

# The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

R. K. BRYAN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JULY 3, 1852.

VOL. 13—NO. 697.

**TERMS OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.**  
Per annum, if paid in advance, \$2 00  
Do. if paid at the end of 3 months 3 50  
Do. if paid at the end of 6 months 5 00  
Do. if paid at the end of the year, 7 50  
No subscription received for less than twelve months, unless paid for in advance.  
No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.  
Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed R. K. BRYAN, Editor of the North Carolinian—and in all cases post-paid.

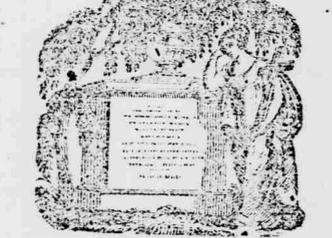
**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
Sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for subsequent insertions, unless the advertisement is published more than two months, then it will be charged  
For three months, \$4 00  
For six months, 6 00  
For 12 months, 10 00  
All advertisements must be handed in by 10 o'clock Friday morning, and should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

**THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.**  
1. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.  
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until arrears are paid.  
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse taking their papers from the offices to which they are sent, they are held responsible for their bills, and their papers ordered to be discontinued.  
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take a new paper or periodical from the Post Office, or removing and leaving it uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

**ESPLANADES**  
FOR SALE AT THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE, at 75 cents per quire. For any quantity over 5 squares, 60 cts per quire.

**JOHN D. WILLIAMS,**  
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT.  
Fayetteville, N. C.  
Oct 1, 1851.

**MARBLE FACTORY.**  
BY GEO. LAUDER.



Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
Oct. 1, 1851—y

**TEA! TEA! TEA!**  
Hudson Tea, Imperial Tea, Young Hudson Tea, Oolong Tea, quality good, better, and choice, a large supply and good assortment—all selected by a judge, and recommended as fresh and fine flavored. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.  
Oct 11

**IMPERIAL TEA.**  
Just received to-day a chest of Imperial Tea, that is as good, if not a little better than was ever offered at this market.  
Oct 11. S. J. HINSDALE.

**HYSON TEA.**  
A chest of very superior quality, fresh and fine flavor, just received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.  
Oct 11.

**Molasses.**  
50 Hhls, a superior article, just received and for sale by PETER P. JOHNSON.  
June 12, 1852.

**To Contractors.**  
The Commissioners of public buildings for Marion District, will receive Sealed Proposals until the 1st Monday in July next, for building a new COURT HOUSE, upon which day at 12 o'clock, M., the contract will be let out. The plans and specifications can be examined upon application to Thomas Evans, at Marion C. H. All bids addressed to Thomas Evans, and marked proposals for building new Court House.  
THOMAS EVANS,  
Chm of Com. Pub. Buildings for Marion District  
Marion Co. H., S. C., March 27, 691-74

**Steamship Line**  
Between New York, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.

Two splendid new steamships, built expressly for this route, are now running—Steamship City of Richmond, Z. Mitchell, Commander, and Steamship City of Norfolk, Jas. Post, Commander—one of which leaves New York every Thursday from Pier 5, East River, at 4 p. m.—returning, leaves Richmond and City Point on Friday and Norfolk on Saturday of every week. These vessels are thorough sea steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers. Cabin passage & food between N. York and Norfolk, \$7 Do. Do. Do. City Point or Richmond, 48 Storage do. Do. Do. \$6 Freight from New York to Richmond 2 cts per foot Do. Do. to Petersburg & Norfolk 7 cts per foot This is an expedition, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take going to New York. Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.  
JOSHUA WILLS, Agent, Norfolk.  
THOS. BRANCH, do. Petersburg.  
A. S. LEE, do. Richmond.  
MAILER & LORD,  
185 Wall st., New York.  
March 20, 1852 Cm

**THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES!**  
10,000 boxes sold within the last 9 months.

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.  
Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.  
Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.  
The Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office, Fayetteville, Feb'y 21, 1852. 675-1y

**Entire new Stock of GOODS.**  
Having sold our old stock out, we now offer to our customers and friends an entire new stock of

**DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, SHOES & GROCERIES,**  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.  
All of which we will exchange for any kind of country produce, or sell on time to punctual customers.  
COOK & TAYLOR.  
Fayetteville, Sept 27, 1851 y

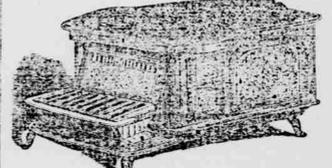
**H. L. HOLMES,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under the Journal Office.  
Nov 15, 1851 tr

**\$10 REWARD.**  
Runaway from the subscriber about the 1st of January last, a negro man named MIKE, who is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, where he has a wife. Mike is a black fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stoops a little when walking, and moves slowly. He was hired by me for this year from the estate of Josiah Evans, dec'd. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in jail so that I get him. Mike is 25 years old. NATHAN KING.  
April 10, 1852 685-1f

**SPRING GOODS.**  
We are now receiving our usual stock of STABLE AND FANCY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., which being bought late in the season, (most of them at a considerable decline in price,) we are now prepared to sell them very low. Please call and examine.  
D. & W. McLAURIN.  
April 10, 1852.

**Second Spring and Summer Stock.**  
**STARR & WILLIAMS**  
Would announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving large additions of STABLE DRY GOODS, Shoes, Boots, &c., to their early Spring purchase, to which they especially invite the attention of country merchants.  
Orders solicited, and every exertion made to give satisfaction.  
Fayetteville, April 28, 1852 S. & W.

**C. W. ANDREWS,**  
Dealer in Stoves,



**AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN TIN WARE,**  
Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet-Iron Worker.

I have in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN OR SHEET-IRON.  
I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.  
Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Leads, &c.  
ROOFING, GUTTER & LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.  
Also, just received, a full supply of COOKING STOVES, of the most approved kind, many of them very large for hotel and plantation use. Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.  
C. W. ANDREWS,  
South-east corner Market Square.  
May 15, 1852 y

**E. C. HALL,**  
OF ROME.

Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.  
Has now on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.  
He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.  
You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.  
Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.  
May 1, 1852.

**FREE BILLS,**  
For Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, printed in a style suitable for framing, for sale at the Carolinian Office, at 10 cts each.

**THE NORTH CAROLINIAN**  
Fayetteville, N. C.

**GEN. SCOTT IN GEORGIA.**  
The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel states that the news of the nomination of Gen. Scott was not only a source of grief and heartfelt mortification, but of a general condemnation among the Whig Union men of that city. To Mr. Scott it has not the slightest objection, and would be pleased to support him more worthily associated.

The Editor of the Savannah News states in his issue of yesterday, that the announcement of the nomination of Gen. Scott caused considerable excitement in that city, as it was unexpected, and certainly unwelcome news to its citizens of all parties.  
The News thinks it speaks the conviction of all, when it says that the nomination cannot receive the hearty support of any party in Georgia, and is confident that in the present state of feeling the nomination of a third Presidential ticket, by the Union Whig delegates at Baltimore, would be promptly responded to by the Whigs of Georgia, most of whom, with the true Union Whigs of the North, would prefer defeat with Fillmore or Webster, as national men, to victory with Scott as a sectional chief; and adds it shall not be surprised to see a movement for a third Presidential ticket in Georgia, which, while it would defeat the designs of mere sectional men, would preserve the nationality of the Whig party of the Union, an event of the highest importance in the estimation of all who regard the nationality of the two great parties as essential to the perpetuity of the Republic.

**THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.**  
Facts and figures sometimes play the duce with theory. The late Virginia Convention may be taken as a sample of what North Carolina may expect if she calls a Convention to remodel her Constitution. The time of that Convention was consumed in discussing the Basis question—the very question that would arise with us, to absorb attention, create delay, excite sectional jealousies, and re-awaken animosities which the compromises made in 1835 had laid at rest.—We invite special attention to the following extract which we copy from the Southern Literary Messenger for June, 1852. How does it correspond with the declarations of "cheapness and expeditiousness" made by conventionists?  
READ & SHOW IT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS!

The salutary warning, imparted to the people of Virginia, by this Convention, will not easily be forgotten; nor will they again hastily call into being and action a large and irresponsible debating club, with the name of Reform Convention. A huge, lethargic, self-existing and many mouthed monster; not Argus-eyed, silent and watchful; not of the Cerberus character, guarding carefully his trust; but something that the ancient poets never dreamed of, unless indeed the one-eyed Cyclops with his eye torn out be a fit resemblance; "monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum."  
This Convention met on the 15th of October, 1850, and adjourned the 15th of October, 1851, after a session of nearly eight months. [It met and adjourned to 1st January.—Ed] The large portion of this time was consumed in discussing the basis of representation, and when this was finally adjusted the other important discussions had to be hastily made. So that many things which should have been carefully considered, were acted on without much debate. The members of the Convention were tired of one another and worn out with discussion; the public was weary of both. The expense accruing to the State by the session of this body was more than two hundred thousand dollars; an immense sum to pay for so small a return; the balance is decidedly against the Commonwealth; no one can doubt that she has lost by the experiment. The Constitution was adopted by 75,740 voters, while 11,060 cast their votes against it; and as these were in Virginia 195,927 men over twenty one years of age, (who are all, or very nearly all, entitled to vote by this Constitution,) it follows that of the 195,000 voters in the State, 119,000 were either openly or secretly hostile to it; either voting against it at the polls, or unwillingly acquiescing in it to avoid another Convention.

**BISHOP GADSDEN, of the diocese of South Carolina, died in Charleston on the 24th ult.**

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
A valuable tract of Land is offered for sale containing 220 acres, lying 5 1/2 miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, adjoining Mrs. Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary out-houses—well watered and healthy situation. Apply soon to D. G. McDuffie in Fayetteville, or to Jas. R. McDuffie on the premises, for particulars.  
June 26, 1852 698-1f

**A Teacher wanted.**  
A gentleman who is well qualified to give instruction in the various branches of an English education is wanted to take charge of a small School. Reference as to good moral character will be required. A liberal salary will be given. Any communication on the subject (post-paid) directed to C. P. McCallum's Store, N. C., will receive attention.  
June 21, 1852. 695-4t

**Acceptance of the Nominations.**

Below the letters of the Commissioned by the Democratic National Convention to apprise Messrs Pierce and Fremont of their nominations for the President and Vice President together with the replies of the nominated gentlemen. The Commissioned to New Hampshire and Mr. Pierce personally.  
CONCORD, June 17, 1852.  
The Convention of the Democratic National Convention which met in Baltimore on the 22nd inst. has unanimously nominated the high trust of President of the U. States.

We have been delegated to acquaint you with the nomination, and earnestly to request that you will accept it. Persuaded, as we are, that this office should not be pursued by an unachieved ambition, it can never be refused by a dutiful patriot.  
The circumstances under which you will be presented for the canvass of our country are propitious to the interests which the constitution entrusts to our federal Union, and must be auspicious to your own fame.  
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**J. S. BARBOUR, THOMPSON, ALPHRUS FELCH, PIERRE SOULE.**

To Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire  
CONCORD, (N. H.) June 17, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting to me this day your letter officially informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.  
The surprise with which I received the intelligence of the nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conferred was peculiarly gratifying. The delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of patriotic sentiment, and in every respect regard, would not have submitted my name to the convention, nor would they have cast a vote for me, under circumstances other than those which occurred.  
I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude the recollection of the fact that the voice which first pronounced for me—and pronounced alone—came from the mother of States—a pride and gratitude rising far above any consequences that can befit me personally.  
May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of sectional jealousies, and looking to the perennial life and vigor of a Union cemented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its hopes, amazing in its destiny! Place of the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests of the honor, and the glory of our whole country, but beyond and above all, upon a Power superior to all human might—a Power which, from the first gun of the revolution, in every emergency, has shown us the path to safety, and which I believe I can accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment, and with them I believe I can accept that there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.  
I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgments to you, gentlemen, to the convention of which you were members, and to the people of our common country.  
I am, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,  
FRANK PIERCE.  
To Hon. J. S. BARBOUR, J. THOMPSON, ALPHRUS FELCH, PIERRE SOULE.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1852.  
SIR: The Democratic republican party, which met in convention at Baltimore the first of June, nominated you as its candidate in the ensuing election for the elevated office of Vice President of the United States. The duty of communication to you has been assigned us, and we respectfully ask you to accept it.

The length of your public life, and the virtue and ability which have characterized it, make you known to the whole country, and give both the Union and the States the acceptable assurance that to you may be well confided all the responsibilities of this high trust, whether they be immediate or contingent. The foreign and interstate trials through which our country has passed while you were in its service have proved that in every difficulty you were wise, temperate and firm. Your labors have eminently tended to guard the rights of the States, and to protect the integrity and safety of the Union. The resolutions adopted by the convention set forth the cardinal principles of the republican school of politics, and your past fidelity to them does not allow us to doubt of your continued devotion to these fundamental doctrines. It is this established fidelity—joined to a just appreciation of practised abilities, your great experience, and your unsullied worth—which attracted to you the public mind, and awarded to you this distinguished proof of its unsolicited approbation.  
With all our respect, your obedient servants,  
J. S. BARBOUR, ALPHRUS FELCH, THOMPSON, PIERRE SOULE,  
Hon. Wm R. King.

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1852.  
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknow-

ledge the receipt of your letter, notifying me that I have been nominated by the Democratic Convention as Vice President of the United States.  
This distinguished manifestation of the respect and confidence of my democratic brethren commands my most grateful acknowledgments, and I cheerfully accept the nomination with which I have been honored.  
Throughout a long public life I am not conscious that I have ever swerved from those principles which have been cherished and sustained by the democratic party; and in whatever situation, I shall adhere to them faithfully and zealously—perfectly satisfied that the prosperity of our common country and the permanency of our free institutions can be promoted and preserved only by administering the government in strict accordance with them.

The Platform as laid down by the convention meets with my cordial approbation. It is national in all its parts; and I am content not only to stand upon it, but on all occasions to defend it. For the very flattering terms in which you have pleased, gentlemen, to characterize my public services, I feel that I am indebted to the personal regard which I am proud to know you individually entertain for me, and that you greatly overrate them.—The only merit I can lay claim to is an honest discharge of the duties of the various positions with which I have been honored. This I claim—nothing more.  
With the highest respect and esteem, I am, gentlemen, your fellow-citizen,  
WILLIAM R. KING.

To Messrs J. S. BARBOUR, J. THOMPSON, ALPHRUS FELCH, and P. SOULE.

From the Southern Press.

**UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.**  
We have just finished the perusal of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a work in two volumes of more than three hundred pages each, which appeared originally in the National Era, in a succession of numbers, and has recently been re-published in its present form. The papers inform us that already, within eleven weeks of its republication, eighty thousand copies of it have been sold at the rate of a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per copy.

The authoress of this work is Harriet Beecher Stowe, wife of Professor Stowe, and daughter of Dr Beecher. She resided for many years, before and after marriage, at Cincinnati. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is an anti-slavery novel. It is a caricature of slavery. It selects for description the most odious features of slavery—the escape and pursuit of fugitive slaves, the sale and separation of domestic slaves, the separation of husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters. It portrays the slaves of the story as more moral, intelligent, courageous, elegant and beautiful than their masters and mistresses; and where it concedes any of these qualities to the whites, it is to such only as are, even though slaveholders, opposed to slavery. Those in favor of slavery are slave-traders, slave-catchers, and the most weak, depraved, cruel and malignant of beings or demons.

It is a little curious, that the two works on slavery which have attained the largest circulation since the Wilnot proviso was proposed, have both emanated from Cincinnati. The first, the lecture on "the North and the South," by the senior editor of this paper; the other, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Of the lecture, about three hundred thousand copies were printed in pamphlets and newspapers. The novel will probably reach an equal circulation. It deserves to be considered that the defence of the South was a documentary argument, consisting chiefly of a collection of all the evidence on the subject which existed in an authentic shape. The attack on the South is a novel—a romance. The system of the South relies on fact—the sentiment of the North lies to fiction. This is significant. For some time before, the North, the practical, calculating and unimaginative North, claimed the facts. But since the appearance of "the North and the South," that pretension has almost been abandoned. We have been struck with the almost total abstinence of the northern press from all allusions to the result of the last Census, when discussing the slavery question. That Census has vindicated triumphantly the positions of the lecture on "the North and the South." Now, what is the value of a work of fiction in this controversy? What would be its value even if every incident it contains were founded on fact, as the writer intimates? Why just nothing at all. Every man who is accustomed to reason is familiar with the artifice of a discomfited antagonist. When refuted in argument, when overwhelmed with evidence, he insists on relating an anecdote, or telling a story—he retreats into fiction, or cites a particular instance—although every one capable of reasoning knows that any proposition can be maintained, or any institution be overthrown, if the citation of particular incidents is accepted as argument. Government, society, law, civilization itself would fall in an hour, if we were to listen to the stories of the wrong and ruin that incidentally or exceptionally attend them. Do not murderers escape—are not the innocent sometimes put to death under the administration of criminal law? And yet who would abolish it, even if hundreds of novels were written to illustrate its defects, or under pretence of exposing its enormity? Do we not find bad men with wealth and good men in want—then why not have a novel to prove it, and to insist on the abolition of property? Nay, there is religion itself, whose institutions cannot be divested of superstition, hypocrisy, and fanaticism. How many romances could be written and have been written to illustrate these latter? yet must we abolish religion?

**A PREDICTION THAT WILL COME TO PASS.**—On Saturday evening last the Democracy of Buffalo, N. Y., held a large and spirited ratification meeting. Among other resolutions the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Platform of Principles adopted at the recent Baltimore Convention is a just exposition of the sentiments of the Democratic party of the nation, and will be cordially sustained and defended by the Democrats of the Empire State.

After the adoption of the resolutions a number of gentlemen spoke, among whom was Mr Howard, of Tenn. Mr Howard, in the course of his remarks, related an incident which he said would be interesting to Democrats, the truth of which was vouched by Gen. Armstrong, of the Washington Union, and J. Knox Walker, Esq., private Secretary to President Polk. When Mr Polk signed the commission of Gen. Pierce, appointing him to a command in the army in Mexico, he turned to those gentlemen and said, "I am now commissioning a man who will one day be President."

**THE UNION PARTY IN ALABAMA.**—The Union party of Alabama, if we recollect rightly, some months since held a Convention, at which they nominated a Union electoral ticket and appointed delegates to a National Union Convention. Since the nomination of Pierce and King, we observe that a prominent member of the party, Mr J. M. Tarleton, a Union Democrat has repudiated all connection with it. The Mobile Advertiser (Whig) thinks that very soon a lighted candle will be necessary for the discovery of a Democrat who is in communion with the Union organization. In other words, the Union Democrats of that State seem all to be uniting themselves with the Democratic party in support of its nominees. Where Jere Clemens is to go, no one seems to know or care.—Sav. Georgian.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—Mr Orr, in the House of Representatives on Thursday, said, he was convinced that the nomination of Mr Pierce "will meet a cheerful response, and cordial support in South Carolina." He sees in it "bright hopes of promise that the country will return to those wise and patriotic republican doctrines which dictated and controlled the administration of the immortal Jefferson. He is a republican of the strictest sect, and his administration will cover over himself and his party with the most brilliant renown and distinction."

**GEN. PIERCE ON SLAVERY AGITATION.**  
—In the United States Senate on the 21st of February, 1852, Gen. Pierce presented an Abolition petition from New Hampshire, which he accompanied with the following remarks:

"I do earnestly hope, that every honest man who has sincerely at heart the best interests of the slave and master, may no longer be governed by a blind zeal and impulse, but be led to examine this subject, so full of delicacy and danger in all its bearings; and that when called upon to lend their names and influence to the cause of agitation, they remember that we live under a written Constitution, which is the panoply and protection of the South as well as the North; that it covers the whole Union, and is equally a guarantee for the unmolested enjoyment of the democratic institution, in all its parts; and I trust further, that they will no longer close their eyes to the fact, that so far as those in whose welfare they express so much feeling are concerned, this foreign interference has been and must inevitably continue to be, only evil."

**THE UPAS TREE OF THE ISTHMS.**  
From the Panama Herald, June 1.

Some time since, we saw comments in a United States paper upon an article taken from a Panama paper, (which we do not recollect,) stating that a man named James Linn had been found dead under a tree on the Gorgona road and that upon examining the tree, the natives pronounced it highly poisonous, producing death to any one who should sleep under it.  
Riding out upon the "Plains," a few miles from the city, with a friend, we had the fortune to have several of these trees pointed out to us. As far around each as its branches extended, the grass was dead—the ground almost bare, whilst all beyond it was fresh and green. Each tree seemed to form a circle around it, by the appearance presented by the dead and living grass.—They were all alike in this respect and the trees all of the same appearance and character. Occasionally the skull of a dead mule or animal were to be found lying either directly under the tree or near by, indicating the effects of its deadly poison. Anxious as we felt to procure a branch, and bring it to the city, that its fluids might be subjected to chemical analysis we were deterred by the threatening appearance they presented.

**DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.**  
We are pleased to learn that our party friends in Charlotte are not to be without an organ in the ensuing campaign. One is to be commenced about the first of July, under the editorial management of Robert P. Waring, Esq., of that place. It will do good service to the party.