



N. O. WALLACE, Editor.

OFFICE—At the same Old Stand: Sign of the "Observer Printing Office."

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Thursday Morning, June 17, 1858

Direct Taxation.

The Hon. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, who is one of the most able and efficient members of the present Congress, has made a report as a special committee, on the "reduction of the expenditures of the Government, the navigation laws, and the expediency of a gradual repeal of all duties on imports, and a resort exclusively to internal taxation."

Under the operation of the present policy the commercial and manufacturing classes of the North enjoy bounties and immunities at the expense of the other industrial interests of the country, and more especially to the detriment of Southern capital and enterprise.

Mr. Boyce assumes that the Federal Government was instituted for the equal protection and encouragement of all the various interests of the country; and since its administration is so invidious and oppressive to a particular section, he infers an obligation on the part of Congress to adopt such measures of reform as will at least approximate the theory of the Constitution.

1. That American vessels, shall not be required to have a certain portion of the crew Americans.

2. That American citizens may sail foreign vessels on a footing of perfect equality with American vessels.

3. That foreign vessels shall be admitted to the coasting trade.

So much for the reform of the navigation system. In regard to the revenue policy of the Government, Mr. Boyce proposes this arrangement:

1. A total abandonment of the protective policy in every particular.

2. The lowest rate of duties upon articles of necessity, such as cottons, woolsens, iron and sugar, and the highest upon luxuries, such as silks.

3. A restriction of the free list to such articles as do not pay for the trouble of collecting the duties, and to the raw materials of manufacture.

But Mr. Boyce would not rest upon this partial consummation. With inexorable rigor of logic and a supreme instinct of justice, he proposes to follow out the principles of the Constitution, until perfect equality in taxation and freedom of trade shall be realized in the administration of the Government.

Mr. Boyce thinks these objects will be accomplished by an abandonment of the impost system, and a resort to the policy of direct taxation. The resistance of obsolete ideas and interested motive may intercept the result, but whether successful or not, the mere aspiration distinguishes the author of the Report as a statesman of comprehensive views and noble impulses.

The Shelbyville Expositor says Judge Davidson since he has been in office has uniformly practiced the rule of allowing no man to serve on a jury more than once a year.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of the 29th ult., says that good Virginia strawberries were selling in that market at fifty cents per quart!

White Slavery in New England.

We extract the following from a letter published in the Richmond Enquirer, and dated the 5th inst., at Lowell, Mass.:

"As a freeman of the North—a laborer—I desire to pen a few lines for the perusal of your readers. You know that we are all freemen here in name. You are also aware that we have a great army of philanthropists (great in number) and anti-slavery champions. Now, to show you how they practice the theories they are so ready to preach, allow me to cite a few facts:

"We have in New England a large class of people who are necessitated to hire away their labor for a livelihood. Many of them, especially the operatives in our cotton mills, are, as Hon. James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, has said, 'essentially slaves.' And at no time has this fact been more true than now. Our 'cotton lords' who own our 'cotton mills,' all good Black Republicans, take advantage of the times, and actually force their operatives, making necessary their 'fugitive slave law,' to work for starvation wages! These very people whom they so oppress, are so poor that they cannot get away, or do otherwise than submit. I ask, what kind of slavery can be 'blackier' than this for the time being? None, when we consider the professions (hypocrisy) of their oppressors.

"To illustrate, allow me to cite the case of Hon. Daniel Clark, of Manchester, N. H. A short time since he made a 'hifalutin' speech in the Senate, in reply to Senator Hammond's so-called attack upon free labor, in which he endeavored to make it appear that the laborers of New Hampshire were very free and independent—having free labor to the skies. I am well acquainted in Mr. Clark's place of residence, and I know that the operatives of his own city are as free as those of Massachusetts—free to labor for starvation wages or become beggars. And the more glaring inconsistency in Mr. Clark's case is, that he dare not make such a speech in favor of free labor in his own city, because it would kill off his constituents' votes—the monied ones—those who do the wire-pulling in the political matters. This I know to be true, because three years ago, this present time, while the operatives of his city were on a 'strike' for their rights, he was invited to address them, but I can assure you he made no 'hifalutin' free labor oration. He merely addressed them as I have heard Abolitionist lecturers say Southern clergymen preached to slaves."

All very true, as we happen to know from personal observation. The factory operative of Massachusetts, of New Hampshire, in seven cases out of ten is more a slave than the tillers of the southern plantations, with none of the great advantages the latter class enjoys. The slave is protected and cared for in sickness and old age. The operative is consigned to the tender mercies of the poor-house! Such is Northern "philanthropy."—New Orleans Crescent.

Worshippers of the fool killer appear to be increasing in number all over the country. We scarcely look upon an exchange that does not record a case of self-murder.—Last week, George White, living between Sumner and High streets, Nashville, gashed his throat, and stabbed himself in the breast and groin, in a most shocking manner. He was an old bachelor. When found, he was in a dying condition.

About the same time, a lady in the vicinity of the Hermitage cut her throat, and then attempted to hang herself. She was prevented by her husband from completing her dreadful design. Domestic troubles furnish the cause of her attempting to destroy herself.

It is perhaps not generally known that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the last week in the last month of the year and in the last year of the century—Saturday night, 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799.—Exchange.

This paragraph goes the rounds of all the papers that don't know any better, about once a year, and is now on its annual progress. Washington died, as every editor ought to know, on the 14th day of December, 1799, and not on the 31st.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE.—They are making paper at the mills at Raleigh, North Carolina, and shipping it to New York, where it is being sold at a handsome profit. This speaks well for the manufacturing interests and enterprise of the South.

The Uncertainty of Law.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has had before it a railroad case, which is remarkable for the number of times it has been tried, and the different views different juries have taken of it.

The plaintiff, with her husband and a young lady, had been to Brighton in the evening in a sleigh, and were returning to their home in Needham, when they approached the crossing of a railroad, over a main road, just as the last Newton special train came along. In attempting to cross, the sleigh was struck by the train, and Mr. Shaw received injuries of which he died in a short time. Mrs. Shaw was so mangled that she remained for several days between life and death, and finally recovered with the loss of one arm and a portion of the other. The young lady was dragged along by the train, but most wonderfully escaped all serious injury. The case was tried, and a verdict of \$15,000 was rendered against the company. The latter appealed and obtained a new trial. The second trial the jury increased the damages to \$18,000. A second time the defendants appealed and succeeded in having the verdict set aside on the ground of erroneous ruling. The third trial has just now closed, and the jury were unable to agree upon any damages, and were discharged.

A STARVATION RELIGION.—A sect has sprung up in Liverpool, England, under the lead of Mr. Thomas Angel, calling themselves "Angelites, or Human Nature Conquerors," who live without food, and who meet daily, mornings and evenings, in Sauterland street, to illustrate their doctrines and to enroll members, by signing a declaration that they will neither eat nor drink. They have put forth a printed pamphlet stating their views, and including a report of their sermons and the manner they adopt to overcome languidness and total want of food; also the eminent physician, Dr. Bickorsith's certificate of the excellent health of the members of this extraordinary Society, with their apology for "eating no food." Let them try it. We once heard of a stinky professor of religion who boasted he had been in the church five years, and religion had not cost him a cent. But he had to eat and drink.

The Charleston Mercury, the able and ultra Southern Rights paper, is opposed to the agitation of the question of re-opening the African Slave Trade. It says: "To re-open the African Slave Trade, (and the apprentice system is that trade, only under another name,) whether wise or not, it is impracticable in the Union. Even if the law of 1808 did not exist, the Northern Representatives in Congress would pass laws effectually to prohibit the re-opening of this trade, in any form whatever. On this account we have deprecated the agitation of the subject, as tending only to divide the South, without any possibility of having any practical existence while the Union continues."

In a late criminal trial at Rochester, N. Y., an infamous scoundrel named Ira Stout, was proved to have committed habitual incest with his sister, and then aided her in murdering her husband. He was sentenced to be hung. And now, strange to say, many women in that region exhibit great sympathy for him, visit him daily, and are getting up pathetic petitions for his pardon.

We must acknowledge that such things as these are well calculated to give countenance to even the worst charges which the ultra papers of the South are in the habit of making against the public sentiment and the morals of the North.

WRITE LEGIBLY.—A merchant of Mobile recently wrote a letter of importance to a gentleman of Mississippi, and in due course of mail received a letter, with his own signature cut out and pasted on the back of the envelope, in which the writer stated that he had received his communication but didn't know who was the writer nor a word that was written in it, and that his only manner of finding the author was to cut out the signature and use it as the address, with the hope that the postmaster in Mobile might be able to do more with it than he had.

ASSAULT UPON A REPORTER.—A lottery ticket dealer in Cincinnati, named Ziehusky, assaulted a reporter of the Cincinnati Gazette, on Wednesday, for exposing certain acts of villainy in which the lottery man had been engaged. The assault was assassin-like and vigorous, but the reporter was not seriously injured.

One dollar bills, Bank of Paris, raised to ten, are in circulation. We believe the Bank has issued no 10s.

Death from Want of Sleep.

How long can one live without sleep? This question we have never seen answered. But an authentic communication has been made to a British society whose field of operations are in Asia, descriptive of a punishment which is peculiar to the original code of China.

It appears from this communication, that a Chinese merchant had been convicted of murdering his wife, and was sentenced to die by being deprived of the privilege of going to sleep. This singular and painful mode of quitting an earthly existence was carried into execution at Amoy under the following circumstances:

The condemned was placed in prison under the care of three of the police guard, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented the prisoner from falling asleep for a single moment, either night or day. He thus lived for nineteen days without enjoying any sleep. At the commencement of the eighth day his sufferings were so cruel that he implored the authorities to grant him the blessed opportunity of being strangled, garroted, guillotined, burned to death, drowned, quartered, shot, blown up with gunpowder, or put to death in any conceivable way which their humanity or ferocity could invent. This will give some idea of the horror of dying because you cannot go to sleep.

A MIXED-UP LAW SUIT.—An exchange tells of a "mixed up law suit," which came off in Vermont last fall. It seems that Smith shot a rabid dog that was trespassing on his lot, and belonging to one Davidson. The dog ran into the road and frightened a horse belonging to one Shufelt.—Shufelt's horse ran away upset a wagon, and broke a leg belonging to W. H. Patterson. The question now is, who shall Patterson sue for damages—Smith, Shufelt, or Davidson? As Smith had caused the accident, Shufelt allows that Smith should foot the bill. Smith's counsel objects to this by saying that Smith was doing a lawful act in a lawful manner, and that, as the horse was frightened by the dog, the owner of the dog (Davidson) should pay the damages. Davidson's lawyer claims, on the contrary, that he is not holden, because the dog was not mad; and if he were mad, he would not have frightened the horse had Smith attended to his own business, and let the dog alone. How the question will come out, will be known in June, when the Court sits.

Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, it seems, has not yet entirely recovered from the scare that Brooks gave him two years ago. His health—so his abolition friends say—is still feeble, and he sailed for Europe some days since, for the purpose of restoring his wasted and exhausted health. Will he never have done with his miserable and cowardly bids for sympathy?

"THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF THE UNION."—This is put forth as the title of a party to be formed of the fug-ends of all former parties, in opposition to the democratic party.—What a title! Judging from the proposed platform, we take it that the man who joins the new trick will swear in a week after becoming one of the people's party of the Union that he never saw Sam.

Another swindle has been detected in Wisconsin. This time it is the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad Company. The Company has issued \$525,000 of stock, and not a dollar in cash was paid in by the company. The farmers, who were induced to buy the bonds through false representations, are the principal sufferers.

A little boy had his first pocket-knife, and for several days used it himself, and extended the privilege of the occasional use of his treasure to his little playmates. One evening he was kneeling at his mother's knee, saying his customary prayer, which he closed up in these words: "And please God, give little Jimmy Bailey a knife of his own, so he won't want to borrow mine all the time!"

The town of Ellison, Ill., containing about 500 inhabitants, was visited by a terrible tornado on the evening of Sunday last. Every building in the place, except three small shanties, was blown to the ground. Fifteen persons were killed, and several others fatally injured. It is reported that not one of the inhabitants escaped injury.

It is stated that three millions of dollars will not pay the loss in Louisiana, in the sugar crop alone, occasioned by the crasse in the banks of the Mississippi near New Orleans.

More Outrages on American Vessels.

The United States mail steamer Black Warrior, J. W. Smith, commander, sailed from New York, May 27, and Havana, June 2d, and crossed the bar at 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

British outrages on American vessels continue. On Sunday morning the 30th ult., the brig A. A. Chapman, Captain Laurent, when eight miles from the island, and twenty from the Moro, was overhauled by the British steamer Styx. The sea at the time smooth and the wind light. The brig was going about two miles an hour. The steamer fired a blank shot and set her colors. The brig also hoisted hers, keeping on her course.

The steamer then ran along side within hailing distance, and fired a volley of small arms in her rigging, but as Captain L. still kept his way, the steamer was laid across his bows, her ports thrown open, and her guns run out. The brig was then hove to and catechised, and allowed to go on her way, the officer boarding remarking as he left, "Remember, Captain, this is H. B. M. war steamer Styx, and not the Forward" (the brig once having run away from the latter). The Captain protested against the outrage, and on reaching Havana made the full statement of the affair, affidavits, &c., to be forwarded to Washington by the American Consul.

About twenty miles from Havana exchanged signals with a division of the Spanish fleet on a cruise for exercise and health.

Great Steamboat Disaster!

One Hundred Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—The Steamboat Pennsylvania exploded her boilers Sunday morning at 6 o'clock at Ship Island, seventy miles below Memphis, and burned to the water's edge. There were about 350 passengers on board, of which it is believed 100 are killed or missing. The steamers Diana, Imperial and Frisco, took all they could find on the water or shore. The boat is owned in Pittsburg.

Latest Tennessee News.

Gov. Harris has offered a reward of \$500, for the apprehension of Dr. F. N. W. Burton, the defaulting Secretary of State.

The Legislative Investigating Committee, appointed to inquire into the condition of the Free Banks, desire every person who may have any Exchange Bank notes, to report the same to D. J. Willington, Esq., our County Court Clerk, so that the amount of the circulation may be ascertained.

Recent news from Texas give an account of a battle with the Naki-nies, a band of Comanche Indians, and the Rangers, under Capt. John S. Ford. The Indians lost 70 killed, many wounded, 17 taken prisoners, and 300 horses captured. The Rangers lost two killed. This severe blow, it is thought, will cover the Indians from future marauding expeditions against the whites on the frontier.

The highest waterfall in the world is in the Sandwich Islands; and is stated to be between four and five thousand feet high. The stream on which the fall occurs runs among the peaks of one of the highest mountains—so high that the water actually never reaches the bottom—so great is the distance that the water is converted into mist, and ascends to the clouds again.

THE BEST TIME TO CUT WHEAT.—It is asserted by some who pretend to know, that the best time to cut wheat is just before the milk in the head dries up. They contend that the wheat will weigh from five to eight pounds more to the bushel, out at that time, than to let it get full dry, and that it makes decidedly a better article of flour.

An old mother in Barbour county, Alabama, Sarah Benton, has children, grand children, and great grand children, numbering ninety-nine, she making a hundred; and half the family are uncles and aunts of the country was invaded.

The proposed new version of the Bible, by the Baptists, is strongly condemned in a series of resolutions submitted to the Presbyterian General Assembly, recently in session at New Orleans.

Why don't the English cruisers overhaul French vessels engaged openly in carrying on the slave trade?

The New Orleans Difficulties.

We clip from the N. O. Picayune the following account of the closing scenes of the late disturbances in that city, and the terms of capitulation between the belligerents:

Terms of settlement of the difficulties which have threatened the peace of the city, signed by Mayor Waterman, on behalf of the city, and Messrs. M. O. H. Norton and C. Fellows for the citizens, and J. K. Duncan, the President of the Vigilance Committee, are as follows. The document explains itself. The citizens embraced in the Vigilance Committee are to be made the police force under the Mayor and the Superintendent of Elections to preserve order, and secure the original objects of its organization.

Notice to the People and Citizens of New Orleans.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, Arsenal, June 4, 1858.

The Vigilance Committee, which had thoroughly organized itself, and which had temporarily seized and taken possession of the State Arsenal and the Municipal Court and Jail, having organized with the view of freeing the city of New Orleans of the well known and notorious "Thugs," outlaws, assassins and murderers who infest it, and which Vigilance Committee organized for three months with these objects in view, hereby solemnly agree to and with chief magistrate, Mayor Waterman, and the Superintendent of Elections, Gen. Lewis, to disband the same, and immediately reorganize the same body under their legal sanction and thus secure lawful sanction for the accomplishment of their original objects, viz: freeing the city of thugs, outlaws assassins and murderers. The conditions of this agreement are:

First. That before disbanding we shall all have been first sworn in, under our present organization, as special city police under Mayor Waterman, and special election police under Gen. Lewis, to act under his authority on the day of election. Our duties as special city police will be to bring up for trial under affidavits, the notorious offenders against the law that we intended originally to proceed against, and free the city of, in our capacity of Vigilance Committee.

2. We are authorized to remain in a body, as at present composed and organized, and are to remain in quiet possession of our present position, in the Arsenal, until we have been truly sworn in a special police of Mayor Waterman's and Gen. Lewis's. As soon, therefore, as is practicable, we will occupy such other position as is selected by us as more suitable to our own and the public convenience, and under the legal sanction of the Mayor and Superintendent of Elections, all our future acts, so long as acting in the capacity of special city and election police, which shall not be for a less period than five days.

Third. It is further understood by the parties hereto that the city shall be subject to no expense for the pay or the support of said organization.

(Signed) CHAS. M. WATERMAN, JOHN L. LEWIS, Inspector of elections, M. O. H. NORTON, C. FELLOWS, On the part of the citizens. J. K. DUNCAN, President Ex. Vig. Com.

THE LOCUSTS IN CLABORNE COUNTY, MISS.—The Port Gibson Herald, of the 21st inst., says:

In taking a ride the other evening, we were surprised to see perfect swarms of locusts on almost every tree. We believe they are the seventeen year locusts. There seems to be but little fear, however, that they will injure to any great degree, the fruit crops, or any thing else.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, that met the present year in Nashville, adjourned about twelve o'clock on Monday night of last week, to meet in New Orleans on the first of May, 1862. It will be remembered, this body meets once in four years.

A Mr. Ziba Johnson, aged 85, the oldest man in Newfane, Vermont, committed suicide last week. It took him a long time to discover that life was a burden.

Why don't the English cruisers overhaul French vessels engaged openly in carrying on the slave trade?

Tullahoma Town Lots Sale.

ON the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of June next I will sell balance of the TOWN LOTS and LAND belonging to the Town Company of Tullahoma, on a credit of six and twelve months. Road and security will be required, and a lien on the Lots retained. The Lots to be sold are beautifully situated for family residences, and many of them convenient business lots. The town is rapidly improving. Four churches are nearly completed. We have two preparatory schools now in operation, and have set apart lots for colleges with a fair prospect of having the best of schools. And we say to our friends, if you wish to enjoy good health, drink cool water in a delightful place, surrounded with excellent mineral springs, convenient to Tullahoma and purchase a lot cheap, as they will be sold without reserve, and good titles made. All Editors who will take favorable notice of the above, and attend the sale, will be entitled to a lot at half-price—and a still better offer is made: if you bring your type and press, you shall have your lot at one-fourth of its value, and a good subscription in the bargain, as we want a press.

WILLIAM MOORE, Agent. May 27, 1858—td

NEW GOODS!

WE have just received our new Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and a large assortment of ready-made Clothing for boys, also, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Ties, Socks, handkerchiefs, Gloves, and many other things too numerous to mention, in the way of trimmings for all sorts of Clothing, all of which we will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. Our Goods were bought by one of the firm who has been engaged in the Tailoring business for several years, and consequently is bound to be a

BETTER JUDGE OF GENTLEMEN GOODS Than one who has not

We still make up Clothing to order. All who buy Goods at other houses, and want to have them MADE UP TO FIT, can do so by calling on us at the old stand, next door to Webb & McPherson.

We would like you to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. NEED & FLEMING. April 1, 1858.

Patrons and Friends, LOOK HERE.

YOU are woefully mistaken if you ever think of the South as the home of a civil's play advertisement. You had better look out. I have worked with you with a patience that is trying for rest, and who would be astonished, even the creature is a woman, and she the top of her head, and she says, "I don't know, but I don't care, and that you are for me. I shall not believe a word of it, for what goes down does not know, if you are my friends you would come forward and say me. Now I have only this to say, if you do not heed this, you will have to settle with an officer CERTAIN."

I will keep constantly on hand a good supply of machinery that I will sell cheap for Cash and Cash only. June 3, 1858. L. D. Aikin.

Public Sale!

AT twelve o'clock, on the 26th day of June, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, one lot of LAND lying on the South side of the river, just above the mouth of Cold Water creek, containing 491 acres, to be divided into four lots, good water and timber on each lot, two lots containing 160 or 165 acres each, the other two containing 80 or 85 acres each—the fourth part to be paid the first of January, 1859, of which time I will give possession the other three payments annually. Bond with two or more good and sufficient securities will be required of the purchaser, and a lien retained upon the land until the purchase money is paid. WILLIAM L. PAMPLIN. June 3, 1858—td

Joel L. Harrison

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a PICTURE GALLERY at the stand formerly occupied by E. B. TAYLOR, on the South side of the Square, middle door of the large brick building, third story. All those wishing to obtain Beautiful Likenesses of themselves or friends, or to see Specimens, are invited to call. Rooms open all hours. Having had 7 years' experience in the picture line, he flatters himself that he is able to please the most fastidious. Come one and all and catch the shadow ere the substance fades, and get a good picture put up in a neat case, for one Dollar. April 1, 1858—td

NEW FURNITURE!

WE have opened a new Cabinet Ware-room, on the north side of the Public Square, Fayetteville, in the large brick building, where those in need of FURNITURE are requested to call. Our work, in point of durability and fitness, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the county, while the terms shall be as low as any one's. Fine Wardrobes, Tables of all kinds, Dressing Bureaus, plain and common, Bedsteads of any size and quality wished, Sofas, Chairs, Crisps and Cradles, Divans and Ottomans, Hat Boxes, etc., etc., constantly on hand, or furnished to order at short notice. U. A. WILSON & SONS. Jan. 12—12m

TAILORING.

HAVING disposed of my interest in the stock of the firm of Neill, Carter & Fleming, to J. L. Neell and E. E. Fleming, I have opened a shop on the street leading to "Palace," in one of the rooms formerly occupied by W. H. Webb, where I am ready to do all kinds of TAILORING in the latest and most approved styles. My motto is: NO FIT, NO PAY! Care taken in cutting garments for ladies to make. I hope to see my old customers soon, and all who want fashionable clothes made. Jan. 14, 1858—6m THOS. G. CARTER.

EDUCATION.

MY summer session will commence on Monday next, May 10, 1858. Young men desirous of obtaining a knowledge of Book Keeping by Single or Double Entry will be accommodated. Bookkeeping can be had near the School House 5 miles north of Fayetteville on Cane Creek. May 6. ISAAC SOUTHWORTH.