THE OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. tion per year, Two Dollars-payable in But if not paid in advance, Two Dollars of hity cents will be charged. MESTS inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 ets. squire for each subsequent insertion. Court orders decion to those who advertise by the year.

s & the Editor must be post paid. the Washington Republic, of April 7, 1852. Letter of Hon. Edward Stanly,

OF NORTH CAROLINA. Washington, April 6, 1852. the Editor of the Republic ;

Sis In a late number of the New York Epress there is a letter written from this city,

Epress there is a letter written from this city,

and the signature of "An Rye on the Capi. and April 2, in which I find the follow.

these facts being presented to the coun of and understood by them, we hear such Tennessee better known as Old bes been making. 'Old Kit' is a grey. Whig, of the strictest, straitest Whigh is without the shadow of turning, unintect. touthern isms, and commonly known by the Democracy in his country as a when doughtace 'eating northern dirt;' to wantrate Mr. Rantoul's phrase, Old Kit whe can't and won't go for Scott-not that object per se to aid Churubusco, but he obconclude with northern abolitionism, a ather abolition cabinet, northern abolition brie, a northern reagilation or repeal of metable Compromise acts. Meredith Gulf another gallant Whig from the same and northern affinities, makes no con derible colleage 'Old Kit' says. The welon is not to General Scott, but it is to the

the these sentiments of Kit Williams are not quite universal in every Southern It is stated that Mr. Mangum, of North inina, is an exception to them, but there is anth it it. I feel authorized to say, without. putade however, having any authority di edly room Mr. Mangum, that, though a perming for him, he will never lend him his sancmorinfluence unless he directly and specifi all pus himself upon what is called here 'the ingity and finality of the Compromise act; ther is to say, Mr. Mangum will never go for depend scott untill he shakes off the abolition advences that are using him (General Scott) bely themselves and their schemes of disun and mischiel. Not even such tried and wal Whigs as Edward Stanly are an excepwin such remarks as these. Not a prominent hig no one Whig from the southern sure hig States, such as are Tennessee, Kentucky nd North Carolina, can be named as an ex

The New York Express is a highly respect the paper, exerting considerable influence broughout the country, and edited by talented remember for whom I entertain great respect. le dow such a letter to pass unnoticed, in whe paper, would lead my constituents to wiete that I concurred in the opinions therein broaded to Mr. Williams, Mr. Gentry, and Ir. Mangum, and myself. I do not know the willed the letter, and must therefore request

he hever concealed my opinions from any minends upon public matters, and have mad what I now repeat, that Mr. Fill be suggestionably the first choice of the mole of North Carolina; that I believe they bull support him, if nominated, with as much blutasm as they ever supported Mr. Clay. li lilmure's whole course as President has bananded the approbation of patriotic men all parties in the South, and his approval o Compromise measures, his determination brised in his messages to regard them as t in selement of the questions embraced blem, his prompt efforts nithly adhered to to main and enforce the laws against treasonable thenes to overthrow them, have made a deep pression on the minds of the southorn peo They want no better President, and are subjed with him.

Is also unquestionably true that Genera has been most unjustly represented as wadersary of Mr. Filimore's Administra and an "opponent of the Compromise lis, I believe, certain that no man can receive the viste of North Carolina who is hat known to be in favor of maintaining the compromise acts as "a final settlement."bere a prohable no man in the State who add a different opinion. Mr. Clay himself, wer to the prayer of millions, he could restored to bealth and youthful vigor, with de enhusiasm which he only could excite, and an receive the electoral Vote of North Coding if he were a candidate, and opposed Line Comptomises bills.

It it is due to myself to say that I have neaid, and will not now say, that " I can't and soult go for Scott," On the contrary, I he always said I knew he was as rarnest, uten, and zealous a triend of the Compromeasures as there was in the United 1 know, of my own knowledge, that he before their passage through Congress of crourds. I heard him reprove northtel who were opposed to them, before passed Congress, in such strong terms that gol would offend them. I know he is a In man by birth. The country knows he and out his blood on the northern frontier. the stars and stripes, receiving wounds, tone of which he yet bears, while fighting and England's haughty power in the war of The world knows the wonders he athered with northern and southern, eastern ton Vera Cruz to Mexico. I know he is a be Republican, and has always been; and I to lear that such a man would not prove abandon their nominee? to his country's best interest in peace the has been in war.

Democratic and wang Convention of the great men he reviles.

Some in Congress, from any section or of any

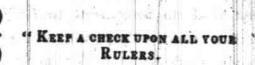
Let us see how this rule, applied to Generally Whigh the contract of the great men he reviles.

Let us see how this rule, applied to Generally Whigh the contract of the great men he reviles.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

J. J. BRUNER.

Editor & Proprietor.





Do THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE." Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES. VOLUME VIII-NUMBER 51.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1852.

"General Scott individually is entitled to the | istration. It Mr. Fillmore should be nominated | burg Press, and Mr. Myers, foreman in | support of all Compromise men, I happen to know, during the last Congress, the opinions he entertained on these questions. Whilst acting Secretary of War, subsequent to the death of General Taylor, and previous to the formation of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, he exerted his personal influence to the utmost to effect the passage of the Compromise measures." Two months have passed by, and this declaration has not been contradicted, and will not be .-Mr. Cabell, at the same time, said that it was "almost if not entirely too late for this gallant soldier to do himself justice, to extricate himself from the talse position into which the acts designing men have inveigled him:" by which I suppose he means what the writer of the letter to which I am replying speaks of as the influences, the atmosphere that is created to elect him."

quote Mr. Cabell's speech to show that Gen. Scott's opinions were well known and never were concealed; and that I may say, at the time the speech was made, I told Mr. Cabell I of his sanction to almost every word thought he was wrong in saying it was neces. sary that General Scott should " spread his o. pinious on the record," and after he. Mr. C., decres the atmosphere that is created to had declared that he was "entitled to the supbe her and the ground upon which his elec port of all Compromise men." I remarked to 11, say they, such a northern man, several gentlemen that I thought Mr. Cabell was initializery, such as Mr. Fillmore is mistaken in the opinions he expressed of the have been, and to be, is to be put probability of General Scott's receiving electo because _ Ist, he did not beto acts of Con | ral votes of Southern States; that Mr. Cabell's me and 2d, because he lent the power and Character was so favorably known to my constitand his Administration to the execution of wents, I thought they could trust General Scott when Mr. C. declared he was entitled to "the and then solitionism; and there is an end to support of all Compromise men;" and that I theflution. Whig principles, and every thought, where I was known, I could tell what I knew of General Scott's opinions; and I flat

tered myself I would be believed. The people of North Carolina want a man whose opinions are known, who is worthy of confidence, in all the relations of life-of tried patriotism and unsuspected integrity. They do not want a man who writes letters and makes pledges just before an election-letters that would require personal explanations every ten days to enable the country to understand them.

It is an old trick, by which I do not intend to be alarmed, to excite prejudice against one who may be nominated by the Whige, to charge him with want of fidelity to southern interests. Mr. Clay, General Harrison, General Taylor, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and Gen. Scott, have all been brought forward as candidates for the Presidency. So it will be, no matter who is

No candidate for the Presidency is to be blamed because unworthy men may try to get into power by supporting him, unless he solicits their support or tries to conciliate them. The Abolitionists-Cleveland, Preston, King, and Rantoul-voted for Mr. Speaker Boyd. Could anything be more unjust than to say Mr. Boyd was not worthy the confidence of Southern men because of their support?

In the " Annual report of the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society, by its board of managers,

January, 1852," page 8, occurs this passage : "The opening of the thirty second Congress has not been auspicious to the pacific hopes of the Compromise. At the preliminary caucus of the Democratic party, now largely in the as cendant, an attempt was made to endorse the Compromise measures, and to pledge the party to their maintenance. The drift of the proposition was discerned, and the party declined making a Whig platform the basis of their policy and dividing the spoils of office, now almost within their grasp, with their antagonists. The Democrats were well content to allow the Whigs to do the servile work necessary to pacify the slaveholders, but they had no intention of sharing with them the plunder of the nation thus obtained. So the motion was laid on the table; and Mr. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, obtained the speaker's chair solely on this condi-

Does this make Mr. Speaker Boyd an Abo itionist, or create around him "influences" or an almosphere that makes him unworthy the confidence of southern men?

Suppose the Senator who declared that "the fugitive slaves of the United States were among the heroes of our age," and said, "in sacrifi cing them to this toul enactment of Congress (the fugitive act) we should violate every sentiment of hospitality, every whispering of the heart, every dictate of religion"-suppose he who declared he was not a Whig-suppose he should support a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in the hope " of sharing the plun. der of the nation;" would this make the Can didate unworthy of the support of southern men This same man was guilty of the following attro cious declaration, speaking of the Fugitive bill :

"But when we consider the country and the age, I ask fearlessly, what act of shame-what ordinance of monarch-what law can compare in affocity with this enactment of an American Congress?

"Into the immortal catalogue of national crimes this has now passed, drawing with it by an inexorable necessity, its authors also, and chiefly him who, as President of the United States, set his name to the bill, and breathed into it that final breath without which it would have no life. Other Presidents may be forgot. There are depths of infamy as there are heights of fame. I regret to say what I must, but truth compels me. Better far for him had be never been born; better far lor his memory and for the good name of his children, had he never been President!"

Should such a man, the foul reviler of Mr. Fillmore, the opponent of General Scott, the by William and southern, eastern Fillmore, the opponent with the southern southern southern and southern, eastern Fillmore, the opponent with the wester—should be malignant defamer of Mr. Webster—should be march malignant defamer of Mr. Webster—should be support the nominee of the Democratic Conven tion, will the Democratic party for that reason

I trust such men will be excluded from both Democratic and Whig Conventions. His a

Whigh Democrat, or Freesoil, who does Scott, will work in other instances. Governor Let us see how this rule, applied to General General Scott is in favor of main. Seward—whose name is used in certain parts he Compromise acts. In a speech of of the couthern country to frighten blockheads Cabell, of Florida, delivered in the House and babies—Governor Seward, it is generally presentatives February 3, 1852, he says: understood, is hostile to Mr. Fillmore's Admin-

by a National Whig Convention, North Carolina delegates, obeying the wishes of her people voting for him-and Gov. Seward, from dislike of other Candidates, or for any other reason, should support Mr. Fillmore's nomination, will the sensible people of the good old North State forthwith oppose Mr. Fillmore.

It would be an insult to her people to suppos so. Again : If the Democratic Freesoilers suc ceed in their wish, and nominate Gen. Butler. of Kentucky, will the Southern Democracy on pose him because of their support? They are not quite " soft enough for that." No Southern Whig who knows that truly honorable gentle man and most gallant soldier as I do, could no patiently hear him accused of being unworthy of southern support, because Democratic Abolitionists, "desirous of sharing the plunder of the nation," had determined to vote for him not withstanding his advocacy of the Compromise

Let us imagine that a candidate for the Pres dency had procured the services of a friend to prepare a biographical sketch of such candidate: that the said candidate corrected with his own hands the proof sheets of his friend's sketch or of one of them; and that in a short time af erward the biographer, who was on intimate erms with the candidate, had, for fear of certain accusations, departed mysteriously from his u sual baunts, and suddenly left his country for his country's good"-would this conduct of the bigg rapher, especially if he was under "abolition influences," cause the candidate's party to disown him? And why not, according to the rule by which some are disposed to try General

Take another instance. Let us imagine rapidly rising anti " old fogy," young America candidate, who did not dodge the Fugitive Slave bill, who defended it at home most patriotically in the midst of Freesoilers, in a non-slavehold ing State: let us imagine such an one, " a northern man with Southern principles "-one hundred and fifty of them, if you please-a non slaveholding slaveholder nominated as President with a Southern slaveholder as Vice President, nominated by the Baltimore Convention, known and acknowledged as advocates of the Compromise measures, but supported by such men as Hallett, Rantoul, Sumner, Cleveland, Preston King, et id omni genus-will southern Democ. racy vote against such Compromise men, because of these "abolition influences" and the horrid "a!mosphere" they would make around any candidate? Not until green cheese is had from the moon. And I maintain, the Southern Democracy could with propriety support their nominees, provided they were, as I have supposed, known friends of the Compromise measures; not guilty of having dodged any of them to conciliate abolition votes, and not nominated by abolitionists.

But I will close, having written more than I intended. My apology is, it may be better to publish this than to consume valuable time in the House of Representatives; and that I could not consent my name should be used even unintentionally to do injustice to a great and good wan, whose reputation is part of the most valuable property of our nation; and through the the 25th ult. : election of Mr. Fillmore would be to my constituents and myself "more acceptable than that of any other man in this country," yet should Gen, Scott, or any other man who "exerted his personal influence to the utmost to ef lect the passage of the Compromise measures. and who is well known to be " individually entitled to the support of all Compromise men "should such a man be nominated, it will not be too late for the country to do him justice, or for me to give him a cordial, whole souled, enthuiastic support; and should the Democratic Convention that is to assemble at Baltimore allow such abolitionists as I have referred to, to fraternize with them, to guide and direct their counsels, and aid in their nominations, in the hope of getting the "plunder of the nation," the good people I represent will prepare for them such a hot " hasty plate of soup," as was never thrown in the faces of British or Mexican enemies.

Very respectfully, yours. EDW. STANLY. P. S. The New York Express will please do me the favor to publish.

LATE STEAMBOAT DISASTER ON THE OHIO.

We extract from the Cincinnati Gazette the subjoined particulars attending a late which we have had a brief account by Telegraph :- Nut. Int.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. - The steamer Red stone lately commenced runing between Cincinnati and Madison as an independent evening passenger boat. She le t Madison on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., and the only landing she made before the explosion was at Carrolton. She passed on to Scott's landing of Craig's bar, three miles above Corrolton, on the Kentucky side, to take on a passenger, Rev. Perry A. Scott. While the steamer was backing out from this landing, and when about one hundred feet from the landing, the fearful explosion occurred at the second revolution of the engine! Three boilers exploded at the same instant. All the upper work of the boat forward of the ladies' cabin was blown to atoms, the hull swung round with the current, and immediately sunk at the bow, in twenty feet water, while the stern rested on the bottom, near the shore. There were on board at the time about sixty-five passengers, of whom it is thought thirty five must have been killed. There were but two lady passengers on board, both of whom and the cabin maid were saved and but slightly injured. Among the killed are the Rev. Mr. Scott, (who had been on a visit to his parents, who, with his sisters, having just parted with him, were standing on the shore and saw him blown to frag- the anatomical peculiarities we have described ments,) Mr. Goble, editor of the Lawrence- he was like ordinary children.

the same office. The first engineer and all the firemen were killed instantly. Mr. Soper, the first clerk, was standing near the office, and says the first intimation of the danger he had was being lifted up full 100 feet and falling into the river, and swam ashore. A moment after he heard a cry of distress in the river, a few feet distant; he swam out and rescued a drowning person. This was the captain, (Pate.) who had one of his legs broken .-The second clerk was accidentally left at Madison, The pilots were badly injured.

The awful force of the explosion can be conceived from the fact that a large piece of one of the boilers was blown hulf a mile, lacking five or six yards, from the wreck! Eleven bodies were blown into a cornfield at some distance from the water: among them those of the first and third engineers.

The people of Carrolton and the vicinity hurried to the scene, and twenty five dead and wounded bodies were immediately borne to'a small farm house, which was converted into an hospital. The inmates of this house gave up their rooms, bedding, and every thing in their possession to the suffering. The scene here beggars all description. The mangled and ghastly corpses by the side of the wounded and dying, with inadequate medical aid and means for the care of the latter, the floor of the rooms covered-deep with blood; this, and the view of the scattered wreck and below, made up a scene of horror before which the intensest paintings of Sue and Dickens pale and grow dim.

The river for some distance below Carrolton was strewn with the fragments of the boat, machinety, furniture, and clothing. Small pieces of bedding and clothing were found at the distance of very nearly half a mile back from the river. while the trees along the shore were littered with the fragments of the same and of the wreck!

The Hoosier State, which came along soon after the catastrophe, rendered every assistance, and took on board fifteen of the wounded, of whom but two could help themselves, and brought them to this city, where the majority have either homes or friends. One or two were taken to the hospital

The Redstone was not racing at the time with any other boat, but she was hurrying in order to make as good time as possible between this and Madison.

CURIOUS CASE.

The New Orleans Delta of the 26th ult., gives the following particulars of a singular ing. case concerning the postmortem examination of a lad who had been some time ill, and died on

He was three years of age at his demise, and the disease that carried him off was "dothinenteritis." From the family of the lad, who readily gave their consent to the autopsy, and his physician, Dr. Edx Smith, who, with the assistance of Dr. Sheridan, Dr. Hale and others. performed the operation, we obtained the following particulars:

This lad, when born, was a twin child, and attached to the side of the other child, which also, at birth, be it remembered, was alive .-The contact between the children extended from the mamma to the spine of the ilium, and there was a free interchange of nerves and blood vessels passing over from one body to the other. The former, (the nerves) had their origin in the dorsal region of the vertebree, and the latter (the blood vessels) rose from the arch of the aorta and emerged into the vena cava oscendens .-There was but one umbilical dimple between the twins, and that was situated in the centre of the vital connecting septum. In all other respects we believe, the conformation of the twins

These children, thus singularly united, were large and healthy, at birth, and bade fair to live. But six months after birth, when dentition was begining with both, one of the twins died. Dr. Smith was sent for to separate the living child from the little corpse at its side. On examining the lifeless body, however, he discovered, steamboat explosion on the Ohio river, of to his surprise, that pulsation still continued in will recognise the call of his name, which giving Day it was brought out for exh it, even in the extremities -as the temples, feet and wrists. He hesitated therefore for a time to resort to the knife.

Yet there could be no doubt, here, of the death of this one of the twins. Formerly, from its birth to the moment in discussion, it had nursed, cried, smiled, showed signs of consci ousness, in short as evidently as any infant possessing an independent and distinct vitality .-But, after this moment, it never nursed, it never cried, it never smiled, it never showed a sign of consciousness. Its eyes remained hermetically sealed, its mouth closed, and all physiolog. ical functions terminated.

Still the body did not decay. It did not grow any more; on the contrary it rather diminished in bulk. It shriveled up, until it assumed the shape of one of those interesting infantile mummies that Professor Gliddon unfolds when he gives an exhibition to the scholars of the public schools. The circulation of living blood from the surviving twin, it would seem, preserved the body of the dead one.

tomb, at his side. Few, besides his family and physician, knew of these extraordinary circumstances. It was a conceit of the mother, originating in her grief and anxiety, that the child that first died did not, in truth die, (since there was no bodily decomposition,) but that its lifeits spirit-receded in the body of the other. which became, the tabernacle, so to speak, of a dual soul.

No mental phenomena characterized the lad we have described. In every respect, except

We hope to see a more extended account this phenomenon, from the pen of Dr. Smith published in some of the medical journals.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Local Election & Great Riot at St. Louis. Sr. Louis, April 6 .- The returns of the tled. election held in this city yesterday for corporation officers indicate, as far as received, the election of the Whig ticket, with but three exceptions. The First Ward returns have not yet been received. ately, whenever an ism appears in the Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, was committed to the "Mayor Kennett, has been re-elected by litical arena, has been re-elected by litical from six to seven hundred majority.

A most disgraceful riot occurred in the licly pledged to its enactment. The First Ward last night, which, we regret sult will be seen in the returns. to add, resulted in the death of six persons, and the wounding of some five or six oth. this matter, the Whigs have been the ers seriously.

crowd of the friends of the successful that one opponent of the "Maine le candidates were passing Wreckmeyer's worth two temperance advocates-the tavern, a German coffee house, at the corner of Seventh street and Park avenue, party ties than the latter. Democre five or six guns were fired upon the mul- temperance men will, as a general r titude, fatally wounding six persons, who vote the straight Democratic ticket, died in a short time thereafter. Several who will be upon it; his politics is others were carried off severely wounded. governing principle of his action; his tem The excitement occasioned by the outrage perance is but secondary. But with was, of course, most intense, and the in opponents of this " Maine law" a c furiated crowd rushed into the house and ent principle of action obtains. completely demolished its contents, and party relations and ties do not stand then set fire to the building. Two other the way, and their votes are cast for the buildings adjoining, inhabited by Germans, who accord with them. Thus the W

the corner of Park and Carondelet avenues, and a member of the St Louis fire company was mortally wounded. The house from which the shot had been fired was immediately riddled, and the crowd pursued their way up town and dispersed.

Later at night a crowd collected around in that new State is overstocked, so the office of the "Anzeager Die Wes- the thousands of poor young men in tern," the German newspaper, when the old States who have lately left comfor military was ordered out by the Mayor, ble homes will, it is feared, endure and, having mustered in force around the privation and distress. Those who i block in which the office was situated, to emigrate should ponder well kept the crowd at a distance throughout starting. Letters have recently been the night. The office appeared to be deserted, the proprietors having probably mechanics who went out from anticipated an attack. The city is now three months ago, and it is stated perfectly quiet, and order appears to be they all concur in saying that San

THE PRESS.

The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the common notion that everybody has a right to publish what he pleases, at the publisher's ex pense and not his own, says, very forcibly:

The press is only free to its editors, and to those whom its editors believe to have good ground for addressing the public, and something to say which the public has an interest in hear We would recommend those who labor under this mistake to consider the following fact -that newspapers are made for the large class who read, and not for the small class who want to write. The idea that when a man subscribes to a newspaper, he lays its proprietors under some undefinable obligation, or that he has a right to publish his compositions therein, with the single proviso that they shall be inoffensive is a popular fancy and most ridiculous mistake which ought to be corrected. Not only has he no such right, but the editor who permits him to put uninteresting matter in his columns intringes upon the rights of four or five thousand other people to gratify one individual. Very few editors act so absurdly.

A LUSUS NATURÆ.

We saw last week in the possession of a Mr. Hampton Huntly, of Union County a strange phenomenon in the human form. It was born of a Negroe woman, the slave of a Mrs. Barrott, who lives on Jones' Creek, in Anson County. It is a male, thrushes and starlings; a piece of looking fourteen years of age-is thirty-seven and drove these away, and not a grape was ! a half inches in height, and weighs twenty-seven pounds. His height is more than proportionate to his limbs. His head is small in proportion to his face, and recedes to a point, much after the manner of a small ended egg. He has no intelligence more than what is common to the brute creation-cannot speak a word, yet is " Squire." Walks on his hands and feet | tion to a friend, when it accidently like a quadruped, sits like a tailor, and ped upon the floor, and split open. when he sleeps sits in this same position the centre of the mass was discovere with his head in his lap. He lives on the firmly embedded in the quartz, and sl ordinary human diet, but has to be fed ly corroded, a cut iron nail, of the size like a child. He is upon the whole, a re. a six penny nail. It was entirely strain markable curiosity. His owner intends and had a perfect head. By whom exhibiting him in the Southern and Western States. He will then sell him to Barnum - N. C. Whig.

TEMPERANCE IN POLITICS.

The introduction of a new element into the partisan contests of the day is disturbing the calculations of the politicians. It breaks down the former landmarks by which men have been guided, and throws them into new and strange associations. How far this is to extend, in how many States the question of prohibitory excise laws is to be made an issue in our poli-In this manner the lad lived three years, as tics, remains to be seen. It has already we have stated, carrying his brother, in a living invaded several, and is progressing. From Maine it has extended to nearly every other New England State, and in the spring elections we have had a confusion of it in this State. It is destined, howeyer, like all other one ideaisms, to be enhemeral, and to pass away with the excitement which causes men to break their party ties for a season. It has been demonstrated, by the experience of the last fifty years in this country. Other issues have been made in certain localities, and have occasionally been sufficiently form die without effects.

idable to embrace a whole State. their subsidence has been as spec their rise. So it will ever be unless people become greatly changed in political nature.

It cannot be expected that the te ance question will prove an excep the general rule by which all others hav been governed. From its very natur from the many and important in involved in the passage of prohibitory le in relation to the liquor traffic, its agit tion is calclated to call into existence wide spread and general excitement, a consequently it will add to the heat no vindictiveness of our political contests. This it is desirable to avoid, unless se paramount public good, we cannot be cured in any other way, will result fr it. Upon this point there are, necessar a variety of conflicting opinions. It question that cannot be satisfactorily se

In the Connecticut election which t place on Monday the Temperance of tion was a principal element. The W party, as it almost uniformly is, unfortu law;" its candidates generally were

In all the experience we have had ers by being drawn into the support After the polls had closed, and whilst a side issues. It has been found in p the former more readily breaks away fr were also fired and destroyed by the mob. party, by committing itself to the "Ma The crowd were again fired upon at law," is made to suffer, while the car temperance is not benefited, but is in fact retarded .- Albany Register.

> California Emigration .- It appears recent accounts from California that eve ry occupation in which labor is requir ceived from a company of twenty cisco and the other large cities in section of the country are thronged w persons of every trade, unable to proc work of any kind. One man writes the he is fully satisfied with what he has a ready seen, and would, if he had the ment gladly return home. Another of the pr ty, a most excellent machinist, went on take a situation where he was to rece something like \$180 per month. he arrived he found that the firm whom he was to work had failed, and last accounts he had been unable to obtain a single day's work .- Sun.

Looking Glasses for Birds .- A correspon dent of the Gardener's Chronicle says;

"The following plan is perfectly effic for searing birds from fruit and other pr One of my servants having by chance a looking glass, it occurred to me that the ken pieces, suspended by a string, so as to freely in every direction, would give the app ance of something moving about, which w alarm the hirds. I accordingly tried the and found that no bird, not even the most hardy of them, dare come near. They h tacked my peas; on suspending a few the looking-glass amongst them the mauras left the place. The tomtits attacked my pears, to which they seem very partial. of looking glass suspended in front of t put a stop to the mischief. My grapes then much damaged, before they were I afterwards. I had before tried many plans, never found any so effectual as the above

A Nut for the Geologists.—Hiram Witt, of this town, who has recently turned from California, brought wit a piece of the auriferous quartz rock. about the size of a man's fist. On Ti that nail made? At what period w planted in the yet unchrystalized qu How came it in California. If the of that nail could talk, we should something more of American history we are likely ever to know .- Spring (Mass.) Republican.

Stole a House .- Some " adroit th carried off a house "bodily" from Hill. Calvaras county, one day last The dimensions of the house were two by forty feet. This is the loftiest shop lifting" we ever heard of .-California.

A Sermon in a Quatrain.-There more of the true teaching of christ in these four little lines than is co in many an elaborate sermon, preain a pulpit :

" If thy neighbor should sin, old Christoval as Never, never, unmerciful be ! For remember it is by the mercy of God, Thou art not as wicked as he !"

A wag told us the other day that balf the lawyers live without cause