

The Standard.

HAWK'S HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Dr. Hawk's History.—The 24 volume of this work will be ready for delivery to subscribers, as for sale to others, in a day or two. From the proof sheets we heretofore, on the preceding page, what is said in the chapter on "Agriculture and Industrial Arts," of the responsibility for the introduction of slavery in the Colony of North Carolina and the Southern States. If ever there has been so thorough an exposure of that hypocritical cause, which the abolitionists of Old and New England are prone to favor the world, we have failed to see it. We wish every one of them was obliged to read it.

FROM HAWK'S HISTORY, VOL. 2d.

First, there were negro slaves, who unhappily seemed met to the self glorifying humanity of modern times, both in England and in some portions of the United States, to lift the hands and eyes to heaven in holy horror, and descend with a somewhat clamorous indignation, transmuted by self-righteousness into imaginary Christian zeal, upon the godliness which prompted it, upon the one hand, to free itself from all connection with slavery; and the atrocious and damnable guilt, on the other hand, of all those who having in God's providence been intrusted with the protection and comfort of the poor southern slave, have not yet been able to see that immediate and universal emancipation would either discharge them from their solemn responsibilities to God, or fulfil the duty which they owe both to their country and their slaves. Now we mean not, here at least, to discuss in the abstract the correctness of the one or the other view of the subject; but in telling our story, as truth requires of us to say our forefathers had negro slaves, we would fain tell the whole truth, and therefore we feel obliged to offer a picture of past times, and speak of things as they are.

Our digression shall be brief. We are not sure that our picture will reflect much credit on the humanity of our English forefathers; and it may, perhaps, even ruffle the pious complacency of some of our northern countrymen, who may possibly be led to suspect, that after all, their own ancestors were not less wicked than those whom they now reprobate. We are not, however, to be reproached ourselves as "patrons of sin;" while they themselves are "without compunction, on the profits of their forefathers' iniquity."

Who first brought these negro slaves to North America? We answer, without hesitation, Englishmen, under the countenance of the English government. A late British writer has, with great zeal, denied that England introduced the negroes to become slaveholders; while, at the same time, she has admitted that Great Britain "facilitated her colonial offspring to become slaveholders;" "encouraged her merchants in tempting them to acquire slaves;" and "exceeded all her competitors in slave-stealing." This is all true; but there is also more truth than England's apologist has left untold. The English people, African as well as European, in 1662, and in that year carried a cargo to Hispaniola. The success of the speculation soon enlisted others in the business; and private associations, embracing some of the most opulent and distinguished men of the kingdom, were speedily formed. Very soon the object was considered of national importance, connected with the commercial pursuits and prosperity of the country. In the reign of James I. (1619,) a royal charter made a jointstock company in London, with the exclusive privilege of taking negroes from Africa, and carrying them into slavery. Private adventurers interfered so much with this trade, that the charter was at last abandoned. Charles II. granted another charter, which from the same cause of jealousy and interference, shared the fate of the former. When Charles II. came to the throne (1661,) Daventant informs us that "a representation being soon made to him that the British plantations in America were, by degrees, advancing to such a condition as necessarily required a greater supply of servants and laborers than could be procured in England, without the danger of depleting his majesty's native dominions, his majesty did (upon account of supplying these plantations with negroes) publicly invite all his subjects to the subscription of a new joint stock, for recovering and carrying on the trade to Africa. The subjects came in crowds at the monarch's call, and the subscription lists show the names of numbers of the first people in England. From this time the trade to Africa was considered and treated as of national concern; parliament, from time to time, interposed to sustain and improve it, so that in 1702, no less than six-and-thirty bills were counted on the English statute book, directly sanctioning and encouraging the African slave-trade.

This trade was deemed so important by England, that it involved her in a war with the Dutch; she sought a monopoly of the traffic; she had two thirds of the whole slave-trade of the world; she stipulated for enjoyment in her treaties with foreign powers; she employed it in it from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty built forts in Africa to maintain it; she voted parliamentary grants of money to uphold it; and if we include the whole period of time in which she carried on the business, under legal sanction, she took away more than six millions of negroes from Africa. In two centuries, the destruction of a number of these poor creatures, and the population of two thirds of the whole of the present black population of the United States! It is not, therefore, perfectly accurate in Mr. Graham to assert, as he does, that prior to the reign of Queen Anne, "the slave-trade was not comprehended within the scope and operation of the commercial policy of the British government." Queen Anne came to the throne in 1702; and we have seen, that, for a century before that time, the trade had been treated as a very important feature of England's "commercial policy," sufficiently so to cause a war with Holland. As to his declaration that the mother country did not force slaves on the American colonies, it involves little more than a dispute as to the meaning of the word he has used. No penal laws, or regulations, were made, punishing the plantations for not receiving slaves imported from Africa; but in 1662, countenance was given to their importation "upon account of supplying the plantations with negroes," at a time when the commercial relations with the mother country, under the English slave trade, left them but a choice between the alternatives of an increase of the laboring population, or of a hopeless poverty and virtual serfdom. English men and English ships, under English laws, first brought the Africans to America as bondsmen, and to such an extent, that negro slavery, before the commencement of the eighteenth century, existed in every one of the thirteen States, except Georgia, which was not planted until 1733; and, without intending in any degree to extenuate the guilt of any of the colonies engaged in the traffic, we must be permitted to say, that it was England who brought the temptation to the poor her colonies; that England did it, not to enrich them, but to enrich herself; and that it was England's commercial regulations touching the plantations, that made the American colonists the more ready, in the necessities of their position, to yield to the temptation.

But England did no more cruel wrong in this matter than that merely of tempting the Anglo-Americans to buy. She placed before them a pernicious example, and thereby provoked them to imitation.

The chief part of the commerce of the colonies was in New England; and it was not long before the vessels of New England were on the coast of Africa, seeking their cargoes of slaves. The molasses of the West Indies brought home to the northern colonies, and converted into rum; this was employed in Africa, in the purchase of slaves, who were carried to the West Indies and the continental plantations. The trade, as compared with that of England, was, of course, very small, but still, it was established, and continued for long years, even until it was prohibited by ourselves. The effect was, that the coasting vessels of the northern colonies, too small to undertake voyages to Africa, occasionally brought into the country negroes from the West Indies, as did also some of the small craft of the southern States. If the South had not been the scene of the traffic in the hands of the northern colonies and so continued as long as it was permitted in America.

All, however, North and South, were slaveholders; all, too, were slave traders. The northern colonists brought the negroes from Africa; the southern colonists bought them, and paid liberally for them. If the South had not been the scene of the traffic, the North could not have succeeded in taking the money. If reparation for the sin is to be made by the one party, religion equally demands it of the other. If the South must emancipate, the North should disgorge principal and interest. In no other mode can both free themselves from the guilt which the descent of the northern salesman has put upon the nation. The Northman should therefore preface his proposition to his Southern brother by the offer, on his part, himself to do that which he urges as duty on his fellow-criminal. Let him surrender the accumulated wealth which has increased from the unlawfully acquired gains of his slave-selling ancestor, and then may he, with something like consistency, demand that the profits of the profits derived from the possession of the bondsmen by the descendant of the slave buying ancestor. Either he should do this, or cease to reproach his brother for what he pronounces a great sin, while he is himself contentedly living on the profits of that great sin he thus condemns. And he should remember, too, that in some instances, the sin, on the part of his ancestors, was greatly aggravated. After acts of emancipation in the northern colonies forbade the existence of negro slavery in them, beyond a future specified time, "there are living witnesses," says a modern writer, "whose piety and ability are alike unquestionable, who saw the crowds of negroes assembled along the shores of New England and the middle States, to be shipped to latitudes where their bondage could be perpetual. Their posterity told of it in the fields of the southern planter." The reader may now see where the negro slaves of Carolina first came, and who it was that brought them. No North Carolina vessel ever went to Africa for them. Neither Virginia nor South Carolina were ever deeply involved in the business of importing them from their native country. The vessels of old England and New England did the work. Both records and tradition have preserved the names of New England men who amassed fortunes in the business. Living witnesses can lay their hands on the descendants of these men, now reveling in the enjoyment of the wealth that was thus acquired. They, in fact, are not answerable for the acts of their forefathers; but they are responsible for their own sins, if they clamor for the slave's emancipation, without being ready to surrender the money they are enjoying from his sale.

But there was another class of slaves employed in the agricultural labor of the province. This was composed of the natives of the country: some of the unfortunate Indians were slaves. But this species of bondage was not peculiar to the southern colonies. Indeed, the ancient and modern sentiment on the subject of slavery, was at that day very much the same in all parts of the continent inhabited by Europeans. Even in Pennsylvania, the law recognized the existence of negro slavery, though it would allow no importation of Indian slaves from the other American provinces. But in New England, a different doctrine prevailed. Massachusetts, in 1641, before Carolina was settled, declared by law, that, as to two classes of the natives, "bond-slavery" might exist. These were "lawful captives taken in just wars," and such "as willingly sell themselves, or are sold to us [i. e., by their captors]." But Massachusetts went a step further. At the termination of the fight between the Pequods and the troops of Massachusetts, in 1637, many Indians were captured. Some were made slaves in Connecticut, others in Massachusetts; and Trumbull informs us that of these latter, "many women and boys were sent to the West Indies and sold into slavery." A law of Connecticut, touching the Indians, may still be read and heard of in the provisions, in which she enacts that, "as it will be just to keep Indians in prison, and if they should escape, they are likely to bear more malice, it was thought fit that the magistrates of the jurisdiction deliver up the Indians seized to the party or parties endangered, either to serve, or to be shipped out and exchanged for negroes, as the case will justly bear. When these laws were passed, the Indians were not settled. The early statute books of New York and New Jersey also reveal the fact, that the first inhabitants of those provinces scrupled not to reduce the Indians to a state of slavery. When Carolina began to be peopled, she followed the general practice of the English in America, and, by degrees, had Indians, whom she had taken in war, or purchased from such of the natives as had been captured them. The number, however, was never large, as from 1663 to 1711, the colonists lived on amicable terms with the natives. The treatment extended toward them appears, too, to have been kind: we find them inmates of the families to which they belonged, and the fact incidentally appears, that, on occasions of religious assemblies, they were with their masters, both they and negro slaves were present, and professedly Christian worshippers." We apprehend that, in the severe labor of clearing the land, the Indian was employed less than the negro or white laborer. The occupation of the savage was probably that of fishing and hunting, for the supply of the family was his sole pursuit, and such pursuits harmonized best with his tastes and previous training. The waters abounded with fish and the woods with game; and we have evidence that, in some families at least, the Indian husband considered an indispensable member of the servile portion of the household. With the gun on his hip, he was far more useful than he could ever be made with the axe.

A Noble Looking Indian Girl.—A soldier in the U. S. Army, writing from the Camp before Red River, New Mexico, under date of July 23, communicates to the Richmond Dispatch, the following: "It was here that I saw the noblest looking Indian girl that ever eye beheld. Her dress consisted of a blue woven cotton cloth, wrapped around her waist and hanging to the knee. On her head she wore her native war plume. She was tall, straight as an arrow, and had a free wild Indian look, that was quite taking. (Some of her tribe was given to another kind of taking, which required all a woman's witfulness to prevent.) She appeared to be about 20 years of age, and was the wife of a young chief about 25 years old. It was interesting to see with what respect she waited on him. Her example would be edifying to the wives of more civilized life. But it was amusing to see with what lordly indifference the young savage regarded her attentions. I must have too much of the native gallantry of my own Erin to see anything commend in this example of coolness towards such a devoted and sweet spouse, although exhibited by 'one of the rulers of the earth.'"

Mr. Newman is a famous New England singing-master, i. e., a teacher of vocal music in the rural districts. Stopping over night at the house of a simple-minded old lady, whose grandson and pet, Enoch, was a pupil of Mr. Newman, he was asked by the lady how he was getting on. He gave a rather poor account of the boy, and asked his grand-mother if she really thought Enoch had any ear for music.

"Wa!," said the old woman, "I really don't know; won't you just take the candle and look see?"

Mr. Graham of Edinburgh. See his History of the United States, vol. 1. Boston edition, p. xlviii. of "Merriman's Works, vol. v. Reflections on the African Trade."

Modern Reform Examined, by Joseph C. Stiles, p. 31. Mass. Coleridge laws, published by order of the General Court, 1814, p. 2.

Trumbull's History of Connecticut, vol. 1, p. 92. MS. letter of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, 1718.

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A Hard Place.—A hard place, a hard place.—An old farmer, who had been badly wounded there, said of it: "If the Angel Gabriel happens to light at Cairo, there'll be no resurrection, for they'll swing him out of his trumpet before he can make a single note."

"It is easy enough," said Pat, "to build a chimney; you blowed one brick up, and put another one under it." A good many people undertake to build fortunes on this equitable principle.

TELEGRAPHIC ALPHABET.—The Lindley Murray of electricity are busy laying down a new alphabet for the use of the submarine telegraph. Mr. Trimmer says, that the foundation of such an alphabet must be principally mutes and liquids.

IRON, PHILIP WHITE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN ECUADOR, Sept. 14th, 1858. To His Excellency, General Francisco Robles, President of the Republic of Ecuador.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The President of the United States having acceded to my reiterated expressions of a desire to return to my country, has favored me with a Letter of Recall, and I now have the honor herewith to enclose your autograph despatch announcing that fact to your Excellency. But, placing a high estimate upon the maintenance of the most friendly relations with Ecuador, the Chief Magistrate of my country has commissioned, as my successor near the Government of your Excellency, the Honorable Charles K. Bucklew, a gentleman of high reputation for talent and for his pleasing manners, and a most worthy representative of the elder republic of this hemisphere.

The moment has consequently arrived, when, in the performance of my last public act as the Diplomatic Representative of the United States in this Republic, it devolves upon me to take official leave of your Excellency, and of your executive colleagues in this Government. And, in the execution of this duty, I have the honor to assure your Excellency, and the warm sympathies of the President of the United States in the general welfare and continued prosperity of the sister sovereignty whose political destinies have been so opportunely entrusted to the executive guidance of your Excellency, and to express his anxious desire, that those cordial relations which have been so long maintained, and which are the foundation of national brotherhood between the two nations, may continue through the lapse of ages to shed their ameliorating influence over the fortunes of both countries.

And as regards myself, individually, I can, in all sincerity, declare to your Excellency, that my mission in Ecuador has been one of pleasantness, and self-satisfaction, and personal interest with yourself and your colleagues, as well as with the immediate predecessors in this Government, have been characterized not alone by a nice observance of those rules of diplomatic intercourse that are sanctioned by international usages, and which serve to refine the amenities of official life, but, superadded to these, I have constantly experienced a cordiality of greeting, and a succession of flattering attentions, which assured me that I was in the midst of warm-hearted friends, among whom a community of interests and a congeniality of sentiments constituted us brothers in principle and sharers in a common heritage of free government.

A severance of relations thus cordial and pleasant, and which have been cemented by years of constant and intimate association with the high functionaries of this Government, is an incident in my public career which excites emotions of sincere regret. But a predominant sentiment of the human breast, a yearning after those enjoyments which cluster about that hallowed locality called "Home,"—compels me to return to my country and my kindred, while yet beckoning comforts allure me, and where my earthly tabernacle may in due season be mingled with its native dust.

In yielding to these normal impulses of the heart, however, I cannot bid adieu to Ecuador without bearing most cheerful testimony to the marked success which, in view of all the attendant circumstances, has crowned the labors of the two last Administrations of this Republic,—abundant evidences of which are seen and felt in the maintenance of permanent government within your own borders, and in the preservation of peace abroad and tranquility at home,—while, with one solitary exception,* all the other States of the continent, desolated by civil wars and wasted by fraternal bloodshed! And for the very reason that so many of your sister States have been unfortunate thus far in working out the problem of Republican government, the administrative ability displayed by you, Excellency, and your compeers of the day, in securing and maintaining for so many consecutive years the inestimable boon of peace and prosperity to your interesting country, stands out in still bolder relief to cheer the hopes of the friends of free institutions every where.

Praying that the life and the health of your Excellency may long be preserved, to win new titles as the benefactor of your country, and to enjoy the plaudits of your people, I beg to tender to your Excellency the homage of my highest regard and most distinguished consideration.

PHILIP WHITE. QUITO, September 14, 1858. H. E. MR. PHILIP WHITE. The friendly and benevolent sentiments entertained by your Excellency towards the people and Government of Ecuador, and which have been so kindly expressed in the communication you have been pleased to address to me, have inspired me with the liveliest emotions of satisfaction. Yet it is with a painful and profound regret, I learn, through the medium of the newspapers, and your repeated requests, the Government of the American Union has relieved you from the charge of the Legation of the United States in Ecuador, which fact is confirmed by the Autograph Letter you inclose me from the President of the United States.

The circumspection, the zeal and prudence, with which you have conducted your duties, and to which drawing still closer to the heart, the friendly relations which exist between Ecuador and the Great Republic of the North, have served to render equally pleasant and advantageous the intercourse between your Excellency and the Ecuadorian Government. The severance of relations thus mutually agreeable, has caused me a profound regret among the members of this Cabinet, as well as the citizens of Ecuador in general, who cherish the sincerest esteem for the high qualities and noble deportment of your Excellency; and they now deplore the event which deprives Ecuador of your frank and ardent co-operation in maintaining the amicable relations which so happily exist between the two countries.

And for yourself, accept my grateful homage, which I offer in the name of the Ecuadorian nation as well as for myself individually, for the exemplary course you have pursued in your public capacity and for the kindly sentiments you have expressed in our mutual relations, that you may enjoy length of years, and a prosperous and happy old age. I beg to repeat to you the assurance of the sincerest esteem for which I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, FRANCISCO ROBLES.

*Chile. THE SANDSTONE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The old North State has long been known to be rich in her minerals; but the development of these natural resources is due, in a great measure, to the exploratory efforts of Professor Emmons, the talented State geologist and mineralogist. At the late Fair in Raleigh, the utility of the North Carolina sandstone for architectural purposes, was highly recommended, and the late Desiring to see it, we were pleased to see, a Richmond architect of talent and education, who is becoming well known and appreciated in our Southern States.

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES AT CHESS.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times gives the following recent illustrations of the memory and skill of Mr. Morphy, the great American chess player. "The astonishing performances of young Paul Morphy have brought the excitement in the chess-playing world of this city up to white heat. On Monday last he played against 'beast' blindfold, eight of the best players of Paris at one time! The Cafe de la Regence at which the extraordinary feat occurred, has two large rooms on the ground floor. In the first room, Morphy seated himself at the eight adversaries of Mr. Morphy. In the second room, in which are two billiard tables, was seated the single player. A large portion of his room, including the billiard tables, was shut off from the crowd by a cord, and behind the tables, in a large arched saloon, Morphy with his back nearly directly to the crowd of gentlemen, reporting for the press, kept the game, and two other gentlemen Messrs. Tournoud and Arnould de Riviere, cried out the moves, or rather carried them from one room to the other. The adversaries of Mr. Morphy were Messrs. Baucher, Bierwith, Branemann, Lequesne, (the distinguished sculptor), Potter, Pret, and Seguin. Five or six gentlemen, who were club members, and superior players, while Mr. Morphy is but twenty-one years of age. The boards of the eight players were numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. in the order in which I have given the names of the gentlemen.

At 12 1/2 o'clock the game commenced. Mr. Morphy playing first and calling out the same move for all the eight boards. (The games were conducted in French, Mr. Morphy speaking English perfectly.) At 7 o'clock Mr. W. was beaten with an unlooked for check mate. Soon after 8 o'clock No. 6 abandoned the game as hopeless, and half an hour later Mr. Lequesne, No. 5, played for and gained a draw. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were soon after beaten. At 10 o'clock No. 4 made the blind player accept a draw, but it was 10 1/2 o'clock before Mr. Seguin No. 8, a very gentlemanly player, succeeded in making great despatch in his defeat. Thus he beat six, while two, who acted on the defensive and only sought a draw game, effected their purpose; but a draw game under such circumstances, ought to be considered equivalent to a beat.

During the entire game, which lasted just ten hours, Mr. Morphy sat with his knees and eyes against the boards, never once rising or looking toward the audience, nor even taking a particle of drink or other refreshment. His only movements were those of crossing his legs from side to side, and occasionally thumping a tunc with his fingers on the arms of the fanteuil. He cried out his moves without turning his head. Against 1, 2, 3, and 6 and 7, who were not up to the standard of the other three players, he frequently made his moves instantaneously after receiving their moves. He was calm throughout, and never made a mistake, nor did he call a move twice. It must be recollected, moreover, that Morphy played 'against the field'; in other words, that around each of the eight boards there was a large collection of excellent chess-players, who gave their advice freely, and who had eight times longer to study their play in than the single player. He studied certainly against fifty men, and they never ceased for a moment making suggestions and studying their game most thoroughly during the long intervals that necessarily fell to each board. And yet Morphy, who was out of sight of these eight boards, saw the game plainer on each than those who surrounded them! I could scarcely have believed the thing possible if I had not seen it. At the end of the game there were a chess board and three hundred little pieces, which made one believe he was back again in Tammany Hall! The fact is, there was a considerable number of Englishmen and Americans present, but much the larger number were French. Morphy did not seem at all fatigued and appeared so inebriated that the frenzy and admiration of the French knew no bounds. He was shaken by the hand till he hung down his head and confessed that he succeeded in putting out to chess players the intensity of the intellectual feat."

North-Carolina Tea.—This is a great old State of ours. Every day that passes over our heads brings new revelations of hidden treasures which have lain dormant and undeveloped for ages within her borders, and until within a few years back remained untouched by the hand of improvement. From having been the source of ridicule, she now occupies an enviable position, and stands among the first among those noted for their mineral wealth and resources.

Her coal fields have been the source of envy to her neighbors ever since their discovery, and efforts have been made to draw from her legitimate channels of trade—her own sea ports—this valuable product which now burdens her soil with untold riches, and which we hope through the improvements in the upper Cape Fear and Deep River to see piled upon the coast, and to be transported to the markets to supply the constant demand for this—as has been thoroughly tested—the best quality of coal in the country.

But we started to make a few remarks about "North-Carolina Tea," or as it is well known to be called, "Yupon," which has been discovered to be identical with the "Mate" of Paraguay Tea.

The Raleigh Standard of the 23d inst. contains an interesting communication on the subject, establishing the fact that throughout this State, and particularly the eastern part of it, along the Sound, and in fact within a stone's throw of the limits of this town, there flourishes a tree possessing in an eminent degree the qualities of the best imported Tea, besides valuable medicinal properties not to be found in the Oriental article. The value of this plant to our country has not been unknown, however, it having been for years a favorite beverage with some; it has simply not been appreciated. And here, along our rail fences and hedges, flourishes the very plant, wild and neglected, the merits of which has become suddenly so important in the eyes of the Government, that it was made one of the objects of the Paraguay expedition to examine it with a view of introducing it into this country as a source of profit to the States at large,—this self same Yupon bush, common to every roadside, cultivated only for ornament, and appreciated by but few.

A sample of this Tea was intended to have been sent to the Fair at Raleigh, but the packages and accompanying communications were lost in the transportation thither.—Wilmington Herald.

THE YAUPOON TEA.—It is a singular coincidence that on yesterday I received from two distant and distant sources, interesting accounts of the Yaupoon tree of Eastern North-Carolina, both identifying it with the *Ilex Paraguayensis*, or *Mate* plant of Brazil, a plant of great commercial value there, but which has been suffered, like too many other valuable things, to waste its sweetness on the desert air.

In the morning of yesterday the Raleigh Standard brought a very well written article from II. E. C. (Henry E. Colton) of Asheboro, who, noticing a statement that "one object of the Paraguay expedition is to introduce into the country the *Mate* or *Paraguay Tea*, in other words the prepared leaf of the *Ilex Paraguayensis*," proceeds to say, as he does most conclusively, that it is identical with the Yaupoon of our State.

In the afternoon of yesterday we received the 2d volume of Dr. Hawk's History of North Carolina, where, in the chapter on "Agriculture and Industrial Arts," pages 210-20-21, is the same evidence, which, however, Dr. Hawk found in a valuable research published in the Virginia and the Brazilians," by the Rev. Dr. Kidder and the Rev. Mr. Fletcher. Mr. Colton obtained most of his facts from the *Journal of Commerce*, of 1856, to which paper it was evidently furnished by one of the authors of "Brazil and the Brazilians."

THE ELECTIONS TO DAY.—THE FACTIONS IN THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

The most important elections that have been held since the great one of 1856, occur to-day. Twenty State elections, and the election of the President of the United States, are to be held. Members of Congress are to be elected for New York, for New Jersey and Indiana, for Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts—sixty-six in all, in the choice of whom will be decided the political complexion of the next House of Representatives. Legislators are also to be chosen which will elect several senators.

We expect for the democracy some important gains; but it is useless to disguise the apprehension which prepares us to hear of very serious disasters. It can hardly be otherwise in the circumstances which surround the contest. The same causes which conspired for our discomfiture in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, are still in operation; defection in nearly every State, a coalition, alliance, union among the various factions of opposition.

We know that the organs and ostensible leaders of these factions are not everywhere in apparent union and harmony; but we know also that the voters of their organizations are in substantial accord, and that, however the politicians may in some localities bicker and scatter, the great mass of opposition voters will poll their votes together to-day in solid column.

That the two leading factions of the opposition, the black-republicans and the northern Americans, did not coalesce in 1856, was owing to the apprehension entertained by the latter of some great sectional convulsion resulting from the election of a sectional candidate by sectional votes. That conservative, we might say patriotic, apprehension seems long forgotten in the bosoms of the American party of the North. Since the presidential election of 1856 they have seen leading southern senators and representatives voting systematically, even on an angry sectional question, with the sectional agitators of the North. They have seen leading southern congressmen and their organs and partisans at the South urging an open coalition between the southern oppositionists and the sectionalists of the North, for the purpose of overthrowing the national party, which they supposed the South would support to a man. Nay, they have seen a similar phenomenon in southern democratic conduct. They have seen a great national leader of the North, after apostatizing from the national faith, after voting a whole winter with the sectional agitators of his section, and after going home and denouncing the sectionalism of the national party as fraudulent and shuffling off the decision of the Supreme Court on the slavery question, defended, supported, commended in all this conduct by some of the very southern men who were most noisy in threatening dissolution and secession in 1856.

It is but natural that the opposition voters at the North, who previously hesitated, should now, in view of this most inexplicable conduct of the party of the South, dismiss all serious fears of injury to the Union from fusing with a strictly sectional party in voting strictly sectional votes for strictly sectional candidates. Accordingly, the fusion of the factions at the North is complete and perfect. It has been urged upon them by leading southern politicians and journals for six months past. The example has been set by the fusion of the party of the South, in voting, during a whole Congress, habitually with the black-republican party.—Encouragement has been given them by southern democratic leaders and organs in sympathizing with and commending the course of Senator Douglas, in his voting and conspiring a whole winter with the black-republicans, causing a large defection from the national party in Pennsylvania and the northwest, and bringing about a fusion of these malcontents with the sectional party.

The common sentiment of all these factions who will vote together so cordially to-day is hostility to the democratic party. The grievances which severally actuate them against this party are various, but their hostility is the same. The common object which all are united to accomplish is announced by their leaders to be the national democratic party, or—to speak more accurately—the party which fears that "straitive name, is in possession of the federal government. The republicans propose to dislodge that party, and dismiss it from its high trust." The republican leader goes on to state the great subsiding issue between sectionalism and that party; falsely, it is true, so far his ascription of principles and purposes to the national democratic party; but truthfully so far as he sets forth the spirit and purposes of the sectional party which he leads, and under whose banner all the factions have combined to-day.

The war he has organized is no longer to embrace the Territories as its object, but is to include the States—its to be a war of social systems, and of domestic institutions, and to see the national democratic party in their masters in the South is to be avenged, and discussions in Congress of slavery in the States, and signalized by burning dwellings and murdered families. The war upon slavery is not to be referred to the confines of the Union; but is to be brought home to the hearthstones of the planters.

The platform of the party with which Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Beaud, and Mr. Bell vote in Congress, of the party with which the Richmond Whig and the Louisville Courier are willing to coalesce against the democracy, of the party of which the Press is a cherished organ, and the Douglas democracy of the North, from Pennsylvania to California, are the allies, has been thus put forth by its leader at Rochester, just one week before the decision of the elections is to be made to-day.

"The United States constitute only one nation.—Increase of population, which is filling the States out to their very borders, together with a new and extended network of railroads and other avenues, and an internal commerce which daily becomes more intimate, is rapidly bringing the States into a higher and more perfect social unity or consolidation.—Thus the sectionalism of labor and of capital, continually coming into closer contact, and collision results.

Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must, and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become mere yards for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rice fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must be sown and reaped by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men."

That two systems of labor cannot exist in the same confederacy is the theory of the sectional party of factions which has to-day arrayed itself against the democratic party; and the purpose is, at every hazard and cost, to abolish involuntary labor in all the States. How shall the work begin? Mr. Seward answers for his party, and all its allies—for Mr. Crittenden, for Mr. Bel, for Mr. Winter Davis, for Forney, and for the malcontent democrats who have manifested all with tired flag with himself and Douglas in the camp of the sectional party. The opening declaration in his speech we have already seen—"the democratic party dislodged from power." He repeats it in the body of his speech:

"There is only one way. The democratic party must be permanently dislodged from the government. The reason is, that the democratic party is inextricably connected with the designs of the slaveholders, which I have described."

He reiterates it in his conclusion: "I think, fellow-citizens, that I have shown you that it is high time for the friends of freedom to rush to the rescue of the constitution, and that their very first duty is to dismiss the democratic party from the administration of the government."

I know, and all the world knows, that revolutions never go backward. Twenty senators and a hundred representatives proclaim loudly in Congress to-day sentiments and opinions and principles of freedom which hardly so many men, even in this free State, dared to utter in their own homes twenty years ago. While the government of the United States, under the conduct of the democratic party, has been all that time surrendering one plain and castle after another to the slave, the people of the United States have been no less steadily and perseveringly gathering together before the forces with which to recover back again all the fields and all the

seeds which have been lost, and to confound and overthrow the empire of the slaveholders. The platform, and such the action upon which the opposition to the democracy unite to-day in five of the free States. We are glad that it is a fusion recommended, encouraged, urged by misguided and reckless men at the South; that, for example in it has been set by such men as Mr. Crittenden, that its propriety has been urged by such a journal as the Richmond Whig, and that its consummation has been largely promoted by the active sympathy of the southern apologists of Judge Douglas.—Washington Union.

To the Editor of the Elizabeth City Pioneer: DEAR SIR:—I hold that when a public servant discharges his duties in such a manner as to merit approbation it should not be withheld. I therefore ask that I may, through your columns, express my appreciation, and I believe of all my countrymen (Perquimans), who came in contact with him as suitors, witnesses, and jurors, and who were so graciously satisfied during the term of our Superior Court than I have ever known before in any three terms, commencing Monday at 11 o'clock, and thereafter each day at ten, (and frequently carrying the sitting into night) until Saturday evening when no more business could be paraded by the bar. He is learned, eloquent, patient, courteous, laborious, and, in all, all in a model Judge.

I do not mean to say in point of legal ability that he is superior or equal to some of his senior brethren, for such would perhaps be presumption in a member of the bar, much worse in an outsider; I do say that as a jurist he is an ornament to the bench, and that the great mass of common sense and justice in his opinions, that it would strike one if it was not law it ought to be.

By his general demeanor the impress of his integrity was such that I predict, if he continue on the bench until he shall have made a circuit of the State no man will have the confidence of the people in a more eminent degree, and certainly none more deservedly.

Dear Sir has given us two of the very best judges (in my humble opinion) that have graced the bench of North Carolina in my day. Yours, &c., Y.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of North Carolina will assemble in the city of Raleigh on Monday, the 15th inst., being the third Monday in November. This will be exactly two weeks from the date of this writing.

The session will be an important one. It will require the exercise of much prudence and forbearance to prevent its being a failure. We need not refer more than casually to the disturbances which are at work, calculated to endanger the harmony of the Democratic party. We trust, however, that the hopes of the Opposition in this respect, will be doomed to disappointment; the more so as all these elements of distraction spring from the squabbles of or about men. We do trust that the Democracy of North Carolina is not so poor or so wanting in self-respect as to permit its members or its representatives to be used as the mere pawns in any game of personal ambition between individuals, even if there be individuals willing to play such game at the expense of the party. Let us not be understood, however, as censuring any man for the indulgence of a fair and proper ambition, or for honestly and honorably aspiring to any position in the gift of his fellow-citizens; nor do we pretend to find fault with the friends or admirers of any particular candidate for doing all that they fairly and properly can to further the promotion of their favorites. We only ask that these things should be kept in that secondary and subordinate position, which properly belongs to them; and that they be not permitted to interfere with the transaction of the public business, or jeopardize the harmony of the Democratic party. With a view to the avoidance of ranging and contending parties, and the prompt removal of all causes of irritation and occasions of delay, we would respectfully suggest to our Democratic Senators and Commons, the expediency of early action, especially in the matter of United States Senators. Whose views or interest may be forwarded or put back by this course we do not know; nor have we taken the trouble to calculate. It is enough for us to believe that squabbles and electioneering will be closed, and that general legislation will proceed better, the sooner it is disembarrassed by the removal of personal issues.—We are "posted" enough to know that much.

Among the exciting and important questions of legislation likely to engage the attention of the General Assembly, that of Internal Improvements will take the first, and the most prominent position. The Judiciary will probably come in third. Our views upon Internal Improvements and the Revenue system of the State have been given before and shall be given again at an early day. We propose now to add a few very words in regard to the Judiciary.

To radical changes in law, we are, as a rule opposed; because experience has shown the danger of such things. We do not wish to see our Judicial system, as it now stands, overturned. We wish to see what may be wanting supplied, and what may be wrong