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forbid, and charged 50 cents for the first insertion and 25 cts. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

PORTRY.

TO A GAY YOUNG TOWNSMAN DESIROUS TO BE A FARMER.

If you would be a farmer, know All other crafts you must forego, And have sufficient skill and pelf, And oversee the work yourself. Tis not enough to buy the land, And take the tools by starts in hand, Or leave the work to other men, And only see them now and then, But early rise and always say, Come on my lads, this is the way And have a help who will not say I cannot reap or work at bay; But good to work when out or in, And finish what she does begin. With such a help your house will be A pattern, sure, of industry.
'Tis then good fare will not be lost, But always mind to count the cost; For if your fare exceeds your purse, You bring upon your house a curse; So, mind for nicknacks have no itching, But strive to have a well-stored kitchen, With dairy clean and cellar dry, That you may sell and never buy The produce of the well-till'd ground, ere all things needed do abound. If you would now begin aright, Have house and barn both dey and tight, With carts and tools both good and sound, And plough not left upon the ground, For out of place and out of time Will never suit, in this my ryhme Book knowledge is not very good, Unless by use 'tis understood, But be yourself a living book, Wherein your help may always look Be sure to have your fence complete. With gates and posts both tight and neat For if your cattle find the way To break your fence, they'll go astray, While others breaking from without, They'll spoil your crops without a doubt. If you should chance to have a wish To shoot a bird or catch a fish, Beware and never let it be, Although all work and never play Made Jack a dolt, so people say; But let the play and work succeed, And soon you'll know what's meant by need. But all I've said, or ten times more, Would be a stubble on the shore, Unless you seek, nor seek in vain, But ask in faith till vou obtain The blessings God through Christ has given, To guide on earth, and draw to heaven.

CARDS.

T. L. HALL, FORMERLY PROPRIETOR OF THE GASTON HOUSE, NEWBERN, N.C.

WESTERN HOTEL, COURTLANDT ST. (NEAR BROADWAY), NEW YORK, Where he will be pleased to see Southerners in gene-

NOW AT THE

ral who visit the city. JAMES B. AVERITT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, WILL ATTEND THE COURTS of Craven, Jo es and On slow, and will promptly attend to all business en-

T. J. HUGHES. DEALER IN NAVAL STORES, COMMISSION MERCHANT IN PORK, BACON, LARD AND SUGAR,

Corner East Front and South Front streets, NEWBERN, N. C. N. B. The Trade supplied at a discount.

WM. H. O' IVER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, LIME, CALCINED PLASTER, CEMENT, IRON AND STEEL, IRON AXLES AND SPRINGS.

India Rubber and Leather Banding, Rubber and Hemp Packing, Lace Leather, Rivets and Burrs, HARDWARE, Nails, &c. Particular attention given to the sale of Produce; 2-2m] also to Receiving and Forwarding Goods. HART & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALER IN Stoves and Japanned Ware, Corner of Broad and Middle streets. (One door South of the Court-house) NEWBERN, N.C.

GEORGE ALLEN. DEALER IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes and Galters, Hats, &c.,

NEWBERN, N.C. Banks's Candy Manufactory AND BAKERY.

* .* Orders accompanied with the money promptly 1 - 2tS. BANKS, Agent.

JONATHAN WHALEY, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN EXCELLENT ASCORTMENT OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, And Jewelry of all kinds. All Work done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

(Sign of the Watch), Craven st., Newbern WILLIAM HAY. HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL Painter and Gilder,

(TWO DOORS BELOW POLLOK STREET),

Mrs IVEY and Mrs. MISSILLIER ARE NOW ! PENING an elegant assortment of Sprik MILLINERY, to which they invie the attention of their riends in town and country. Bleaching and Trimming done in good style and at short notice. * Dressing in all its branches. Cuiting and fit



EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Commercial Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, COMMERCE, DOMESTIC AND FCREIGN NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, ETC.

"COMMERCE IS KING." JOEL H. MUSE & DANIEL DAVIES,

NEWBERN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1858.

[No. 4.

Vol. I.]

THE HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Those who are attached to the democratic umphantly and brilliantly, with but brief in- | -a long period of twenty-four years-and tervals, ever since. There are but few things which was temporarily lowered by the younger | zer's River will lead many to examine which inspire more pleasurable emotions than Adams, was again taken up to win fresh their maps in vain for the purpose of findsentative men, over the opposition, which has Fillmore dynasty, the Democracy have been in given to the nation ten or eleven of its fifteen administration must have been signally suc- mouth it is joined by Thompson's River, presidents; which has persistently shaped its cessful and satisfactory in every respect, and a considerable stream flowing from the national policy; which has originated and reflects the highest honor upon it. By the eastward. The Cascade range of mounto the aggrandizement and honor of the count have a right to expect the confidence of the tinuation of the Sierra Nevada, ceases otic and American in its feeling; which has it has already done for the glory and prosperity but which has successfully beaten and over- has withstood the storms of centuries, and whelmed half a dozen different parties and which continues to plant its roots deeper and combinations that have been arrayed against deeper in the earth, and become more firmly it, and which has, over and over again, been fixed by the lapse of time, so the Democracy, endorsed as the only party that was fit to rule by its long and prosperous reign, have gained and shape the destinies of America.

of triumph, the Union consisted of but thirteen history .- Cin. Enquirer. states, and, under its auspices, against a tremendous opposition, nineteen new states have been added to its national constellation. It acquired an empire from France and another from Mexico; it brought a separate republic (Texas) into the Union; won the golden soil of California, and, by these immense These never-ending and always-beginning po- to Thompson's River Forks is 55 miles. acquisitions, it made our boundary extend from one great ocean of the world to the other the practice of the Presidential candidates of -for the Atlantic washes its eastern and the late years making declarations of an irrevoca-Pacific its western shore. It looks forward to ble purpose to retire at the end of a single the time when Cuba, the queen of the An- brief term of service; and partly, at the prestilles and the gem of the Gulf of Mexico, shall be added to our brilliant coroner, and when test is to be strictly a sectional one, which 'manifest destiny' shall carry American in- may involve serious consequences to the Union. stitutions and the American flag into realms So long as there exists any well-founded doubts that at present lie far beyond our political vi- in regard to the permanency of the Union of sion. No other political organization that was the States, of course there must be a detriever formed in this Union is calculated to in- mental restraint imposed upon various business spire these feelings, but, on the contrary, they of enterprise. The capitalist looks both to the call up reminiscences that we would fain ban- safety and permanency of his investments; ish forever from our recollection. In the com- and in a disruption of the Confederacy, any mencement of our history, the Federal party one can foresee a disastrous depreciation in was the great opponent of the Democracy. At almost every description of values. The meits head were many of the illustrious patriots chanic, the farmer, the merchant, the manuof the revolution. It contained a large amount of private respectability and public virtue; and at first it bore off the laurels of success from its great antagonist. But, alas! follies and treasons soon darkened its escutcheon; its highhanded proceedings, under the administration beginning to end, and then resolve that of John Adams, in 1798, and its want of pa- shall not be a battle of the sections? Nothtriotism and its British proclivities during the war of 1812; its malignant violence against be more patriotic. As a Democrat, we invite its country in that struggle, finished its career, and ever since the name of 'federalist,' in a political sense, has been considered to be opprobious. Next came the 'national republicans, a high-sounding designation, but its Union, and in defending the constitutional country is wild, mountainous and nearly career was ephemeral and brief, and is associated in our mind with exploded and erroneous ideas of government, whose history it is unpleasant to recall, since they are only redo-

lent of defeat.

for a while, in some sections of the country, was very popular, sweeping everything before it, and threatening that venerable and illus-Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, trious society with ruin, as well as the time- ought not to demand the confiscation or exhonored democratie party, against whom it was politically arrayed. But the tornado soon spent its force; those who had been largely governed by impulse and feeling in support of it became sensible that their fears of Masonry were but a phantom, conjured up by designing political demagogues and knaves for their own benefit, and in a few years the crusade was dismissed as a most ridiculous and ill-advised political movement. Its successor in the political field was the Whig organization, that name having been chose because it was identified with illustrious revolutionary memories, and, therefore, likely to be popular. POLLOCK STREET. For twenty years it struggled hard against the Democracy. It was led by men of genius and talent—it was powerful in numbers, but it accomplished nothing. As, its measures were behind the progressive spirit of the age, and were lacking in genuine American feeling, the masses felt that it could never be entrusted with the direction of the government. When its great leaders were laid in their graves, it was disbanded by its adherents as a failure, as they hastened to connect themselves with other organizations. With the career of the two parties which rose upon its ruin, the socalled 'American' and 'Republican,' our readers are familiar, and we think all will agree that they have conferred no glory upon the country and reflected no lustre upon their organizations. Defeat and disaster have thus far attended them; although, in their infancy, they are characterized by the dotage of age, and it requires no sneer to predict that in a short time they will follow their successors to the tomb of an unregretted past, and that a new organization will take their places to confront and to be subdued in turn by the

Then came the anti-mason crusade, which,

Democracy.

zation and principles. They have seen, successively, the fall of 'Federal,' 'National, 'Republican,' 'Antimasonic,' 'Whig,' and they are party may well feel a warm glow of pride and about to witness the complete collapse of their satisfaction when they look back to the glo- Republican American opponents. Their flag, rious history of that organization, which, which was first given to the breeze by Jeffercommencing its career with the existence of son, and which was carried through his adour government, has administered it so tri- ministration and that of Madison and Monroe ganization or association which has an hon- which has acquired new and recent glories by portant stream. orable history appeals most strongly to the Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, of our country, for the last sixty or seventy triumph over the national halls in Washington. years, are thickly strewed with the story of With the exception of the brief and inglorious the continued and repeated triumphs of the administration of John Q. Adams, the ephedemocratic party, and of its illustrious repre- meral reign of Harrison and the weak Taylorbeen arrayed against it in so many forms and power uninterrupted since 1801. So long a phases. The sympathies of youth, and of all tenure of popular favor, in a republican counwho admire greatness and glory, cannot but try, extended to one organization, is most rebe enlisted in favor of that party which has markable, and conclusively proves that its try; which has always been intensely patri- men of the present time, by pointing to what never once struck the flag of its organization, of the country. Lake a glorious old tree, which in the public confidence, and are now more When it commenced its remarkable career impregnable to assault than ever in their past

1860.

The campaign is already in full blast, and there will be no diminution of the excitement until about the 6th of November, 1860, when the telegraph wires will tell the whole story. litical agitations must be partly attributed to ent time, from an apprenension that the confacturer, the importer-indeed all trades and professions would be more or less affected.

But why should the contest be a sectional one? Why should not every citizen sit down and read Washington's Farewell Address from ing would be easier-certainly nothing could the-co-operation of Republicans, Americans, the Rocky mountains. foreigners and natives-we care not what! citizen. Why should not the Republicans of New England do this? They have only to say, what their representatives said in Congress, that any new State may be admitted, ants shall determine. The South will not insist on having slaves in a new State, if the inhabitants will not own them. And the North pulsion of such property; if the people of a new State desires to possess it. If it be displeasing to a farmer from the North, in a new State, to see negroes plowing an adjoining field, belonging to his neighbor, does not the same contamination exist in the free States, where colored laborers may be seen in every field? A negro is a negro anywhere, and nowhere is he elevated to the level of the white man

Then why should not the Republicans of New England abandon sectional leaders and go for the Union? Why not belong to a National Party, and enjoy a just and proportionexalt a few demagogues, without merit or and exclude themselves from office? Would pointments? What did Washington say? How many golden eggs were obtained by killing the prolific goose ? A sectional triumph would be a Federal death !- Phil. South. Mon.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION .- A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from Salisbury, N. C., says: 'As an item of news I write to mention that a Northern friends as rather disturbed at this absence of many of their best customers.

flood of travelers were on their way to the Virginia Springs. I hope this straw shows that the wind is setting for a steady blow in the right direction.

New Gold Diggins.

There being considerable excitement at present about the newly-discovered mines, and likely to be more, the foling information about the locality.

WHERE IS FRAZER'S RIVER? The recent discoveries of gold on Frahappy memories of the past; and that or- victories by the hero and patriot Jackson- ing the precise locality of the now im-

Frazer's River empties into the Gul confidence and feelings of men. The annals our later chief magistrates-still waves in of Georgia, a branch of Puget's Sound, a few miles north of the 49th parallel, which is the boundary between our territory and the British possessions. Its head-waters interlock with those of the Columbia and the Athabasca. For the load of provisions and trinkets for the Inerly direction, when it turns westward. At the distance of 160 miles from its carried every great measure that has tended past we judge of the future, and its adherents tains, which may be regarded as a conhere. At the junction of the two rivers, and in the immediate vicinity, lie the diggins which are causing so much excitement on the Pacific Coast. They have been worked more or less since last summer, but their real importance was not ascertained until lately.

> Fort Langley, the lowest post of the Hudson Bay Company on Frazer's River, is situated on the left bank, about 25 miles from its mouth. Thus far the stream is navigable for vessels of considerable burden. The next post is Fort Hope, at the mouth of Queque-alla River, 69 miles above Fort Langley. To the 'Falls' is 12 miles further, and thence Thus, the whole distance from the mouth of Frazer's River to the gold diggins at Thompson's River is 160 miles, or there-

Above Fort Langley the river is prac ricable for batouux of three tons builden —a slow and tedious navigation—but after passing the 'Falls' canoes only can be used. But the journey must really be made on foot from the Falls, and is exceedingly laborious and rugged. There are no horses or mules to be procured in all that region.

It is by the route above indicated that most of the gold-seekers will find their way to the new places. There is, however, another route via the Columbia River and the Dalles; but the distance is 400 or 500 miles.

The latitude of the Thompson's River Forks is about 50° 30', or nearly 300 miles further north than Quebec. But it must be remembered that the climate on the Pacific coast is mild in comparison with that of similar latitudes east of

It will be evident, even from this imparty they may have belonged to, so they will perfect description, that the Frazer Rivunite with us hereafter in preserving the er mines are not easy of access. The rights and equality of all sections and of every inaccessible. But men trained in California are not easily daunted. They can doubtless, force their way wherever gold invites them to go.-New York Tribune.

with or without slavery, as its own inhabit- HOW THE FRAZER GOLD MINES IN THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS WERE DISCOV

> The San Francisco correspondent of the New York Tribune thus describes the manner in which the gold was discovered on Frazer River. He says:

'The first white miner that worked on Frazer's river was a Scotchman, named Adams. He happened to be traveling through New Caledonia early last year on his way to see some relatives, and he stopped at one of the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, where he met a brother Sawny, and an old acquaintance, named McLane. The latter entertained him in a friendly manate share of the Federal patronage? Why ner and told him how the Indians living on Frazer's river had been bringing gold adequate qualifications, to prominent positions, dust to the post to trade with, saying that they had dug it on the river bank, man by the name of Meredith Holland, where in the country. He thought the a sectional triumph realize them Federal ap- The statement was listened to by Ad- a native of Monroe county, Kentucky, funds should be exclusively devoted to was soon taken to examine into the mat- ematically. He can answer any propo-California, and knew how to go to work. He accordingly provided himself with a pick; shovel, and a large tin pan, and went to the dwelling-place of a certain family that had been in the habit of Northern gentleman engaged in business in bringing gold and the gold dust to the this place, has just returned from Saratoga, post. He found the squaws engaged in New York, and reports but a single South- washing in baskets, and he soon satisfied erner at the place. He further reports our himself by washing a few pans of gravel that he was in rich diggins. He returned to the post, made a rocker, purchased 'As I came over the railroad an immense some provisions, went back to his diggins, hired a couple of Indians to help him, and worked industriously for three months, in which time he dug upwards

prices, flour at \$1 per pound being the cheapest article.

In the autumn he became tired of living away from white society, and went lowing articles will give some interest- down to Puget's Sound, where he engaged as a sailor on board the American steamer Constitution. He told his story there, showed his gold dust, and attempted to induce various persons to return with him, but did not succeed for a long time. Finally, in November last, he found three brother sailors, who went with him. They arrived at the diggins on Frazer's

river, seven miles above the mouth of Thompson's river, about the middle of December; and there they remained at work until March, when their provisions gave out, when two of them went down dian trade, with which they forthwith returned.' They were the only white miners on the river during the winter. One of Adams's partners is now in this city, and on his authority I give these state-'While the water was low they never

made less than \$8 a day, and sometimes as high as \$50; and none of them knew more than that to be made by any one, though they were told that persons of their acquaintance were making as much as \$160 and \$200 a day. The winter was cold, and they lost about a month's work on account of the frost and ice. One of the party, a Canadian, had his feet badly frost-bitten, and he has gone to the Sandwich Islands to take life easy, unless he gets well. Snow fell three feet, but did not last long. There was no rain, and it is said that little rain ever falls the Frazer Valley:'

About thirty five years ago, there lived in the town of H: a certain Dr. T., who became very much enamored of a beautiful young lady, who resided in the same town. In the course of time they were engaged to be married. The doctor was a strong and decided Bantist. hey were sitting together one evening, talking of their approaching nuptials,

when the doctor remarked: 'I am thinking, my dear, of two events which I shall number among the happiest of my life,'

'And pray what may that be, doctor' remarked the lady.'

'The one is the hour when I shall call you wife for the first time.' 'And the other?'

'It is when we shall present our firstborn for baptism. 'What, sprinkling?'

'Yes, my dear, sprinkling.' 'Never shall a child of mine be sprink

'Every child of mine shall be sprink-

'They shall be, ha?'

'Yes, my love. 'Well, sir, I can tell you, then, that your babies won't be my babies. So,

good night sir. The lady left the room, and the doctor left the house: The sequal to this true story was that the doctor never married, and the lady is an old maid:

THE PROPERTIES OF A GOOD WIFE:-A good wife ought to be like three things, which three things she ought not to be

First—She should be like a snail, always keeping within her own house- course of sprouts. but she should not be like a snail, carrying all she has upon her back.

Second-She should be like an echo, speak when she is spoken to-but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word.

Third-She should be like a town clock, always keeping time and regularity-but she should not be like a town clock, speaking so loud that all the town may hear her.

A GREAT CURIOSITY. - The Dalton (Ga.) Times says:

ams with greedy ears, and his resolution who can certainly beat the world, math- obtaining from remote countries such ter for himself. He had been a miner in sition which may be submitted to him, and do it without a moment's delay. We asked him how many seconds there were in four thousand years. Scarcely had the question been stated, when the answer was accurately given.

'This man looked like an ignorant being; and if it were not for the extraordinary mathematical gift with which he has been endowed, he would be regarded as almost an idiot. He has travelled in company with several gentlemen over London and Paris in pursuit of seeds a large portion of Europe, and is about starting on a tour throughout the Uni- at a single seed store, when varieties of ted States. He declares that every an- infinitely greater value might have been of \$1,000. During all this time he never swer is presented to his mind simulta- had at home. The practice has since SAVANNAH, August 4.-To-day the first saw a white man save when he went to neously with the question; and that, become chronic, and should be abolished; Amid all these mutations and changes the bale of new cotton this season arrived at the post to purchase provisions, for which therefore, he undergoes no mental efforts root and branch. Mr. Landreth's brief latter have preserved unbroken their organi- Savannah market. It comes from Florida he was compelled to pay extravagant in these mathematical exhibitions.

U. S. Agricultural Bureau. Our agricultural readers are deeply interested in the controversy that is waged concerning the Agricultural proceedings of the Patent Office, which are also interesting to all who watch the proceedings of government, with reference to a limitation of duties and powers. The

New York Tribune says : The carelessness or quackery of this government seed-buying business had already been repeatedly hinted at in numerous agricultural journals, some of which have even gone so far as to charge that the purchase and distribution had degenerated into a mean job for lining the pockets of the functionaries concerned in it. It is the written or published quackery of Commissioner Holt that has proved so intolerable to Mr. Landreth. His superior knowledge of the business has enabled him to detect it, and his pen has laid it bare, with an application of caustic so scorching as to be quite out of place as a fertilizer, yet capital as a

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society has specifically charged that the majority of seeds distributed by the Patent Office were such as previous experience had proved to be of little or no value in this country, and so common as to be had at every village store. The present Commissioner himself has distributed roots and bulbs such as can be had at any auction, and grafts that exist in every nursery. His attention has been directed to these abuses; but his 'vindication,' now grappled with by Mr. Landreth, gives little promise of their being corrected. Speaking of seeds of the Brassica tribe, such as cabbage, turnips, &c., the Commissioner says they are more valuable when raised in Europe. Mr. Landreth emphatically contradicts this; and his lifelong experience and undoubted integrity will go very far with the public.

Mr. Landreth follows up his denial with a well-timed reproach: 'Are you not greatly in error in per-

mitting your office to decry the produce of your country? Is it not enough that all who are similarly engaged with myself should contend unprotected against foreign competition and the competition of the Patent Office, with the public purse and the public mail at its command, but that you should proclaim in an official paper that which is absolutely unsupport

ed by facts? The fact is that foreign cabbage seed is never imported except when the crop fails here. Even then, Mr. Landreth says, that not in one solitary instance which has come under his notice has this foreign seed produced a head of any value, except of early cabbage. It is quite as bad with turnip seed.

Even the ruta baga, from English seed, though usually pure, sometimes grows with an elongated crown-"necky" besides, it must always, of necessity be one year old when planted, while the American ripens in season for sowing the same year - a matter of importance at the South. An advertisement of a well-known New York seed house, now before me, quotes all varieties of American turnip and ruta baga seed at fifty per cent. higher than the imported-certainly not because the foreign is better,

as you so confidently declare. At a meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Mr. Landreth exhibited fifty-two specimens of turnips, all raised by him from European seed, including three varieties from the Patent Office. The greater portion proved to be decidedly inferior to the old kinds raised in this country, and two only were considered worth propagating. He says the fact admits of no dispute that English seed is of but little value when sown under an American sun.' He charges the Commissioner broadly, say-

'Not only are you flooding the country with old and discarded varieties of seed, but are actually importing from England turnip seed of a variety which originated on my own grounds, which I specifically named (adopted abroad), and of which I distributed upwards of six thousand pound raised by myself last season.'

This is fairly running the seed into the ground, and putting the Commissioner; instead of the seed, through a regular

Why, the people ask, is this extraordinary abuse of money and power continued in the doings of the Patent Office Why are thousands annually squandered on the purchase and distribution of foreign seeds, some of which turn out to be the vilest weeds? Mr. Landreth lifts the veil, and closes his excoriating letter by revealing the secret. When Judge Mason came in as Commissioner, Mr. Landreth waited on him, and represented to him the folly and evil of this proceeding. The Commissioner admitted that Government was wrong in giving 'Last Sabbath we met, in this city, a away seeds that might be bought anyplants, &c., as might not reach us through commercial channels. But he soon discovered that garden seeds, no matter how common, were demanded in unmeasured quantityby members of Congress: They made capital at home. Did not the onion seed draw tears from Mr. Bigler? Must not the women at home be complimented with something for their gardens? for, though having no votes themselves, they plead powerfully with those who have. Such was the pressure that Judge Mason vielded, sent a clerk to under difficulties, and he spent \$30,000

exposition shows conclusively that an