J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

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Jan. 1, 1859. 1f39

Drs. H. 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 room occupied as presently by Dr. Wartmann.

LAW PARTNERSHIP,

A. H. & R. A. CALDWELL,

OFFICE the one formerly occupied by Dr. Meeks, on Water Street,
SALISBURY, N. C.
March 1, 1859. 1f39

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H. M. MARTIN, Sr., R. L. MARTIN, W. E. MARTIN, M. L. VENABLE, D. L. PLUMMER, H. M. MARTIN, Jr.
☞ Strict personal attention given to the sale of produce. Orders for goods promptly filled. ☞
REFERENCE—D. A. Davis, C. F. Fisher, Esq.
June 14, 1859. 1y3

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Watchmaker & Jeweller,
CONCORD, N. C.

HAVING REMOVED to a New and Larger Store, opposite Harris' Hotel, I am better prepared than ever to wait on the wants of my former patrons and the public generally. My Stock of JEWELRY will compare favorably with any City Stock.
☞ My personal attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work WARRANTED.
H. W. RUPP.
Sept. 6, 1859. 1y46

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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. R. Brown having qualified as my Agent, is hereby authorized to attend to the Auction business in my name. THOMAS J. MERONEY,
JO. R. BURKE, Auctioneer.
Persons wishing to Goods on consignment can have references if necessary. T. J. M.
May 31st, 1859. tf1

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

☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Rowe's Manufactured Guanos, and W. Whitlock & Co.'s Superphosphate of Lime.
☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Lead Pipe, &c.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce.
April 19, 1859. 6mp347

JAMES HORAH
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
One door below H. & A. Murphy's Store,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY of all kinds.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
February 19, 1858. 1y38

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN to the purchase of all kinds of PRODUCE. And to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.
February 7, 1859. tf3

C. E. ROBINSON,
BANKER & DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
Salisbury, N. C.

By permission I refer to Hon. D. F. Caldwell, J. H. Jackson, Esq., Messrs. Brown, Coffin & Mock.
Aug. 9, 1859. tf11

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

50,000 CIGARS at Wholesale or Retail at the Post Office. M. A. SMITH.
May 17. tf51

MARRIAGE LICENSES
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XVII. SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 29, 1859. NUMBER 27.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRUGS DRUGS DRUGS
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
BRUSHES,
SOAPS,
DYE STUFFS,
SPICES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PURE MEDICINAL WINES,
Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Ale and Porter,
CIDER VINEGAR,

TEA.

The finest quality of BLACK and GREEN TEAS.
GELATINE. ISINGLASS,
FARINA. COCOA,
MACCARONI,
Vermicelli, Patent Medicines,
GRASS and GARDEN SEEDS.
Wholesale and Retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Main Street, opposite Murphy & Co.'s Granite Row, Salisbury, N. C.
Sept. 13, 1859. 1f16

Salisbury, Sept. 19th, 1859.
NEW
Fall and Winter
GOODS!
A. MYERS,
No. 4, Granite Row,

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his late arrivals of
Fall and Winter Goods,
consisting of all Styles and Qualities generally kept in a FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS HOUSE, and will receive additional supplies all through the Season, so as he will be able to offer such inducements in his line as will not fail to please. In the Ladies DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT the Styles and Fabrics are very new and attractive and the variety is greater than that of any former season.
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No. 4, Granite Row,
Salisbury, N. C.

Have You Seen
R. & A. MURPHY'S
Boots & Shoes?
If You Have Not,

GO IMMEDIATELY AND SEE THEM for their low prices, and the splendid quality of their Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
for Gents and Youth's, and Ladies, Misses and Children' will astonish you. All bought for cash and our offered for sale so low that it is almost no cheap to wear BOOTS and SHOES as to go barefooted.
☞ They have a large and varied lot of good NEGRO SHOES and BOOTS, which they can sell cheaper than ever known before. Try the market and be sure and give us a call.

Wilhelm & Gorman.
OUR MOTTO—
Quick Sales and Short Profits.
In Snyder's Granite Row, Opposite the Rowan House.

THE public are invited to call and examine our splendid stock of Furniture—the best and finest ever in this part of the State. It consists of Bureaus, Centre-tables, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, China Presses, Wardrobes, Bedsteads of every kind, Parlor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor Chairs, Children's Chairs, Hat-stands, Washstands, &c.; in fact every thing in our line, all of which we will sell as cheap as can be bought in the State.
Also, a good assortment of Wood Coffins kept on hand, and furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had. We have a fine new Hearse for funeral occasions. Call at the Furniture Store of
WILHELM & GORMAN.
Salisbury, April 20th, 1859. 1y40

W. R. WILSON

HAS just returned from the Northern cities, with his fall Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY, &c!
To which he respectfully invites the attention of his customers and the public. Please call and examine his Stock next door to McNeely & Young's, Main street.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jobbing strictly attended to by the very best watch-makers. All work warranted 12 months.
Salisbury, Oct. 4th, 1859. tf19

THE LARGEST LOT OF
COOKING,
PARLOR,
AND
Church Stoves
Ever offered in this Market, and will be sold lower than can be had in Western North Carolina, for Cash. Also, all kinds of PLAIN and JAPANED TIN-WARE and STILLS kept on hand. All kinds of Copper and Sheet-iron work done at the shortest notice.
J. D. BROWN & CO.
Oct. 18, 1859. tf21

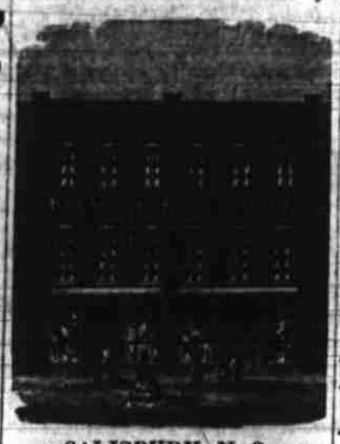
NAILS AND HORSE SHOES.

10 Kegs now in Store for sale low.
R. & A. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Sep. 13, 1859. tf15

Blanks of all kinds for sale at this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brown, Coffin & Mock,
Wholesale and Retail
MERCHANTS,



SALISBURY, N. C.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and the public that we are in receipt of the largest and best selected
STOCK OF GOODS
that we have ever offered to the trade. In our Stock may be found the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of all kinds of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Embroideries, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Kerseys, Blankets, Flannels, Linseys, Domestics, &c.
An elegant assortment of Ladies
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks,
Shawls of all descriptions, and all of the latest styles. We have for our Fall and Winter Sales about
100 CASES OF
Boots and Shoes,
of all descriptions, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to recommend the attention of purchasers. Our Stock of
Fall & Winter Clothing,
is full and complete, having all the latest styles and best makes. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
A large assortment of all grades of
HATS,
of the best styles and latest fashions.
BONNETS, FLATS, &C.

Our Stock is entirely too large to enumerate articles in full, and have merely ex'ed the attention of the public to the leading grades of our goods. We offer variety, styles, quality and prices that cannot be surpassed.
The attention of Merchants buying goods in our market this season, are invited to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we can offer a better selection of Goods than can be found in our market, and at prices that cannot be excelled.
We take pleasure in returning our thanks to our friends and the public for their very liberal patronage and hope to receive a continuance of the same.
Sept. 29, 1859. tf18

E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

STAMPS. STAMPS. STAMPS.
SEALS. SEALS. SEALS. SEALS.
STENCILS. STENCILS. STENCILS.
WOOD-CUTS. WOOD-CUTS. WOOD-CUTS.
ENGRAVING. ENGRAVING. ENGRAVING
PRESSES. PRESSES. PRESSES.
Printing Presses, Copying Presses, Proof Presses.

STAMPS for marking books. Stamps for marking clothes. Stamps for business cards. Stamps for envelopes. Stamps for fac simile signatures. Stamps for post offices. Stamps for merchants. Stamps for lawyers. Stamps for mechanics. Stamps for rail-roads. Stamps for farmers. Stamps for banks. Stamps for everybody. (STAMPS)
☞ All sorts of stamps for all sorts of stamping. ☞
☞ In this business since 1850, or for nine years.
NINE YEARS. NINE YEARS. NINE YEARS.
SEALS for private initials. Seals for notary publics. Seals for commissioners. Seals for societies. Seals for corporations. Seals of all sorts for all sorts of people. (SEALS)
STENCILS for marking books, papers, clothing, boxes, barrels, bales, packages, &c.
Wood-cuts, or wood engravings, for all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.
CHEAP FOR CASH. CHEAP FOR CASH.
SENT BY MAIL.
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TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
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PROOF PRESSES,
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Presses for printers, presses for merchants, presses for book-sellers, presses for every body,—with and without self-inkers attached.
All iron, neat, staunch, durable, efficient, and in all respects satisfactory for from $5 to $50, and sent to any part of the terraqueous world by express.
Address E. S. ZEVELY,
Cumberland, Maryland.
For further particulars see the "Bulletin" published by E. S. Zevely, of Cumberland, Maryland.
☞—Editors who will insert the above adv. in this same style (with this note attached) and take pay in anything in my line, will please do so, and they will have prompt attention. E. S. ZEVELY.

Seneka and Ginseng Roots,
WANTED.

FOR WHICH the highest cash price will be paid by W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.
Sept. 13, 1859. tf16

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Poetical.

Mary—A Ballad.

Her form was bent, her steps were small,
She came up the path alone,
And sat her down on the church-yard wall,
With her feet on the stepping-stone.

A lock silk wave of the waned year,
Whose beauty and strength were over,
But her voice was low, was old, and clear,
And the song of his buried lover:

"The year is dying, the leaves are red,
Its nights and its dreams are dreary;
The year is dying above the dead,
And the lying are lone and weary.

"Drearily swings the church-yard chime,
And drearily moaks the yew;
He died in the goodly Summer time:
May I die in the Summer, too!

"He died while the corn was tall and green,
Ere the brood of the lark had flown;
He died while the blossoms were on the bean,
He died while the fields were mown.

"I kept my last watch over his bed,
'Twas noon, and his hour drew near;
I would look on the earth once more, he said—
'Will you show it me, Mary, dear?'

"So I raised him up till he saw the skies,
The fields, and the church, and the river;
Then laid him down and closed his eyes,
The eyes that loved forever.

"God grant me to live till the Spring be born,
And to look on the year's bloom,
'Twere sad to die while the earth is drear,
Amid Winter's winds and gloom."

She rose, and under the wall she passed,
To her home in the village lane;
Through the yew-tree branches hurried the blast,
And the bells broke forth again;

"He died while the event was in you time,
And the woodbine that wreathed it blew;
He died in the goodly Summer time:
May I die in the Summer, too!"

But there seemed a tongue in their clanging chime,
And a voice in the creaking yew,
That said, "He died in the Summer time,
Then shalt die in the Summer too!"

A SOUND NORTHERN VIEW OF THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

The Bellville (Illinois) Democrat contains the following sensible article on the negro mania:

AGREED AT LAST.

The Abolition papers of the country, in speaking of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, now that it has proven a perfect failure, say that Brown, Cooke, and their coadjutors in this rebellion were insane. That they were mad fools, monomaniacs, and all that sort of thing. In all this we agree with them, word for word. Not a shadow of doubt about the fact of their insanity! They were most unquestionably insane—fanatics—monomaniacs.—And so are all the abolitionists throughout the length and breadth of the land. Abolitionism itself is the development of a badly balanced mind, that has pored too long over an impracticable scheme, that requires a preponderance of the vicious propensities of the heart to execute. A man can never be a full fledged abolitionist until he gets his own consent to enter into a conspiracy against the peace, harmony, and welfare of the country, and to break the laws of God and man as a supposed duty. All abolitionists are insane on that point. And there are thousands of them throughout the country, who would rejoice to see the project attempted by Brown carried out, if it could be done without endangering their necks! Fear only of meeting Ossawottomie Brown's fate keeps these unfortunate deluded people from entering into an open conspiracy against the government. The man who would decoy the negro from home, aid and abet his escape on the Underground Railroad, and assist in his support while thus from home, would, were he not a coward, tear off the veil of secrecy and do as Brown and Cook have done—raise the standard of rebellion in the very heart of slavery; draw the sword, and spill the blood of the innocent to avenge the supposed evil. The man who appropriates another's horse to his own use—does it stealthily, because he fears the consequences; otherwise he would commit the act in open day light. So with the man stealer, he seeks darkness because his deeds are evil and he fears the consequences.

Seward and Giddings, Garrison, Lincoln, Fred. Douglas are, before God, to blame for the crime of poor, insane Kansas Brown! They entertain and promulgate the doctrine; they stay at home, write, make speeches and manufacture a public sentiment, to carry out which poor, insane Brown and his sons die.—They do more than write and make speeches—they furnish material aid.—They forward money and munitions of destruction to Brown, expressly to go into the hands of the uprising negro mob to murder their own masters with; and write letters of sympathy and encouragement. They are a thousand fold more to blame than fool Brown and his ill-fated sons. But even they—those leaders are not so much to blame in all this as another class of society, who act behind the screen. We mean the Ministers of the Gospel, and the christian communities of the North who have indirectly gotten this state of things up.

Instead of attending to their legitimate duties, they have stepped aside with puritanical obtrusiveness, to force the South to embrace their own views of moral duties. They have closed the records of holiness, became silent about sins at home, and all gone off in a crusade against the sins of a distant people.

This Harper's Ferry affair, as far as their usefulness is concerned, will dumb-strike a thousand pulpits in the North! What, we ask, is the legitimate tendency of all these abolition demonstrations!—Inflammatory speeches, vindictive resolutions, rabid lectures? These emigrant aid societies? What did their founders intend to do? What object had Beecher, and Cleaver, and Douglas, and all those frenzied, but insulted, crazed crowds, in view, when they raised such a raid towards Kansas? Follow that demonstration into Kansas and you there see what they intend to do! Violence, rapine, and murder marked the progress of that fanatic crusade throughout the distracted Territory. And those Sharp's rifles were not sanctified by the benediction of such an Apostle as Beecher to remain idle.—O, no! When no longer needed in bleeding Kansas they were shipped around by way of Connecticut, and down South, and lodged in an underground depot, to be put into the hands of rebellious negroes to murder their masters with.

We reiterate that the Ministers of the Gospel and those christian societies of the North, who have abandoned the policy of christianity and entered into this grand aggressive demonstration against the rights of their Southern brethren, are, before God, and at the bar of an intelligent world, more to blame for the Harper's Ferry rebellion and blood than all others—even than insane Brown, Seward and Giddings, Chase, Garrison, Lincoln, Trumbull, and other politicians, have not made this state of things. They find it in existence already, and use it, as politicians, merely to subserve their own ends. They are only incidentally in the evil, just as they would be Mormonism, or spirit rapping, if such could be made to promote their ends.

A "CHECK UP" IN MARYLAND.

There appears to be a drawback to the pretensions recently set up by the Democratic Reformers in Baltimore. This check up is of so serious a character as to threaten the defeat of all the Democratic plans for putting that city in the traces of that superior civilization which they profess to have patented.

It turns out, now (says the Baltimore [illegible]) that the Members of Assembly from the counties of Worcester, Kent, Frederick, Baltimore and Anne Arundel, and possibly several others, are to be contested, upon the ground that they were elected by the polling of illegal votes; and the proof in these cases will turn on the legality of some ten, or twenty, or even a hundred votes, there is no doubt but the claimants will be ousted, for the testimony is overwhelming.

The bribery and corruption of the Democratic party in Worcester County, are set down as scandalous, open and unblushing. Even one of their own papers, (the Snow Hill Shield,) denounces them. Two Custom House officials in Kent Co., were very officious, and it is alleged that as high as $50 were paid for one Democratic vote. Federal money flowed like water.

Again, Baltimore County was carried by colonizing from the different wards in the 1st and 12th districts. These facts will overthrow the elections in those districts, as well as the 3d district of Baltimore, where legal voters were prevented from voting, Democrats themselves being judges. A fighting Club of Democrats went over from the 17th Ward from Anne Arundel County, 5th district, and by their illegal voting elected the Democratic Ticket. They were over a hundred strong.

So the contesting of elections this time will not be wholly upon the side of the Democrats; and it is whispered that the latter are delighted at the prospect of being relieved of power, as it will release them from the responsibility of adjusting those Old Whig and modern American reforms to which they were pledged.

Insurrectionist in West Tennessee.—The Trenton Journal of the 10th inst. says: Recent developments prove that Brown had agents scattered through Tennessee and Kentucky. We have heard many rumors about Brown and his accomplices in this Congressional District that he had emissaries canvassing this portion of the State arming and preparing slaves for rebellion. We see by the Memphis papers that a man named W. R. Palmer was arrested in that city, and sufficient proof is against him to convict him as one of Brown's accomplices.—Brown certainly has emissaries in West Tennessee. A detective police from Nashville passed through here a few days since in search of one of these scoundrels in Henry county; and in the neighborhood of Dresden, Weakly county, we are informed by a private source that a school teacher, who was suspected of being a follower of Brown, and who in part accordingly did. We are of the opinion, that if any of the scoundrels are caught around here, they will find this latitude rather too warm for an officer of the Provisional Government."

Almost every day some citizen brings to this city captured runaway slaves.—They say they have friends here who will free them. Our citizens should be on the watch, and if they find an officer of the "Provisional Government" among their negroes, they should hang him to a tree as an example for negroes—yes, let them see how we treat traitors.

Rowdyism grows by degrees. It must be nipped in the bud, if prevented. American mothers are more responsible for the rowdyism of the country, than they are aware of. Keep the boys at home after night.

Condition of the Free Blacks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

The philosophy of the invasion of Harper's Ferry is well worthy the patient consideration of the statesman. Its bearing upon the fate of the free colored population of the South is an element of especial importance. This unfortunate race—always the subject of suspicion and excitement in that quarter of the Union—will find itself greatly imperrilled and harrassed by the panic produced by the aid of John Brown and his followers. Not only will the laws of the different Southern States be made more severe in regard to the slaves themselves, but it is now apparent that a system of legislation is to be resorted to looking to the speedy expulsion of the free negroes.

Long ago, before such a thing as the Harper's Ferry tragedy was dreamed of, the statesmen of the South had given this subject their most careful attention. Arkansas has, I believe, adopted a law compelling the free negroes to leave the State within a certain time, or to accept a master should they refuse to do so. Two similar bills were pending before the North Carolina Legislature when that body last adjourned. Maryland will unquestionably take action upon it, and Virginia has long been preparing itself for some extreme and decisive measures in regard to it. A late Alabama paper uses the following language in an appeal to the approaching Legislature of that State to remove free persons of color from beyond its borders:

"From their social isolation and irresponsibility, free negroes gradually become desperate and demoralized. The pursuits and habits of civilization are repugnant to the negro nature, very correctly says the Augusta Dispatch. Contact with a white man under the restraints of our institutions induces a material elevation in his character, but left to himself the negro relapses into his normal condition of barbarism. Involuntary servitude is the only sphere in which he can be useful, and evidently the condition God intended he should fill in contact with the Anglo Saxon race. A free negro [illegible] could not be found, considering the labor performed by him, and the short time he has been under discipline; and the Doctor certainly deserves the credit of being a great Horse Man."

The Doctor, in the conclusion of his letter, says that until this season he never before undertook to train a horse for trotting, but that he now has a three year old mare he calls "Crazy Jane," out of Tom Jefferson's Black Hawk, her dam sired by George Parish's imported St. Lawrence. With very little training she will make her mile in less than 3 30 over rather a poor track. Now, says the Doctor, "if trotting is a science that a horse can acquire by careful training (like playing old sledge,) Crazy Jane will yet, if nothing befals her, be one among many to demonstrate the fact that the horse has an intellect, or reasoning powers, equal if not superior to many of their brute owners, and that it can be developed and cultivated with as much certainty and profit as the minds of our children."

We look forward to the result of the Doctor's experiments with a great deal of interest; how much kindness will do to develope speed in horses is yet to be ascertained.

LOOK OUT.—A Dr. Boyd, a peddler in Westminster county, Maryland, was taken up a few days ago with a negro man and woman secreted in a long box in the bottom of his wagon, whom he was carrying off to Pennsylvania. When his box excited suspicion, he said "it only contained French goods." We doubt not that Dr. Boyd will hang.

At Norfolk, Va., the grand jury has found a true bill against S. Danenburg, proprietor of a clothing and shoe store, for seditious language. Danenburg left the city before the bill was found, having an intimation that he had got himself into trouble.

George Sennott, one of the Boston counsel for Brown, has published a card in the Philadelphia Press, denying that he was warned to leave Charlestown, and stating that, on the contrary, he was treated with great kindness and courtesy, that "though mischief was often threatened by some ill-conditioned people, of whom Charlestown has it share, and from whom I believe New York and Philadelphia are not altogether free, I will add that some of the very citizens whose relations were killed at Harper's Ferry, had sternly put down the very threat of it, by declaring that no outrage should be done to us or any strangers, but over their own dead bodies."

The Winchester Virginian says:

"It is worthy of remark, that, though the abolitionists had been a whole year plotting the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, they were unable to enlist a single foreign-born citizen in their ranks; not one was found among them to share their treason against their race and nation.—An Irishman (the keeper of the bridge) was the first to offer them resistance—an Irishman (Bourney) was the second man they killed, while he had his rifle drawn to shoot one—and the last man they killed was a young and gallant Irishman (the marine.")

Two thousand pounds of powder and a large number of Minie balls were on Friday ordered from Washington for the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

The argument on the appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, in the case of Brown, was commenced Thursday, in the Supreme Court of Appeals, by Samuel Chilton, Esq.

INTELLECT IN HORSES.

From the article below it will be seen that efforts are about to be made to develope the intellect of horses. If horses can learn to play *old sledge*, why may they not be taught to engage in other intellectual exercises. It is probable that we shall soon have political parties divided upon the great question of "horses' rights," and the country convulsed with agitations concerning the freedom of equine citizens. Should the *horse party* triumph, the bipeds may expect to be crushed by the "iron heel" of oppression.

THE HORSE AN INTELLECTUAL BEING—*Remarkable Effects of Judicious Training.*—Dr. G. H. Sutherland, of DeKalb, New York, sent us a letter a few days since, in which, among other things, he alluded to the importance of treating horses as "intellectual beings," and of trying the effect of "constant kindness" in training them, the result of which he believed would be the attainment on the part of the horse to "an elevated position in the scale of intelligence, not only distinguishing themselves among their kind, but actually outstripping many of their owners, as far as the noble attributes are concerned." With this high appreciation of the capacity of the horse, the Doctor five years ago came into possession of a fine three-year old colt, and he concluded to try the power of kindness in the endeavor to develope his mind. The result is given in the St. Lawrence Republican, in which paper a correspondent writes:

"During my wanderings a short time since, I chanced to stop at Hermon. Hearing of Dr. Sutherland's learned colt, I had the curiosity to go and see him, and found him a prodigy in learning, besides being quite a curiosity. The Doctor calls him the 'White Pilgrim.' His color is light nankeen, white mane and tail, and white eyes. He is a splendid little horse. The Doctor tells me that he has owned him only six months—rode or drove him almost every day (as his riding is considerable,) but still during that brief time he broke him to the saddle and harness, and taught him the different feats I saw him perform, such as standing upon his hind feet, jumping the whip, kneeling down, lying down, sitting up, and walking on three legs. He will unbuckle a common saddle-girth, and take off his own saddle; he will step up to his own master, make a very low bow, shake hands, take his coat, cap and mittens off and lay them away, and when told, bring them all back to him again. With cards he will tell his age, the days in the week, months in the year, &c. With the alphabet he will spell any simple word put to him. Spread out a number of playing cards, and he will fetch the one called for. He will play a good game at *old sledge*, and beat you as often as you can him, and tell your fortune, if requested. He will waltz around his yard with quite as much ease and grace as some of our country gentlemen, and pass around a hat for a contribution at the close of a performance. He is a rare specimen of horseflesh, and his equal, I think, for beauty, sagacity and [illegible] could not be found, considering the labor performed by him, and the short time he has been under discipline; and the Doctor certainly deserves the credit of being a great Horse Man."

A Noble Little Girl.—The Warrenton Flag contains an account of the death on last Thursday of a little girl of 8 or 9 years, daughter of Mr. Traverse Gough, living a few miles from Hay-market. In the absence of all older than herself, her clothing took fire. She first tried to suppress the flames herself—then she asked her little sister of four years to throw water on her—but the little one ran instead to call the neighbors. When they came they found her lying out in the yard, and in reply to the question "what she was doing there," she said, she thought if she staid in the house that the house would catch fire and burn the baby up, too. What a noble, sensible remark for one so young. She retained all her faculties to the last, conversed freely, and bore her sufferings with a degree of fortitude truly remarkable for one of her age.

Good Cotton.—We are informed by a member of the Executive Committee of the U. A. M. & C. Society that Mr. John H. Haughton measured off seven acres in his cotton field on his Jones County farm, and at one picking got 10450 lbs., being an average of 1493 pounds per acre.—*Newbern Progress.*

North Carolinian Killed Abroad.—The Paulding, Miss. Clarion gives an account of a fight in that place on the 1st instant, between Wm. James, Jr., and C. C. Scott, in which the latter was killed by a blow with a stick of wood in the hands of James. Scott was a native of Raleigh.—*Fay. Ob.*

Three Thousand Dollars.—The Board of Underwriters of New Orleans have offered a reward of three thousand dollars for every apprehension and conviction of an incendiary during the next twelve months. The Bulletin says the Common Council will probably pass a resolution to the same effect.

Texas Cotton Crop.—The crop of Texas, it is thought, will reach 250,000 bales.