THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS. A ROLD SPEECH AT THE WORTH.

A bold speech has been made in New York by Hon. James Brooks against the two proclamations of Lincoln. It is published in the " Weekly Caucassian," the only paper that seems to have had the courage to report it, and is copied into Brooks' own paper, the Express. The speaker commenced by referring to the fact that in this "hitherto proud land of liberty," he felt as if what he was about to say made him a candidate for the bastile. He contended that the "Constitution" is now the supreme law of the land, above the President and the Cabinet, and the only source from which they could

derive their power: . MAN ALLEGIANCE A TORY IDEA. These are constitutional facts; this is the written law of the United States; this is the embodied government of the United States, and the only Government to which I, or you, or any Democrat, or any Whig, have ever sworn allegiance. [Great cheering.] The Beecher idea of government is twelve or fifteen hundred years old, a product of the feudal ages, the darkest ages of Europe. Braxton, the lawyer, enunciated it in law Latin: "Rex est vicarious et Minister I ei in Terre omnis quidem sub eb est, et ipse sub nullo, nisi tantum sub Deo.' The kingly idea of government, in one man, or under one authority, with certain Divine rights, irresponsible to man on earth and scarcely responsi ble to God in Heaven, is the Tory Idea of Government; the despotic, monarchical idea, never before till in this crisis, this new era, introduced and forced upon the unhappy people of these United States of America. ("Good," and applause.) The President himself is but the mere creature of the Constitution of the United States. - He never was elected by the popular will, or by the popular voice of the people of the United States. ("No, never," and great applause.) No, never, never, NEVER! (A number of

voices, "Never-()

MR. LINCOLN NOT PRESIDENT BY THE POPULAR VOICE. Of the four millions and two-thirds of a million of votes cast at the last Presidential election, Mr. Lincoln was in the minority of nearly a million, among the people; (applause;) and though in Cali fornia and Oregon, under the plusality system, he received their electoral votes, in New Jersey, glorious New Jersey, (cheers for New Jersey,) he did not receive the vote popular or the vote electoral. Thus, in these three Northern States of the Union, a majority of the people were against him, while from the Susquehanna to the Rio Grande, in fifteen other States, not a popular, nor an electoral vote was given him.

MR. LINCOLN ONLY PRESIDENT AS CREATURE OF THE

CONSTITUTION. Nevertheless, under our constitutional system in the Electoral Colleges, of the 393 electoral votes there, though in a popular minority of nearly a million of votes, he did receive 180 electoral votes, 28 more votes than were necessary to elect him the President of the United States under the Constitu-tion. I repeat, then, the President does not represent, and never has represented the popular will of the people of the United States. (A voice-" And never will.") He is the mere creature of the Constitution of the United States, and our obedience to him as Executive, our fidelity to him as the Executive, is through and under the Constitution alone.
("That is all," and cheers.) Hence when these declaimers tell methat the President is the Government, and the Cabinet are the Government, I show them the popular vote, and I repeat to them that the President himself could not be President but as he was elected and upheld by the Constitution of the United States, and in defiance of the popular voice of the United States. (Applause.) Tell m not, then, that I may not, and shall not, discuss the measures of an Administration, or, that the Administration is the Government, and that in criticising the Adminstration I am guilty of treason to the Government. Government is a thing eternal and springs from God as well as born of the instincts of men; but Mr. Lincoln is but a creature of the Constitution for four years, only, and the Cabinet are but creatures of Lincoin. And yet the reverend Brooklyn expositor tells us that the President and the Cabinet are the Government of the United States. (A voice-"They are pretty nearly played out." I shall, therefore, and have a right, to discuss freely all the measures of the Administration. THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS-THE PROVOST MARSHAI

There have recently appeared from the Administration of this government three documents of the greatest importance, which it may be dangerous freely to discuss, but which it is not the less our right and duty freely to discuss. These are the first proclamation, the second proclamation, and the last but not the least, the war order from the War Department, abolishing, to a considerable ex-tent, the civil jurisdiction of the Courts, and establishing in lieu thereof a system of Propost Marshals throughout the whole of the United States of

The first proclamation of the President has in it three elements, three points, worthy of consideration. The first is emancipation, the second is a proposition for the compensation for slaves, and the third is a colonization of these slaves. I propose as briefly as possible to examine these points in order. The first thing which strikes a man is, to ask, where is the grant of power in the Constitution of the United States which gives the President, but the creature of the Constitution, authority to annul whole States of the Union, or the laws and institutions of whole States in that Union, and to override all laws for the protection of loyal men, even if in disloyal States. No man can rise and say that there is, any where, in our written Constitution, any such authority for the President of the United States to exercise any such power as he assumes or usurps in his proclamation. The only authority claimed is, that he, as Commander in-chief of the army—of the army not in the field flagrante bello, but as theoretical Commander inchief of the army, sitting in the White House at Washington, has the power to exercise any authority which appears to him best, or which he deems right. Now, if this be law, there is no security that he may not exercise the same power, if he deems it best for the people of the United states, to annul the relation of parent and child, of ward and guardian, of debtor and creditor, of mortgager and mortgagee-aye, all the rights and obligations of society-for he has the same right as Commanderin-chief to exercise all powers over the Northern States of the Union. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] THE LAWS OF WAR.

Who created this creature of the Constitution, the offspring of a popular minority?-who vested and appointed him with this arbitrary power over thirty millions of human beings?-[great cheering] -a power, the like of which, if exercised in England, without an act of Parliament, would create a revolution there in forty-eight hours, among all classes of people: a power which Napoleon never dared to exercise upon his imperial throne, and one which the French people would never submit to if attempted over the people of France? [Cheers.]-But there is no such military power under the institutions of the United States. There are martial rights, laws of war, but well known and well recognized, laws written of in Grotious, in Vattel, in Puffendorf, in our own Wheaton, and in our own Kent, and nowhere is there recorded as giving to any nominal commander of an army, any such authority as the President attempts to exercise not only over the people at large, but over the Consti-tution of the United States. I do not hesitate to say, cost what it may, the use of such power is an arbitrary and despotic exercise of illegal and unconstitutional power. [Tremendous cheering.] I will not cite a hundred authorities that I could cite in Latin, in French, and in German, under the civil law, as old as the days of Justinian, but I will come down to what has been deemed high Republican authority, that of John Quincy Adams. We had like controversies with Great Britain in 1783 and in 1816, upon the subject of slave emancipation, that we have now. Great Britain, pending the revolu-tion, emancipated and abducted many slaves from Long Island and elsewhere, and carried those slaves to Nova Scotia or to the West Indies, there to be re-enslaved; and in the war 1812, Great Britain exercised a like power over this slave property of the United States. John Quincy Adams, as a Minister to England, as Secretary of State of the United States, wrote to the British anthorities that-

such emancipation promise to the negro. The principle is, that the emancipation of the enemy's slaves s not among the acts of legitimate war; as relates to the owner, it is a destruction of private property,

nowhere warranted by the usages of war. No such right is acknowledged as a law of war, by writers who admit any limitation. The right of putting to death all prisoners, in cold blood, with-out special cause, might as well be pretended to be a law of war, or the right to use poisoned weapons, or to assassinate.'

This is the language of John Quincy Adams, in his correspondence with the British governm upon the subject of slaves emancipated during the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. Under this remonstrance, and through the treaty of Ghent, one million two hundred thousand dollars were paid by the British government to the Southern slaveholders for property thus abducted and emancipated during the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. [Applause.] Hence, as the proclamation is not right under the Constitution, it is no more right under laws of war; nor is it right to the loyal men in the disloyal States of this Union,

NO NEGRO-GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP. For one, I am ready to say, that if the time ever arises when Georgia, or Alabama, or Virginia, or Louisiana, is governed by negroes, with a negro judiciary, negro senators in Congress, and negro representatives, it is quite time for the white people o the North to dissolve partnership with any such State. (Loud cheers.) All these, however, are dreams of negro liberty, equality, and fraternity; and if the schemes of the President are carried out there must inevitably follow what the Abolitionists now demand of him, the arming of the slaves, their adoption into the army of the United States, and our recognition of them, not only as fellow soldiers. but as fellow-citizens also. (Applause and laughter.) In Louisiana there are now thousands of slaves supported on government rations, and every negro costs the United States forty cents a day for his rations. Something must be done with these negroes. The Abolitionists propose to bring them into the army of the United States. This is no new proposition. A like proposition was made two years ago in the State of New York—the beginning of that idea, to give negro suffrages to negro voters, and though this was a Republican State, going for Mr. Lincoln by fifty thousand majority, the Republicans themselves had good sense enough to wote down that proposition by an unmense majority. But what mean these propositions? They are nothing new. Let us see. THE NULLIFICATION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There followed, in the reign of the two Charles', of England, (despotic kings.) what is called the writ of habeas corpus-the right which an English subject had, whenever he was taken prisoner and incarcerated in a jail, to have a writ from a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, commanding the jailor to bring the body of that subject before him, to have his case adjudicated upon according to the laws of England. And yet, that which has been English liberty since the days of the dark ages, (1215;) that which the despotic kings of England, the two Charles', accorded-one of whom was executed for his tyranny, and his government suppressed by Cromwell-that which our fathers have had since their reign, is now subverted, overthrown, destroved, by a mere proclamation from the President of the United States, annuling both the right of trial by jury and the habeas corpus, by which every person has a right to know, before some judge, why he has been incarcerated. The President claims that he has authority, under the Constitution, to issue this power of suspending the habeas corpus. Believe you that Washington, rebelling against the tyranny of the executive power of King Georgethat Madison, Jefferson, Franklin, old John Adams, or any of the fathers of the Revolution, ever created a Constitution by which one mere man, having the same flesh and blood that you and I have, is, without act of Congress, to have authority over thirty millions of people?-that he can take any of you, by day or by night, from your wives and children. and incarcerate you in Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren, beyond all hope of redemption? ("Infamous.") Never did the framers of the Constitution give or grant such powers to the Executive of the United States. ("We will never stand it.") If it were given, there is no liberty any longer for the people of the United States, for that Executive has but the exercise of arbitrary power to involve this country in war with England or France, and in the suspension of the habeas corpus, after creating an army of a million of men, to ride, rough shod, over thirty millions of hitherto free white men. ("Never, never.") Our own Judge Hall, in the western part of the State, but the other day liberated a person, a reverend gentleman-who may, or may not have been guilty of something, I know not what-on a habens corpus, and in doing so, declared that, as Congress had given the President no such power. he had no such power. (Applause.) Nothwith-standing this decision of Judge Hall, this person was taken, the moment he was liberated, (a white man kidnapped) to the Central Railroad depot, put in a freight car, isolated from the people, and secretiv and stealthily taken from Buffalo to Albany, thence to Washington, a State prisoner. (Shame.) And they tell me that for this free speech, this free and fundamental discussion of all these things, I may be imprisoned and incarcerated. ("No, you won't.") But I do not at all feel certain that one or two thousand policemen may not take me any hour of the day from the midst of my fellow citizens, and incarcerate me. ("Never," and protracted cheers.) A man in the audience proposed three cheers for

Judge Hall, which were enthusiastically given. WHAT IS TO BE DONE-A LAST CHEER FROM CAPT. RYNDERS-PROCESSION TO THE BASTILE WITH THE LIBERTY CAP. Now, fellow-citizens, I dare say I shall be asked by Republicans, after these complaints against the Administration of the Government, " What are we to do?" If this country was not in the midst of a civil war, I would have no hesitancy in saying, as

Patrick Henry said in the Revolution, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." (Euthusiastic and long continued cheering.) Capt. Rynders-"Three cheers for that, if it is the last cheers that freemen have to give." (The cheers were given.) What are we to do? (An auditor—" Where are the tyrants?" "Put him out.") All I propose to do is to appeal to the ballot-box. That has hitherto been a sufficient court of appeal for all the people of the United States. If they will permit us to have it, arouse and inspire yourselves for action at the ballot-box. (Applause.) The ballot-box is your only, your lofty and sublime remedy. (" Will they let us have the ballot-box?") Go to the ballot-box and make a trial there for the redemption of this people from all impending slavery. For the present protest loudly against all this arbitrary exercise of power. ("We will do it.") If I, or any of your fellow-citizens be imprisoned, do as the French did in the midst of the Revolution, form large processions, with the red cap of liberty lifted over every freeman's head, (great applause,) march to the bastile unarmed, and on bended knees, if necessary, implore the commander to liberate your fellow-citizen. ("No, never in America.") Freemen should always, before resorting to any ultima ratio, petition, beg, and implore. There are rights and obligations in a country like this as long as the ballot-box is open for the redress of wrongs. ("You are right.") When you have assembled before this bastile read to the epaulettes in the lofty sonorous Latin of the dark ages, the Magna Charta of your English fathers, thunder the habeas corpus in the cars of your fellow-citizens and soldiers, and then read and reread there the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every man the right of free speech, of free discussion, trial by jury, and security for his property and person. (Cheers.) Fellowcitizens, I did not come here only to complain against the Administration of the Government this vening, but also to lay before you, in this free speech that I am making my ideas upon the subject of this war. I have no sympathy with rebellion in any shape or form whatsoever. The Constitution of the United States once was enough for our Southern countrymen; the Congress of the once United States afforded every remedy for the redress of their grievances under that Constitution. They were terribly prevoked and goaded; but their duty was, with the Senate of the United States theirs, with the House of Representatives almost theirs, with the Judiciary theirs; their duty was to do what I urge upon you this evening, to petition and to go to the ballot-box. The right of petition is the birthright of every American. The ballot box is the remedy for every American. Arms, artillery, the cartonch box, are not elements of American progress or civ-"They (the British) had no right to make any lilization. (Cheers.)

A WAR OF SUBJUGATION CANNOT SUCCEED-EVEN

MAINE COULD NOT BE SUBJUGATED. I have my own ideas on this war. I wish I could express them freely here. ("Speak out.") No, no, I shall not speak out when armies are contending, when fraternal blood is being shed. But (here the speaker paused some time as if considering,) this I will say, I was born in the State of Maine. On one side is the Poiltick Points of Name Scotia and on side is the British Province of Nova Scotia, and on the other is that of Lower Canada, with wide navigable rivers, opening the State to the navies of the world; and yet there is such an unconquerable, invincible, Anglo-Saxon spirit, and such a high sense of independence there, that I do not believe that England, France, and the United States, together, could ever subjugate the people. Subjugation or extermination is not an American idea; it is not a theory to which the Anglo Saxon blood in our veins will ever surrender. If the oath of subjugation were forced upon the citizens of the State of Maine, he would strike at the administrator of that oath in the rear; but whoever held out to him the right of self-government, according to the Constitution of the United States, he, with a single regiment from New York, or elsewhere, would bring back all the people of Maine to their obedience. I do not propose, if any may draw such an inference, that we shall ever surrender our Constitution and government to the rebels of the Southern States. But I propose to carry on the war upon a different princi--with the sword in the right hand, and the Constitution in the left; (great applause,) and under that panoply and protection, not a million of soldiers, but two hundred thousand will crush out and exterminate all southern rebellion. If it be necessary for the subjugation of that cradle of rebellion, where this unholy war first began, where the proud flag of our country was first struck down by rebel cannon, if volunteers be called, to re-hoist that flag there, I think I may say, two millions of volunteers would go from the Northern States.— (Cheers.)

THE DISASTER AT CORINTH. The Mobile Register of last Friday, from which we copy the following, represents our disaster at Corinth as even worse than we had supposed. We

We regret that the particulars thus far at hand of the recent battles at and near Corinth leave no room for doubt that the result is a serious disaster. Our special correspondent has furnished by telegraph such accounts as he could obtain, but the conflict was even hotter and more bloody than he has led us to believe. We have had the pleasure of an interview with Col. J. W. Portis, of the 42d Alabama, who arrived by the morning train, having been sent home by the Surgeon General, from whom we obtained some details of the battle. Col. P. was himself wounded by the concussion of an exploding shell which struck near him, killing two men and knocking him down, and considerably injuring him. From his statement and other information, we make up the following narrative:

The battle was opened on Friday last, commen cing at 8 o'clock in the morning and continuing without cessation until 8 o'clock at night. Our forces numbered about 20,000 fighting men, under command of Major General Van Dorn, and they fought with a desperate valor not exceeded by any

troops during the war.

It now appears that our Generals, or at least the General in command, were terribly deceived, having been lured by the enemy into a trap carefully prepared for them, and made to fight against heavy odds without the hope of any substantial advantage for this waste of blood and life. The movement on Corinth was made from the West, the enemy withdrawing his pickets at our approach, destroying camps, strewing the way with knapsacks, guns, clothing, etc., until he reached his first line of entrenchments, where he made a resolute stand. Our men rapidly pursued what they supposed a fiving enemy, counting on a bloodless victory, some of the Generals even expecting to obtain possession of the town without firing a gun. Their eyes were opened when they saw the serried ranks of the enemy prepared to receive them, and they then knew that a hard and bloody fight was at hand. Moore's brigade, of Maury's division, led the advance and the battle soon raged hot and furiously. The enemy fought well-better it is said than ever before in the West-but they could not withstand the furious charges of our gallant men, who steadily gained upon them, driving them from entrenchment to entrenchment until night closed upon the scene.

The next day the fight was resumed, the enemy meantime having been heavily reinforced, but our troops again pressed forward, gaining the town of Corinth, and the gallant 42d Alabama planting its colors within a square of the Tishimingo Hotel. It became evident, however, that the struggle was too unequal to be continued to advantage by our forces, whose ranks were becoming fearfully thinned, and worn down by fatigue and hunger, while the enemy were being continually reinforced. The order was then given to fall back, and our troops withdrew from the field, leaving many of our dead and some of the wounded in the possession of the enemy .-Meanwhile the Federals had thrown a heavy force, estimated at 20,000 men, from Bolivar, to the south of Corinth, with the design to cott off our retreat and bag our whole army. These fresh troops were met with unexampled bravery and vigor by our jaded men in the sanguinary engagement of Sunday at Pocahontas, which resulted in the disconfliture of the foe, and thanks to the genius and experience of Gen. Price, in the escape of our army by an improvised road to a point west of Ripley, where they made stand.

The battle on Friday is said to have been the hottest and most desperate of all. Soldiers who were in the battle of Shiloh say it was more terrible than that memorable conflict. The enemy appear to have been thoroughly posted with regard to all our movements. They knew when a given division passed a given point, what was its strength, the direction of its march, how, when and where the attack was to be made; in short, everything they wished to know, and of course could make all the preparations they desired to meet us.

We have not been able to obtain particulars of the casualties, but the record, we fear, will be sad enough. The 42d Alabama went into the fight of Friday five hundred and thirty strong. On Saturday it mustered about three hundred, and on Sunday evening a staff officer met the Major, who had been wounded in the breast, with only eight or ten men, who were all, he said, he had been able to gather of the regiment. The rest were either killed, wounded, prisoners, or had fallen by the way from weakness

On Sunday an order was sent to Gen. Maury to make a charge with his division, but this gallant officer was forced to reply that he had scarcely two regiments left fit for duty.

Sengstak's artillery was badly cut up, being at one time nearly surrounded by the enemy. Doudell's (35th Alabama) regiment was also roughly handled, but nobly sustained the reputation of Alas

bama in the unequal strife.
Suca is a brief, but we believe in the main, a truthful narrative of our recent movement towards Corinth. It is not our purpose here to comment upon the facts related. They are too painful to dwell upon, and call loudly for prompt and searching inves-tigation by the Government. If it shall be found that our gallant little army has been led into the "jaws of death" and thus cut up by the ignorance, stupidity or mismanagement of commanders, the country will demand that an example be made that shall prove at once an assurance to the people and

a warning to incompetent or self-sufficient Generals. The situation in Mississippi demands the prompt and earnest attention of our military authorities .-They cannot act too soon or too vigorously. Reinforcements should at once be sent forward and as rapidly as possible, and our whole people must once more rouse themselves to united and energetic action. We are every day learning afresh the lesson that "eternal vigilance is the price" of victory as well as of liberty.

AN EDITOR WANTS MEAT FOR HIS FAMILY .- The editor of the Cleaveland (Tennessee) Banner has the following in his paper. We are not requested to copy, but his case has so worked upon our sympathies that we cannot refrain from inserting his advertisement. We hope somebody will see this who can supply his wants and hasten to do so:

WANTED.-We want to buy a coon and 'possum dog, to hunt our meat with during the coming year. It is foolish for a man to think about buying hog meat who is printing a paper at \$2 a year. A dog that will hunt coon, 'possum, and kill a sheep occasionally, will command a good price at these "headquarters."

CONFEDERATE STATES DIPLOMACY. With a vast market for the consumption of the manufactured commodities of foreign nations, and with most valuable agricultural staples needed by all the great civilized nations of the world, a most brilliant field for successful diplomacy was open to the Confederate States. No people possessed such vast resources for the control of the interests and sympathies of the world. And yet we believe no effort has hitherto been made to bring them into operation. Alluding to these resources, the Richmond papers speak despondingly of the statesmen of the South. They have done nothing to vindicate their reputed wisdom in the great contest in which we are engaged. The whole contest has thrown into preminency only the President and the Generals.

This is apparently true. But, if the sessions of Congress had been open, this would not have been the appearance of things. Efforts were made—policies were declared in the Provisional Congress, we are informed, which, if known to the people and the world, would have shown that there were those in the Provisional Congress who did understand the true interests of the Confederacy, and did persistently urge a policy which would most probably have secured to us commercial treaties with foreign nations, and the recognition of our independence, It was not wise to send Commissioners to Europe, and and to expect a recognition of us by foreign nations, without offering to them commercial advantages .-These, whilst they would permanently benefit other nations, would at the same time secure them from dangers incident to a reconstruction of the Union, and compensate them for the hazard of war with the United States. With the knowledge foreign nations undoubtedly possessed, they feared, should they run the risk of offersling the United States by recognizing our independence, that the union be-tween the United and Confederate States might be reconstructed, and they would be left to meet a war against both combined. They, therefore, deemed it the better policy to let the war go on, until either

or hostility of the United States. Aware of this state of things, members in the Provisional Congress did strive to induce the Administration to authorize our Commissioners in Europe to propose, as the basis of a commercial treaty, low duties for twenty years on foreign commodities im-ported into the Confederate States, and free access of shipping coming directly from European ports. With a stipulation, also, to lay no export duties on our agricultural productions, a powerful appeal would have been made, by these combined propositions, to the interests of foreign nations. Propositions to carry out such a policy were, we learn, submitted to Congress. They had not been adopted, voluntarily, by instructions to our Commissioners sent to Europe. They failed to be adopted by Congress, and, as might be reasonably expected, our Commissioners have failed in their diplomacy. Their diplomacy has consisted in begging; and the want of our cotton has alone redeemed it from positive contempt. The true course of diplomacy, required alike by our interest and independence, was understood and pointed out; but it was opposed, and by the secresy thrown over the proceedings of Congress, neither the efforts to enforce it, nor the eforts to defeat it, have been known to the world .-We see it stated that a distinguished diplomat has been sent with additional powers, to address foreign nations. We trust our Government at last has seen the wisdom of using the tariff in advantageous commercial arrangements with foreign nations, to kill the apprehension of reconstruction, and, at the same time, give them a vast and positive interest in our

the Confederate States had won from the United

States their independence, or until the Confederate

States make it worth their while to defy the power

Time to Gather Pears. The following remarks were made by Mr. H. W. Ravenal, before the "Aiken (S. C.) Vine-growing and Horticultural Association

independence as a people. - Char. Mercury.

The pear, unlike all other fruits, is improved by being taken from the tree as soon as the growth is attained, and the seeds become mature, and in this state allowed to become meilow in the house. The time between the gathering and the mellowing of the pear varies for the diff rent kinds, from a week or two, to several months. It seems then there are two distinct times, at either or each of which, the pear may be called ripe. When the growth is attained and the seeds matured, it is ripe to be picked from the tree; when, after keeping, it becomes mellow, juicy, and full-flavored; it is then ripe for eating. The question is, at which of these periods is the pear to be called ripe? Evidently the term is one which may be used in either case correctly, and its proper use must depend upon the meaning to be conveyed. We most commonly speak of a fruit as ripe when it is fit for use for the table; and the Directors in saying last year that certain pears on exhibition were unripe, intended to convey the meaning that they were untipe for use, and therefore, they could not judge of their quality. Where pears are well known by their names to the Examnung Committees of Horticultural Societies, a different course may be adopted. Knowing the usual quality of any particular pear, they may be able to pass judgment on specimens without tasting, but simply by examining the size and general appearance of the fruit. We have scarcely had sufficient experience here of the many varieties of pears, to adopt that plan; but evidently, whatever plan is adopted, the term ripe must be arbitrarily used to denote one or the other of those periods at which the pear may be really said to be ripe. The plan which has been proposed, viz: that when pears are exhibited, which, though ripe for gathering, are not yet ripe for eating, they should be kept by the Directors until they attain the latter state, would be attended with this inconvenience, viz: that should they ripen during the intervals of our meetings, the Examining Committee would have no opportunity of judging of their qualities, unless an extra meeting was called specially for that purpose. Without making a final decision on the subject, the Directors think it best for the present that pears should only be exhibited when they are ripe for use, as it is the only time when judgment can be passed upon them.

STRANGE EXPERIMENTS.-A letter dated Paris. Sept. 2d, says:

We have had of late some curious republications with regard to the guillotine. It was declared by its inventor, Dr. Guillotine, to be the most humane method of inflicting the death penalty, as he maintained that the rupture of the vertebræ of the nerves of the neck, and of all the organs of the head, killed the whole body instantaneously.

Several experiments were made at Vienna. Some prisoners were to be executed, and several celebrated medical men, who had already disputed the correctness of the statement of Dr. Guillotine, obtained permission to remain on the scaffold during the execution, and when a head had been cut off, it was delivered to them. The first was that of a young man; the eyes were closed and the tongue protru-Eight minutes were allowed to expire, when the tongue was pricked with a pin, when it was drawn in, and the face made a grin indicative of pain.

The second head was that of a woman; the eves were open, filled with tears, and with a most supplicating expression. Fourteen minutes after the execution, the eyes turned towards the side from whence the woman's name was called. The third head was that of the most guilty of the criminals .-A slap was given to the face, when the eyes opened, the face flushed with an indescribable expression of anger and ferocity, and a shudder of anguish was visible on the neck being touched.

Use of the Eccipse .- "What was the use of the eclipse ?" asked a young lady. "Oh, it gives the sun time for reflection.

BLACKBERRY TEA. - A friend from Russell county, Alabama, presented to us, a few days since, a handful of blackberry leaves dried in the shade, for the purpose of making tea. He represented its resemblance in taste to the tea of China to-be so close as to make it difficult to distinguish one from the other. We have tried these leaves and find the similarity in taste, smell and color to be as repre-We do not, honestly, believe that we could sented. have told the difference between it and the China green tea, had we not known it to be an extract of blackberry leaves.

Now is a very good time to gather and ary these leaves, and we recommend a trial to our readers. Possibly this tea may be too astringent for persons of costive habits, though we could not perceive any to observe its effect. - Columbus Sun.

For the Standard TOWN MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of Mayor Harrison, a number of citizens met at the Court House in this City, to make arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of the late Gen'L GEO. B. Andeason. Mayor Harrison took the Chair, and, on motion,

Sam'l. H. Young and H. S. Smith, were appointed On motion of Col. D. M. Barringer, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Messrs. D. M. Barringer, Dr. Ed. C. Fisher, C. B. Harrison, Hon. John H. Bryan and Maj. H. W. Husted.

The following resolutions were presented by the ommittee and the same unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the community have heard with the most profound regret, of the death of Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. ANDERSON, in this City, on the 16th inst, of wounds received in the battle of Sharps

burg, Md. Resolved. That in the death of this young, gallant and skilfull officer, so distinguished on every battle-field, and so beloved by his companions in arms, a loss has been sustained by our commo cause which will be long and deeply felt by the army-by the people of this State, and by the whole Confederacy. Resolved, That we offer to his afflicted family and

friends the expression of the warmest sympathy of this whole community, for this their severe and irreparable bereavement, and that as a token of respect to his memory; the citizens be requested to attend his funeral. Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed

by the Chairman to confer with the military authorities of this place to make suitable arrangements for the funeral ceremonies. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of the

meeting be furnished to the family of the deceased, and also to the Press of this City. The committee of arrangements was appointed as

follows: Messrs. Col. Daniel G. Fowle, Col. Wm. H. H. Tucker, Thaddeus McGee, Chas. B. Root. Dr. T. D. Hogg, L. E. Heartt, Dr. R. B. Haywood, James J. Litchford, Major A. M. Lewis and Captain Everard

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. H. HARRISON, Chm'n. S. H. YOUNG, | Secretaries. Н. S. SMITH, ( Raleigh, October 17, 1862.

WITH A BOTTLE OF CIDER.

Old friend accept this bottle-Your mouth then open wider. First to imbibe, and then exclaim, By George! what glorious cider!

Perhaps some fair young damsel Whose looks have ne'er belied her, Will not object to take a swig, When you are down be--cider.

And if she thus indulges, You then may have to guide her: But she will say it's owing to The stuff which is in-cider

THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON .-- A medical gentleman who has visited Wilmington, writes: I cannot as yet give any correct information as to the origin of the fever. It is generally, I may say universally, attributed to importation by the Kate, on her trip before the last, from Nassau. I will not question this opinion, at least until I have time for more particular inquiry. Of course the people do not like to admit that such a disease could originate in their town, and say that it has never been here since 1821, when it was introduced from abroad. It is positively asserted the healthiness of the place, previous to the arrival of the Kate, traces the first case to her; but be that as it may, I am sure that the condition of the town is now, and for some time has been, so far as I can judge from the appearances I see, most neglected and filthy .-There is apparently no provision for scavengering, and the cellars are filled with water, but a gentleman informs me that is always so-

THE PIEDMONT RAILROAD. - The President recently sent in a communication to Congress informing that hody of the contract entered into by the Richmond & Danville R. R. Company for the construction of this connection, but acknowledged his ignorance of the progress which has been made upon it. Since the contract was entered into, we learn that the Company's officers have been very zealous in prosecuting the work. The entire grading is under a contract, and the conditions are that it is to be completed by the 1st of May next, under a heavy penalty. Already a mile or so of it is done, and a large number of hands are engaged upon it every day. -The number of hands will be increased shortly to fifteen hundred, and it is said that the grading will be done by Christmas, perhaps.

It is a matter of great interest, not only to the Danville Railroad, but to the people of Greensboro and Danville, and indeed of the whole country, that it should be completed at the earliest day possible, and we are glad to learn that the sub-contractors appreciate this importance and are doing all in the power to complete it .- Danville Appeal.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN OFF THE INLEY. - Two Federal essels lying some four miles below Fort Caswell on Friday having driven off a working party engaged in leveling the hills, Gen. Rains sent to Col. Lamb at Fort Fisher to bring over his two long range seige guns, belonging to Starr's Fayetteville battery. The guns were carried over and placed in position on the beach, about a quarter of a mile apart, by the Colonel, and between nine and ten o'clock Saturday, a fire was opened on the unexpecting Yankee vessels, which were within two niles of the beach. At the third shot which entered the paddle box of one of the steamers, she was too disabled to navigate, and had to be assisted by her consort. Thirty-one shots were fired from the guns, about ten of which took effect, doubtless killing a number of the enemy. The firing surpassed anything for precision that we have heard of on the eacoast. The steamers were considerably splintered. The enemy were so busy in leaving that they did not fire but three times. The crippled steamer did not fire. One 11 inch shell exploded near one of our guns, the other two shells fell far short. Our last shot was thrown over the bow of one of the steamers when she was five miles off, the projectile being in the air about twenty eight seconds. These siege guns are of wonderful range, throwing farther than the best guns the enemy have off this river .-Wil Journal

THE PROPLE OF NORFOLK TO BE STARVED INTO LOYALTY.-Lincoln is determined to starve the people of Norfolk into allegiance to his government : The citizens of Norfelk, Virginia, are represented to be in a suffering condition, for an area containing forty thousand inhabitants is enclosed by Federa pickets, and traders from the country are forbidden to enter the city with anything except vegetables. The port is under blockade, and our vessels are not allowed to enter to trade. These stringent regulations have been rendered necessary on account of the undisguised disloyalty and treachery of the citizens of Norfolk. Gen. Viele has been here and represented the facts to the President and the Secreta ry of War, and to-day the subject was discussed in Cabinet. It was argued that Norfolk, occupying a similar position to that of New Orleans, should be supplied as a military necessity. Gen. Viele has no authority to supply the inhabitants from the military stores. The Government refuses to supply them with food as prisoners of war, and the only relief must be permitted them to purchase provis ions for themselves. It is believed that the decision of the Cabinet was adverse to granting permits to Northern merchants to trade with Norfolk, as the Secretary of War refused such permits after the adjournment of the Cabinet SLANDER. - "Donald," said a Scotch dame, looking

up from the catechism to her son, "what's a slander?" "A slander, gude mither?" quoth young Donald, twisting the corner of his plaid, "aweel, hardly ken, unless it be mayhap, an ower true tale which one gude woman tells of anither.' CURE FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH. - Dissolve- one

ounce of assafcetida in one pint of Jamaica rummix with a little honey or syrup, and take a teaspoonful after each paroxysm of coughing or four have been taken during the day.

For the Standard. At a meeting of the members of the companies of Capts. Paris and Lewis, held at Samapahaw, Alamance County, on the 8th inst., on motion, Capt.

Paris was called to the chair, and S. N. Bradshaw

appointed Secretary. . It was then announced that the meeting was called for the purpose of paying a last tribute of respect to those of our friends and members of our companies who have recently fallen on the battlefield, in obedience to a call of their country, viz: John Ray, James H. Robinson, and William Newlin.

A committee of four, two from each company, was appointed to draft resolutions, who introduced

was appointed to draft resolutions, who introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the aforesaid companies, have heard with painful regret of the deaths of John Ray, James II. Robinson, and William Newlin. John Ray volunteered in defence of his country on the 28th of Education 1888. his country on the 28th of February, 1862. He leaves a wife and child, father and friends to mourn his death. He was esteemed by his company.— Ever ready to discharge his duty, forsaking every thing in obedience to his country's call, he fell in battle at Manassas. James H. Robinson and Wilham E. Newlin both fell in the battle of the 17th ult., at Sharpsburg. They had just attained the age of eighteen, but did not falter when their country called-leaving fond parents, brothers, sisters, and numerous acquaintances. Therefore-

Resolved, That it has pleased God in his mercies, to visit our army with the hand of death. We bow with submissive and sorrowed hearts to His will, knowing that it must be done. None knew them but loved them. They were exemplary, moral, and possessing every quality to command the respect of all who knew them.

Resolved, That we tender to their sorrowing parents and relatives our most heartfelt sympathies, trusting they may find consolation in the memory of their lives, and of the cause in which they so

nobly yielded them up.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the Hills-boro' Recorder and Raleigh Standard, with a request that they publish the same.

ROBT. PICKARD, JAS. MORROW, Com. J. MAY.

For the Standard At a regular meeting of the members of Fellowship Lodge, No. 84; on Saturday the 13th September, 1862, A. L. 5862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to take from our number by the hand of death, our much beloved brother, RUFFIN D. ATKINson, P. M., and present S. D., who departed this life August 7th, 1862; therefore,

Resolved, By the death of our brother we have lost one of our brightest jewels and attentive officers. Resolved, That we have a striking scene of mortality before us, which should admonish us that the all-devouring scytherof time is making its dreadful havoc amongst us; and hope the practice of an ever living sprig of Faith in the merits of the Lion of the tribe of Judea, to meet our brother in an all-perfect, glorious and celestial Lodge above, where the supreme Architect of the universe presides.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the bereaved widow and little children of our deceased brother, and assure them that they only share our grief, and commend them to our God, who is a Father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow. In the hands of our Almighty Father we leave with humble submission the soul of our brother. The will of God is accomplished; so mote it be.

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved widow, and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and request the Raleigh Standard and Spirit of the Age to copy, and that Minutes

W. H. AVERA, W. M. NOTICE TO GARNISHEES.

CONFEDERATE STATES COURT, District of Albemarie,
ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., May 20, 1862.

RDERED THAT THE GLERK OF THIS COURT
CAUSE POLICE IN NO. 2007

the N. C. Standard, and the State Journal, weekly for four weeks preceding the next term of this Court, to all persons who have been garnisheed in this District to appear at the next term of the Court, to all persons who have been garnisheed in this District to appear at the next term and answer make to make the make the next term and answer make to make the next term. nex: term and answer make to such garnishments, or further proceedings will be had to compel answers."

JOS. RAMSEY, Clerk.

JUST RECEIVED. THOS. D. SLEDGE'S,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET. HHDS. CLARIFIED SUGAR. 2 bales Sheeting and Shirting. 2 casks of Rice.

8 boxes finest Chewing Tobseco. 12 reams Biotting Paper.
6 dozen Ivory Fine Touth Combs. ALSO.

ALSO,

A little more left of that pure old French Brandy and
Madeira Wine, all of which will be sold as low as the
times will admit of. Kaleigh, Oct. 14, 1862.

LO AND BEHOLD I THOMAS CARTER, THE RALEIGH NURSERYMAN, offiers for sale the finest stock of FRUIT TREES, he has ever had. He will sell them at the old prices, viz: 1st quality apple trees, " Peach Trees, Pear " Almond Trees, Cherry Apricot Nectarina Figs

Catawba and Scuppernong Vines, 25 " a Raspberries and Improved Blackberries, \$1.00 per don Apply early and get the best. Terms cash.

SAVE THE SCRAPS.

SAVE THE SCHAPS.

HAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., AT "THE NORTH State Iron and Brass Works," (formerly Burns' Foundery,) will pay for scrap cast iron 3 cents per pound. For wrought iron scraps, scrap brass, scrap zink and scrap copper, the highest cash price will be paid. They will pay the highest market price for a large quantity of charcoal. Will also receive proposals for delivering two hundred cords of wood. Raleigh, Sept. 19, 1862.

CAROLINA SALT. AM NOW PRODUCING, AND KEEP CONSTANT-ly on hand, the best quality of CAROLINA BALT. Price \$12 per bushel measurement. No order received for less than 50 bushels, and payment must accompany all orders.

THOMAS EVANS,

Wilmington, N. C. 87-w&sw2mpd. Sept. 9, 1862.

\$100,000. DILES, PISTULA IN ANO, TUMORS

SPERMATORRHOEA, ULCERATIONS, OF THE WOMB, &c. -DR. J. A. CLOPTON, of Montgomery, Ala., gives special attention to the above diseases, and guarranees perfect satisfaction in every case. It is friends proposed to bet \$100,000 that he could cure the worst case of PILES.

He has operated with parfect success in accordance. He has operated with perfect success in several cases pronounced hopeless by distinguished surgeons. He has never had an accident to happen.

Persons writing must enclose a ten cent stamp to ensure attention.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, IN CRAP-el Hill, a valuable house and lot, for cash. The house is of brick, well built, containing seven rooms with six fire-places, and is forty feet by eighteen, with a thirty-two feet L. There are four acres of ground. There is an ex-cellent well of water on the lot. The lot is situated on the west college avenue. Apply to S. F. Phillips, Esq., or to the subscriber, at Chapel Hill.

IRA BECKWITH.

IRA BECKWITH.

NORTH-CAROLINA, COURT OF PLEAS AND Quarter Sessions, Sept. JAMES REID and wife and others, Petition to divide slaves.

THOMAS PERRY and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thos.
Perry, C. Trent and Mary his wife, Dr. A. P. Brown and
Martha his wife, William H. Bonner, C. L. Douglas and
his wife, and James Bonner, defendants in this cause,
reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same shall be taken pro confesso, and have the research to them.

and heard ee parte as to them.

Witness, Thomas C. Horton, Clerk of said Court, at of-Witness, Thomas C. Horton, in September, A. D. 1862 fice in Louisburg, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1862 T. C. HORTON, c. c. c.

9 Oct. 17, 1862. (pr. adv. \$5.621.)