

it must have upon all classes of people but more particularly upon those engaged in agricultural pursuits. As it is the farmer—the producer—after all, who feeds and clothes the miner, the mechanic, and indeed all not engaged directly in producing the indispensable necessities of life, they, as a class, must be greatly the gainer thereby. The desideratum with them is a home market, and wherever a considerable number of persons engage in mining in their neighborhood, this is afforded them, and by getting good prices and quick returns they are stimulated to use industry and economy in the management of their affairs, which, in former times they were not accustomed to do for want of it.

An eccentric old farmer said to me one day, "It's all one whether I make a good crop or a bad one. If I make a good one, I eat it all up, and if I make a bad one I always make it do me. If I have a surplus, I would rather waste it than to sell it for nothing—we've no market." Now the difficulty in N. Carolina and throughout the whole interior of the Southern country has been and still is, that there is not a sufficient diversity of pursuits among her people. The Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, county officers, &c. &c., are all, or almost all farmers; very few of our people are employed, in manufactures, and all must agree that many of the necessities and even luxuries of life, for which millions of money are sent out of our State annually, could be as well and far more cheaply made at home. This may seem a digression, but it certainly has an intimate and close connection with the subject before us. I have heard intelligent persons, however, seriously question whether the gold mines of N. C., have been of any real advantage to the people generally who live in their neighborhood, and who have been engaged in their development. In another paper, when I come to consider the extensive deposit formation lying immediately east of the Blue Ridge, I will enter into some details of facts, which have come under my own observation. Until then, I will withhold an expression of opinion in regard to our own country.

There is no doubt, but that in those countries where limited monarchies, or absolute despotisms have held sway, and where the mines were seized and monopolized by those who held in their hands both the purse and the sword, they have done incalculable injury to the masses. In the hands of an unprincipled and ambitious monarch, it is a weapon of great power to do evil, and is too apt to be used for the purposes of enslaving the many, making them subservient to his designs, and enabling him to ride redhooped over an unoffending adversary. It is in fact the bone and sinew of war.

It is well known that Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, one who, notwithstanding he has done so much for his people, has been for some time amassing the precious metals; and hoarding them in the vaults of England and other countries, knowing that the time will soon arrive when the sceptre must pass from his hands, and be deprived of the privileges and advantages which his high station has heretofore afforded him. The reverse of all this holds in this country. Every free citizen may possess himself of what is in the land, provided he has energy and perseverance, and will make himself skillful in the use of the means which lie around and beneath him. But it may be argued that gold, in all ages of the world, has been a great demoralizer, and that those countries where most of it has been found, have retrograded instead of having advanced in the march of moral and intellectual improvement. That this is so cannot be denied, but these cannot be cited as parallel cases with our own country and our own times. Iron, the great civilization, is in too common use amongst us, and the arts which depend upon it for their very existence, are too thoroughly cultivated, to permit that spirit to flag among a free and enlightened people.

I have thus, indulged in a very general, a train of thought which has led me very far away from the "special facts," which I promised you in my first communication. But it is difficult to avoid generalizing upon a theme like this; for it is as broad as our common country, and as diversified as her climate, her productions and her scenery. In a future number, I will confine myself entirely to the Western or mountain region, and will touch alike with the mineral, the agricultural and other resources; and at the same time, will offer some speculations upon the influences of a mountain climate, and other causes connected therewith, upon the mental and physical developments of the nation.

VIRGINIA.—The Editor of the Southern says that he has himself heard one hundred Democrats say that they were going to vote for Taylor. He says that Virginia will go triumphantly for Taylor.

Mr. Reid's Hobby of Equal Suffrage

If our Democratic candidate for Governor felt any real interest in his proposition of equal suffrage why was he not a candidate for the Legislature where he could have action on the subject? Why be a candidate for Governor—thus placing himself in a condition where he can take no part in the matter, elected or not? Were he a member of the Legislature the subject would be legitimately before him for action; but as Governor or the defeated candidate for Governor, the subject will be out of his reach; he has no power to touch the subject in any way, which proves conclusively that there is more demagoguism than reality in his professed love for the dear people.

Had Mr. Reid desired to benefit the people of our State by a change, I would recommend the subject of abolishing military training in this State, and substitute a small tax in lieu, and add the proceeds to our literary or school fund. Had I time I would like to say a word or two on that subject. Will no one capable of investigating that matter, take in hand and discuss the project on its true merits; for myself I can see no benefit derived from our military trainings in this State. But more hereafter.

MEETING OF THE ROUGH AND READY CLUB OF ASHEVILLE.

July 22d, 1848.

The Club came to order by the appointment of James M. Smith, Esq., President pro tem, and Isaac B. Sawyers, Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Jas. M. Edny, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, A. B. Chunn and Gen. B. M. Edney, urging the claims of Old Zack to the Presidency, and against those of "broken sword memory."

When a Resolution was offered by N. W. Woodfin, Esq., and adopted, expressive of the satisfaction of the Club on learning that our patriotic volunteers are soon to return to their homes, also tendering them a public dinner on their return.

Club adjourned to meet at the Court House on next Wednesday evening.

J. M. SMITH, Pres. pro tem.
I. B. SAWYER, Sec.

A letter to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer says, "The Pines are dying very much in Moore and Montgomerie, as far up as Troy, and probably as far up as the Piney extend."

"Wheat crops are good; Oats moderately so. Corn has suffered somewhat from the dry weather; but the late rains will probably revive it."

MASS MEETING IN RALEIGH.—The Executive Committee of the Central Rough and Ready Club, has called a Mass Meeting of the friends of Gen'l Taylor, in Wake and the adjoining Counties, to be held in Raleigh on Tuesday the 1st day of August. A free dinner will be provided, and speeches may be expected.

One Week Later from Europe. Arrival of the Steamship Niagara. Terrible Scenes in Paris. 10,000 People Slain. Resignation of the Executive Committee.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

The steamship Niagara has arrived at Boston, with dates to the 1st July, one week later than the dates by the Caledonia.

FRANCE.

Paris has been the theatre of a terrible conflict. The combat lasted four days and Ten Thousand Persons are reported to have been slain! The Government finally triumphed, however. Amongst the slain, are mentioned the names of six Deputies to the National Assembly, six Generals, and the Archbishop of Paris.—The Executive Committee have resigned the power delegated them by the National Assembly. M. de Lamartine was conspicuous in quelling the insurrection.

The Caledonia whose arrival was announced in our last, brought accounts of the beginning of this terrible conflict. It did not, however, furnish any special reason for the outbreak. But most persons have feared all along that such would be the result of the measures of the Provisional government; and of the peculiar character of the population of Paris. It may be feared that the end is not even yet, but that more scenes of violence may be looked for before a stable government, (Republic or otherwise,) is established.

The Caledonia also brought accounts of a battle between the military and people in the City of Prague, which resulted in the defeat of the people, the destruction of a large part of the city, and of 2000 lives. Amongst the killed was the wife of the military commander, Prince Windischgratz, (daughter of the celebrated Prince Schwartzberg,) who was shot through the head by an assassin, whilst leaning out of a window. One of her sons was also mortally wounded.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BOSTON July 12.

One of the bloodiest dramas the world ever witnessed, one of the most ferocious and obstinate insurrections which the en-

anguined history of France has had to record from her modern annals, has just been brought to a close in the streets of Paris by the obstinate and successful resistance of the insurrectionary party, and triumphant success of the Republican army.

After 4 days and nights of incessant fighting the insurgents have been utterly vanquished, with a loss on both sides of 10,000 killed and 25,000 wounded, which is believed to be much less than the true estimate.

The commencement of the rebellion appears to have been made by a delegation of couriers, who waited upon M. Marc at the Luxembourg. He listened to their grievances, but observing that their resistance had been active in the night of the 15th May, said to the men, "you are not the slaves of this man, you can strike your own grievances." This expression was dispersed amongst the workmen that M. Marc had called them slaves, and it seems to have been the signal for the conspirators, who had organized a vast movement to commence the operations.

On Thursday night, the 22d of June, the first barricade was raised, and the troops and the National Guards called out.

On Friday there were partial conflicts, but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more at fortifying their position, than in actually fighting.

Friday passed, and the insurrection had evidently gathered strength.

On Saturday, the 24th, the National Assembly declared itself in permanence; and Paris was placed in a state of siege, the executive power was delegated absolutely to Cavaignac, and the members of the executive resigned. They declared that they should have been wanting in their duties and honor, had they withdrawn before. Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly—and, as the intelligence arrived of the slaughter of the National Guards, and the fall of one general after another, who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the sensations became deep and alarming.

Various proclamations were issued by Cavaignac to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, but to no effect.

The whole of Saturday was employed in desperate fighting on both sides, except a lull during a frightful thunder storm. The carnage and butchery on the south of the river were horrible.

In this frightful state of things the Assembly betrayed not a little alarm. A deputation from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combatants to cease this fratricidal strife, but all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent on only yielding up the struggle with their lives, and their valor was only surpassed by their desperate resolution.

On Saturday night at 12 o'clock the capital was in an awful state. Fighting continued with unabated fury. Large numbers of troops poured in from all the neighboring departments, but still the insurgents having rendered the positions almost impregnable, resisted more or less effectually all the force which could be brought against them. The red flag, the banner of the *Republique Democratique et Sociale* was hoisted.

On Sunday morning, at the meeting of the National Assembly, the President stated that the government force had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life, and that Gen. Cavaignac, had given the insurgents on the right bank till 10 o'clock to surrender, when, if they did not lay down their arms, he would storm their entrenchments, and put the whole to the sword. The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection could be put down. The hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however, realized.

The fighting continued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to the National Guards.

On Monday, the reinforcements Federal Lamoriciere had received from Cavaignac enabled him to hem the insurgents in the eastern part of the city, and although reduced to extremities they still fought with incredible valor.

It was thought on Monday morning early that they would surrender, but again the hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection, was not immediately realized.

At about half-past 10, the fighting was resumed, and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two hours that the government troops, everywhere, prevailed, and the spirit of the insurrection being broken, the insurgents were either shot, taken prisoners, or fled into the country in the direction towards Vincennes.

The last band took refuge in the celebrated *Pierre la chaise*, but the *Garde Mobile* hunted them even from this sanctuary and they were slaughtered in the neighboring fields.

On Tuesday the insurrection was definitely quelled. The loss of life has been terrific, no fewer than fourteen general officers had been put hors combat, a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are Gen. Magrier and Gen. Daur and Brea; Gen. Casimiro and Ren dult and others severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more wounded, but the most touching death of all is that of the Bishop of Paris.

The venerable priests on Sunday volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicars, towards the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin and fell mortally wounded. The venerable priest was ordered by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished, and has since died.

The Constitution of the French Republic.

In the presence of God, and in the name

of the French people, the National Assembly proclaims and decrees the following Declaration of Duties and Rights.

The duties of man in society are summed up in respect for the constitution; in obedience to the laws, in the defence of the country, in the accomplishment of his family duties, and in the practice of the fraternal amicitia. "As you would that men should do to you, do ye to them likewise."

The constitution guarantees to all citizens—

Liberty—Equality—Security—Instruction—Labor—Property—Assistance.

Liberty consists in the rights of going and coming; of meeting peaceably and without arms; of associating; of petitioning; of exercising one's religion; of manifesting his thoughts and opinions by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of these rights has no other limits than the rights and liberties of other citizens, and the public security.

Equality consists in the exclusion of every title and privilege of birth, class, or caste, in the admissibility of every one to all public employments, without any other motive or ground for preference but virtue and talent, and the equitable participation of all citizens in the charges and advantages of society.

Security consists in the inviolability of the person, the family, the domicile, and the rights and property of each and every member of society.

The right of instruction is that which all citizens have to receive gratuitously from the State, the education proper for the development of the physical, moral and intellectual faculties of each of them.

The right of labor is that which every man has to live by his work. Society must be by the productive and general means of which it disposes, and which will be organized by the labor of all men in health, who cannot procure it otherwise.

Property consists in the right of enjoying and disposing of one's goods and revenues, of the fruits of his intelligence, and of his industry.

The right of assistance is that which belongs to children abandoned, to the infirm, to the old, to receive from the State the means of existing.

Of the Sovereignty of the People.

France is a Democratic Republic, one and indivisible.

The French Republic has its symbol, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

The sovereignty resides in the universality of the French citizens. It is inalienable and imprescriptible, and no individual, no fraction of the people, can attribute to itself the exercise of it.

All the public powers, whatever they may be, emanate from the people. They cannot be delegated hereditarily.

The separation of the powers is the first condition of a free government.

The main features of the constitution appear to be on the American model, and we merely extract from such as we observe among its various clauses that differ from our constitution.

The French people delegate the legislative powers to a single Assembly.

The election has for its basis the population.

The total number of the representatives of the people shall be 600, including the representatives for Algeria, and the French colonies. This number to be increased to 900 for the assemblies that revise the constitution. The suffrage to be direct and universal.

Every Frenchman of 21 years of age, and having resided in the country for 6 months, is an elector.

Every Frenchman aged 25 years, without any condition of paying contributions for domicile, is eligible.

Bankrupts uncorrected, and persons condemned to infamous punishment, or suffering punishment for some criminal crimes by the law, or for robbery, embezzling, abuse of confidence, infidelity, vagabondage, or begging, shall neither be electors nor eligible.

The President must have at least two millions votes.

He is elected for four years, and is not re-eligible.

He has a right to grant pardons; but he can only exert this right upon the proposal of the Minister of Justice, and after having consulted the Council of State.

He is lodged at the expense of the Republic, and receives a salary of 600,000 francs annum.

The Ministers have seats, as members of the National Assembly, and must be bound whenever they request it.

All the young citizens should be sent to public schools to be taught to read, each according to his destination and faculties, and to learn the rights and duties of a man and a citizen.

The house of every citizen is sacred and cannot be entered but in the cases and forms prescribed by law. Property is inviolable, except it is required for public benefit, and then at a just and agreed indemnity.

The holding double employments or salaries is interdicted.

The constitution guarantees the public debt and the existing pensions, the national institute, and the legion of honor.

Gen. Scott and Pillow.

It is rumored that Gen. Pillow has been fully acquitted of all the charges brought against him by Gen. Scott! In course of other result than this was expected: His acquittal was a "Jregons conclusion" when the court of inquiry was first constituted by the President.

It is also said that the same court will shortly convene again at Murristown, N. J., to try Gen. Scott, on charges preferred against him by Gen. Pillow! If so, Gen. Scott is already convicted! We trust that the rumor is unfounded, but if true, we protest against being made to bear the odium which such acts and doings of President Polk will inevitably bring upon the cause of Gen. Cass and the Democracy in the present canvass. If Mr. Polk has one particle of gratitude, he ought not to

throw such stumbling blocks in the way of the man to whose exertions in '44, he owes his present position. Down then, we say, with all packed court martials and those numeraries of justice enacted by them.— They are a disgrace to the country.

The above remarks, which we copy from the *Muscouge Democrat*, are little creditable to the head and heart of the editor. They are the emanation of a mind indignant at the injuries inflicted upon General Scott, and through him upon the country, by the President, who seeks at whatever sacrifice of honesty or justice, to sustain his pet, Gen. Pillow, in his unworthy efforts to puff himself into notoriety through the Louisiana letter.

We have two Generals.—Washington Union.

No matter. Do you remember how many Generals old Zack shipped at Palo Alto, how many at Resaca de la Palma, how many at Monterey, and how many at Buena Vista?—*Louisville Journal*.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Henderson Co., N. C., on Tuesday the 19th inst., WILLIAM McSAGHREE, aged about 36 or 37 years, (with what the Jury of inquest supposed to be a fit of Apoplexy.) The Deceased was engaged in the field with two small boys hauling and stacking Rye, about a half mile from home, and so far as any person knew, in his usual excellent state of health. Whilst in the act of throwing grain on the wagon, he staggered and fell, and almost without a struggle, died immediately. Thus we see man in the prime of life and from all appearances, in the enjoyment of perfect health, snatched, as it were, into eternity, without a single moment's warning—surely in the midst of life we are in death. The Deceased has left rather a feeble wife and five small children, dependent entirely upon the crumbs of charity, which by the by, fall scattering in this wicked world.—He was a very poor, but an honest and religious man, having been a member of good standing and order in the Baptist Church, for years.—The loss to his distressed family, we hope is more than compensated to him in his eternal gain.—And whilst meditating on this affliction (and I might add, unusual) visitation of God's providence, ought we not to recall to our recollection, how soon we are to follow, and endeavor to be prepared for the solemn change.

We are authorized to announce Col. Thomas MORAN as a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county, at the next election.

Religious Notice.

The funeral of James Sharp, a volunteer who died in Mexico, will be preached at Turkey, creek Camp Ground on the last Sabbath in July, by Rev. R. M. Whaley and Rev. John Reynolds, July 18th.

Head Quarters.

Morganton, July 23, 1848.

To the Comd'g the several Regiments, comprising the 19th Brigade of the 5th Division of the North Carolina Militia.

You are hereby commanded to appear with your respective Regiments, prepared for Review, at the times and places following:

Cherokee Reg't, Murphy, Monday, August 21, 90th, " Franklin, Wednesday " 23, 86th, " Waverlyville, Saturday " 26, 84th, " Henderson, Tuesday " 29, 83d, " At Muster g'nd, Friday, Sept. 1, 87th, " " Monday " 4.

C. M. AVERY,
Major General of the 5th Division of North Carolina Militia.

By Order,
W. L. McRee, A. d. c. Camp,
July 27th, 1848. 413-2t.

Operations upon the Teeth.

W. F. BASON, D. D. S.

Begs leave to say to his friends, and others, that he expects to call at Asheville, Sursum and Wain Springs, as usual.

N. B. Those who think proper to favor him, with their patronage, will please let it be known either before, or very soon after arrival. Charges consistent—Advice gratis.

July 27, 1848. 413-1t.

H. A. WOOD,

TAILOR, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

One door North-west of J. M. Smith's Hotel, is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Tailor's line with promptness and despatch—Give me a call, and I guarantee you will leave with satisfaction.

July 27, 1848. 413-1t.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. W. WILSON,

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, that he has commenced business at the New Shop, first door south of M. Patton's Corner, near Rankin & Fulliam's, where he invites those who have garments to make, to call. He promises them neat fit and work done promptly.

The partnership between Wood & Wilson having been dissolved, the subscriber hopes the former friends and patrons of the establishment will give him a call at his new quarters.

J. W. WILSON,
Asheville, N. C., July 27, 1848. 413-1t.

St. Croix Sugar in half Bbls.

CRUSHED, do do do.
INDIGO, Upper and Sole Leather,
Just received, and as we fully appreciate the value of money, will sell at the lowest possible price.

RANKIN & FULLIAM,
July 27.

Fulliam's Latin Grammar.

Reader, Caesar, Cicero, Vergil, Livy, Leonion, Dictionary, Grammar, Latin, Greek, Latin, Uvid, Leonion, Memorabilia, Leonion, Grammar, Latin, Reader and Italian Dictionary.

Fulliam's Latin Grammar, with a long catalogue of the most popular School books in the English department, a general supply of Stationery, just received, and offered at very low prices by

RANKIN & FULLIAM,
July 27.

Choice Imperial Tea.

An entire lot of articles just received at

RANKIN & FULLIAM'S,
Plain Shawls,
Black Satin Vestings, new style, Bonnet ribbons, and other fashionable goods, just received at

RANKIN & FULLIAM'S,
July 27. 413-1t.