallies of pleasantry for which fold. It was therefore very likely that in-