TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,
Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.

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

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME IX—NUMBER 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1852.

THE MOB SPIRIT.

In our last we very briefly noticed the lawless proceedings of a large assemblage of the citizens of Richmond on Friday night, around the Governer's mansion.—This conduct deserves, and should receive, the most severe reprobation from all quarters. More especially should it be denounced by the Viginia Press. We have always felt a most decided aversion to all sorts of popular outbreaks, by which the peace of society and the stability of settled principles were disturbed and endangered. It sometimes happens, however, that irregular and excited demonstrations on the part of the people against acts of the established authorities, peculiarly improper and obnoxious, are susceptible of palliation by the circumstances of the case—though even in this view of the matter, we are far from signifying any approbation of the spirit of such popular manifestations. We live in an age of the highest civilization the world has ever known, and in the enjoyment of all the blessings which free institutions can confer. We live under a government of laws, and the statute book constitutes the shield of our safety and happiness. There is one great principle which lays at the bottom of the social fabric, and upon which rests all its utility and prosperity. It is the foundation of our liberties and rights, and its maintenance and preservation are indespensable. We mean the *absolute supremecy of the laws.* No man who has a proper conception and appreciation of his position as a member of society, and of his deversified interests, as vitally and inseparably incorporated in the social organization, can for a moment deny the truth of the maxim we have just laid down and the necessity of its observance. Every thing, therefore, which tends to weaken, to jeopardize or to destroy this universal safeguard should be indignantly rebuked and resisted. The frequency of mobs in this country is one of the most alarming signs of the times—and is a subject of most painful contemplation to every friend of law and lover of order. Hitherto these disgraceful exhibitions have been pretty much confined to the free states, where the density of an extremely mixed population, and the prevalence of socialistic and agrarian doctrines in large masses of the community furnish in abundance, the elements of disturbance and riot. In Virginia, we have been comparatively free from public tumults, and we have often, in seeing the accounts of the turbulent acts of the rabble in Northern cities and neighborhoods, congratulated our good old Commonwealth upon the favorable contrast, in this respect, presented in her limits. But the Richmond affair has lowered, if it has not cancelled, our proud pretensions to conservatism, and it is with feelings of shame and indignation that we notice such an unexpected and disgraceful display of the mob spirit so near us. Even if the complaint against the Governor had been ever so well founded, such conduct was wholly indefensible. He exercised a power which was vested in him by the laws of the land, under an appeal which was urged by a large number of the most respectable and influential citizens of Richmond—men who it is impossible to suppose were actuated on the accasion by any unworthy or improper motives. The Governor's clemency was invoked under circumstances which these getnlemen fully stated to him, and which they honestly believed entitled the case to his favorable consideration. He thought so too, and under express sanction of the Code of the Commonwealth, he commuted the punishment of the criminal, as he was petitioned to do. In all this we see nothing to excite the passions of the populace—nothing to expose him to the indignites to which he was subjected. The whole State we consider dishonored by those rabble excesses, representing, as the Governor does in his office, the dignity of the Commonwealth.

We hope that every step will be taken to vindicate the majesty and supremacy of the laws which have been so scandalously violated by that so called "Indignation meeting" in Richmond, and that every effort will be made to prevent any similar occurrence. We are known to be politically opposed to the Governor, but this shall not prevent us from rebuking, in the most unqualified terms, the unwarrantable and unpardonable outrage with which he has been visited. We will never hesitate to sustain and officer, whatever may be his political opinions, against the assaults or insults of a *mob*, for the exercise by him of a power with which he is clothed by an existing law. In so doing, we are not only showing respect for the laws, but a regard for the dearest rights and interests of every man, woman and child, in the Commonwealth.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Compromise Measures are laws of the land. The most obnoxious of them, and the only one which is repealable, is the Fugitive Law. That law was passed in the requirement of a provision of the Constitution, and we sustain it, not out of regard, esteem, or respect for the institution of Slavery, but because the Constitution requires the surrender of fugitives from service, and because we desire to deal justly by those of another section of country. Those who cannot or will not do this are against the Constitution, and they of the North who exact all the good which belongs to us under the Constitution, and refuse to execute what belongs to others, add to a mean spirit unlawful action.—*New York Express.*

A company has been formed in London for the manufacture of printing type from wire. It is said that it will last sixty times as long as common type, and cost less.

FILLMORE MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The New York papers contain an account of the preceedings of a meeting of the friends of Mr. Fillmore as a candidate for the Presidency, held in New York on the 10th. The meeting was presided over by Daniel Lord, Esq., assisted by two hundred Vice Presidents, in the list of whom we recognise many of the leading and most influential working Whigs of New York.

Letters were received from ex Senator Clayton, of Deleware; Senator Berrien, of Georgia; Senator Brooke, of Mississippi; Hon. James T. Morehead, of North Carolina; and Hon. S. Martin, Representative of the thirty-first district of New York in Congress; all approving of Millard Fillmore as the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency in 1852.

The address and Resolutions were read by the Hon. Mr. Beekman, of the New York Senate, and were adopted by the meeting by acclamation. They were as follows:

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS; When on the 10th of July, 1850, an inscrutable Providence removed the ruler elected by the people, the nation was consoled by a thorough knowledge of the ability, integrity, patriotism truth, and statesmanship of his distinguished successor. Called thus unexpectedly to the Chief Magistracy, he found himself beset with difficulties of an extraordinary character. The whole land was rent with civil dissensions and differing opinions, not only as between opposing parties, but also each of the great political divisions—severed by intestine conflicts—all referring to the same all-absorbing question. The great leader of our party, who may with propriety be called its father, had encunciated a mode of settlement, and aided by Webster and other leading spirits of the Whig party, having the hearty co-operation of Cass, and other distinguished members of the Opposition, they agreed substantially upon the plan of Henry Clay. During the lifetime of General Taylor all the antagonisms of the various parties cordially united in opposition to the mode of adjustment known to history as "The Compromise of 1850." It was well known that the Vice President gave to that Compromise his cordial assent and consistent support.—Succeeding to the Presidency at that critical period when collision between the forces of a foreign State and the army of the United States was impending, involving in its consequences, as was solemnly believed by good men everywhere, the existence of the Union, Millard Fillmore, passing thus to duties the most responsible, whose weight he felt to be almost crushing, calling round him able and upright statesmen concurring in his views, manifesting his own desire to have these questions settled immediately, yet declaring before God and man that he would maintain the Constitution and execute the laws, by the use of every means confided to him by virtue of his high office—under these circumstances the Compromise passed, and, instantly approved, became the law of the land. The effect produced was an anticipated, blessed. It removed from the arena of partisan and political strife the question of slavery, a forced issue, which not even the extremest abolitionist, nor yet the most ultra secessionist, can make germain to the great charter of our liberties. It restored the representatives of the people to more legitimate pursuits, directing their immediate attention to the vital interests of the people before neglected. Millard Fillmore found in his own breast and in the hearts of the masses of his countrymen his reward. Every eye in the Union was turned to him. He possessed the confidence and the regard of his fellow citizens generally. Public sentiment entered to the support of his Administration, not only in all the domestic affairs of the country—affecting its industry, its commerce at home and with the outer world, the improvement of our rivers and harbors, the diffusion of knowledge, and the peace and quiet which he ardently desired should be restored to every section of the Union—but in all its foreign relations he preserved the dignity of his country, he caused her citizens and their rights to be respected in every quarter of the globe; and while thus zealously watching the interests of our people, he was equally just in maintaining our relative duties towards other nations. In all the relations of life, public and private, he has secured the esteem of good men by pursuing unfaltering a just and upright course, without guile, stain or reproach, that has advanced him continually, grade by grade, to the highest station known to the Republic. He has dignified and elevated the office, by proving conclusively that it was best administered by its occupant when truth, virtue, honor, and ability, were his attendants; and he has exhibited, in his own person and conduct, the example of the early Presidents—that in the broad sense in which the fathers of the Union made manifest the glorious meaning of our name and title—that he was, although attached to a party, the President of the United States, discharging all the duties and obligations of his trust as a patriot and a statesman, and not as a partisan.

RESOLUTIONS.

Therefore, Resolved, That as MILLARD FILLMORE, commencing life a poor boy, following up to early manhood a mechanical trade, educating himself practically and thoroughly by his own industry, and commencing then the practice of a profession in which he was honored for his virtues, called by the people among whom he lived to represent them in both branches of the Legislature, and there exhibiting that integrity and ability which have since characterized his career; by the same people elected to the national councils, where he has continued by their unqualified approval; and in the ever-memorable twenty-seventh Congress, made by the general voice of the representatives chairman of Committee of Ways and Means—he there, by his unwearied devotion during the most arduous session on record, by his firmness, discretion and ability, mainly contributed to the passage of that bill which rescued the down trodden industry and bleeding interests of the country, and, in the place of wreck, laid the new and sure foundations of national greatness and prosperity; thence, by a majority of nearly 40,000, elected Comptroller of his own State, he discharged his duties with such marked distinction, and so brought order out of confusion, as to win from all classes unqualified praise. Without the solicitation of himself or his friends, he was unanimously nominated for the Vice Presidency. Thus offered as a peace-maker between the contending elements of his own party, the force of his character and his unimpeachable position reconciled antagonists, and, worthily united with General Taylor, he shared the success of the campaign of 1848.

Resolved, That when called by Providence to enter upon the duties of President, we find him relying on the Almighty; and with an unfaltering trust in the patriotism of his countrymen, invoking his fellew citizens to sustain him; pressing onwards in the discharge of his high vocation, and under circumstances of danger and peril to the Republic, almost without a parallel, "with signal ability and success," restoring peace to the land; maintaining, preserving, and defending the Constitution and the laws; throwing everywhere the ægis of protection over the rights of our country and its citizens abroad; winning from all men and from all classes the meed of having so acted in his great office as to redound to the interest, the honor, and the glory of the nation; placing his Administration side by side with Washington's, Jefferson's, and Madison's; and in his own personal purity teaching an inestimable lesson. In behalf of the people of this city, who thus estimate MILLARD FILLMORE, we present him to our cou.trymen as the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States, pledging to our brethren everywhere throughout the Union our hearty co operation to secure his triumphant election.

Resolved, That this community have but one voice in the expression of affection and veneration for that peerless patriot now drawing near his immortality, "full of honors and full of glory." Our offering is our hearts, and that has but one utterance of deep feeling and grateful thanks. We look upon a country at peace and blessed; and now, when detraction has ceased, when slander, ashamed, seeks the shelter of obscurity, when neither ambition nor falsehood can more avail their utterers, the nation turns to him as its chief and best benefactor. We, the friends of MILLARD FILLMORE, may well express our proud thanks to Henry Clay, who thus sanctifies our choice with his hearty and unreserved approval, bestowed upon one whom, he says, "has been tried, and found true, faithful, honest, and conscientious."

Resolved, That as in 1851 we expressed the voice of this city, when more than 40.000 of our citizens solemnly endorsed the Compromise, and invoked the aid of our representatives then to effect its passage, so now we reaffirm our devotion to the great National Whig party of principle, and declare our intention to abide by, and maintain, to the best of our ability, the Union, the Constitution, and the laws—each and every part of them; and we here proclaim that, through weal or wo, we will continue in this faith always—which should know difference of belief in any section of our broad and happy land.

Speeches were delivered on the occasion by the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, the Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, and the Hon. James Brooks. The Chinese building, in which the meeting was held, being packed to its utmost capacity, some thousands of persons organized outside, and called the Hon. J. Philips Phœnix to the Chair and were addressed by the veteran Joseph Hoxie, Esq., and subsequently by Messrs. Brooks and Gentry.

At the mention of Henry Clay the cheering was enthusiastic. Several of the most prominent Clay men were present, and joined in demonstration for Mr. Fillmore.

Raleigh Register.

The Great Land Robbery.—It will be seen that the stupendous measure of wrong and robbery, the Homestead bill, which proposes to give 100 acres of the public land to every body who will go and take it, has passed the House of Representatives by the extraordinary vote of 107 to 56—nearly two to one!—*about seventy members of the House not voting!* unwilling to vote for it, and afraid to vote against it, we suppose.

Our only hope, and we confess it is a faint one, is, that the Senate will interpose between the old States and this violation of their rights;—between the solemn pledge of those lands for the payment of the public debt, and thus giving them away for nothing, and worse than nothing. We shall expect that the next move in the House will be, a bill to give $200, (the value of 160 acres of land.) out of the Treasury to all those who are too lazy to go to the far West to select the land.

In looking over the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill, we find that Messrs. Clingman, Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, and Stanly, voted against it; and that Messrs. Caldwell, Asbe, Daniel, and Venable did not vote. We presume that Mr. Caldwell was absent on account of domestic affliction. But it is remarkable that all the Locofoco members from this State failed to vote.—*Fay. Observer.*

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The Anniversary of our National Independence is again approaching, when it is hoped that, as usual, it will be celebrated in a becoming manner in every portion of our vast country. On this occasion, so deeply interesting to every American heart, the memory of him who so signally aided in securing and perfecting that independence cannot but be warmly cherished, and his great and inestimable services duly appreciated and remembered. His countrymen will then have another opportunity of evincing their sense of the value of those services, and at the same time their gratitude and veneration for the greatest patriot that ever adorned the page of history. To this end the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society respectfully suggest that collections be taken up wherever the next Anniversary of our National Independence may be celebrated in aid of the great Monument now in progress in the city of Washington; and, in an especial manner, they would request clergymen of all nominations in the U. S. to address ther respective congregations on this subject, and obtain from them such contributions as their patriotism and respect for the memory of WASHINGTON may induce them to make. This duty, it is believed, cannot be but a most pleasing and agreeable one, and their aid and co-operation in this respect will be duly appreciated by all who take an interest in this noble undertaking. The next Fourth of July will fall on Sunday, and the clergymen throughout the country will thus have a favorable opportunity in their respective churches of rendering this patriotic service to the Father of our Independence. The moneys which may be collected can be transmitted to the Hon. E. Whittlesey, the General Agent of the Society at Washington.

An admirable plan for obtaining funds for this great object has been devised by the Editor of the "Southern Sentinel," of Louisiana, which I hope will be followed every where in the United States. The Mayor of Plaquemine, Dr. Hornsby, is, I perceive, about to carry it into effect at the next municipal election of that place and I learn that the Mayor of Washington intends to adopt a similar plan at the approaching city elections. Subjoined is an extract from the Southern Sentinel on the subject.

GEO. WATTERSON, Secretary.

OUR SUGGESTION.—In calling the attention of the public, in our issue of the 10th ult., to the immediate and pressing want of funds to carry on and complete the magnificent Monument now being erected at Washington, it was our good fortune to propose a plan, at once simple, appropriate, and patriotic, for obtaining the necessary means. That plan was to provide a suitable box at the polls on the election days of the present year, and to have inscribed upon it, in printed or painted letters,

"*Washington Monument Box;*"

and immediately underneath, the following line, appealing as it were to the heart of the very voter:

"*One Dime to the Memory of Washington.*"

This plan would enable every citizen, however poor, to be on a level with his more fortunate or wealthier neighbor in contributing to do honor to a memory which is the common property of us all; in transmitting to the latest posterity a time enduring marble memento of one who was "first in war, first in peace," and should be "first in the hearts of his countrymen"—the immortal WASHINGTON. The appeal of the Washington Monument Association to the American People will find a hearty response in the bosom of every lover of his country. It surely arises from the subject not being duly considered by the people that funds are so greatly needed for a purpose so noble.

We trust that the plan we have proposed to raise the necessary funds to continue the Monument will meet with general approbation in the city, throughout the State, and, if possible, extend itself over the United States. It will be seen in another place that the *first box* will be at the polls in the municipal election on Monday next. We trust that the gentleman who has heretofore acted as agent here, and whose exertions in this patriotic cause have been crowned with such eminent success, will be pleased with our suggestion, and that he will have suitable boxes prepared for the election in June to be placed at every precinct in the parish.

A Whig meeting in Anson appointed 20 Delegates to the District Convention to be held at Albemarle on the 20th inst.; heartily approved of the nomination of Mr. Kerr, and invited him to visit that county.

A Whig meeting in Stanly appointed 20 Delegates to the same Convention; cordially approved of the nomination of Mr. Kerr, and of the resolutions adopted by the State Convention, and "heartily endorsed the same in each and every particular;" and expressed a decided preference for Fillmore and Graham.

The following resolution, as well as the above, was unaninously adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. W. P. Mangum in opposing the nomination of Millard Fillmore by the Whig National Convention, has shown a reckless disregard to the will of the Whigs of North Carolina and this faithless conduct in his behalf meets with our unqualified disapprobation.

The Whig Convention.—The Washington Correspodent of the N. Y. Commercial writes to that paper as follows:

"Efforts were made as I learn, to censure Mr. Mangum in the North Carolina Whig Convention, but entirely without effect."

This statement has not the slightest foundation. No *direct censure* of Mr. Mangum's course was thought of or attempted by the Convention, because such a course of action would have been improper.—But disapprobation of Mr. Mangum's course was very strongly and generally expressed in private conversation, as well as, indirectly, by the unanimous adoption of the resolutions nominating Mr. Fillmore and insisting upon an unequivocal acknowledgement of the finality of the Compromise.

We do not think there was one member in the Convention who approved of Mr. Mangum's course.—*Fay. Observer.*

THE PRESIDENT.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Pratt adverted to a rumor that Mr. Fillmore, while the presiding officer of that body, aware of the possibility that the casting vote on the Compromise measures might be thrown upon him, had determined to vote against them; and that he had, moreover, prepared a paper in advance, giving his reasons for the vote which he might be called upon to give. Mr. Pratt, on the authority of the President, contradicted this rumor as totally unfounded, and said that the President was during the whole period in which the measures were discussed, in favor of them, and would have voted for them to secure their passage.

A Few Specimens of "Polite and Courteous Deportment."

We have on hand a report of speeches in the locofoco Convention. We may publish it in our next. We select for the present the following gems:—

1. "The Log Cabins of 1840 were used to *gull* the honest people of the country.—[*Dick.*]

2 "When the Whigs got into power, they *glutted* upon the spoils of office."—[*Dick.*]

3 "Gen. Taylor had not tallent enough to make a respectable Justice of the Peace There had never been a President so wholly incompetent to manage the Government."—[*Dick.*]

4 "Of all parties that ever existed, none had been so characterized by *deception* and *corruption* as the Whig."—[*Dick.*]

5 "The Whig party practiced *deception* in the elections of Harrison and Taylor."—[*Rencher.*]

These are but a few sampels of the "polite and courteous deportment" of some of the Speakers. Yet, their President thought the Whig party would do well to learn "manners" from them!—Again, we say, deliver us from such teachers!—*Ral. Register.*

The colored Rector of St. Philip's P. E. colored Church, in this city, says the New York Courier and Enquirer, recently declined to read a notice in that church of a meeting to resist the Fugitive Slave Law, on the ground that it was a duty to obey the law. The vestry subsequently approved the course of the rector, only one person dissenting. This is an example worthy of imitation by the raving abolitionists of some "white congregations" we wot of.—We obtain our information from Frederick Douglass' paper, a correspondent of which complains bitterly of this action.

The Artesian Well in Charleston.—In reply to an inquiry as to the progress of the work on the *Artesian Well* in Charleston, the "*Courier*" of that city replies that the well has been already excavated to the depth of between nine hundred and one thousand feet, and that Mr. Weldon, the operator, is now in Philadelphia awaiting the completion of twelve hundred feet of iron tube, to enable him to proceed in his descent. On the arrival of this Mr. Weldon will resume the work, with, as he states, every prospect of success.

An itemizer, at an evening sewing party, reports that one young lady made the exclamation, "I thought I should have died!" one hundred and twenty-eight times; and she put the inquiry, "Did you ever?" one hundred and thirty-seven times.

In politics extremes meet as often as in any other department of human affairs. As a striking illustration of this truth the character of Legislative bodies exhibits identical effects under a monarchy where debate *is suppressed,* and under a democracy where *it becomes excessive.* In both cases, in the absence of useful results, the public respect is lost. There is no more popular regard due to a Congress of the United States that assembles and consumes five months in frivolous talk, than to Louis Napoleon's legislative chambers where there is a negation of all discussion. There never was a period in our National history that called more urgently for legislation, and there never was a period in which there was less legislative action. The whole five months' session has been a blank. Words, words, words—but for these there would have been a hiatus. And such words! such discourse on all subjects but that which properly formed the subjects of legislation! Mr. A. had his political duty to perform by making a harangue to promote the elevation of his favorite to the Presidency.—Mr. B., not to be outdone in a rivalry of this sort, cannot but use, or abuse, his privilege of speech in a similar office. All the lesser lights that shine in the firmament of party politics give out their twinkling in the general Constitutional illumination of President-making. In this manner orator succeeds to orator in the struggle that neither party may obtain ascendency in exalting its own candidate and disparaging that of the other. This ignoble warfare—which, translated by the proper phrase, means a scramble for office—is not only making sad havoc with the public interests, and trifling with the public faith, but seriously damaging the national character, and rendering democratic institutions a bye-word and a reproach among the nations.—*Charleston (S. C.) News.*

DECLINING.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

A rich scene was witnessed at our Navy Yard this evening. Com. Ballard issued an order that all the little dinner baskets and buckets carried by the workmen should be hereafter searched by the watchmen before leaving the yard. Respectful remonstrances were made by the workmen to this, and the commodore responded in insulting language, and in a very unbecoming manner. No recent losses have been charged, nor complaints, upon any ground made against the workmen; hence their opposition to this measure.

At bell ring this evening, upwards of 600 of the mechanics approached the gates as usual, in excellent order; those having buckets were required to yield obedience to the order; but with only two or three exceptions, in a calm determined and dignified manner, they refused, declaring that they were American freemen, and nothing but due process of law could induce a compliance on their part. The utmost decorum was preserved throughout the whole affair. Many of the workmen have expressed a determination to appeal to the Secretary and to the President. Our Citizens generally justify and applaud the independence manifested by the mechanics, and the transaction has occasioned considerable excitement.

A few weeks ago a singular phenomenon occured or the mountain of Tobet, in Silesia. At its apex there is a chappel. Towards mid day, on the day of the phenomenon, a report as of thunder was heard, and the summit of the mountain became suddenly enveloped in smoke. On the smoke clearing away it appeared rent, and the chapel, with a large number of persons, had been engulphed. How many perished has not yet been ascertained.

CORN—VERY IMPORTANT.—As many persons will have thinned their corn before the May number of the Planter can reach them, we advise our readers now to leave a part of their crop only partially thinned, for the use of the hogs. Let them leave at rate of an acre for every thirty hogs, the corn to be cut up and fed whole to the hogs, stalk and all, as soon as they have gleaned the harvest field, or before if they cannot be put into it. This is no theory—the best farmers in the State have practised it for years. It fattens hogs in the Summer, saves corn, and is both cheaper and better than root crops. We have tried it for eleven years, and never regretted it. We shall speak of it again in May.—*Southern Planter.*

From the Soil of the South.

TO PICKLE BEEF.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The art of pickling beef is very important to every housekeeper who prides herself on a good table, but there may be some of your readers who have not acquired it. To such, I can recommend, from long experience, the following simple rule, which I engage will make as nice pickled beef as ever was bought in a nothern market:

Put the beef in clear cold water and let it soak twenty-four hours, to draw out the blood. Then let it drain before putting in the brine.—Take one gallon of salt to eight gallons of water; half a pound of saltpeter; one quart of molasses; one pint of sugar. Boil and skim it. When perfectly cool, pour it over the beef. This is enough to save one large quarter of beef. If the weather is warm, add one quart of salt to the above mixture. E. J.

MR. KERR IN THE FIELD.

The gallant Whig standard bearer was here last week, and expected to open the campaign at Gatesville on Monday last; and to address the people at Elizabeth City on the 19th; at Edenton on the 21st; at Plymouth on the 24th; at Washington on the 26th; at Newbern on the 28th; at Greenville 31st inst., at Weldon 2nd June; Raleigh 4th June; and Fayetteville 7th June.—*North Carolina Star.*

Arrest of a Dancing Party.—In Philadelphia on Wednesday night, the police captured about 50 negroes, who were enjoying the pleasures of the dance. Some mischeivous person threw a living snake into the room while the floor was fully occupied, and this occasioned a screaming and yelling that brought in the watch, who captured the whole crowd.

"David S. Reid, the originator of Equal Suffrage."—*Standard.*

The "Standard" knows that the originator of "Equal Suffrage," for the Gubernatorial campaign of 1848, was old Sam Houston, who was expected here, on that occasion, together with "*dirty*" Douglas, to "*teach*" the locofocracy how to beguile the People.—*Ral. Register.*

Mr. Andrews, member of Congress from Maine, died in Washington a few days ago.