A FAMILY PAPER-DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND NEWS.

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ROBERT P. WARING, Editor.

"Che States--- Distinct as the Billow, but one as the Sea."

RUFUS M. HERRON, Publisher.

VOL. 2.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1854.

Business Curds, &r.

R. P. WARING, Attorney at Law,

Office in Lonergan's Brick Building, 2nd floor CHARLOTTE, N. C.

RHETT & ROBSON, FACTORS & COMMISSION MERGHANTS, Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf,

CHARLESTON, S. C. Liberal advances made on Consignments. IP Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Corn, &c , and from o r long experience in the business, we feel confident of giving satisfaction. March 17, 1854.

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Nos. 209 and 211 King street, corner of Market Street. CHARLESTON, S. C. Plantation Woolens, Blankets, &c., Carpetings and Justain Materials, Silks and Rich Dress Goods, Cloaks,

March 17, 1854 RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND OLOTHING.

NO. 131 MEETING STREET, sept 23, '53 ly CHARLESTON, S. C. e. e. villiams.

M. nufreturer and Dealer in PANAMA, LEGHORN, FUR. SILK & WOOL MATS.

OPPOSITE CHARLESTON HOTEL, sep! 23, '53 ly CHARLESTON, S. C. LEOPOLD COHN. N. A. COPEN.

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AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

\$7 Commission for selling Cotton Fifty cents per Bale. Sept 23, 1853. RAMSEY'S PIANO STORE.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Diagonal Grand HANOS :-Hallet Davis & Co.'s Patent

Saspension Bridge PIANOS

t hickerings, Travers' and other best makers' Pianos, at Columbia, S. C., Sept. 23, 1853. CAROLINA INN,

BY JENNINGS B. KERR. Charlotte, N. C.

January 28, 1853. Mrs. A. W. WHEALAN,

(Residence, on Main Street, 3 doors south of Sadler's

Hotel.) CHARLOTTE, N. C. Dresses cut and made by the celebrated A. B. C. safe this gusty weather." method, and warranted to fit. Orders solicited and Sept. 9, 1853-8-1y. promptly attended to.

BAILIE & LAMBERT,

219 KING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C., MPORTERS & DEALERS in Royal Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian

ARPETINGS; India, Rush and Spanish MATTINGS, Rugs, Door Mats, &c. &c. OIL CLOTHS, of all widths, cut for rooms or entries. of us to aid him. LASH LINENS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, Diapers, Long Lawns, Towels, Napkins, Doyfias, &c. Ar extensive assortment of Window CURTAINS,

Merchants will do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. 23, 1853

The American Hotel, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

I BEG to announce to my triends, the public, and pres-I cut patrons of the above Hotel, that I have leased the After which time, the entire property will be thoroughly reperced and renovated, and the house kept in first class style. This Hotel is near the Depot, and pleasantly situated, rendering it a desirable house for travellers and families.

C. M. RAY.

Dec 16, 1853.

Baltimore Piano Forte Manufactory. J. WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Bondoir . Grand and Square PIANOS. Those wishing a good and substantial Piano that will last an age, at a fair price, may rely on getting such by addressing the Manufacturers, by mail or otherwise. We have the bears of serving and referring to the first families in the Manufacturers, also, refer to a host of their fellow citi- Iv off to a covert of low bushes. J. J. WISE & BROTHER, 23.f m Feb 3, 1854

MARCH & SHARP.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COLUMBIA, S. C., TILL attend to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Or purchase and sell Slaves, &c., on Commission.

Sales Room - No. 12) Richardson street, and immediately opposite the United States Hotel. Feb 3, 1851 THOS. H. MARCH. J. M. E. SHARP.

Livery and Sales Stable, BY S. H. REA.

T the stand formerly occupied by R. Morrison, in A Charlotte. Horses fed, hired and sold, Good accommodations for Drovers. The custom of his friends and the public generally solicited. February 17, 1854.

R. HAMILTON. R. M. OATES. HAMILTON & OATES, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COLUMBIA, S. C. June 9 1854

Corner of Richardson and Laurel Streets,

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN. Who Called Thee? BY MRS. M. W. STRATTON.

Oh why come you there, Like a bright thread of silver, Thou shining gray hair? Why come you? dost think that the restless eye,

Who called thee, intruder?

Will not tell lite's story if thou art not by? Dost think that the brow and the cheek will not tell The spirit's vain struggle as truly and well? Away, pale intruder! you shall not gleam there, Like a silv'ry stream midst the wave of dark hair.

Who called thee? sad herald Of age and decay; Or art thou a token Of gricfs passed away;

Why come you? to tell of the first brilliant light-Which, vanishing, shrouded my pathway in night? That first rude awak'ning from love's early dream-That first storm that ruffled my life's tranquil stream? Away! 'tis no ea ly grief bids you gleam there, Like a silv'ry stream midst the waves of dark bair.

> Youth's sorrows pass lightly, E'en passion's deep spell, May not leave a shadow Forever to dwell.

Mantillas and Shawls. Terms Cash. One Price Only. Who called thee? oh, was it some dear broken tie, Still, still unforgotten, tho' years have passed by? Some lovely air-castle that tumbled to dust? Some friensdhip excharged for life-lasting mistrust? Away, snowy record! you shall not gleam there, Like a sil'vry stream midst the waves of dark hair,

> Dost come a memento Of life's petty cares, Which break not the heart, But the high spirit wears?

Why come you? to tell me how idle, how vain, Are the wild hopes that rush thro' my feverish brain? That the unquiet head must soonest grow gray? And the unquiet spirit pass soonest away? Out! out, white foreboder! you shall not gleam there, Like a silv'ry stream midst the waves of dark hair.

> Who called the? that shadow-That vainly woed fame-Which has fevered the soul, And not gilded the name?

Who called thee? oh, was it the mother's tear, Which fell o'er my Immogene's early bier? FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Which comes with the thought of my angel child? It is this-it is this- and you still may gleam there, Like a si,v'ry stream midst the waves of dark hair.

A'as! pa'e intruder, You still may gleam there, There's more than one bright thread Of silv'ry hair.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine. A Grizzly Bear Hunt.

A welcome correspondent, near Olympia, Wash. ington Territory, on the "Pacific slope," sends us the annexed graphic description of " A Grizzly Bear Hont," which will greatly interest our Atlantic readers. It is minutely correct, in every

"Pretty comfortable ' ranch ' for an Oregonian," so as to angle in as much as possible of the the saddle and fire. When they reached the open to his mortification, not pleasure, found the coin genial warmth of the fire.

"And look through the window at grand old Raminer;" 'Humph!' says Billy, 'shut him out;' he looms up too grim and cold in the moonlight; in such weather as this, a man wants to frightful with his howlings. Once more "back-

" A segar put Billy in such good humor, and the angle of his legs increased so amazingly that | zily," rearing upon his hind legs, stood for a moit was a sight to see, as I sat in my little fireside ment pawing the air frantically, and then fell back corner and heaped on the logs, that grew out the flickering light over the little cabin. " Now . Old Grizzly ' had a deuced sight bet-

ter have come down-' " May be he was afraid the canoe would'nt be

"Afraid!" says Billy ; " man alive, when one earns his name as he did his, fear and him are not very close acquaintances. Let me tell you why we called him so.

"You see, Lander, as Engineer of Reconnoisance, was frequently off upon detached duty: and when we were upon the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, near the head of the Marias river, he took off from the main camp some seven

"We had been five days out from camp, when one evening we saw a large moving object afar off upon the prairie. We have been for some days out of Iresh meat, and the idea of rich jucy buffalo-hump induced Lander, a Texan named Guy, a young Blackfoot, (whom we had as a guide neross the Blackfoot Pass,) and myself, to ride out in

"We three were all pretty well armed, with revolvers; and Guy had in addition a double-gun. loaded with slags. Lander particularly prided same for a term of years from the 1st of January next. himself on his horse-an old buffalo-hunter-from whose back he had a short time previously shot a best portions of the meat, and driven into camp by

"Guy was mounted upon a pony which had been bought a few days before at a camp of Gros- riors kill the fierce animal. ventre's, whose capacities for running were, if

much for run. "When we drew nearer, our supposed buffalo' was seen to be a grizzly bear, of the largest class! He had come down from the mountains to State. In no case is disappointment sufferable. The dig roots; and as we approached, he moved slow-

" Now I'm not particularly cowarded myself but there was a certain something in the appearance of that customer that involuntarily brought to my mind the many stories I had heard of the ferocity of his kind when molested; and his lumbering motion, as he went sideways over that little prairie, was suggestive of considerable speed

when he chose to 'let himself out,' "I halted at once; and, looking back, saw that was already in advance of Guy and the Indian, who seemed to have no more stomach for the fray

than I had. "Lander, however, shouting for us to come on dashed in the covert after Bruin, the old horse, voices speak. true to his lessons in the buffalo-hunt, galloping up on the right side. The bear awaited no attack, but came furiously out from his shelter, and chargcd, at racing speed, upon horse and rider. Lan- shadows of the dark pines the water seemed of a in the acclamation that hatled the lad's release. particular breed the milching palm—it belongs to der and the bear went headlong one way, and Guy, steel-like blackness, contrasting grandly with the The young lawyer's first plea was a successful the individual animal. the Indian, and I, in about as nearly an opposite silvery streams that were bounded in by the gras- one. He was soon a favorite, and now repredirection as was possible upon so short a notice, sy banks of the prairie, until we went out upon the open prairie again .-Here, looking back, we could see Bruin, still in watching the flickering light shining out upon the fierce pursuit of 'Old Buffalo;' every instant get. lake in the calmness and holiness of the time brances, and we, by the affecting scene herein tural grasses are the most economical and best Rhode Island, ting farther from the covert, and receiving the when

the balls from Lander's revolver as he would turn in his saddle to fire at him.

"Again he shouted for us to come up; but we the now maddened animal, and so kept at a wary the loads in his revolver, and yet, save a limping life. motion in his gate, the bear appeared unharmed; but the headlong speed at which he had gone had the moon poured forth her rich light over the slumtowards us, he slowly turned again toward the mountain peaks ---

"He tried to prevail upon Guy to ride up; tell. | Because if you did'nt you need'nt mind about the ng him there was 'no danger,' and that both of scenery: I can see grander from my cabin door his barrels, loaded with slugs, would certainly any day." kill him. But Guy's sole answer was:

". Look a-here Kernel, you can sock along arter that b'ar just as long as you've a mind to, and here's my six-shooter, but you can't toll me 1854." up thar, no how! I don't mind takin' a turn with a big black Arkansaw, but when it comes to hunting grizzlies on on a pony, just count me out !'_ "But nothing could prevail upon Lander to

allow the bear to escape; but so, exchanging revolvers, he again dashed into the bushes, "The bear, we could see, had lain down in a

angled spot in the covert and seemed to await he coming of his enemy. Lander, supposing that most of his shots had been futile, from the swerving of his horse, determined to make surer feet of the bear, and, taking deliberate aim at his hend, fired.

" In a bound the bear was almost on him, and I held my breath and closed my eyes, but was too paralyzed to attempt to render any assistance.

"Guy seemed frozen on his horse; but the Blackfoot with a wild whoop, charged down in a circle, waving his blanket upon his gun, and making loud outcries to engage the attention of the bear; but all would have been fruitless had not the gallant old horse, true to his training, darted believe he had escaped, when I saw the bruce, with he was accused of stealing money. a mad howl, fall where they had stood a moment

One of the stirrups caught in a low bush, and the rider was thrown backward upon the saddle; and I found myself writhing in my seat as I fancred that all was lost. But no; by a violent effort he recovered himself, and I again breathed more freely; but only again to suspend my breath, as, a moment later, the old horse stumbled over a grassy mound. The bear was within six feet of him, and it seemed as if all earth could not save

"I dashed madly down only to have ridden to my own destruction; but again the brave old horse redeemed himself nobly; and though evidently much blown, stretched out across the prairie like the wind, the bear close behind. Swinging along with a rolling gait, his green eyes seemed to strike and pain, as ever and again Lander would turn in between them; and firing low, the foreleg of the object was not gained. He, however, determined bear was broken; and rolling over on the prairie. and groaning over the wounded limb, the air grew main. ing his horse down," Lander fired the last shot in his revolver at the bear's head, when "Old Griz-

" After a man has, upon the lonely prairie, stood his watch through the dark hours of the night momentarily expecting an attack from hostile Indians, and his blood has chilled and his flesh crept as he necessity of making the "little rogue" an example imagined, or really has seen, the lurking foe through the gloom, and yet dare not fire, lest he expose his own person as a target; after a man has gone through this, night after night, he may imagine he can realize the meaning of anxiety.

" All this I have undergone; but never before did my heart stand still, as it did during that half hour's cambat-knowing as I did that with one false step of the horse, the rider's life was not worth the purchase; impressed the more forcibly upon me next day, when I saw Guy thrown amidst a herd of buffalo, by his stumbling horse.

"On taking off the skin, it was found that eight evolver bullets had passed into 'vital parts,'-One had broken a fore-leg; one had made a deep wound in the shoulder; and the last shot had given the death-wound in the head.

" Of twelve shots fired in the heat of the contest, cleven had hit the bear nine of which would have been death-wounds to anything but a grizzily. We estimated him to weigh twelve hundred

" Our little mule was loaded down, with the our Black wood allay, singing the brave song of his race, and relating between-whiles how their war-

"With their imperfect arms, they never attack Goy's word was to be credited, unequalled. The the bear in the summer. It is only when torpid Blackfoot was mounted upon a mule, while I had with coal that they seek his den in the mountains; a sturdy-built horse, ' not good for wear, and not before which, they make a barricade of logs, and kindling a huge fire, by its light, riddle the vulnerable parts of the bear with arrows.

"Lander became to our Indian guides an object of great admiration and was christened by them Kaya, or Bear of the Mountain, which we anglicized by the euphonious cognomen of Old Griz-

with here and there a snow-crowned peak uplifted, like giants, seemed indeed

'To sentinel enchanted land:'

where myriads of water-fowl sported unscared by hip to hip the austere dignity of the court was for- depend less on the breed than on the food of the the unwonted presence of white men. Under the gotten, and not a voice was there that did not join animal. It is almost impossible to assign to any

"Sitting round our camp-fire at night, and

'The eating cares of the day Fold up their tents like the Arabs, And silently steal away,'

could not trust our horses in a trial of speed with it appears a sacrilege and a profanity to have taken life in such a spot; and there seemed a nobility in distance. Lander appeared to have exhausted all the courage which the poor animal fought for its "I tell you, in the quietude of that night, when

evidently told upon him, and as Lander gallopped | bering prairie, and lit with a holy glow the grand "Well, did you kill any more bears, Billy ?-

> "Humph!" says Billy, as he angled in all the fireplace. Allen's Claim near Olympia, (W. T.) January,

> > An Effective Court Incident.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION."

We take pleasure in relating an incident which greatly enlisted our sympathies, held us spell-bound by its interest, and finally made our hearts leap with joy at its happy termination.

In the spring of 1838 we chanced to be spending few days in a beautiful inland country town in Pennsylvania. It was court week, and to relieve us from the somewhat monotonous incidents of a work this time, and so rode down to within twenty | village life we stepped into the room where the court convened.

Among the prisoners in the box we saw a lad but ten years of age, whose sad, pensive countenance, his young and innocent appearance, caused him to look sadly cut of place among the hardened criminals by whom he was surrounded. Close by the box, and manifesting the greatest interest in the proceedings, sat a tearful woman, whose anxious glance from the Judge to the boy left us no room to doubt that it was his mother. We turned with sadness, from the scene off to the right, and so suddenly that I could scarce to inquire of the offence of the prisoner, and learned

> The case was soon commenced, and by the interest manifested by that large crowd, we found pathy for the lad existed. How we pitied him! The bright smile had vanished from his face, and now texpressed the cares of the aged. His young sister, a bright-eyed girl, had gained admission to his side, and cheered him with whispering of hope.

But that sweet voice, which before caused his heart to bound with happiness, added only to the grief of his shame had brought upon him.

The progress of the case acquainted us with the circumstances of the loss-the extent of which was

The lad's employer, a wealthy, miserly, and unprincipled manufacturer, had made use of it for the purpose of what he called "testing the boy's honesty." It was placed which, from its very fire; toaming at the mouth, and howling with rage position, the lad would oftenest see it, and least suspect the trap. The day passed, and the master, prairie, Old Buffalo gradually widened the distance untouched. Another day passed, and yet his that the boy should take it, and so he let it re-

This continued temptation was too much for the boy's resistance. The dime was taken. A simple present for that little sister was purchased with it. But while returning home to gladden her heart, his own was made heavy by being arrested for theft! a crime the nature of which he little knew. These circumstances were sustained by several of his employer's workmen, who were also parties to the plot. An attorney urged upon the jury the to others by punishment. Before, I could see many tears of sympathy for the lad, his widowed mother, and faithful sister. But their eyes were all dry now, and none looked as if they cared for

aught else but conviction. The accuser sat in a conspicuous place, smiling as if in fiend-like exultation over misery he had brought upon that poor but once happy trio,

We felt that there was but little hope for the boy, and the youthful appearance of the attorney who had volunteered in his defence gave no encouragement, as we learned that it was the young man's maiden plea-his first address. He appeared greatly confused, and reached to a desk near him, from which he took the Bible that had been used

of some ponderous law-book, he has made a mistake and got the Bible."

The remark made the young attorney blush with anger, and turning his flashing eye upon the audience, he convinced them that there was no mistake, saving: "Justice wants no better book." His confusion was gone, and instantly he was as calm as the sober Judge on the beach. The Bible quietly and leisurely turned over the leaves .sentence: "Lead us not into temptation."

out speaking; and the jury men exchanged glances trifling, but constant attentions. as the appropriate quotation carried its moral to their hearts. Then followed an address, which

happy words, "Not guilty," came from the fore- well salted and tight-packed, "We made our camp by the shores of low take, man, they passed like a thrill of electricity from The quality of butter and the quantity of milk

think how manifold greater is the crime of the tempter than of the tempted. Correspondence Arthur's Home Gazette.

On the Production of Butter.

The production of butter is nearly the same evrywhere, and yet how different is the quality of that made in one farmer's family from that made in another's. It is the attention which is paid to the minute parts of the process - by some denominated trifles-which gives the great superiortly to one parcel of butter over another. Cleanliness, attention, and labor, are the requisite qualifications for producing good butter everywhere, with proper dairy utensils and accomodations. Having received some letters recently, making inquiries respecting the best methods of preparing butter for selling next winter, we have taken the present opportunity to collect information from various sources on the subject. In London the butter from Dorsetshire holds about the highest rank. In that county the cows are milked twice a-day in summer-in fields. The milk is passed through a sieve, and then set to cool in milk-leads. In some counties glass-ware or stone coolers are used; but a Dorsetshire family will use nothing but leads. In these the milk is allowed to stand for a period varying from 12 to 36 hours. Usually, after standing for 24 hours it is skimmed, and the cream is collected in tin vessels until sufficient to form a "churning" has accumulated. In very large daries in the summer season, butter is made every day; and it may be set down as a general rule that the quicker cream is converted into butter, the sweeter and better is the butter. It should not be

allowed to remain longer than three days under ony cirumstances. The churn having been prepared by rinsing with hot water in winter, and cold water in summer, the cream is agitated until a complete seperation of the fatty matter from the milky fluid has been effected. The butter having come," it is taken out and well washed. It is then worked with the hand until the buttermilk is thoroughly expressed, and the air-bubbles are broken. A portion of salt is mixed with about each half-dozen pounds; the manipulation is resumed; that our heart was not the only one in which sym- the lump undergoes a second washing, which carries off the snrplus salt; and it is finally made up into rolls for the home-market, or with an additon-

> There is an objection to the lead coolers, for if the milk sours it acts upon the metal, and by taking up a portion of it, a poisonous ingredient becomes mixed with the butter. The quantity may be very minute, but no matter for that, it is still a

al salting, is packed in clean tubs for the London

deleterious agent. The production of butter by churning is both chemical and mechanical process. Milk, according to the analysis of Henri and Chevalier, is com-

Casein, pure curd Saline matter Water - - - -

envelopes of the globules of fat are broken, and the globules brought into cohesion. By the chem- they were false to the obligations of conscience in lactic acid, and the bulk of the fluid, which was put sweet into the churn, is instantly soured. The best temperature for obtaining these results has been found by experience to be 60° Fah. To attain this temperature the dairymaid rinses her churn in summer with cold water, lest the butter come too quickly, and be flaccid and pale, and in winter with warm water, lest it come not at all.

The primal condition of excellence in buttermaking is purity. Milk is in the highest degree Why, that the very condition of public sentiment susceptible of taint. Milk in the udder may be poisoned by the cow eating improper food .-'Milk," says Dr. Taylor in his work on Poisons, us rendered bitter when the cow feeds on wormwood, and the leaves of the artichoke. Its taste is affected by the cabbage, the carrot, and all strong smelling plants, and the effects extend to butter long the people of the South declined the challenge and cheese, and all articles of food prepared with milk," Milk may even be poisoned without the cow being affected. With so sensitive a fluid, confounded the enemy by their resources and their therefore, the utmost care is required, not simply triumphant resistance. to solemnize the testimony. This movement was as regards the milk itself, but also the food which received with general laughter and taunting re. the cow eats and the water it drinks. If milk is marks; among which we heard a harsh fellow close so liable to be affected that it may be the medium cause he readily accepts the defiance of the aboliof conveying poison through the cow, it follows tionist. But observe with what different weapons "He lorgets what it is. Thinking to get hold that the quality of hutter very materially depends the hostile parties contend. The abolitionist deals

they and the dairy itself must be removed from sibilities; the latter to the reason and understandeverything that taints the air. If the coolers be ing. The abolitionist draws upon fiction for his made of zinc, a very serious effect indeed may be resources, the slaveholder opposes the returns of produced, "It is probable," says Dr. Taylor, the census to the deceitful figures of rhetoric. "that some of the lactate of zinc is here formed .-Milk and cream which were allowed to stand in was opened, and every eye was upon him, as he such vessels have give rise to nausea and vomit. South, that there is nothing in their system of ing." From the time when its elements are first Amidst breathless silence he read the jury this formed from the succulent grass of the field, until rant in scripture, in reason, in the philosophy of the time when it appears on the breakfast table, but-We felt our hearts throb at the sound of these ter leads, (so to speak) a most precarious existence, lanthropy. words. The audience looked at each other with- and its preservation depends almost entirely on

The dairy house should be a cool, clean, airy argument. The plausible fullacies of the abolitionplace. Good butter cannot be made if flies, dust, Ists will disappear before the revelation of the cenfor pathetic eloquence we have never heard ex- &c., are allowed to get into either the milk or sus. Casuists may dispute over the nice distinccelled. Its influence was like magic. We saw cream. When the butter is made in the churn, tions of ethical science until all just perceptions of "A pleasant journey we had towards the camp. the guilty accuser leave the room in fear of per- and removed from the churn to the basin for work- right and wrong are confounded, but statistics will the Indian chanting as we went, and we admiring sonal violence. The prisoner looked hopeful; ing it for market, great care should be exercised speedily and conclusively determine the effect of the sublimity of a sunset upon the broad prairie. the mother smiled again; and, before its conclu- to keep it cool. The water for washing it should slavery as an economic and social institution. Al-The sun was dropping down behind the "Rocky sion, there was not an eye in the court-room that be crystal pure, and about 48° of temperature. ready has it been shown by irresistible argument, Mountains, which, stretching far to the northward, was not moist. The speech, affecting to that de- Nothing but the best of salt should be used in salt- that the proportion of wealth to the individual in gree which caused tears, held its hearers spell- ing, and one ounce of ground white sugar should a slaveholding community, greatly exceeds that in be mixed with every two pounds. Sugar is a good the free States. Even in the North, candid men The little time that was necessary to transpire preservative, and it tends to remove any bitterness concede that their liberty is rapidly degenerating There was no speaking aloud: awed by the lone- before the verdict of the jury could be learned, was of taste in the butter. Butter should always be into license and anarchy. The following statistics. liness and quietude, there was something deeper, a period of great anxiety and suspense. But when packed in air-tight vessels. Any butter will keep exhibiting a comparative view of Northern and nobler in the very hush of solitude, then earthly their whispering consultation ceased, and those well if it is clean, freed from milk particles, and Southern society in respect to two most important

The Guensey cow, a small animal, has long sents his district in the councils of the Common- been famous for its good quality of butter, but perhaps this depends more upon the pastures of that The lad has never ceased his grateful remem. Island, than the quality of the animal. Good na. Connecticut, attempted to be described, have often been led to summer food for cows .- Scientific American.

NO. 50.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 21.

The Issue and the Argument. It is an indisputable fact, that the people of the South have come to regard the institution of slavery with feelings and views very different from the raditional prejudices which they had been content o accept without investigation or inquiry. So radical and complete a change in public sentiment in respect to a subject of so much interest, could not occur without attracting the observation and exciting the curiosity of intelligent thinkers. The opponents of slavery especially, have been struck with this revolution in public opinion, and they have diligently sought for some satisfactory explanation of a fact which they regard as a moral and political phenomenon. But they are not agreed in their conclusion. The New Tribune, representing one class of inquiriers, thinks the merease in the value of slave property, has wrought a corresponding change in the estimate of morality of the institution-reversing the process of public opinion in the North, which condemned and repudiated slavery when it ceased to be a profitable investment. Another class maintain that aggressions and violence of the abolitionists have exasperated the pride of Southern men, have driven them into the extreme of pro-slavery feeling, and have provoked them to a dogged, unreasoning defence of the institution. These men cannot conceive it possible that the present pro-slavery feeling of the South is the result of philosophic inquiry

and honest conviction. For a long time, as we have intimated, the people of the South were content to accept slavery as an existing fact, an established institution, without-investigating its nature or exploring the principles of its foundation. Nay, more - the prejudices against slavery which were prevalent in the earliest years of the Republic, were inherited by the descendants of the men who had declared the slavetrade a crime against humanity. An universal spirit of skepticism and indifference prevailed in regard to slavery; it was very generally conceded to be a wrong, but a wrong for which others were responsible, and for which there was no present and adequate remedy. The policy in respect to the institution, was a policy of tolerance and delay -tolerance for a necessary and unavoidable evil, and delay in adopting any measures for its amel-Now, we must confess that this was a most un-

philosophical and immoral condition of public sentiment. It was certainly to the last degree unphilosophical to live in the presence of so vast and momentous a social and political fact, without investigating its nature and exploring its foundation. It was to the last degree immoral to subsist upon the bounty of a gigantic evil without making one effort for its cure or even amelioration. It is an impeachment of the wisdom and justice of Providence to assert that there is any evil in the moral economy of the universe, for which there is no adequate remedy. Yet, the men of the genera-3.13 tion we speak, accepted all the traditional prejudices against African slavery without inquiry; and allowing the institution to be an enormous evil, sought to strengthen and perpetuate it. Wrong is never necessary, injustice is never expedient .-100 00 Either men were in error in their conception of By the mechanical operation of the churn the the nature of slavery, or else there was no insuperable obstacle to its abolition. In either case, ical process the sugar of milk is converted into not undertaking to carry out their convictions of right and duty.

At last the slaveholder was aroused from this stupid apathy. The assaults of the abolitionist drove him to inquiry and discussion. He was forced to look to the defences of his property. He investigated slavery in its origin, nature and operation. He discussed it as a moral, social and political problem. He tried it by the test of religion, right and reason. And what was the result? which abolitionists contemplate with amazement, Hereditary prejudices were swept away; blind instincts were corrected; the understanding of men was excited to healthful and off-ctive action ; ancient theories were exploded, and the institution of slavery was viewed in its true relations. For to discussion and controversy. But when they were driven into the field, they astonished and

The slaveholder no longer shrinks from a contest of argument; Confident in the justice of his upon the quality of the water which the cow drinks. in declamation; the champion of slavery in argu-The dairy vessels must be scrupulously clean; ment. The former appeals to the fancy and sen-

> The result of all this inquiry and controversy is a prevalent conviction among the people of the slavery for which they cannot find abundant warhuman society, and in the spirit of a genuino phi-

> It is fortunate for slavery that the controversy with abolition is reduced to an issue of lact and elements, are pregnant with instruction and encouragement to the slaveholding community:

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1850. Population. No. of. Churches. Criminals. 583,169 945 62 Massachusetts, 994,514 1,475 301 New Hampshire, 77 317,976 626 599 39 Vermont. 414,120 * 734 145 370,792 147,545 228 24 3,097,394 4,134 1,080