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 7.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1852.

From the Raleigh Register.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

It will be remembered that we called public attention, a few issues past, to the following "bull" from the sovereign Pontiff of locofocoism in this State, published in the "Standard" of the 26th ult:

"GENERAL SAUNDERS, in addressing the Democratic County Convention, on Monday last, said, Mr. Kerr was to be in this City on the 4th June, when he expected to be absent; as he had no desire to misrepresent him he should be glad if he would state distinctly, 1st, whether he was *for* or *against* Free Suffrage? 2nd, whether he was *for* or *against* the reduction of members to the next Legislature proposed to vote for it? 3d, whether he was *for* or *against* an open, unrestricted Convention to be called by a majority of the people of the State? 4th, whether he was for changing the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons? If not, *what he would call a Convention for?*"

The dictatorial arrogance of this Card of the "General" struck every body, but not in any *surprise*—for they knew the man! He was indeed "absent" on the 4th of June, but if ever a man was answered "directly" he was! He sent out his challenge—he demanded an answer, and he got one, and as to its "distinctness," neither friend or foe could for a moment doubt! Never, from all accounts, since the days of a certain *Mr. Wright*, of Ohio, called the "Ex-Minister to unfortunate Spain" received such a castigation. After exposing in a graphic manner the inconsistencies, the political tergiversations, and official "hankering" of the "Ex-Minister," Mr. Kerr passed on, we learn, to review of the principles which were avowed some years since, by this same "Ex-Minister," on the subject of Constitutional reform—such principles then put forth, being directly at war with those which he now professes to entertain.

Let it not be forgotten that "Sir Oracle" made a speech to the "young Americas" of the locofoco Convention that met on the 4th ult, in which he laid down "the law" for their special benefit. The "Standard" and ourselves published an extract from that Speech. In it was the following:

"The issue presented by the late Whig Convention against any amendments of the Constitution through the Legislature, and for an open Convention *to be called at the will of a majority*, was an issue which he accepted; *and he challenged his standard bearer to the charge. He was ready to proclaim his opposition to the majority principle.*"

In the first place, then, here is a barefaced perversion of the position assumed by the Whig Party in their Convention. They "be called at the will of the majority," they declared that "*whenever amendments shall be made to the State Constitution, they should be effected by Convention of the People elected on the Federal basis, and if they were in favor of submitting it to the people to say whether they wished such Convention called or not to amend the Constitution.*"

The "Ex-Minister" is opposed now to submitting the wishes of the People on the important question of amending the Constitution, or calling a Convention—he looks upon such a course with "holy horror." Yet, (as was shown by Mr. Graham from the Journal of the last Legislature,) he voted for a Bill introduced by Mr. McLean, to take the sense of the People as to calling a Convention on the federal basis! Can such inconsistency be regarded otherwise than with contempt? Are the opinions of a man, who would thus eat his own words, and attempt to stultify the principles which he avowed, but a few months since, entitled to respect? Such is the leader, and almost sovereign dictator of the locofoco Party of North Carolina!

But this is not half. We have already shown the public the "Ex-minister's" views back as 1823, when under in influence of youthful enthusiasm he thought the People were all in all, and should have their wishes carried out, in the matter of altering their government. But there is another chapter in the life of the "Ex-Minister," as fruitful of inconsistencies, to which Mr. Kerr, it will be seen, called attention and commented on with powerful effect. It is this:

"In 1833 a Convention of those who were in favor of amending our State Constitution met in this place, and Messrs. W. Haywood, Jr., R. M. Pearson, Thos. Ruffin, and R. M. Saunders were appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the People of the State. On the 18th of June, 1833, that Committee issued a long and able address, from which Mr. Kerr quoted a number of extracts, which told, we are certain, with much effect on the audience. We ask attention to the following:

"'These are evils which a *majority of the people have a right to remove.* To deny this right is to argue against the very foundation principle of all popular government. It is retained in the front rank of our own Declaration of Rights, and in that of every other State in the Union, that in the concerns of this life, *all power and sovereignty reside in the* PEOPLE.—They can alter their government when they please, whenever indeed the happiness and prosperity of the larger number imperiously demand a change. *Herein they are the sole rulers and sole judges.* No limit has been set to their authority but that which the ALMIGHTY has imposed that they shall exercise it in justice and equity. This may be denounced, but it is the doctrine of free American Institutions. It is the doctrine of the Revolution. IT IS THE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE OF THIS COUNTRY!"

Again: "But these objections pass a sentence of condemnation on the Declaration of Independence, and the principles of the American Revolution, and when we deny this right of a majority of the People to remodel their government, it leads to the much more monstrous conclusion, that a minority—that one man—may perpetuate the most intolerable system of tyranny over the rights of the majority—may usurp all the powers of the government and leave the majority with no rights, but to practice the virtues of tame and quiet subjects. *The People cannot fail to reprobate a principle of opposition that leads us to such conclusions.* Sovereignity, a power which binds all others, yet it is restricted by no other, and bound by no forms, must reside somewhere. *In this country it is lodged with a majority of the People.*"

Such were the opinions entertained and published by the "Ex-Minister" in 1833. Did his association with the dilapidated monarchy of Spain alter his views, and drive him to those doctrines which he has recently put forth, and which, if ever sanctioned and carried out, will in the language of his address, lead to "the most intolerable system of tyranny over the rights of the majority, and to the usurpation of all the powers of government" by the minority? A fit leader he of the locofoco Party, and a most admirable expounder of *Democratic* doctrines! Satan sent out to preach morality!

But we will not pursue this subject any farther for the present. We do not know in truth, so far as the "Ex Minister to unfortunate Spain" is concerned, whether the play is worth the candle. He thought proper to make an uncalled for attack on Mr. KERR before that gentleman had an opportunity to give his opinions to the public, when he had no chance to answer the misrepresentations contained in that attack. The poisoned chalice has been commended to the lips of the "Ex-Minister." His own battery has been turned upon him, with powerful effect. His tergiversations have been exposed. His inconsistencies have been laid bare. His selfish mania for *office*—his cormorant appetite for *place*, to the exclusion of every body else, young and old, has been held up to public odium. If he thinks he can gain anything in such a controversy, he may go on his way rejoicing.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE LOCOFOCO CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

The agony is over, and Gen. Franklin H. Pierce, of New Hampshire, is the Locofoco candidate for President of the United States!

That this will take the public by surprise, even his own party, is perfectly manifest. We suspect that the nomination was made in a fit of desperation, after three days' incessant voting, in the course of which we do not know how often the votes were taken. Up to the evening of Friday, (the second day of the voting,) thirthy-three votes were taken, IN NO ONE OF WHICH DID GEN. PIERCE RECEIVE A VOTE! So little force was he, that not a single one of his own party thought of him, not even the delegates from his own State, during two whole days, and thirty-three votes. On the next day he was nominated.

There were many ebbs and flows of the popular current during those three days. Cass and Buchanan were the prominent and favorite candidates. These gave way gradually to Douglas, who, after enjoying the prospect for a brief space, fell to rise no more. All the other nags, to use a sporting phrase, were 'no where.' Marcy, Butler, Houston, Lane, Dickinson, Dodge, and Weller, all had a few friends, from 1 to 27, but no one of them ever got above the latter figure.

Gen. Pierce has been in both Houses of Congress, we believe, where he made no figure. He was afterwards appointed by Mr. Polk, Brigadier General in the Mexican war. What he did there, (if any thing,) does not at this moment occur to our mind, though we shall doubtless hear enough of it in a few days. We cannot of course say whether he will prove a strong candidate or a weak one. One thing is very certain, *he was* strong with his party.—If he should prove to have popularity, it will be of a negative kind, we suppose,—not such as Polk's, however, for he was "Young Hickory," the neighbor, and friend, and designated candidate of "Old Hickory." This gave *him* a power which Gen. Pierce will lack, we suspect.

There is one fact which may have assisted to make this unexpected nomination. It was proclaimed in the free soil papers of the North, that none of "Capt. Scott's men," that is, none of those who answered Capt. Scott's questions in favor of the Compromise and the fugitive law, could get the nomination. And so it has turned out. Cass and Buchanan, and Douglas, and Marcy, and Houston, and Lane, and Dickinson, and Dallas, &c., all answered that they would sustain these measures. And they are accordingly all laid on the shelf. PIERCE DID NOT ANSWER AT ALL;—*and Pierce is nominated!*

More than this: The Convention steadily refused to adopt any Platform of principles until after the candidate was nominated. Mr. Dobbin, it will be seen, made a speech in favor of the platform first, and the candidate afterwards—the candidate to suit the platform; not the platform to suit the candidate. But his voice was unheeded. He was rather too honest for the times. The Committee was ready to report the platform, but the Convention *would not hear it!*

We write in great haste; and have compiled with as much care as time and space would allow, an account of the proceedings of the convention, up to Friday night, to which we refer. The closing scenes are not yet received—the fact of the nomination having come by Telegraph.

P. S. We have telegraphic despatch informing us that it was on the 49th ballot that Pierce was nominated. Also that Wm. R. King of Alabama was nominated for Vice President.—No particulars of the nomination.

The following table shows the vote in detail:—

Votes.	Cass.	Buchanan.	Douglas.	Marcy.	Houston.	Lane.	Butler.
1st Bal.	116	93	20	27	8	13	2
2d "	118	95	23	27	6	13	1
3d "	119	94	21	26	7	13	1
4th "	115	89	33	25	7	13	1
5th "	114	88	34	26	8	13	1
6th "	114	88	34	26	8	13	1
7th "	113	88	34	26	9	13	1
8th "	113	88	34	26	9	13	1
9th "	112	87	39	27	8	13	1
10th "	111	86	40	27	8	14	1
11th "	101	87	50	27	8	13	1
12th "	98	88	51	27	9	13	1
13th "	98	88	51	26	10	13	1
14th "	99	87	51	26	10	13	1
15th "	99	87	51	26	10	13	1
16th "	99	87	51	26	10	13	1
17th "	99	87	50	26	11	13	1
18th "	96	85	56	25	11	13	1
19th "	89	85	63	26	10	13	1
20th "	81	92	64	26	10	13	1
21st "	60	102	64	26	9	13	13
22d "	43	104	77	26	9	13	15
23d "	37	103	78	26	10	13	20
24th "	33	103	80	26	9	13	23
25th "	34	101	79	26	10	13	24
26th "	33	101	80	26	10	13	24
27th "	32	98	85	26	9	13	24
28th "	28	96	88	26	11	13	25
29th "	27	93	91	26	12	13	25
30th "	33	91	92	26	12	13	20
31st "	64	83	92	26	9	—	17
32d "	98	74	86	26	8	—	1
33d "	123	72	60	25	6	—	1

[Besides the above, on the first ballot, Weller of Ohio received 4 votes, and was then dropped. On the first 8 ballots Dodge had 3 votes and was then dropped. And on every ballot, except the 1st and 4th, Dickinson received one vote from Florida.

The vote of North Carolina was given entire for Buchanan on the first 8 ballots. Then 9 for Buchanan and 1 for Douglas on the next 16 ballots. Then 8 for Buchanan and 2 for Douglas on 3 ballots. Then 7 and 3 on two ballots. Afterwards 6 to 4, as far as we have heard.

FALSE CHARGE AND FALSE ISSUE.

The Raleigh Standard finding it rather an uphill business to contend against the republican principle of a Convention of the people, endeavors to evade the question by starting a false issue. He has got astride the question of a change of basis and bids fair to ride his hobby to death in a short time. He is trying to create the impression, in the East, that Mr. Kerr and the Whig party are in favor of this change and expects, amidst the cry of 'slavery agitation,' 'change of bassis,' &c., to withdraw public attention from the humbuggery of Gov. Reid. But this ruse will fail—the Whigs will not be caught napping. Neither the Whigs nor their candidate for Governor are striving for a change of the basis—and the Democratic papars know it. They feel it is a losing game they are playing against the Convention principle, and that defeat awaits them unless they can avoid it, by some such false charge.

The Whig party has never taken a position in favor of a change of the basis of representation. We know there are some Whigs in the West—and as many Democrats—who go for this measure, but as a party we are opposed to disturbing the compromise between the East and the West. We are opposed to sectional agitation; we only contend now for the rights of the whole people. If the Constitution must needs be amended, we contend it is the right of the people to do it in Convention.

As far as this part of the State is concerned—immediately in this vicinity—*we know* there is strong opposition to changing the basis. No one here thinks of such a thing. The Standard may frighten a few old women with this great bug-bear, his imagination has conjured up; but he can't impose upon the voters, East or West, with such humbuggery. He may 'tell it to the marines, but the sailor's won't believe it. The charge of 'slavery agitation' against the Whigs, rather suspicious coming from the Standard, who has done more to keep up such agitation in National contests than all the Whigs in North Carolina put together. This makes one involuntarily think of the impudent rogue, who cried out, when pursued, 'stop thief!'—*Concord Mercury.*

BRAZIL AND THE AMAZON.

Taking its rise in the higher regions of Bolivia, under the name of the Apurimac, and flowing north into Eucador, until it is joined by the vast bodies of water drained from the slopes of the Andes, the great river Amazon flows eastward to the sea and falls into the Atlantic by an outlet of two hundred miles in width. Its braches are navigable steams, of length varying from a few hundred to two thousand miles, passing, like the parent river, through tracks of country loaded with the verdure of the tropics. Receiving these tributaries in greater abundance even than our own Miss.—not less than two hundred smaller streams being reckoned as the number—the Amazon has, by means of one of them, a navigable communication with the Orinoco. The Madeira has a current of 2,500 and the Negro of 2.000 miles. The Cassaquire, a branch of the Negro, is also an arm of the Orinoco; one great river thus contributing to swell the bulk of the larger, facilitating intercourse, and placing in the possession of man a great highway ready formed by nature. The area of valuable lands which is drained by these interlacing water courses cannot be less than two millions of square miles.—Of necessity much of it now lies unproductive, yet not barren, because of the natural wealth so profusely showered upon the climate of the equator. A new field of commerce is open to our enterprise. A commencement has already been made to this end. Thinking men have matured projects, looking forward to great results, in view of the vast advantages that may be derived from unrestricted mercantile intercourse between the richest Province of South America and the Atlantic ports of the U. States.

The investigations of Lieut Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, have been directed to the subjects of the Winds and Currents of the Ocean; his results are remarkable. He finds by comparisons of the logs of sailing vessels, and from Atlantic ports, that the true outlet of the Amazon is not at the Line, but above it, toward the Florida Pass. A vessel sailing from the mouth of the Amazon does not sail directly into the ocean, but, meeting the Southeast Trade Winds, which compel her to pass around to the northward and westward until the parallel of twenty-five degrees or 30 degrees is gained. By this time the outward bound Amazonian is off the American coast. There is no other way in which he can steer. The land south of the mouth of the Amazon prevents his proceeding immediately southward; nor can he pursue a directly eastward course, because of the set of the winds and currents conspiring to oppose him. No chance offers but a northeasterly route, which necessarily throws up as it were a surf commercial enterprise at our very doors. Years of mercantile speculation have allowed this tempting opportunity to pass unimproved. The time has now come when a new order of things is promised.

Lieut. Maury proposes, in a memorial to Congress, which we publish entire in another column, that a line of steam communication be opened between some southern Atlantic port and the port of Para, in Brazil. Para is a port of considerable importance even now, and, situated at the outlet of the Amazon, would soon command a lucrative trade. A direct communication between it and some central port like Norfolk, already in close connexion with New York, would save our merchants the labor and expense of transmission by way of England to Rio Janeiro; a practice too commonly adopted, because of the length of time consumed in a sailing voyage hence to Rio. Our commerce with Brazil is already greater than with any other country except England and France. Her imports from the United States in 1835 amounted to $2,608,656, and since that period they have annually increased. Our exports thither in 1850 and 1851 were $3,752,916, and the imports hither were $11,525,304. It is needless to argue the importance of keeping up a steady increase in this reciprocal system of exports and imports.—Brazil produces sugar, coffee, chocolate, salt, nitrate of potash, gold, diamonds, topaz, beryl, tourmaine, amethysts, and precious commodidies almost innumerable. Her agriculture is not perfect. It needs the incitements of commerce and internal facilities: with an open line of communication from the Amazon to the coast, emigration must pour in, and the resources of the country be developed in all their richness. The cattle trade of the region is a peculiar feature of its natural advanges. Ores of iron and copper, laid idle for years, must start into circulation, and employ the minds and hands of working, energetic men. The spice trade, the traffic in fruits, exportation of animals, all proffer opportunities of profit, waiting the turn of the tide to become productive. Viewing the question in these lights, the importance of the contemplated enterprise becomes so plainly manifest that it can scarcely fail to take the attention and invite the scrutiny of the commercial public.

N. Y. Times.

A TERRIBLE CRIME—CRIMINALS CONVICTED.

The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle of the 26th ultimo has an account of the conviction of four murderers, who killed a man and his wife.

Our readers will remember the horrid murders committed in the latter end of February last, on the persons of Justice Brewer and his wife, in Greenup county. These deeds were perpetrated by a band of desperadoes, four in number, three of them named Clarke and one named Hood. They blacked their faces and far in the night proceeded to the premises of their victims. Going into the poultry house, they set the hens to squalling, by which trick Mr. and Mrs. Brewer were enticed out of the house. Mrs. B. went out first, in her night gown, to protect her chickens from the fangs, as she doubtless thought, of wild beasts of prey, little dreaming that they were prowling in human form, and that herself and husband were the objects of their bloody hunt. Mr. B. followed immediately, and both were set upon and beaten to death with heavy clubs—he being killed outright, and she left for dead, tho' she lingered insensible and speechless till next morning. Their poor little children, five in number, the oldest but eleven years old, unconscious of the horrid tragedy by which they were plunged into the miseries and sorrows of orphanage, slept undisturbed till morning, when, missing their parents, they wandered to the houses of the neighbors, in search of them. This awakened suspicion and alarm, and soon the people of the country round about were roused. The first party arriving at the house found the prostrate bodies where the assassins left them—the husband dead and stiff, the wife only exhibiting signs of life by an involuntary contraction of her lower limbs. At eleven o'clock that morning her sufferings ended with her life.

Antecedent circumstances furnished ground of suspicion that John Collins, a near neighbor of Brewer, was the instigator, if not the actor, of the tragedy. A chain of circumstances, slight indeed in their origin, but corroborated and strengthened until they amounted to proofs clear and conclusive, fixed the eye and the hand of justice on Collins and his accomplices.

To make a brief story of the evidence, Collins, purely out of malice, had induced the three Clarks and Hood, by threats and bribes, to undertake the murder. One of the Clarks was a son-in-law of Collins.—Two of the Clarks were brothers, the third a cousin, and Hood, we believe a relative. One of the Clarks and Hood are lads about seventeen years of age. These four were the parties actually engaged in the murder—the malignant but cowardly Collins, the planner of the wicked conspiracy purposely remaining at home, because he foresaw he would be charged with the murder. A part of the scheme, designed to provide for Collins's security, was that the young men should leave their hats with Collins, which would make it necessary for them to return to his house, and by this they would be able to testify that Collins was at home on the night of the murder. The plot did not probably contemplate that suspicion would light on the young men.

Collins and his four accomplices were indicted, and he and Turner Clark, the one who wielded the murderous club, were tried before the Greenup Circuit Court last week. These two were convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 25th of June next. There was no time to try the other three before the term of the Court expired, and they will remain in jail ironed and guarded, till the next term.

The circumstances establishing the conspiracy between Collins and the four young men were so convincing that we understand each of them, except Collins, made full confession, even before the trial.

A narrative of the evidence in this case would furnish a chapter of circumstantial evidence perhaps as marvellous, but at the same time clear and conclusive, as ever was detailed. The very plot of the conspirators, designed to hide their crime, served to develop their guilt. It was a fine illustration of that remarkable passage where Shakspeare makes Hamlet congratulate himself on the contrivance of the play, by which he expected to expose the "occult guilt" of the King in one scene of it:

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefactions;
For murder, though it have no tongue, will speak
With most miraculous organ."

A new Idea in Agriculture.—The Steward on board a U. S. steamer, in the Gulf has produced several crops of excellent potatoes by the following mode of cultivation.

"He procured a common 'crockery crate,' a bundle of straw, and a few eyes of the potatoe and went to work farming it on board ship!—The process for cultivating them is this:—Fill your crate with alternate layers of straw and the eyes of the potatoe, commencing at the bottom with a layer of about six inches in depth of straw and then a layer of the eyes—the eyes being placed about two inches apart over the surface of the straw—then another layer of straw on the top. Keep the straw always moist and in about two months you will have about $14 worth of sound, good potatoes of the 'first water.'"

Exemplary Punishment.—False swearing, we understand, has become so crying an evil in our courts of justice, that Judge Caldwell, who presided in the Courts of this district during this spring circuit, has made it a prominent subject in his charges to the Grand Jury.

At Person Court, we are informed, a man by the name of Mitchell was indicted for an assault upon Samuel Draper.—Draper was prosecutor, and swore to certain matters, which several witnesses, subsequently called to the stand, proved to be utterly false. The Judge consequently ordered the Sheriff to take Draper in charge until he should give bail for his appearance, but being unable to find bail he was committed to prison.—The next day he was brought out and put upon his trial, and convicted. The sentence pronounced upon him was severe, but no doubt just: it was to stand in the pillory one hour, receive thirty nine lashes, stand committed until the next court, again receive thirty-nine lashes, and be fined five hundred dollars.

At Alamance Court, we also understand, a man brought up to answer a charge on the State docket, committed a similar offence, and was forthwith ordered into the custody of the Sheriff by the Judge. Upon giving bond for his appearance to the next court, his trial was postponed.

If our County Courts would but second the efforts of this just Judge, and give over to the severities of the law all who shall in like cases offend, such examples might soon be given as warnings to evil doers, that falsehood would be banished from our courts, and justice be permitted to flow in purer channels.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Charleston Hospitality.—Under this caption we find the subjoined paragraph in the Providence, R. I., *Journal*:

"The members of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, which met at Charleston, spoke in the highest terms of the generous and cordial hospitality of that city. To those who have tested it, no terms of praise will seem too warm. In Charleston, "stranger is a holy name." A man takes you by the hand, at a first introduction, with, "You must dine with me to-day; where shall I send my carriage for you?" Ah! if their politics were not as old as their wine, what a city it would be."

THE CURCULIO.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal says, take cotton batting, put three circles six to twelve inches apart around your plum trees, and these will catch the curculio. He caught sixty in the first circle in twenty-four hours; in the second circle but few had been caught, in the third circle scarcely one got so high.—He found this a sure preventative, and got lots of fine plums last year, for the first time for many years. He further recommends keeping the ground free from windfalls, as they contain the maggot, which goes into the ground to mature itself.

O'MEAGHER.

There are preparations making in various quarters to extend a courteous welcome to this distinguished Irish Exile. He is said to be the very first of the living orators of Ireland—which is no small praise—as no country has orators superior to Ireland, if we except our country, which we are in duty bound to do.—We believe he will receive the attentions which admiration for his genius and character ought to inspire—but we trust there will be no nonsense about "intervention" in his speeches, or in the replies to them.

VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.

About a twelvemonth since, Lieut. Hernden, of the United States, Navy, was deputed by the Department to make an exploration of the great river Amazon, from its sources in the mountains of Peru to its junction with the Atlantic at Para, Brazil. This duty has since been performed, Lt. H. having reached Para, and joined there the U. S. brig Dolphin. He made the voyage down the Amazon in a bark canoe, and almost entirely alone. A large collection of specimens gathered during the exploration, have already reached New York. The result of his researches are to be given to the world in a forth coming volume.

NIGHT MARE.

The way to raise this animal is very simple: Fifteen minutes before bed time cut up one dozen cold boiled potatoes, add a few slices of cold boiled cabbage, with five or six pickled cucumbers. Eat heartily and wash down with a pint of Brown Stout. Undress and jump into bed. Lie flat upon your back, and in about half an hour or thereabouts you will dream the devil is sitting on your chest, with the Bunker Hill Monument in his lap.

A Woman in the Field.—It is stated in some of the Pennsylvania papers, that the Women's Rights Convention, which assembles in Westchester, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of June, will nominate a candidate for the Presidency. If the lady should be young and handsome, we would not give much for the chance of the old foggy candidates.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

The Shadrach Rescue Case.—In the U. S. Circuit Court at Boston on the 1st inst., the juries were dismissed by Judge Sprague, until Friday, on which day it was expected that the persons charged with aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave *Shadrach Minniken*, will be put on trial. The case of Elizur Wright, late editor of the *Commonwealth*, is assigned as the first in order, and it is said that he will manage his own defence. Judge Curtis is expected to preside during the trials.

DROWNED.

On Sunday evening, whilst bathing, Elias Evans, apprentice boy on board the Br. Brig Latimer. Capt. Lloyd has used every exertion to obtain the body, but so far has not succeeded.

Wilmington Journal.

A SURE DAGUERREOTYPE.

A woman's heart is the only true plate for a man's likeness. An instant gives an impression that an age of sorrow and change cannot efface.

Two Wives in a Day.—Mr. Nahum Thomas, of this town, was yesterday divorced from his wife by the Supreme Court, and last night he was married to Mrs. Abby Kempton.—*Plymouth Rock.*