J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

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Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XVII. SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 21, 1859. NUMBER 4

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

BLANKS.

The following Court and miscellaneous BLANKS are kept on hand for sale, at this office. Can be sent by mail to any part of the country, at small expense.

Civil Warrants,	Com. to take Depo. C. & S. C.
Cons & Bonds,	Apprentice Indentures,
Writs, C. & S. Court,	Letters Testamentary,
Executions, C. & S. C.	Letters of Administration,
Subpoenas, C. & S. C.	Special Letters do.
Witness Tickets, C. & S. C.	Marriage Licenses,
Juror Tickets	Do. Certificates,
Prosecution Bonds, C. & S. C.	Various Equity Blanks,
Bail Bonds, civil cases	Do. Indictments,
Bail Bonds, crim. "	Land Deeds,
Attachment Writs,	Deeds in Trust,
Delivery Bonds,	Sheriff Deeds,
Administration, do.	Equity do.
Bastardy, "	Notes of Hand,
Appeal, "	Notes to Bank,

☞ And many other forms of less frequent use. Blanks [illegible] to order on short notice.

BAKER'S
PREMIUM CHOCOLATE

W. Baker & Co's American, French, Homœopathic and Vanilla Premium Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Paste, Cocoa Sticks, Soluble, Homœpathic and Dietetic Cocoa, Cocoa Shells and Cracked Cocoa, Celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages for more than three-fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality, and warranted superior to any other Cocoa Preparations made in the United States. As sustenance for children invalids and persons in health, and as substitutes for Tea and Coffee in Nervous and Dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable, and are recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

☞ For sale by their Agents, D. C. Murray, New York; Wm. S. Grant, Philadelphia; T. V. Brundige, Baltimore; Kennett, Dudley & Co., Cincinnati, and by Grocers generally.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
3m45 Dorchester, Mass

THE RAILROAD
IS

A Great Institution!!

EVERY BODY SAYS SO, and so it must be. It almost annihilates time and distance, by the speed of its trains, which, as they thunder along through hills and over the plains and valleys, drawing their long lengths and enormous freights, the gaping world stand and look—they can't help—with wonder and delight; and then it is they are wont to cry out, *Great Institution.* People used to say that such and such a man "is a team." If he were great as a politician, as a lawyer, a preacher, a merchant or a tradesman, he was sure to receive this distinguishing appellation. A good *team*, in those times, was, perhaps, more the pride of men, than since the Iron Horse came upon the world's great stage; not because we have less need for horses now, but because to some of their uses they have been eclipsed.—Well, in considering these comparisons in their application to men, we hold that there are some men who rise far above even the *Great Institution.* Take for instance Ex Gov. Morehead, whose mental strength and moral power, put into operation the giant forces which heaved out the earth from the deep "cuts" and filled up the ravines and valleys from Charlotte to Goldsboro', and made the highway, with all its appendages. We might instance others, many others who rise above them; but let it suffice there are other men whose modesty will not allow them to aspire to any thing beyond. For ourself, we are perfectly content to be accounted like the *Great Institution.*

Gentlemen, let us reason together on this subject

HOFFLIN,

can't be beat in selling CLOTHING. His Coats, and Pants, Vests and Neck-Ties; Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes; Shirts and Drawers, cannot be excelled in quality, neither can any one sell their like for so little money as he. The fact is, then, HOFFLIN'S CLOTHING STORE has become to be, in this whole region of country,

A Great and Indispensible Institution.

Look where you will, and you will see gentlemen wearing garments from his Store.

Does a gentleman want a fine and good COAT, or VEST, or HAT, and feel he has need to make the best use of his money? He goes to Hofflin's, of course. Hofflin's Stock comprises every thing of every quality. His Spring and Summer supply, just received, surpasses all former purchases, and is the *NE PLUS ULTRA* in the Clothing line. The fancy and tasty man; the man who prefers the solid and durable; the laboring man in search of tough, strong and comfortable garments—all can be suited at HOFFLIN'S. He has the Goods, down to the prices, which distinguish his Store, and entitle it to be regarded in the State, the *GREAT INSTITUTION* of that line. Call at HOFFLIN'S, was not, at the ☞ CORNER OF THE MANSION HOTEL.

April 26th, 1859. [illegible]

NEW
FAMILY GROCERY STORE!!

Try the New Grocery Store,
FIRST DOOR ABOVE JONES' HARDWARE STORE.

FRESH GROCERIES, every kind required for Family use, shall be regularly supplied to our customers AT LOW RATES, for Cash. Groceries can only be sold for *Cash or Barter.* The profits are too small for a *Credit* business. Give us a call.

BEARD & BROTHER.
April 6, 1859. 1f45

DE ROSSET, BROWN & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
BROWN, DE ROSSET & CO.,
NEW YORK.
Commission Merchants.

☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitelock & Co's Superphosphate of Lime.

☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Land Plaster, &c.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce.

April 19, 1859. 3mpd47

Drs. M. WHITEHEAD & J. A. CALDWELL.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and offer their Professional services to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

☞ Office—the same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead.

SPRING BONNETS,
SPRING MANTLES,
SPRING SHAWL

Just received at
Mar 22.
McNEELY & YOUNG'S
1f43

MARRIAGE LICENSES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

More to be Admired than the
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament God Himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shrivelled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms.—Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following, and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated *French Pianist*, Thalberg:

Dr. Wood: New York, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir:—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."
Welsh Newspaper Office, 13 Nassau st., April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir:—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood.—With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

Prof. Wood.—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. [illegible]

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

[illegible]

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. [illegible] **Liver Complaint**, [illegible] **Deranged Liver.**

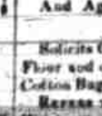
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Agents:

[illegible]

HENDERSON & ENNISS, Salisbury, N. C.
Apr 12, 1859. 1y46



Professional Card.

DR. C. T. POWE may be found at Office, in Cowan's Brick Row, when not absent on Professional business. 36f7, Nov 1858

JAS. T. PETTEWAY,
Commission Merchant,
And Agent for Dawson's Line of Steamers,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Solicits Consignments, Naval Stores, Cotton, Corn, Flour and other Produce. Also orders for Groceries, Cotton Bagging, Guano, &c., &c.

Refers to—John Dawson, Esq., and Dr. F. J. Hill, Wilmington, N. C.; O. G. Parsley, Esq. Pres Commercial Bank; Dr. Thos. H. Wright, Pres. Branch Bank Cape Fear; E. P. Hall, Pres. Branch Bank State, N. C.; T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

April 26, 1859. 3m48

SEIDLITS POWDERS.

A MOST useful Medicine in Billious and other diseases incidental to warm climates. Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist & Apothecary, Salisbury, N. C. [illegible]

Clothing, Clothing.

Now is the time to procure the most desirable CLOTHING in the Market.

WE have just received another large lot of Clothing of the most FASHIONABLE STYLES. Gentlemen wishing handsome Clothing should never buy before examining our stock, as we keep the most choice Goods ever brought to this market and at the lowest prices.

BROWN, COFFIN & MOCK.
Salisbury, May 10th, 1859. 1f50

25 BARRELS
OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses just received and for sale low by

SPRAGUE BRO'S.
Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1858 29

50,000 Brick For Sale.

THOSE wanting to buy Fifty or Sixty Thousand good Brick, can get a bargain by calling at this office. 1f47

THE ITALIAN WAR.

We find in the *New York Herald*, the following account of the Campaign in Italy, as reported by the steamer, *City of Washington*:

The first battle is at last fought between the French and the Austrians in Italy. By the steamship City of Washington, we have telegraphic news from Cape Race, that on the 21st of May the first struggle took place, and was won by Napoleon III, at Montebello, where the French under Napoleon I. defeated the Austrians fifty-nine years ago, just after he had crossed the Alps; and, what is worthy of remark, neither of the Napoleons was at the battle, but in its vicinity.

That a battle was won by the French on the 21st ultimo there can be no doubt, for on this point the French, Sardinian and Austrian accounts agree. We have not yet received the details of the battle, but the French represent the Austrians as fifteen thousand strong, where the fight took place, and the troops of Napoleon as only six or seven thousand men, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, at the same time stating that the Austrians lost from 1,500 to 2,000 men, besides 200 prisoners, while the French lost 600 or 700, many of whom were officers. The prisoners were sent to Alessandria, and some of them had arrived at Marseilles. The Austrians were the assailants, and the fight occurred in this way:

It appears that General Stadion, Austrian officer of distinction, with a strong force, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and was repulsed by General Forey's division after a sanguinary combat of four hours. The allies carried the heights of Montebello, but did not pursue the retreating Austrians. The Austrian account mitigates the defeat by stating that General Stadion pushed forward by a forced march a reconnoitering body of troops towards Liglis and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a superior French force, retreated behind the Po in perfect order.

While these operations are going forward on the extreme right, we learn that the left of the Sardinian army, at the North west, under Chialdini, one of the Italian revolutionary leaders of 1848–'9, had forced a passage over the Sesia, near the Austrian frontier, and put the Austrians to flight; while still further West and North, at the very foot of the Alps, on the very extreme of the allied lines, Garibaldi had entered the town of Gravellona, on the Piedmontese side of the Lake Maggiore, which separates Piedmont from Lombardy, with 6,000 men, intending to advance into the Austrian dominions in order to kindle the flame of revolution; and from Berne, Switzerland, we learn that revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy, and no doubt the Swiss strongly sympathise with the revolutionists against their ancient enemy, the House of Hapsburg. Garibaldi was, therefore, where the Swiss, Austrian and Sardinian frontiers meet.

From this news it would seem that the Austrians are now nearly driven back over the Ticino into their own territory, whither the French would be sure to follow them.

General Gyulai had removed his head quarters back to Garlasca, almost on the very frontier of Lombardy, and in a straight line between Alessandria and Milan. It is quite evident that the Austrians are gradually retreating to their strongholds. The Austrian General, as if desperate, had ordered the Sardinians to give up their arms on pain of being shot.

Meantime, Prince Napolean was with a force at Leghorn, in Tuscany. It was rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic, but as they are neutral, the news does not seem to be of much importance, even if true.

By this arrival the first victory in favor of the French is the great and important fact, and that against odds, which shows that the Gauls have not degenerated since the time the elder Napoleon led them from victory to victory over the Austrian hosts.

PARTY SLAVERY.

The Administration journals throughout the country are busily engaged at this time in representing the heinousness of the sin of kicking out of the party traces, and refusing implicit obedience to the decrees of the rulers of the party. To venture to have an opinion different from Mr. Buchanan is heresy of the deepest dye, and every obstinate heretic is threatened with condign punishment. On the other hand, those who put their souls and consciences into the keeping of the grand Pontiff, and work gently in harness, are treated most benevolently, and promises of rewards and honors are bountifully given. To be a blind and confiding dupe of wire working party leaders is the great merit of a member of the *Democratic* party; to dare to oppose any of their behests is to be guilty of unpardonable sin.

When the magnificoes of Democ-crazy meet in grand council, they usually enunciate a code of principles which every member of the party is bound to believe, and swear by. These *principles* are always worded as carefully as the predictions of a Delphic oracle, so that they may be interpreted to suit the prejudices of all sections, and bend to all occasions which may arise. At this time, there are two factions of the sham-Democratic party, each claiming to be the supporter of the Cincinnati platform. Mr. Buchanan gives the squatter sovereignty doctrine of that programme, a Southern interpretation, and as he assumes to be the Autocrat of the party, he claims to speak *ex cathedra*; but the other faction put a Northern interpretation upon that doctrine, and denounce the Buchanan men as heretics. As the President is the fountain of patronage, of course he has a much larger amount of machinery to work with, and his faction are working it at the highest pressure to crush out their poorly provided opponents. A thousand newspapers, myriads of office holders, and legions of anxious expectants, form a force which any independent movement, unsupported by pecuniary means, can but poorly contend with. This tyranny of patronage is the odious feature of the Loco Foco organization. It makes every one who joins himself to the party, with the expectation of gaining any favor from it, a blind, soulless slave, who dare not utter a thought unless he be sure that his party masters will sanction it.

While this grinding despotism crushes out the smallest spark of independence in the minds of members of this party, the organs of the Administration rail at and deride those who oppose and rebuke their iniquities, because they are not a concentrated homogeneous mass, as with minds all formed in one mould. They know that men of independent minds will not have their opinions put into "circumscription and confine," at the instigation of party leaders; and that as intelligence increases among men the scope of opinion, with regard to political questions, will enlarge itself. They have all the advantage of the bigotry of ignorant men, who think it a shameful thing to abandon their party, even when they cannot approve its measures nor sanction its morals. Weak-minded men dread to become the subjects of derision; and many of those who have grown up, calling themselves Democrats, would as soon think of apostatizing from their religion as of leaving their party.—Unfortunately there are many ignorant and many unscrupulous men in the world, and herein consists the strength of the self-styled "Democracy." It is a unit, because *its members are not allowed to think.* The Opposition is divided, because those who compose it *will think.*

The journals of the Administration continually sneer at the "Opposition," because of the variety of opinions which exists among them, and which prevents a cordial union amongst them; and yet it is remarkable that the most incongruous classes of persons have been united in the *Democratic* party, *where they are leaders of men willing to let their superiors do their thinking for them.* What greater absurdity could be found in political organizations, than a union of leaders of a party professing to support Democratic principles, with the Jesuits and priests of the Romish Church! It is a union of two extremes; and yet the Democratic party for years past, owes its power in this country to the influence of the priests of this intolerant and despotic Hierarchy.—*Phil. Dollar News.*

THE EARLIER THE EASIER.

In youth the affections are most ardent. It is peculiarly the season of love. The young are capable of the strongest and most self-sacrificing affection. The strongest appeals of Christianity are made to the affections. The only word which sums up the whole of piety is *love.* Therefore, youth is the best season for commencing a life of piety.

In youth the *hopes* are most bright. Then the future is adorned with the most brilliant attractions, and Christianity presents the most gorgeous scenes in glowing imagery to the imaginations, to induce a life of piety.

Faith is most confiding in youth. The young are trusting, ready to believe. Religion demands implicit faith; youth most naturally and easily gives it, and is therefore the best season for commencing a life of piety.

The mind is most docile in youth. As years advance, men become more and more tenacious of their own views and opinions. Entire submission to the teaching of the inspiration is necessary to piety, and this is most easily given in early life.

The *habits* are most yielding in youth. How important then, when they are forming, that they should be directing aright! Youth is most *submissive* to authority. It is the season of obedience. The unquestioning obedience which God demands is most easily rendered in early life.

The *energies* of youth are most active. Young hands for labor! Years deaden the energies. Religion requires the exertion of all our energies to resist evil and do good. These are most active and most easily diverted in youth.

The *judgment* in youth is best fitted to appreciate the claims of piety. The judgment of impenitent age is prejudiced, and blinded, and warped by sin.

One who has long indulged and loved sin cannot so easily as the more unpolluted mind form a correct judgment of the guilt of sin. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" then may ye who have been accustomed to do evil learn to do well.

A Heart-rending Occurrence.—Mrs. Abigaile Centre, of Manchester, (N. H.) committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon last by swallowing strychnine. It appears that just previous to swallowing the drug she had quarreled with her husband, and when the poison commenced its deadly work, made frantic appeals to be saved. Physicians were sent for, but too late. Her convulsive screams and writhings are described as being most terrible, and her pleadings for life, of the most heart-rending character.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

"PROFESSOR" PHILLIPS.

We notice in the last Greensboro' Patriot a communication from Dr. E. H. Andrews of this place, in reply to another communication recently published in that paper in which a certain *quasi* Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, calling himself "G. Jenkins Phillips," was extensively puffed. It seems that this "Professor" has been palming himself off as having been sent out by a company in London as a Reporter upon the condition and value of the mining districts of this section; but unfortunately for him, (fortunately for those owning mining property,) he fell into the hands of Dr. Andrews, who put the Mineralogical and Geological knowledge of the *reverend* Professor G. Jenkins Phillips to a severer test than it has experienced, perhaps, since emerging from some back room on Broadway.

The communication of Dr. Andrews shows that, after using the most simple elementary tests, Professor Phillips proved to be more ignorant than a man who pretends to being nothing more than a common miner. For instance, he could not recognize a specimen of Mexican Stream Tin—could not tell a Fluor Spar from an Amethyst—didn't know Vitreous Copper from Galena—and, to cap the climax, couldn't tell the composition of Granite, one of the earth's foundation rocks!

The object of Prof. G. Jenkins Phillips, (not G. Sinks Phillips,) is to obtain fees for reporting mining property to the London market, and offering such property for sale. It will, therefore, very readily appear how persons may be imposed upon by paying to have their property put in market, and never afterwards hearing of fees or Professor. This is the reason for exposing him.

But, in addition to the ignorance of this London Professor, he has been guilty of making soft soder statements concerning property that he had never seen, and knew nothing about; and obtaining free Railroad tickets under false pretences. The communication closes with a quotation from Addison, aptly applied to this bogus Professor by a gentleman from N. York, who made his acquaintance on the cars:

"Thy beard and head are of a different dye,
Reed in thy feet and anguish in thine eye;
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
Should'st thou be honest, thou'rt a devilish cheat."

The English on Barnum.—Bristolians have received an Apostle of Humbug, and paid him well for his impudence. The man who babtises lies, excuses fraud, and boasts of cunning—who insults common sense whilst he trades upon curiosity—who thrives by ingenuity without scruple, and audacity without shame—who mocks simplicity as dishonor, and honesty as silliness—who assumes a germ of rascality to exist in every human breast, and an element of folly to attach to every human mind—whose gospel consists in the philosophy of "doing" and avoiding being "done"—whose profits are increased by the profession of his tricks, and whose doctrines are themselves only new tricks, to augment his profits—this being has been among us—has publicly exhibited himself like one of his own monsters—has made his body, his soul, his hardened conscience, and his ignominious life the various commodities in a market where every purchaser must be a fool to be swindled, or a rogue ambitious to excel in the art of swindling. For nearly nineteen centuries the Sermon on the Mount has been the law of the world's commercial and social morality; in our day a new prophet has sprung up, who tells us that to cheat is no longer a wickedness; that to lie is no longer a condemned expedient; that to gull the public is the beginning and end of all wisdom; that an undetectible robber is more honorable than a poor honest man; that a successful gambler is one of nature's true nobility; that a mammon worship is the true devotion and that hypocrisy, deceit, lying, perjury and fraud are the legitimate acts of worship. Many of our respectable and pious fellow-citizens went to see and hear this foul-brained apostate of humanity. We are sorry for it. His audience should have been confined to the ungodly speculators and undetected thieves of our neighborhood. If a Redpath should stand up to expound his iniquities, how many of our readers would go and pay a shilling to hear him? If a harlot should come forward to recount her adventures, and to describe the articles of paint, powder and pads—looks, smiles, and attire by which she had succeeded in entrapping her foolish victims how many of the ladies of Bristol and Clifton would be found to give her audience? Yet, we maintain that, in all essential respects, the advocate of humbug and apologists of quackery is just as shameful, as dangerous, and as disgusting a character as either of these. Surely society is bad enough, without the aid of this unnatural stimulus—this preposterous public sanction.—*Bristol Adv.*

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, and a clear conscience. But, for all that, we do not believe in a wife being a drudge, for which there is no occasion, as everything has its proper time and place, political economy studied more by the sex, and folly and fashion totally ignored.

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go the way he would train up his child in.

A HAPPY MAN.

A zealous divine who had prayed earnestly that God would teach him the perfect way of truth, was directed to go to a certain place, where he would find an instructor. When he came to the place he found a man in ordinary attire, to whom he wished a good morning. "I never had a bad morning," replied the man. "That is very singular; I wish you may always be so fortunate." "I was never unfortunate," said he. "I hope you will always be as happy, said the divine. "I am never unhappy," said the other. "I wish," said the divine, "that you would explain yourself a little." "That I will cheerfully do," said he. "I said that I never had a bad morning; for every morning, even if I am pinched with hunger, I praise God. If it rains, or snows, or hails, whether the weather is serene or tempestuous, I am still thankful to God, and therefore I never have a joyless morning. If I am miserable in outward circumstances, and despised, I still praise God. You wish that I might always be fortunate; but I cannot be unfortunate, because nothing befalls me but according to the will of God; I believe that his will is always good, in whatever he does, or permits to be done. You wished me always happy; but I cannot be unhappy, because my will is always resigned to the will of God."

"But what if God should thrust you down to hell?" "I have two arms, faith and love, with which I would hold on to my God and Saviour, and not let him go; and I would rather be in hell with God than in Heaven without him." The divine, astonished at the man's answers, asked him whence he came. "I came from God," he replied. "Where did you find God?" "Where I left the world." "Where did you leave him?" "With the pure in heart." "What are you?" "I am a king." "Where is your kingdom?" "It is within my own bosom. I have learned to rule my appetites and passions; and that is better than to rule any kingdom in the world." "How were you brought into this happy condition?" "By secret prayer, spiritual mediation, and union with God. Nothing below God could satisfy my desires. I have found him, and in him I have peace and rest."

Don't Use a Check Rein.—The New England Farmer, speaking on the subject says:

Any person whose attention has been called to the subject, and who still persists in the use of a light check rein, ought to have his own head in a similar position to that which he has cruelly subjected the horse. If I were the Grand Sultan, every man who torments his horse with a check rein, should hold his arms at right angles with his body, for an hour at a time, once in twenty-four hours, as long as he continued the use of the check rein. The practice of drawing in the heads of team horses, by means of this pernicious strap, is especially cruel. The horse, in endeavoring to expend his strength, needs the free, natural use of his head and neck. The cramping position now enforced is alike severe and injurious to horses, and in any business, should be eased off till nature is at free play.

Strongest Man in the World.—The Boston Atlas has the following concerning one Dr. George B. Winship, of that city: Dr. W. has for several years given much attention to the subject of physical education. He is twenty-five years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and weighs one hundred and forty-three pounds. He graduated at Cambridge five years ago. He can raise a barrel of flour from the floor on to his shoulder; can raise himself with either little finger, till his chin is half a foot above it; can raise 200 pounds with either little finger; can put up a dumb bell of 141 pounds: exercises daily with two dumb bells weighing 100 pounds each, which he can raise alternately above his head; can lift with the hands 926 pounds dead weight, without the aid of straps or belts of any kind. Topham, the strongest man of England, could raise only 800 pounds in the same way; and the celebrated Belgian giant could lift only 800.

Some years ago in the New Hampshire Legislature, a new member, somewhat noted for 'pumping thunder,' made a speech. It was upon a bill for taxing bank dividends, in which he attempted to be very pathetic in favor of widows who owned bank stock:

'Yes, Mr. Speaker,' he exclaimed with indignant energy, 'the gentleman from Dover who introduced this bill, deaf to cries of her orphan children, would strip the widow,' but before he could concluded the sentence he was interrupted by a laugh. Astonished, but undaunted, he exclaimed with profound feelings:

'Gentlemen, it is not a subject of derision. I appeal to you, in all candor, to say if it is not worse than stripping. Put on this tax, and you will drive the widow to her last shift!' Shouts of laughter here petrified him in his place, and he spoke no more during the session.

"My lad," said a traveller to a little boy whom he met, clothed in pants and small jacket, but without a very necessary article of apparel, "my lad where is your shirt?"

"Mammy's washing it."

"Have you no other?"

"No other!" exclaimed the urchin in surprise, "would you want a boy to have a thousand shirts?"

Decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio in Relation to the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Cincinnati Times furnishes the subjoined summary, embracing all the principal features of the decision rendered on Monday last, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of the "Oberlin Rescuers." Judge Swan, the Times says, delivered a very learned written opinion, in which he maintained the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law. Judge Peck, also, in writing, expressed the same opinion held by the Chief Justice. Judge Scott orally endorsed the opinion of Judge Swan and Judge Peck, with an understanding that he would afterwards embody his views in a written document. The majority of the Court hold:

I. That the provisions of Article 4, Section 2, of the Constitution of the U. S., "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law of regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," guaranty to the owner of an escaped slave the right of reclamation.

II. That a citizen who, knowingly and intentionally, interferes with, for the purpose of rescue, or rescues from the owner an escaped slave, is guilty of a violation of the Constitution of the United States, whether the acts of 1793 and 1850, commonly called the fugitive slave laws, are unconstitutional or not.

III. That the question in this case is, not whether the fugitive act of 1850 is constitutional in respect to the appointment and powers of commissioners, the allowance of a writ of *habeas corpus*, the mode of reclamation &c., but whether Congress has any power to pass any law whatever, however just and proper in its provisions, for the reclamation of slaves, or to protect the owner of an escaped slave from interference when duly asserting his constitutional rights of reclamation.

IV. That Congress, from the earliest period of Government, has, by legislative penalties, vindicated the constitutional right of the owner of slaves against unlawful interference.

V. That such legislation was adopted in 1793 by the second Congress elected under the Constitution, composed of many of the members of the Convention who framed the Constitution, has, from that day to this, been in active operation, and has been acquiesced in by all departments of the Government, national and State; and the legislative power of Congress on this subject has been recognized by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in their statutes; by the Supreme Court of the United States, and by the Supreme Courts of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, California, by the Supreme Court of Ohio on the circuit, and indeed by the Supreme Courts of every State in the Union where the question has been made, and has never been denied by the Supreme Court of any State—the Courts of Wisconsin, notwithstanding the popular impression, not forming an exception.

VI. The right to rescue escaped slaves from their owners being denied to all citizens of the United States by the Constitution; Congress having prohibited it and enforced the prohibition by penalties; the Supreme Court of the United States and Courts of the free States having recognized and acquiesced in such legislative prohibition and punishment, if the question is not thus put beyond the reach of the private personal views of judges, and if they possess judicial discretion or power to overrule, on the authority of their individual opinions, this unbroken current of decisions and this acquiescence of the States of the Union, and change the settled interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, then there is no limit and no restraint upon Judges making, at any time, and under any circumstances, their own individual opinions the arbitrary interpreters of the Constitution.

VII. Whatever differences of opinion may now exist in the public mind as to the power of Congress to punish rescuers as provided in the acts of 1793 and 1850, no such vital blow is given either to constitutional rights or State sovereignty by Congress, thus enacting a law to punish a violation of the Constitution of the U. States, as to demand of this Court the organization of resistance. If, after more than six years of acquiescence by all departments of the National and State Governments in the power of Congress to provide for the punishment of rescuers of escaped slaves, that power is to be discharged, and all laws which may be passed by Congress on this subject from henceforth are to be persistently resisted and nullified, the work of revolution should not be begun by the conservators of the public peace.

Match Making.—The Utica Herald says that Mr. Gates, of Frankfort, Herkimer county, has made during the last eighteen years 6,455,000,000 of matches, using 1,250,000 feet of lumber. He now makes 2,750,000 matches daily, making use of 500 feet of lumber. He uses 3 pounds of phosphorous daily, which is about the amount found in the bones of a single horse. He has thus used up the skeletons of about 2,300 horses—a host of "matched" teams. No wonder that a horse starts at "the fizz which follows the primitive scratch."

How a Lady got a Ring.—In New York, lately, a lady on alighting from an omnibus, made the unpleasant discovery that her purse was missing; but a second search resulted in bringing to light, a diamond ring worth $500, which had slipped from the finger of the thief while he was performing the delicate operation of stealing the purse.

Artesian Well.—A gentleman writing from Louisville, Ky., says:

"Among those places of interest that I have visited is the artesian well, which is 2,000 feet deep, and throws up a jet of one hundred feet in height. From the taste and smell of the water, I should judge that in boring they had tapped the main sewer of his Satanic Majesty's dominions."

☞ There is to be Gas in Fayetteville. Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes have the contract for erecting the Works, and are to furnish Gas at $6 per thousand.