THE NORTH

The Standard.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

THE ABOLITION TROUBLES IN OCOQUAN.

The Ocoquan difficulties in Prince William county, Va., ended on Friday, without bloodshed. The Alexandria *Gazette*, from its reporter at the place, gives the following account of the origin and termination of the affair:

On the 4th of July last, the Black Republicans, of whom some sixty reside in the vicinity of Ocoquan, instituted an association and agreed to erect a pole—to bear aloft a flag with the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. The pole was accordingly erected, the following persons participating in the pole-raising: John Underwood, W. C. Athey, Robert Curtis, Oliver Underwood, H. W. Rives, J. W. Miller, Wm. Davis, (boy,) Stephen Hammill, John Taylor, Andrew Underwood, Marion Grigg, T. O. Coulter, James Gould, Thomas Rives, Jr., H. F. Duty, W. H. Johnston, T. L. Selecman, John Wright, Wm. Western, A. A. Selecman, Edw. Roberts, (Englishman,) Tasco Harris, (free negro,) Jim Snyder, (free negro,) Albert Harris, (free negro.) Upon the raising of the pole, the pole-raisers were armed with muskets, and made quite a military demonstration. A meeting was held, at which Black Bepublican speeches were made by W. C. Athey and J. Wright, the latter of whom, a new comer, is said to be quite an orator.

BRAGADOCIA.

Many persons in the neighborhood opposed the erection of the pole, believing it to be a standing menace to the peace of the county, but at first there was no indication of an attempt to disturb it. The Republicans, when spoken to on the subject, answered that "there was no one in the county who dared to touch the pole." "There were men enough to defend it," &c. On one occasion an old resident of the neighborhood was assaulted because he had declared that the pole was a nuisance; and on another, threats were made to ride upon a rail a gentleman living near by, because he had spoken Southern sentiments freely in Ocoquan. Letters were published in the Wheeling *Intelligencer* declaring that "the people in the county wanted the pole removed, but had not the heart to do it."

This raised much feeling in the neighborhood, and at a meeting at Brentsville, some time last court, it was agreed that the flag was an insult to the people of Virginia, and incendiary in the object it was raised to promote, and should be torn down on Friday, the 27th day of July.

THE "REPUBLICAN" PREPARATIONS.

Intelligence of this determination soon reached Ocoquan, and on Monday night a Republican meeting was held there to devise measures for the defence of the flag-pole. On the following morning, Mr. J. D. Athey visited Washington and sent to Gov. Letcher the following dispatch:

"We, the citizens of Ocoquan, are threatened with invasion by an armed mob of three hundred men from a distant part of the county, on Friday next, at 12 o'clock M., and call upon you for protection in this emergency, otherwise we shall have to defend ourselves.

W. C. Athey, on behalf of citizens."

To which the Governor responded as follows:

"Orders will be issued at once to Gen. Hunton for the protection of your citizens.

John Letcher."

The Governor accordingly sent orders to Gen. Hunton, who directed Col. Brawner to hold a troop of horse in readiness to give such protection as was necessary. When the dispatch was received on Tuesday night from Gov. Letcher, great rejoicing was manifested by the Republicans.

Whilst in Washington, Athey made arrangements with certain Republicans to furnish 40 or 50 firearms of approved make with ammunition therefor, which were to be sent to Ocoquan on Tuesday night by wagon. The dispatch from Gov. Letcher, however, induced the abandonment of this plan. At the meeting at Ocoquan, and amid great enthusiasm, it was resolved that the pole should be defended to the death unless the assailants numbered more than three to one of the Republicans.

THE WOMEN ATTEMPT TO CUT THE POLE DOWN.

On the night of Thursday, several of the wives of the residents at Ocoquan, fearing bloodshed would occur the next day, attempted to demolish the pole. In the attempt, the wife of Mr. Duty was seriously wounded by a blow from her axe. The men gathered, however, and took the women away from around the object of their attack.

On the morning of the 27th (yesterday) the Republicans hoisted the American flag and the party ensign bearing the name of "Lincoln and Hamlin." During the morning most of the women left the village and the place seemed quite deserted; but no preparations were made for defence, and a memorial to the Colonel asking protection was prepared and numerously signed.

At 3½ o'clock, ths Prince William Cavalry, Capt. Thornton commanding, entered the village and ranged themselves in the neighborhood of the pole.—They were followed by a company about 40 strong, under command of Capt. M. Fitzhugh and Maj. Carter, who paying no attention whatever to the Horsemen, quietly formed in a hollow square around the pole, facing inwards.

Whilst this company was surrounding the pole, Mr. Joseph T. Janney advanced to the Captain of the troop of horse and claimed protection for his property, upon which the pole stood.

THE POLE COMES DOWN.

At the word of commandment, Jas. W. Jackson, of Fairfax, a stalwart yeoman, sprang forward and gave the first blow, others followed, "redoubling stroke on stroke." During this time, there was no interruption, save the Republicans and others, who stood at corners near by, would cry out, "Ain't your axe dull;" "Hope you're having a good time," &c. In a few minutes, however, there was a cry of "stand from under," and the pole came to the ground and shivered. Instantly, the crowd gave three cheers, when the "Republicans" responded by three cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin. All were quickly at work on the fallen pole, and in less time than it takes to tell, it was chopped up, and the pieces carried off. The flag was sent to Brentsville.

So soon as the flag pole was leveled, Captain Fitzhugh ordered about face, and his company marched off, saluted as they went by mingled jeers and applause. During the evening there was some excitement, and a personal rencontre took place between Col. Brawner and Jos. T. Janney, in which the latter was considerably injured.

The crowd cleared away during the evening, and at sundown all was quiet. The "Republicans" say they will put up another pole on the same site.

Heated Wind Storm.—A heated wind storm passed over a portion of Kansas on the 8th inst., which proved nearly as destructive to animal life as the recent tornadoes that visited with such terrible effect portions of Iowa. The wind arose about half past ten o'clock, A. M., and continued until three o'clock in the afternoon. At one o'clock the mercury rose to 119 degrees, and continued so for about an hour, and then gradually began to decrease. The effect can scarcely be imagined. The wind blew a brisk gale, carrying with it a salty, sulphurous smell.—Two men in attempting to cross the country from Iola to Humbold, a distance of eight miles, were overtaken, and perished. There were three others at Humbold, who were caught out with teams, which perished, the men alone surviving, and are now in a far way to recover. There was scarcely a chicken left in the country. Hogs and cattle fell in their tracks and soffocated. Various reasons and conjectures as to its cause are given, but all unsatisfactorily.

Hon. John Young Brown.—It will be seen from the following extract, that this eloquent young champion of the Democratic cause, announces his determination to support the nomination of Judge Douglas by the regular Convention.

Mr. Brown is a prodigy of intellect and eloquence. He was elected a member of the present Congress from the 5th district, Ky., but has not taken his seat in that body in conseqence of his not having arrived at the age of eligibility.

Extract of a letter from Hon. John Y. Brown, member of Congress from the Fifth district of Kentucky, to a friend:

"I am for Douglas. I regard him as the nominee of the party, and, having been myself supported in my race for Congress by the Democratic party, I cannot consistently turn my back on the candidate put forth at Baltimore. There are not twenty voters in this county for Breckinridge. Douglas will carry this (the 5th) district by a very large majority."

[From the Austin State Gazette.]

THE ABOLITION PLOT IN TEXAS.

In view of all these fires, and in consideration of the facts presented, who can doubt of the fact that there is a regular organized band of hell-hounds, who have secretly plotted the destruction of property and of life? Who can they be, and what motive can they have? These questions occur at once to the mind. We have not room to pursue the subject further, but we will not close without calling the attention of the citizens of Austin, and of our patrons everywhere, to the necessity of guarding well their property, and of scrutinizing closely every stranger and every loafer who may be found among them.

There are letters in this city giving accounts of serious fires at Sulphur Springs and Brenham, but our mail to-day does not bring us any details of the disasters at these places.

The impression prevails that these extensive conflagrations in Texas are the work of northern abolitionists, several of whom have been ordered out of Texas.

The following is from an extra of the Bonham *Era* of the 17th inst:

Fearful Abolition Raid—Insurrection of Negroes—Ossawatomie Brown among us—Northern Texas to be Laid Waste—The Work Already Commenced.

The destructive and mysterious fires that occurred throughout our portion of the State, on the 8th inst., were a theme for speculation until to-day.—Some imputed their origin to the "spontaneous combustion" of prairie matches, caused by the excessive heat of that day, but the conviction seemed to prevail that they were the result of preconcerted arrangements set on foot by abolition emissaries, who had heretofore been expelled from the country. That this latter position was correct, is verified by the subjoined letter from Dr. Pryor, editor of the Dallas *Herald*:

Dallas, July 15, 1860.

Capt. DeLisle:

Dear Sir: I write in haste that you may prepare your people for the most alarming state of affairs that has ever occurred in Texas. On the 8th of July the town of Dallas was fired, and the whole business portion entirely consumed. Every store in town was destroyed. The next day the dwelling house of J. J. Eakins was burned. After that the dwelling house of E. P. Nicholson was fired, but discovered in time to arrest the flames. On Thursday the premises of Crill Miller, with a large amount of grain, oats, etc., were totally consumed. This led to the arrest of some white men. A most diabolical plan was then discovered to devastate the entire portion of Northern Texas, extending even to the Red river counties.

White men, friends of the abolition preachers, Blunt and McKinney, who were expelled from the country last year, are the instigators of the plot.—The whole plan is systematically conceived, and most ingeniously contrived. It makes the blood run cold to hear the details. This whole country was to be laid waste with fire, destroying all the amunition, arms, provisions, etc., to get the country in a state of helplessness, and then on election day in August, to make a general insurrection, aided and assisted by emissaries from the North, aad persons friendly to them in our midst. Their sphere of operations is districted and sub-districted, giving to each division a close supervision by one energetic white man, who controls the negroes as his subordinates. A regular invasion, and a real intestine war. You all at Bonham are in as much danger as we are. Be on your guard, and make these facts known by issuing extras, to be sent in every direction. All business has ceased, and the country is terribly excited.

In haste, yours truly,

CHAS. R. PRYOR.

Comment on the above would be superfluous; everybody will see the necessity of immediate and energetic action, and a thorough organization throughout the country, and to this end it is proposed that a meeting of the citizens of Fannin county be held in the court house at Bonham, at ten o'clock on Saturday next, when the subject will be fully discussed and measures adopted for future safety.

The fires that occurred on the 8th inst., as far as we are yet able to learn, are as follows:

Dallas.—The entire business portion of the town, including every mercantile house in the place. Loss estimated at $400,000.

Belknap.—Eight large storehouses were destroyed. The buildings were owned by Drs. Foote and Throgmorton, of McKinney. Loss not given.

Milford, Ellis county.—Totally destroyed.

Black Jack Grove.—One large mercantile house. Loss, $30,000.

Waxahatchie.—One house.

Denton.—The storehouse of J. M. Smoot, with the house of Jacobs, and that of Baines & Turner. Total loss estimated at $10,000.

Pilot Point.—One storehouse owned by J. M. Smoot, of Denton. Total loss, $10,000.

Fort Worth.—A mercantile house. Loss not given.

Ladonia, Fannin county.—The storehouse of Mr. E. Dupree, totally destroyed. Loss about $25,000.

It is also reported that two houses were burned in Jefferson, and at Honey Grove, in this county; one house was fired, but put out before much damage was done. A steam flouring mill was burned at Millwood, Collin county, Texas.

The correspondence in the Houston *Telegraph* says that these fires were undoubtedly the work of abolition emissaries; and the *Telegraph* has the following upon the subject:

"They all appear to have been the work of incendiaries, no doubt abolitionists who are either revenging themselves for having been driven from the country, or are attempting to destroy all property in that region. Words of execration all fail to do justice to the enormity of the crimes of these villains—devils in human shape. Let them but continue their outrages, and not all the blood of all the abolitionists in the Union will quench the fires they are kindling."

In corroboration of the above view of the origin of the fire, we give the following: On July 3d the citizens of Chapel Hill, after a calm consideration of the matter, quietly expelled from their midst three abolitionists who had been quite industrious in disseminating their pestilent doctrines among the negroes. The letter in the Matagorda *Gazette*, from which we learn the above, says: "It was proved that they had repeatedly declared that there were from three to four thousand abolitionists in Texas, and that in three years they would rule the State."

The Heated Term.—Our exchanges come daily with accounts of the overpowering hot weather at the South. Natchetz, St. Louis, Memphis, Savannah and New Orleans are suffering almost beyond precedent. The average range of the thermometer at these points is this year far in excess of that of the past.

Forty-two deaths occurred in New Orleans last week from sun-stroke, and forty from appoplexy. The whole mortality of the city was 300. The sun is said to have poured down with an intensity which the "oldest resident does not recollect to have seen equalled."

In Mobile, Alabama, some half dozen cases of *coup de soliel* had occurred. Heretofore it has been almost unknown in that place. Even night offers no protection. The heat was so intense that the rollers of the press of the *Advertiser* were melted. The thermometer stood in the shade at from 98 to 100 degrees.

Six deaths are reported at Augusta, Ga. One of these was a traveller, who was overpowered while sitting in a train of cars about to leave the city. In the neighborhood of this place numerous other cases were chronicled.

In Savannah, Ga., the thermometer stood last week at 90 degrees in the shade. The sea breeze was almost as bad as that from the land. Although the papers notice no deaths, it is certain that some had occurred through the instrumentality of the heat.

In seeking for precedents for this "heated term," one of the South-Carolina papers refers to the year 1854. At that time, during the last of June, and middle and end of July, the thermometer ranged very high. The heat, it will be recollected, was very general in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington—the thermometer indicated from 96 to 98 degrees. Deaths from sun stroke were numerous in all of our sea-board cities, and at a little later period the yellow fever committed dreadful ravages in the South.—*Balt. Amer.*

If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

CAROLINA STANDARD:

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The last intelligence from Europe is full of interest. Let us look at it a little in detail.

1. It is manifest that the Italian movement assumes more and more importance every week. It is evident that great complications will arise before all is over. Indeed, we shall not see the end for a good while. Garibaldi finds, as we expected, that it is no easy task to consolidate his work in Sicily, to organize a good civil government. He has not such an abundance of good *materials* as exists in the Duchies, Romagna, and Lombardy, to say nothing of Piedmont. The number of enlightened, honest, patriotic men of position in that island, we fear, is small, too small for the great demands of the occasion. The population is homogeneous enough, but not harmonious in their views. They are greatly exposed to Jesuit and Neapolitan intrigues. And to increase the embarrassment, that most impracticable of Italian patriots, Giuseppe Mazzini has transported his precious self to that island. He is certainly not wanting in abilities. His *theories* are splendid, and might do well enough if they only could be carried into effect. But why talk about a form of government for which Italy is not prepared, and denounce and execrate all who cannot see their way clear to approve his views? We may depend on it, if ever Italy becomes free from the triple bondage,—the Neapolitan in the South, the Austrian in the North, and the Priestly all over, with its Central Power and Head in the middle, Joseph Mazzini will not be the Liberator.

We still hope that Garibaldi will soon be able to drive the Neapolitan forces from Messina, and Syracuse, and any other points which they may still hold in Sicily, and detach that island from the dominion of the Tyrant of Naples, whether it is to become hereafter an independent State, or be annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia.

2. It is evident that the King of Naples and his cabinet are straining every nerve to induce the people to accept the Constitution which he has lately offered them. And it would seem that there is a disposition among the higher classes to acquiesce. In this, the King doubtless has the *apparent* if not the *real* sympathy of the Emperor of France. But of the *precise* state of things on this point, it is impossible at this distance to speak with confidence, because of the contradictory statements made by the Palermo, Naples, Turin and Paris correspondents of the London and other jourals in Europe as well as our own. We want more light; but we shall not have to wait very much longer for it. As to active military operations, there will probably be nothing remarkable outside of Sicily for a few weeks, till the excessively hot weather passes away.

3. The news from Syria is appalling. We have been trying to hope that the report of the capture of Damascus by the Druses may at least prove premature. Should it be true, what an account the Turkish government will have to render to God and man for its infamous indifference, its connivance, its active participation, in this dreadful war—for it has been guilty of all three, in different places and circumstances. How certainly and even rapidly, the miserable Sultan, who is now the besotted slave of wine and women, instead of the benevolent and just prince that he once was, is hastening, by his incompetent government, the destruction of his dominion and the political downfall of Islamism! The European journals bring us a letter of Abd-el-Kader, which is indeed remarkable if authentic. It purports to have been written at Damascus (where he for some time has resided) on the 10th ult., and to have been addressed to an Arabic journal at Paris, called *Birgis-Barys*, (or Eagle of Paris.) We give it entire, for it is not long:

"Glory to God!—I have been delighted by all that you have written in the *Birgis* on the subject of the Mussulman States. You have in truth given good advice, and you would be heard if you had spoken to the living, but it is to the dead that you have appealed. You have based your remarks on two points. You might have mentioned a third, and said that truly Mussulman sovereigns love the conduct of honest men and follow their footsteps in the ways of justice and contempt of worldly goods, for it is on high that little ones should look for an example. Alas! we are far enough from doing so. The present state of the Mussulman and Christian empires, everything that is taking place to-day, was predicted by Mohammed in his time, and that is what gives such authority to his prophecies. He has announced the annihilation of the Chosroes, and there are no more Chosroes; he has also said that the Christian Kings should maintain themselves in power till the end of time; and that the sovereigns of his people should be abandoned of God by reason of their injustice and love of the world's goods; lately, he has said that the world shall not end till the Christians have become the majority of the human race. And that event cannot fail to arrive, because, as Mislam, the authorized interpreter of Mohammed, has said, they have, above all, four qualities which insure their future success—clemency in victory, obstinacy in defeat, energy in retaliation, and charity to the poor, the weak, and the bereaved. I will add, of myself, that they join to these gifts one still greater, viz: skill in withdrawing themselves in case of necessity from the injustice and oppression of their kings.

I weep, O my God, over the annihilation of Islamism. We are from God, and to him we return.

At this moment dreadful discord prevails among the Maronites and the Druses. The evil has deep roots everywhere. Butchery and murder are going on in all parts. God grant that things may have a better ending.

Greeting to God, the Mighty, from his poor servant,

ABD-EL-KADER.

Damascus, June 10."

4. Should it prove true, as the *Patrie* of Paris affirms, that the French government has intelligence that Ismall Pasha arrived at Beirut on the 24th of June (one day later than *our* last advices from that city) with 2,500 Turkish troops, we may expect that an end will speedily be put to the war in Mount Lebanon. And the more confidenly may we expect this, inasmuch as Fuad Pacha, the Turkish Secretary of war, has also been sent to the scene of trouble. It is to be deplored that this movement, on the part of the Sublime Porte, had not been made sooner; it would, in that case, have saved many lives. As it is new, it will only increase the exasperation and execration of the entire Christian world. Well, 1866–'68 will soon be here. We are almost inclined to believe, with Dr. Cumming and the ex-caliph of Algeria, Abd-el-Kader, that the downfall of the Turkish dominion, and with it all Mohammedan power, is drawing rapidly near. Another decade of years will reveal astounding events in the regions of the East.—*Journal of Commerce.*

POPULAR BATHING.—Life at Cape May is thus hit off by somebody who has seen the elephant:

Rush down through the crowd—go in lemons!—sw'p!—how refreshing the first ice-cold swash of foam—toe deep, ankle-deep, knee-deep—I've got Flinders by the hand—jolly little hand—whoop—the surf is up to her nice little black leather belt now—steady!—turn my back to great sea—here comes an elephant breaker, a regular Great Eastern rolling in—an all-devouring, smooth-rolling monster—ah, but Flinders gives a lovely scream—just before it breaks lift her up; hold her high—am lost myself in a watery abyss—but wave lifts us—takes us in, and Flinders declares with emphatic delight she actually seemed to fly in shore—it was *so* delicious! Yes—don't doubt it—not much flying for gentleman bather, though. Wants a strong arm and long practice to bathe girl well this way—girl must know how, too—know how to catch breaker just before breaking—turn feet in shore—half float—let up!

PRENTICE'S OPINION OF BRECKINRIDGE.—Mr. Prentice wrote the following about Breckinridge, when he was a member of Congress: "We ascribe nothing of corruption or dishonor to Breckinridge himself. We believe him to be a conscientious, an honorable as well as a most able man. We have been half afraid, during the canvass, to express fully our opinion of him, lest our Whig friends in his district and elsewhere might deem it untrue to the interest of our party. Paragraphs written by us some months ago in relation to Mr. Breckinridge, have been kept at the heads of his newspaper organs throughout the conflict, and we can and do emphatically re-assert every word of these paragraphs. Mr. Breckinridge is a pure and noble hearted man, and a liberal minded politician; he has earned and won at home and at Washington as high a reputation for talents as belongs to any man of his age in the United States. We do not know any gentleman we would rather see in Congress, and, if he lived in a Locofoco district, Linn Boyd's for instance, we shoul sincerely rejoice in his election.

SCRAPS AND ITEMS.

Zouave.—The word "Zouave" is generally and incorrectly pronounced as a word of two syllables. It should be spoken as if written *Zwave*, the *a* having the Italian sound as in "fau." The name is derived from the Arabic Zouaona, a confederacy of the Kabyle tribe, who live on the mountains back of Algiers. The original Zouaves in the French service were composed of Arabs from the country near Algiers.

Camphene and Burning Fluid.—Very few people have an idea of the immense quantity of burning fluid and camphene consumed in the United States annually. The amount of the former is estimated by competent persons at 24,000,000 gallons, of the latter at 6,000,000 gallons. The total value of these amounts is some $13,000,000.

A considerable number of Ameriacans have joined the army of Garibaldi. A young Virginian left Paris on the 11th inst., with a commission as Lieutenant he had just received from the head-quarters at Palermo.

Two persons were once disputing so loudly on the subject of religion, that they awoke a big dog which had been sleeping on the hearth before them, and he forthwith barked most furiously. An old divine present, who had been quietly sipping his tea while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick, and exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you silly brute! you know no more about it than they do."

The city debt of Memphis is stated by Alderman Martin at $425,000, and according to the same gentleman, the city is bled annually to the amount of $87,000 to pay interest upon it.

A sale of 2,000 bushels new red wheat was made at Norfolk on Wednesday, at $1.25 per bushel.

A French armorer has sent to Garibaldi a gift of a coat of mail, dagger-proof and bullett-proof. Its workmanship is perfect, and it is valued at upwards of five thousand francs. It may be worn under the uniform like a shirt, for it is extremely flexible, light and portable.

The American Pomological Society will hold its eighth session in Philadelphia on the 11th of September.

The defalcation of the N. Orleans Postmaster is fully covered by his sureties. The office is in charge of a special agent of the Department.

Gen. Shields has left San Antonio, Texas, for California by the overland stage, via El Paso. His health is much improved.

Imports of Dry Goods.—The imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the four weeks just ended are $3,110,878 less than for the same period of last year, and although $5,128,174 in excess of the small imports for the same period of 1858, the total is $8,222,368 less than for some time in 1857.

A printer meddling with the verdict of a coroner's jury, struck out a comma after the word 'apoplexy,' making it read thus: 'Deceased came to his death by excessive drinking, producing apoplexy in the minds of the jury.'

Fine copper claims are opened in the northern part of the State of Califonia, and with excellent prospects.

Col. John Johnson, of Cincinnati, now in the 86th year of his age, is probably the oldest Free Mason in America. He has been a member in good standing for sixty-five years, and sat in the lodge presided over by Washington.

The *National Intilligencer*, in copying the above says: Col. Johnson has been a subscriber to that paper for fifty-nine years.

The *Middle Georgian*, published at Griffin, Ga., and edited by A. Burr, Esq., "always a Whig, and a Whig yet," comes out for the election of Breckinridge and Lane.

Honduras and Ruatan.—Official notice has been given to the people of Ruatan that on the 30th of July the English flag will be hauled down and formal possession of the Island be given to Honduras. There was much excitement in consequence.

Enormous Capital Invested.—The capital invested in the coal lands of Pennsylvania is said to be nearly $324,000,000. The canals and shackwater contained within the anthracite coal trade, measure 815 miles in length and cost $40,000,000.

The Pacific Railroad.—The ceremony of breaking ground on this end of the great Pacific Railroad, the first link in our national highway, took place on the 25th July. The occasion was celebrated by salutes, bonfires, barbecues, festivities and speeches, from the most prominent railroad men of the West, including Mayor Waughs, Col. Doniphan, Col. Gilpin, Mr. Taylor, president of the Road, Gov. Roberts, of Kansas Territory, and many others. It is estimated that ten thousand people were on the ground and assisted in the ceremonies.

The Late Political Meeting.—In our last issue we promised to give a more extended report of the speeches, but owing to our reporter losing some of his notes, we can but give a synopsis of the speech of Mr. Fox, with his concluding remarks. In reply to Mr. Pool, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, he showed the evils of the *ad valorem* system as advocated by the Know-Nothings—that it is intended to benefit the rich banker and money lender, and oppress the poor man. That the people who vote for the system as expressed in their platform, would be deceived by its results—that the same platform is not understood by the members of that party, as they nearly all construe it differently.

Mr. Fox, after replying to all the positions taken by Mr. Pool, at some length attacked Mr. Pool on Know-Nothingism, and exposed the horrid oaths which he had taken. He alluded to Mr. P.'s declaration in Salisbury, "that posterity would bless him (Pool) when in his grave for his efforts in behalf of *ad valorem* taxation."

Mr. Fox concluded his speech by turning to Mr. P. and saying: "My dear sir, you are mistaken; this is not the way to excite the gratitude of those who will come after you. If you really believe that the party in power are corrupt, that they have committed grevious errors, do not overstep the bounds of modest virtue, by proclaiming that you have come in the form of an angel to correct those errors, but rather, like Portius, under the advice of his good old father, Cato "Go to your *retired home* and pray for the *weal* of *your country*. Content *yourself* to be obscurely good. When vice prevails and impious men bear sway, the post of honor is a private station.' Go, and mingle the tears of an earnest penitence with the brackish waters of your own Pasquotank, and appeal to that Being who can alone forgive, that He will absolve you from those awful oaths which you have taken, as we believe, against the very spirit and genius of our Government, and implore Him to pardon that restless ambition which prompts you now to create dissensions among our happy people; and if perchance forgiveness come, you may be gathered to your fathers in peace, and then, and only then, will posterity scatter flowers of affection over your grave, revere your name, and bless your memory. [Loud and continued applause.] —*Charlotte Bulletin.*

First Babies.—A somewhat extended observation and a solitary experience, have convinced us that first babies have a hard time. Parents must have two or three children before they know what a baby is, know how to treat it, and acquire patience sufficient to treat it properly. The poor little fellows that have the misfortune to come along first have to educate parents to their task, and in the process they get spanked, and shaken, and abused. After a man has three or four children, he learns that whipping, or striking a child less than two years of age, is barbarism. We know one "paternal head" who struck his first child when only six weeks old, the ass actually believing that the child knew better than to cry, and that he stopped crying at that particular time because he struck him. We carry certain notions of children and of family government into married life, and the first child is always the victim of these notions. And not alone of these, for the parents have not learned self-control, and a baby is whipped quite as often because the parent is impatient or angry, as because it is vicious or intractable. We inflict on our first children the floggings we ought to have for our own impatience or fretfulness. This pounding children before they become, in God's eye, morally responsible beings, is very strange business. Patience, good people—unwearying patience! Don't wait to learn it until one of your little ones shall be hidden under the daisies!—*Springfield Rep.*

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF ALABAMA,
At Mobile.

THE LECTURES IN THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on the 14th November next.

The handsome appropriation of Fifty Thousand Dollars by the State has enabled the Trustees to put up a building complete in every department.

The Museum is rich in specimens to illustrate all the branches, and is second to none in the United States.

Prof. MALLET sails for Europe early in July, for the purpose of adding largely to the Chemical apparatus.

The rooms for Practical Anatomy will be opened about the middle of October, and preliminary Lectures will commence about the same time. There are three large Hospitals in Mobile always open and free to the Students.

FACULTY:

J. C. NOTT, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
J. F. HEUSTIS, M. D., Professor of Anotomy.
WM. H. ANDERSON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
GEO A. KETCHUM, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine
F. A. ROSS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
F. E. GORDON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. W. MALLETT, Professor of Chemistry.
GORONWY OWEN, M. D., } Demonstrators of Anatomy.
A. P. HALL, M. D.. }
R. D. SCHMIDT, M. D., Prosector of Surgery.

Address, W. H. ANDERSON,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 10, 1860. 28—w8m.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING MILLS IN THE TOWN OF LOUISBURG FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED EXECUTED TO ME, FOR certain purposes therein named, I shall offer for sale at public auction, in the town of Louisburg, on the 18th day of August next, the valuable property known as the LOUISBURG MILLS—one of the best Mill Sites and locations in North-Carolina The Mills are in good repair; there are four pairs of mill stones, with all the fixtures and improvements, for the manufacture of Flour. It is unsurpassed. There is an excellent SAW MILL attached. These Mills are situated on Tar river, at Louisburg. The dam is of solid stone & masonry, of the most substantial kind, holding a good head of water in the dryest seasons. The water power is sufficient for five times the demand of the present mills, and is capable of being appropriated to an indefinite extent. There are about 12 acres of land attached to the Mills. A large capital can be safely and profitably invested. All persons wishing to invest money in valuable property, will do well to examine the Mills.

Terms cash, or its equivalent.

W. HARRIS, Trustee.

Louisburg, June 19, 1860.

N. B. On the 18th of August, 1860, I will sell, at public auction, my residence in the Town of Louisburg. It is situated in a healthy part of the town, near the Female College. There are two acres of land, with a neat cottage building, and all necesary out buildings, an excellent well of water, &c.

JOHN H. BRODIE.

Louisburg, June 10, 1860. 25—wtd.

PROPERTY HOLDERS LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

OFFICE AT MILTON, CASWELL COUNTY, N. C.

THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation for the past eight years, and during that time has punctually paid all losses.

DIRECTORS.

N. L. Walker,
Dr. Wm. M. Brooks,
A. C. Finly,
Thos. D. Johnston,
L. H. Hunt,
Col. R. M. Kirby,
Thos. A. Donoho,
Isaac Oettinger,
Benj. Hines,
Witcher Keen,
R. H. Lewis,
Jarvis Friou,
Wm M Howerton,
Hon. F. G. Reade.

OFFICERS.

N. L. Walker, President,
Benj. Hines, Vice Pres.
N. M. Lewis, Treasurer,
N. McGehee, Attorney,
A. L. Ball, Secretary,
Sam'l. R. Thornton, *General Agent.*

Benj. Hines, }
L. H. Hunt, } Exec. Com.
R. H. Lewis, }

☞ All Letters addressed to the Secretary or Agent will be promptly attended to.

July 22, 1859. 30—wtf.

NOTICE.

HAVING RESOLVED TO MOVE WEST, I OFFER for sale the tract of land on which I reside, situated within half a mile of the town of Oxford, containing 90 ACRES, now in a high state of cultivation and well improved Persons who may wish to educate their children, can have a good chance to settle within half a mile of two first rate Male and two excellent Female Schools, including the Oxford Female College and the Masonic College. I offer for sale also my IRON FOUNDRY, within half a mile of Oxford, with Steam Engine, all the Foundry fixtures, Patterns of every kind, together with the right to manufacture my UNIVERSAL and CULTIVATOR PLOW. I have now a very large trade which is daily increasing, and next season, from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of my Plows can be sold within a reasonable distance.

Also, a tract of Land within 1¾ miles of Oxford, containing 350 Acres, now in a high state of cultivation, and tolerably well improved, containing a dwelling house, negro houses, two tobacco barns, &c., &c. About 150 Acres are in original growth. This tract is one of the most productive in the vicinity of Oxford; being well adapted to the production of Corn, Wheat, Oats and Tobacco, and is sufficiently near town to have all the advantages of the schools.

I also offer for sale my Mill on Tar river, together with the Saw Mill and Wool-Carding Machine, and about 150 Acres of Land. The Mill is worked with a seventeen feet over-shot wheel, and never fails for the want of water. It has a custom of from 18 to 22,000 bushels of grain a year, and, next to my Foundry, is the best paying property in the County of Granville in proportion to the capital employed. My terms will be accommodating, and I will take pleasure in showing any of the property to any one who may wish to purchase.

J. H. GOOCH.

Oxford, N. C., July 23, 1860. 31—w4w

LANDS FOR SALE!

HAVING DETERMIND TO MOVE SOUTH, I OFFER for sale the tract of land on which I now live, containing 635 acres, situated in the county of Franklin, about five miles from Louisburg, eight miles from Franklinton and eight miles from Kittrell's Springs, and lying on Tar river and Lynch's creek—about 200 acres of which is rich bottom land, 100 acres in cultivation, the balance in original growth The upland is all open except about 75 acres, which is well timbered and very rich. There is a large two story dwelling house upon the land containing six rooms, which, with a little repairs, could be made very comfortable and pleasant. There are all other necessary out-houses on the plantation, such as barns, negro cabins, &c., all new and in good order.

Persons from the eastern part of the State wishing a summer residence to resort to during the sickly season, would find this place remarkably well adapted to that purpose, besides being convenient to three mineral springs, Kittrell's, Jones' and Shocco.

Any further description is unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will be certain to examine it before purchasing I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person who may wish to look at it. Terms reasonable.

N. P. WARD.

July 27, 1860. 31—w8tpd.*

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, N. C.

THE FALL TERM OF THIS COLLEGE WILL OPEN on the fourth Monday in July next. There is a full corps of officers in charge of the various departments, and the course of instruction is as thorough and comprehensive as that of any other College.

Not now, as hitherto, encumbered with the Preparatory Department, the Professors devote themselves exclusively to the Collegiate classes.

The German Language, as well as the French, forms a a part of the regular course.

Further information may be derived from the catalogue of this year; for a copy of which apply to

WILLIAM ROYALL,
Sec'y of Faculty.

June 22, 1860. 26—w6t.*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

JENNINGS PIGOTT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
LATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Is permanently situated at Washington, D. C, where he will attend to claims against the Government, and especially to obtaining patents for inventors.

July 24, 1860. 30—w1ypd.

ACCOMMODATION HACKS
TO
PITTSBORO', HAYWOOD, OR THE COAL FIELDS.

HACKS or BUGGIES can be procured at Morrisville, on the N. C. R. R., upon short notice, to convey passengers to Pittsboro', Haywood or the Coal Fields, by applying to the undersigned. This is decidedly the most pleasant route to either place, and equally as cheap as stopping in Raleigh and hiring Hacks, as you come 12 miles further by Railroad, and of course save that much hacking.

J. F. BOZEMAN.

Morrisville, June 26, 1859. 26—wtf.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL OPEN ON THE LAST THURSDAY in September, and close on the last THURSDAY in June.

For Catalogues containing detailed information address

REV. W. A. SMITH,
President Randolph Macon College, Va.

July 18, 1860. 27—wtOct.1.

NOTICE.—I WISH TO SELL A STEAM ENGINE with a Locomotive Boiler of 22 horse power, with Saw-Mill complete. Any one wishing to purchase a Saw-Mill, or a portable Engine and Boiler, would do well to examine mine before purchasing elsewhere, as I will sell a bargain. Address me at Oxford, N. C.

R. W. MINOR.

July 10, 1860. 28—w4w.

25 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR JUST Received by

W. ROB'T. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, July 10, 1860. 55—tf.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
BEAUFORT, N. C.,
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTALISHment is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North-Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort.

As fine FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is immediately in front of the colonades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colonades, or from their chamber windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.

The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors, from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the Proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.

The Proprietors have added to the establishment

BATHING HOUSES,

sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to health. Should persons prefer it, they can bathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to the House.

We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor.

A good BAND of MUSIC has been secured for the season.

PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.

T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent.

May 11, 1860. 20—wt1stsept.*

YANCEYVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,
YANCEYVILLE, CASWELL CO., N. C.

THIS SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE ON THE 4th MONDAY in August.

Yanceyville is a place peculiarly suitable for a Female School by reason of its healthiness, excellent society, and freedom from all those disturbing causes incident to Cities, which draw off the attention and retard the progress of the student. The Principal, who is a graduate of the University of Va., and has had several years successful experience in teaching and school management, proposes, with the aid of a sufficient number of competent instructors, to teach thoroughly all that is taught in our best Female Schools.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board, including washing, fuel, &c.,	$50
TUITION:	
Elementary English Branches, viz:—Reading, Writing and Spelling, and for beginners in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography,	$10
Intermediate English Branches,	12 5
Higher English Branches and Mathematics, viz:—Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, &c.,	15 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5
Painting and Drawing, each	10
Music,	20
Use of Instrument,	2
Incidental Expenses,	1

No deduction made but in case of protracted sickness.

H. M. REINHEART, Principal.

June 5, 1860. 23—wtf.

COACH-MAKING!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM THE Public generally, that he has recently taken the

"OLD STAND,"

well known by everybody, west of the "Capitol Square," and formerly occupied by WM. F. CLARKE, and is fully prepared to carry on

COACH-MAKING

in all its various branches, in the VERY BEST style.

☞ Prices to Suit the Times. ☜

Persons will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing done at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner.

JAMES BASHFORD.

Raleigh, Jan. 31, 1860. 5—wtf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH County. In Equity—In the matter of Josiah Pope, Winny Cotton, et als, vs. B. D. Mann, Administrator of Rachel Atkins, et als, pending in Equity in the county aforesaid

In pursuance of an order in the above cause, said persons as are the next of kin of the late Rachel Atkins, of the county of Nash, being *first cousins*, or of nearer degree, are hereby notified to appear and make their kindredship known, or a decree will pass for the distribution of her estate among such as are known.

G. W. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

Nashville, July 5 1860 (Pr. Adv. $5.) 28—w2m.

MOREHEAD CITY.—SALE OF LOTS.

ON THURSDAY, 23D OF AUGUST, 1860, THERE will be a sale on a credit, of valuable lots in the city of Morehead.

The proximity of these lots to the public squares and to the large Female Academy about to be erected, and towards which some $18,000 has already been subscribed, render the location very desirable for families, who desire to spend the Summer at this delightful summer retreat and watering place. Some of the best business lots will likewise be sold.

The rapidity with which this city is improving, and the prospect of a weekly line of steamers between this place and New York, should induce purchasers to invest.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President Shepard's Point Land Co.

July 17, 1860. 29—wtds.

ENO MILLS,
Five Miles East of Hillsborough.

MY WOOL CARDING MACHINES ARE IN GOOD order, and will commence Carding by the first of June. Price for carding 7½ cents per pound, weight of rolls. Put one pound of grease to ten of wool. Have your wool clean and clear of burs and well picked, and you will ainsur good work. Wool, Flax Seed, Wheat, &c., will be taken in payment, as I expect something when the work is done.

500 gallons of Linseed Oil for sale. Cash given for Wheat.

JOHN F. LYON.

May 25, 1860. 22—wtf.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE,

ON SOCIETY RIDGE, HINDS COUNTY, TWELVE miles from the city of Jackson, Capital of the State; ten from Clinton, on Vicksburg & Jackson Railroad; six from Livingston, and five from Tugaloo Depot, on N. O. Jackson & G. N. Railroad, connecting it with all parts of the Union. The great southern place of resort, Cooper's Wells, is within three hour's pleasant ride or drive. The neighborhood is wealthy, refined, has fine schools and several churches, and the health and climate of the country not surpassed anywhere. These facts commend it to persons of family coming south. The tract contains 1200 acres—about 140 of timber, 400 of fine creek bottom, and the rest hill and branch land, all in a state of good cultivation. There are a dwelling and out-houses, fruit orchard, negro cabins, gin, press, cribs, stables, pond for stock, cistern and spring for persons, &c., &c.

For further particulars write to R. A. Clark, Jackson, A. A. Forbes, Edward's Depot, or

JOHN M. CLARK,
Yazoo City.

July 3, 1860. 27—w2m.

A TEACHER WANTED

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE ASSURANCE THAT one or more Male Schools will be established in the town during the next year, the Trustees of the Cheraw Academical Society have determined to organize a Female School of a high order in their Academy. For this purpose the services of a gentleman or lady competent to take charge of the Institution is desired. To such a person the whole proceeds of the School is offered, as well as the use of the Academy building, which is now commodious, and located in a pleasant part of the town, with the sole condition that the building be kept and returned in good repair at the end of the term.

When, some four or five years ago the Male and Female departments were separate, the latter yielded a larger amount of money than the former, the gross receipts for the tuition of female scholars and boys under twelve being something over eight hundred dallars per annum. It is thought that a large School may be built up on a permanent basis under the charge of a suitable teacher, and the community now seem desirous of providing for the education of young ladies at home.

The Trustees have fixed the terms of tuition at eight dollars for the third class, spelling, reading, writing, and first books of Geography, Grammar, History and Arithmetic per session.

Twelve dollars for the second class including the above and any three or four of the following studies:—Higher Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History, English Composition, or first principles of Natural History.

Sixteen dollars for the first class, including the above and any two or four of the following:—Ancient Languages, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, or Higher Mathematics.

The sessions are two of 4½ months each, the first beginning on the 1st Monday in October, and the second on the 1 th day of February.

Boys under 12 years of age admitted.

Applicants must send in their applications accompanied with proper testimonials before the 15th of August next, at which time an election will be held.

By order of the Trustees.

W. L. T. PRINCE, Prest. Board.

Cheraw, S. C., July 24, 1860 —wtf.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.
THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THE FALL SESSION WILL COMMENCE 27th July, 1860. Board, including washing, fuel and rooms, $35 per session of 21 weeks Tuition, solid and ornamental branches correspondingly low.

For catalogues address J. W. THOMAS, Prest

June 18, 1860. 25—wtf.

☞ Spirit of the Age and N. C. Christian Advocate copy 9 weeks.