J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

Single copy, $2.00
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[illegible]

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☞ Persons sending in advertisements are requested to state the number of insertions required; and if it is without they should occupy the least space possible, writing close the best the word alone. Otherwise they will be put up in the usual style and charged accordingly.

☞ No discount on these rates.

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, Cases & Bonds, Writs, A. & L. Bond, Executions, C. & S. C. Subpoenas, C. & S. C. Witness Tickets, C. & S. C. Jurors' Tickets, Recognizance Bonds, C. & S. C. Bail Bonds, civil cases, Bail Bonds, crim. " Attachment Writs, Delivery Bonds, Administration, do. Guardian, do. Appeal, " and many other forms of less frequent occurrence. Blanks of all orders at short notice.

Gen. to take Dep. C. & S. C. Appointee Interrogs, Letters Testamentary, Letters of Administration, Special Letters do., Marriage Licenses, Do. Certificates, Various Equity Blanks, Do. Testimonials, Land Deeds, Deeds in Trust, Sheriff Deeds, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Notes to Banks,

BAKER'S
PREMIUM CHOCOLATE

W. Baker & Co's American, French, Homœopathic and Vanilla Premium Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Paste, Cocoa Sticks, Soluble, Homœopathic and Diabetic Cocoa, Cocoa Shells and Tinctured Cocoa, Celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages, far more than three-fourths of a pound of nut, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality, and warranted superior to any other Cocoa Preparations made in the United States. An nourishment 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. W. Brooklige, Baltimore; Kennett, Dudley & Co., Cincinnati, and by Grocers generally.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
3m45 Dorchester, Mass

THE RAILROAD

A Great Institution!!

EVERY BODY SAYS SO, and so it must be for 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 want to cry out, *Great Institution.* People used to say that such an each 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 ever the Iron Horse came upon the world's great stage; not be cause we have less need for horses now, but because in 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 Dr. Geo. Monosmith, whose mental strength and moral power, put into operation the great forces which heaved out the earth from the deep "cuts" and filled up the ravine and valleys from Charlotte to Goldsboro', and made the high way, 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 myself, 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, to 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 not money to make the best use of his money? He goes to Hoffelin's, of course. Hoffelin's Stock comprises every thing of every quality. His Spring and Summer supply has surpassed, as usual, all former purchases, and is the HOFFLIN STORE in the Clothing line. The heavy and lusty man; the slim, who prefers the easy 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 as the Store, the GREAT INSTITUTION, in that line. Call at HOFFLIN'S, you too, at the ☞ CORNER OF THE MANSION HOUSE.

April 16th, 1859. 1m48

NEW
FAMILY GROCERY STORE!!

Try the New Grocery Store,

FIRST DOOR ABOVE MOSES' MERCHANT STORE.

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

BEARD & BROTHER.

April 5, 1859. 1f45

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

☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Rowe'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 McNEELY & YOUNG'S
Mar. 26. 1f42.

LARGE LOT of TEA and COFFEE SUGARS Just received, McNEELY & YOUNG.
Mar. 26. 1f42.

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XVII. SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 19, 1859. NUMBER 8

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

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

Morganton, N. C.

THIS well known HOUSE has been re-opened for the accomodation of the traveling public. It has been, and will continue to be a first class Hotel. Our very great advantage it possesses, over other houses, is the being almost environed by shade trees. The promenades, (of which there are three,) are so thoroughly shaded that a person may enjoy them at any hour of the day. In fact, its admirable situation with regard to coolness and quietness, and its elevated position, commanding one of the finest Mountain views, renders it the most desirable stopping place in Morganton, or in the Mountain region. The Proprietor has added and will continue to add to its comfort and convenience. And he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage he formerly enjoyed.

His stables are attended by one of the best, if not the very best, Hostler in the Southern Country—the facetious "Atlas."

About the first of July next, the Western North Carolina Rail Road will be completed to Newton, and persons going to Morganton will find ready access by the route, via Salisbury and Statesville to Newton, where, besides the regular Stage-Coach, there will be a COMFORTABLE and COMMODIOUS VEHICLE to convey passengers on to Morganton. Persons going from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton S. S. Johnson, Esq., the proprietor of the Hotel, will provide good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers for public use, and equal facilities will be offered at Morganton, for transportation to any part, to which they may wish to go.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, N. C., June 1st, 1859. 3m2

☞ Wilmington Journal; Delta and Weekly Progress, Newbern; Fayetteville Observer; Iredell Express, and Asheville News, publish once a week for six weeks, and forward bills to the proprietor at Morganton, N. C.

More to be Admired than th
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 one 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 traveled and thrivelled, 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 Parson Chalmers:

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 valuable humbug, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

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

"Daych a'y Geyfiedyder."

Welsh Newspaper Office, 19 Sussex st., April 19, 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 considered it try it on her hair, it is thinking at the time that it would remove 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 humbugging 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. Some months ago 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. RILEY.

Paris, Wayne—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, grew out, and turned back to its former color, healthy, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.

J. D. ROSS.

Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the sm'l bottle 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 five dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $5.

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. 6m948

Professional Card.

DR. C. W. POWE may be found at Office, in Cowan's Brick Row, when not absent on Professional business. 3m1, 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

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

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

TAN BARK WANTED.

THE subscriber is desirous of purchasing a large quantity of TAN BARK. ☞ Persons wishing to engage will do well by making immediate application upon the subscriber.

H. C. SIMONTON.

March 15, 1859. 1f49

Auction House!
IN SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer by the County Court, would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting business done in that line.

J. K. BURKE having qualified as my Agent, is hereby authorised to attend to the Auction business in my name. THOMAS J. MERONEY,
JO. K. BURKE, Auctioneer.

Persons sending us Goods on consignment can have reference if necessary. T. J. M.

May 21st, 1859. 1f1

MARRIAGE LICENSES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF TWO YEARS OF LOCOFOCO ADMINISTRATION.

The people now in power are an agglomeration of Secessionists, Free-Soilers, renegade Whigs and Douglasites, presided over by a renegade Federalist.

From such a compound what could be expected but what has come to pass, extravagance, corruption, and ignorance and incapacity in every department of the Government?

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

For the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, the actual expenditures of the Government were, by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, pages 26—30, ... $81,505,647

Add the amount for Mail service as by the Report of the Postmaster General, page 130, ... 812,722,470

Less the sum included in the Secretary of Treasury Report, ... 4,679,270

8,053,200

Total actual expenditures by the Government and paid by the people for one year's service, ... 89,628,867

For the year 1859 it is not possible to tell exactly what will be expended, but the following table will show *what has been appropriated*, and the experience of the past will enable the people to say whether the expenditure is likely to exceed or fall below it.

During the first year Mr. Buchanan spent the following sums in conducting the government and rewarding friends:

1. Amount actual and estimated in the Secretary of Treasury's Report, ... $74,963,058 41
2. Post Office charges, ... 14,000,000 00
3. Deficiencies provided for by the last session, ... 8,916,131 30
Aggregate, ... $97,876,189 71

That sum is all *gone*, paid, consumed by Democratic maws, in great part wasted by incompetency and dishonesty.—Which of our readers before had any conception *of such an aggregate?*

We showed that the appropriations for the one fiscal year, 1858–'9, amount to the following sums, viz:

Specific sums in bills approved, ... $67,067,762 78
Less deficiencies, ... 9,913,131 30
58,154,631 48
Indefinite sums, ... 9,302,227 22
Permanent appropriations, ... 6,315,224 49
Former appropriations, ... 16,586,565 35
Post Office appropriations, ... 14,418,350 00
Aggregate for the session of the years 1858 and 1859, ... $98,854,201 54

Thus, without allowing for any deficiency, the appropriations for Mr. Buchanan's second year exceed by about one million of dollars the expenditures of his first year, the nine millions nearly of deficiencies included. From bad to worse with a vengeance!

The Administration try to shift the burthen from *themselves* to Congress. Congress they say makes the appropriations, and of course we spend them they grant.

Why of course Congress makes the appropriations which the incompetent and dishonest men of the administration require to carry on the Government, or else stop certain parts of the administration; and the expenses are so large *because* Democrats *are* in office, and are *incompetent* to discharge their duties with economy and honesty. With honest men—unlike the Secretary of War—and able men—unlike the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Post Office department—the Government would not and ought to cost more than half what it now costs. Fillmore administered it *for about half.*

But it *is not true* that Congress has forced appropriations and expenditures on the Government. On the contrary the Government morethan Congress gave.

Mr. Buchanan made the Kansas and Utah wars without the orders and against the protest of Congress.

Congress did not *make* Mr. Buchanan spend $9,000,000 more than Congress had authorized him to spend; yet such were the *deficiencies* provided for his extravagance.

Congress did not force him to ask a loan of $40,000,000 and add $1,000,000 of interest to the expenses.

Congress did not ask him to increase the cost of collecting the revenue to nearly $6,000,000.

Congress did not suggest to him the building of ten sloops-of-war.

Congress did not propose the scandalous sums to be squandered on the civilization of the Indians—which means gratuitous and discretionary plunder of the Treasury to vast amount.

On the other hand, Mr. Buchanan asked for the mere collection of the customs for one year: $5,000,000
Congress gave him, ... 3,000,000
Less by 2,000,000

Mr. Buchanan asked for fortifications, &c., $1,331,000
Congress gave only, ... 662,000
Less than asked by $1,169,000

Mr. Buchanan asked for five new regiments of the regular army. Congress refused them, and gave him only two regiments of volunteers for eighteen months. A third one was voted, but for the protection, and at the expense, of Texas.

These are a few samples of the mode in which Congress is responsible for the expenditure.

We think Congress is too liberal, but that is no exculpation for the Administration. They will spend all that is given; but incompetency and dishonesty, favoritism, and peculation, so pervade the present and the late Administrations, that the Government must stop, if these enormous demands are not complied with.

While millions are asked for soldiers, and ships, there is not a word said about a single harbor, or river, or lake in the United States, in any of the estimates. And the Democrats in the House refused not only any appropriation for those great and benificent objects, but they also first refused all appropriations for the great fortification system, which protects the great seats of our commercial wealth, and then gave only $600,000 instead of the reasonable appropriation of $1,031,000 estimated for.

Now suppose the Government had gotten *all it asked* from Congress; and that Congress had added a reasonable amount for the protection of our lake and river commerce, what would the expense of the government have amounted to?

Why—add for collecting the customs the $2,000,000
For fortifications, ... 1,000,000
For three regiments, at the rate of the existing army, ... 2,000,000
For rivers and harbors, ... 1,500,000
And we have, ... $7,769,000

That is to say—so far is it from being true that Congress—even this Democratic Congress—forces expenditures on the President, the President asked for nearly $5,000,000 beyond what the Congress gave him! And adding to what he did ask only $1,500,000 for the protection of our rivers and harbors, which he had *no right to omit*, and which he grossly neglected his duty in omitting, and we have a scale of expenditure astonishing to behold. The figures are eloquent.

Actually appropriated for the year 1858, 1859, ... $98,854,201 54
Sums asked and not granted, ... 6,900,000 00
Reasonable allowance for rivers and harbors, ... 1,500,000 00
Whole cost of the year 1858–9 ..... $106,554,201 54
For deficiency on the Buchanan scale, ... 8,000,000 00
$114,554,201 60

And that sum represents a Democrat's idea of an *economical* administration!

Where and how this money goes can only be divined by looking into the Fort Snelling Report, the Willet's Report, the Naval Committee's Report, the Clerk of House of Representatives Report.

From this there is no remedy but a *change of Administration.* As long as the people will be governed by locofocos who are dishonest and incompetent, they *must* pay

1. What the real wants of the Government are, and in addition,
2. So much more as they can *safely steal*, and
3. So much more as they waste by reason of incompetency.

It is *nonsense* for Congress to refuse appropriations—the Government must *go on*—the public work *must* be done, and that by the Government officers—and if they plunder and waste great sums over and above what would be actually required for the honest and economical doing of the same work, Congress *must* just appropriate so much more.

It is for this reason that the expenses of the Government are now, *in time of peace*, nearly twice what they were in Fillmore's time.

The only alternatives are either to stop the wheels of Government, to turn out the Administration, or to give up to them their plunder and wastings over and above the necessities of the public service.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The Capitol and Committee Rooms.—The Clerks of the last House of Representatives by resolution was directed to make a report of the expenditures on the House of Representatives. This the Clerk did, in a letter of 212 pages closely printed; but so great was the profligacy and extravagance of the disclosures, that at this time not a single copy can be found in the City of Washington; but, fortunately, enough has been gathered from the report to open the eyes of the people. *For fittings up of one wing of the Capitol, the enormous sum of four hundred and sixty thousand dollars was expended, or distributed among the plunderers.* We append a list of articles bought for the Speaker's Room of the House of Representatives:

Large French Plate Mirror,	$1,350 00
Large Pier Table,	275 00
Two Bronze Statuettes,	60 00
Mantle Mirror,	215 00
Fine Writing Table,	95 00
Two Lounges, French Mochette,	190 00
Six Large Antique Chairs, at $95,	570 00
Six Large Arm Chairs, at $48,	288 00
Desk Chair,	48 00
Book Case and Secretary,	668 00
Three Suits curtains,	300 00
Eighty yards Carpet, at $4 25,	340 00
Wainscoting,	85 00
Marble Clock,	145 00
French China Chamber Set,	38 00
French China Chamber Set,	28 00
Silver Plated Ice Pitcher,	18 00
Hair Brush,	2 50
Two Combs,	2 50
Clothes Brush,	1 62
Nail Brush,	1 25
Shop Tub,	3 00
Gilt Picture Frame,	6 00
FOR OTHER PURPOSES.	
Expended for Furnishing First Session of 35th Congress, exclusive of that for the New Hall,	$70,551 56
Two hundred and thirty Hair Brushes, Two hundred thirty-two Combs,	314 75
Four French Plate Mirrors with Marble Tops,	360 00
Four French Plate Mirrors with Marble Tops,	380 00
Two French Plate Mirrors with Marble Tops,	240 00
FOR RETIRING ROOM.	
Large Mirror,	$425 00
Twelve Arm Chairs, at $46,	552 00
Four Lounges, at $95,	380 00
Another Mirror,	360 00

A room twenty-seven feet square, at a cost of five thousand dollars to the people—and one-fourth of that sum for a looking glass—for the use of a Democratic Speaker!!

Five hundred and fourteen dollars for hair brushes and combs, for the use of a set of gentlemen who had already appropriated to themselves six thousand dollars for nine months of their time, out of every two years, and who had then left Washington, with the table groaning under the weight of unfinished business, both public and private. It is to be presumed, as the items are not to be found in the above catalogue, that the honorable gentlemen were content to supply their own tooth-picks and cologne, without further drain on the pockets of the people. Thirteen hundred and fifty dollars for a looking glass in which a Democratic Speaker could survey his person! Two hundred and fifteen dollars for mantel glasses, that he might have a front and back view at the same time! Eighty yards of carpeting, at four dollars and twenty-five cents a yard, on which a Democratic Speaker might strut his hour of brief authority on the stage! One thousand and eighty six dollars for lounges, and chairs at ninety-eight dollars a piece, on which to rest his wearied limbs!—Nine hundred dollars for curtains to shut out the light from his Democratic eyes—and yet to have the daring audacity to come before an injured people and insult them with the cry of economy, retrenchment and reform!!!

From the North Carolina Times.

NORTH CAROLINA vs TEXAS.

"Why do those cliffs of shadowy tint appear
More sweet than all the landscapes smiling near?
'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

The author of our existence has no doubt wisely implanted in our nature the love of gain. We are not one of those who are constantly crying out against this passion; for, while the good book rightly declares, that, "it is the root of all evil," meaning that it is the source of a great deal; yet, it is productive of much good. It is this principle that provides for the comfort and happiness of our families—enables us to meet the demands upon us growing out of the relations sustained by us to our Maker and our neighbor. Wherever this passion has lost its power—failed to nerve the arm of industry, ignorance and degradation have swiftly followed. It is right for a man to endeavor, honestly, to better his condition and increase his wealth. But this is a duty with reference to which, the world seems well instructed. The only difficulty in connection with the matter is, the manner in which to discharge it, and just at this point, many, and fatal errors have been committed. One of the greatest of these—one that has been productive of, probably, more misery and wretchedness than any other, is that of emigration. No man seems to be satisfied with his present condition, but is endeavoring through the medium of anticipation, to draw from the future that which he has failed to draw from the past. So, no man seems satisfied with his present home, but is expecting to realize at a distance what he has failed to find near. That some men are pecuniarily benefitted by emigration, we admit, but that the larger majority are we do not believe. It may be truly said of regions of which we hear such glowing accounts, and towards which we turn our eyes so longingly:

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

But to the subject embraced in the caption. Do the "new States," of which we will make Texas, the representative, offer advantages in soil or climate, superior to those presented in our own State? That there is much land in these States, abundantly productive we are free to admit: That there are portions of Texas in which the yield per acre, in Cotton and Corn is greater than in any portion of North Carolina *may* be true; but this is all that can be said in its favor. Now let us take a view of the disadvantages of soil, climate and other circumstances. Many, probably, are not aware, that a larger portion of the soil in Texas, is as poor and unproductive as in North Carolina; and while portions are very productive; yet, a plentiful yield is not secured oftener than once in several years, owing to various causes, excessive rains and droughts proving destructive to crops. Now there are thousands of acres of land in North Carolina, especially in the Eastern part of the State, equally as productive as any in Texas, and at the same time, not subject to the vicissitudes of the climate of Texas. It is said that the Eastern portion of North Carolina, where these lands are found, is unhealthy: We reply, not more so than the fertile lands of Texas, and we very much doubt whether it is as much so. If may be said, however, that the rich and fertile lands of Texas, are much less per acre than the lands in our State. Now as good land can be purchased in North Carolina at from $3 to $6 per acre, as can be found anywhere, and if the same quality of land can be bought in Texas for a less sum, the cost of removing, to say nothing of becoming acclimated, would more than balance accounts. It may be said also, that there is no society in the portions of our State, where these lands can be obtained. That society may not be as good as in more thickly settled regions, may be so; but it is as good, and we are disposed to think, better than it is in Texas, where land can be obtained for the same figures. No one can go to a new State and realise more than in an old one, if he lives as he would in the old State. One reason why men sometimes realise more in a new State than an old one, is, he lives in a log Cabin, and on coarse fare, there; while here, he would not be satisfied with less than a fine house attended with luxury and other extravagances. If men would make the same sacrifices of ease and comfort here, they do there, they would realise equally as much, if not more. Let the sons of North Carolina improve their own State, let them buy our rich swamp land and bring them into a state of cultivation; let them build up their Towns and Cities with their capital, and their children will be proud of their birthright, and will honor the State of their nativity.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT CAUGHT.—The contest between Gen. Leach and Mr. Scales has turned mainly upon the extravagance of the Administration as shown up in a pamphlet published in Virginia and reprinted at the Salem Press office, entitled "What it costs to be governed," in which extracts are made from speeches of Mr. Stephens and other democrats, and from official documents. The facts there stated, being destructive to the prospects of Scales, he and his friends have resorted to the bold and unscrupulous plan of a denial of their verity. An extract from a speech of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, in which he denounced the extravagance of his own party administration, and said that the government ought to be administered for forty millions, is denied by the Winston Sentinel. Yet it is undoubtedly genuine. We ourselves cut it from a speech of Mr. Stephens in Congress during the late session. The Sentinel goes further and pronounces the whole pamphlet a tissue of falsehoods, though in the same breath it admits that it has never seen the pamphlet!

A part of the pamphlet makes extracts from a Report of the Contingent Express of Congress, by J. C. Allen, the Democratic Clerk of the House of Representatives, including $1350 for a looking-glass, with many thousands for other looking-glasses, combs, hair brushes, &c. &c. Both the Sentinel and Mr. Scales denied that the Clerk had ever made any report of the kind, pronouncing it false and slanderous. But Gen. Leach wrote to a friend at Washington to buy him a copy of the printed document at any price. This was not easily done. Only one copy for each member had been printed, and these were so far as possible suppressed by the democrats. Finally one was purchased for $25! Gen. Leach received it at a discussion in Yadkin county. He allowed Scales to make his accustomed denials, and then, amidst the greatest excitement and the most enthusiastic applause, produced the document, which Mr. Scales was compelled to admit was genuine. Gen. Leach then read from it all the items which Mr. Scales had pronounced false and slanderous.

Mr. Scales' countenance, during all this process, was a study for any "member of the humane society." Leach ought to have brought on one of those $1350 looking-glasses, for Scales to see himself in, from top to toe.—*Fay. Observer.*

A Remedy.—The Waynesboro' News, Ga., says that the hogs are still dying in several places in Georgia and South Carolina, of the disease styled the 'Black-Tongue' or 'Hog-Cholera.' We have been informed that a meat diet and charcoal will prove an effectual remedy—any kind of fresh meat will do—old horse, mule, mutton or beef or even the hog itself—thereby, "saving the bacon" by destroying the pig.

North Carolina.—The Treasurer of the State of North Carolina advertises for proposals for $200,000 of the six per cent. bonds of that State, the bids to be opened at Raleigh, July 10th. There is no State in the Union more worthy of credit or more careful of her good name than North Carolina. Her resources are ample, and her people are staid, industrious, thriving and honest.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

The late Battle-Field.—Solferino is a village eighteen miles northwest of Mantua, and the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by the French in 1796, prior to the seige of Mantua.

W., C. & R. Railroad.—The British Brig Mary Fenwick, from Bristol, England, has arrived at this port with another cargo of Railroad Iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Track-laying will soon be pushed rapidly forward.—*Wil. Herald.*

Extraordinary as it may appear, says an exchange, a piece of brown paper, folded and placed between the upper lip and gum, will stop the bleeding of the nose. Try it.

Poetical.

CARRY ME BACK.

The day was gone, and the night was dark,
And the howling winds went by,
And the blinding sleet fell thick and fast
From a stern and stormy sky.
When a mournful wail, through the rushing gale,
Was heard at the cottage door—
O! carry me back—O! carry me back
To my mother's home once more.

'Twas a youth who had left his mountain home,
He had wandered far and long;
He had divined the gaiety's fairy tide,
At the feast midnight throng.
But a dream of home came over his heart,
As he crept to the cottage door—
O! carry me back—O! carry me back
To my mother's home once more.

I have left the hall of the tempter's power,
And the revel wild and high—
They cared not in their reckless mirth
If I wandered alone to die.
Doth the fire still burn on the household hearth,
By the elm tree old and hoar?
O! carry me back—O! carry me back
To my mother's home once more.

Like a weary bird that has wandered long,
I will seek my mother's nest,
And lay this aching head once more
On my gentle mother's breast.
Once more I will seek the household hearth,
By the elm tree old and hoar—
O! carry me back—O! carry me back
To my mother's home once more.

[*From the Columbia (S. C.) Courant.*]

LILY.

BY WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

There's never a chalice,
In earth or palace,
As fine as the Lily—as graceful or fair;
There's never a maiden,
Not living in Aiden,
Can with little Lily in beauty compare.

There's never a flower,
In garden or bower,
As white as the Lily—as spotless and pure;
There's never an eye-light,
Though bright as the sky-light,
Can, like little Lily's, so softly allure.

The stars high above her
Look down, and they love her,
They envy my Lily, so pure and so bright;
But though they are wooing
So brilliant and glowing,
My soul they can never so entirely delight.

Bear in mind that John A. Gilmer and Z. B. Vance co-operate with the black Republicans in defeating the Postoffice appropriation bill, by which defeat the people are now being deprived of some of their accustomed mail facilities. If mail routes are refused or discontinued by the Department, or if route agents are dismissed, remember that this is not the fault of Shaw, or Scales, or Winslow, or Hoffin, or Craige, or Branch, or of the administration, but of Gilmer and Vance and the black Republicans.—*Rel. Standard.*

Oh, no, no. The Post Office Appropriation bill *passed* the House of Representatives, where Mr. Gilmer was, and it went to the Senate, where Mr. Toombs and other democrats spoke against it and objected to its final reading—such objection being fatal to the bill under the Rules. They objected, knowing that they thus defeated the bill, and intending thus to defeat it.

But what makes the injustice of the Standard still more apparent is the fact that Mr. Gilmer is recorded in the yeas and nays *for* the the Post Office Appropriation bill, whilst Mr. Scales is recorded *against* it. We have not a copy of the Journals of the House, but one who has, has compiled certain facts for the Salem Press, in which we find the following:

"Feb. 26, 1859; page 1409.—House: Post Office bill passed, yeas 106, nays 104.

"For it, Gilmer.

"Against it, Scales, by the side of Giddings, Grow, Lovejoy, and others of the rankest abolitionists."

This is only in reference to Messrs. Gilmer and Scales. If we had the Journal we might perhaps find that the Standard has in like manner reversed the positions of Mr. Vance and the other members named.—*Fay. Observer.*

D. K. McREA, ESQ.

This gentleman, one of the most prominent politicians of North Carolina, and late the gubernatorial candidate of the Opposition in that State, has been in our city, sojourning at the Hall, for two or three days. He is regarded as one of the ablest men of his age in North Carolina, and has held under Mr. Pierce, the position of Consul at Paris.—*Montgomery Mail.*

State Stocks.—North Carolina Bonds are quoted in N. York at 98; Virginia 96⅞; Tennessee 92¾; Missouri 86⅞.

The Journal of Commerce of the 26th inst. says that "the money to pay the interest coupons on the bonds of the State of North Corolina, due 1st proximo, is now on deposit in the Bank of the Republic in this city."

Tomatoes in a New Fashion.—As the tomato season will soon be here, the following method for preparing them for the table, we are assured by one who has made the experiment, is superior to any thing yet discovered for the preparation of that excellent article. Take good ripe tomatoes, cut them in slices, and sprinkle over them finely pulverised white sugar; then add claret wine sufficient to cover them. Tomatoes are sometimes prepared in this way with diluted vinegar, but the claret wine imparts to them a richer and more pleasant flavor, more nearly resembling the strawberry than anything else.

White Blackberry.—We have again seen some specimens of the Blackberry, raised by Dr. Sidney X. Johnston, in Gaston county. It is a new variety of the *Rubus Vilosus;* and out of compliment to Dr. J. we propose to call them Johnston's purple bramble (*Rubus vilosus Johnstonii.*) They are of a lilac purple tint, and are undoubtedly an entirely new variety.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

Good Linguist.—The Emperor of Austria is one of the best linguists in the empire. It is said that he speaks thirteen languages perfectly, and that he is, in the Imperial Council, the only man who understands all the languages in his vast domains.