Diane

MR EDITOR: I propose, with your permission, to offer through the columns of your highly conservative journal, a few of the reasons which should induce the Legislature to enact some statute by which the State could be protected against the bad influence of the free negro population, either by forcibly compelling them to remove beyond her borders, or, which is preferable, by selling them into slavery.

I shall take it for granted, for the present, that either or both modes are Constitutional; reserving that question for future investigation and discussion. And if I shall succeed in arousing attention to the importance of some action on this subject. I shall be amply compensated for my time and pains. The slavery question has been so often discussed that most persons are heartily tired of it, and I shall not therefore meddle with it in any of the usual forms in which it is presented. But whatever is calculated to give security to the institution and to strengthen it among us. is worthy of the consideration of that body in whose bands the destiny of a great and free people is voluntarily and freely en-

In coming to this discussion we should divest ourselves of all prejudice and sickly sentimentality, and endeavor to view things as they are. Does the free negro exert a deleterious influence upon the slave ? They er Indian: are a lazy, vagabond race, and by their idleness and want of thrift, are forced to tamper with the slave in order to cak out a precarious and miserable existence, or to suffer the privations of hunger and want. Occupying an anomalous position, without the rights of the whites or the protection of the slave, they are the medium through which the former are endangered and the latter corrupted. Of the same or kindred color, the slave regards them as no better than he is, and yet their possession of free-.dom dissatisfies the servant with his condition, and instills into his mind all those notions of insubordination and rebellion, which, one year ago, came so near producing a catastrophe, shocking to the of time, and far too indolent to employ himself in useful labor, he occupies himself | India. in demoralizing the slave and subverting the wholesome restraints of the master. Restless and dissatisfied himself, and placed by nature and by law in a position from the shipment of troops to India. which he can never hope to rise, he is an internal foe-an enemy in the camp-and forms a body-guard by which the abolitionist will be enabled to gain the citadel and demolish the institutions of the South. Many of them can read, and having leisure, they noiselessly slip from one section to another, spreading moral pestilence and insubordination wherever he is directed by the controlling minds of our enemies. Physically and intellectually unable to contend scends in the scale of being, and but for the partial restraints of law, would, in a generation, as his brethren in St. Domingo have done, relapse into barbarism. Their condition is unhappy, and admitted by the most miserable of them to be greatly inferior to that of the slave. Hence, to bring them under the control of kind masters would be doing them a positive benefit. All history and experience demonstrates that they, as is the case with the African race, circumstances.

He is not only given to pilfering, but induces the slave to supply his wants by depredations, and, as is too often the case, pays him in liquor, thus doing the slave a double injury. Who, that has looked through the State, has not been struck with the crime and want that seems to be the common heritage of this unfortunate race? Left to their own control, it is well known that they will not exert themselves to obtain a support honestly; hence, they have fewer of the necessaries of life than the slave, and none of that careful attention the bombardment of Canton. which provides for him when disease and old age fixes its iron grasp upon him.

They are, in many instances, beyond the pale of law, and subject to all the maltreatment which prejudice (produced by their own misconduct) has engendered against them, and I therefore conclude that system. a good home, with the certainty in sickness and in health of all the comforts of life, would be a full and fair remuneration for their nominal freedom; thus, not only doing the free negro a real and positive good, but greatly protecting the slave and the institution of the South, by converting its mest killed. insidious foe into useful co-laborers. There can be no valid objection to this proceding. viewed either morally or politically.

The South has long since occupied the only tenable position : that slavery in the abstract is right, and confers a positive and absolute blessing upon the African; and if we ever abandon that position, then is the bulwark of our hope gone, and abolition was highly successful. becomes only a question of time.

confers benefits on the slave, will it not capture of Delhi, but the rumor has obtainright to hold those in slavery we now have, arrived. state of subjection. If it is wrong to enslave free negroes, it is equally so, by all principles of morality or Christianity, to hold the descendants of free negroes in slavery; and if our ancestors did wrong, we are not justified in perpetuating that wrong upon the score of expediency. No. sir, slavery is morally, politically and socially right, and the South will be justified in the sight of God and man, by availing herself of all the proper means within her reach to strengthen and perpetuate that institution which has done so much to ameliorate the condition of man by extending civilization and dispensing all the com-

forts of lite. If free negroe's, then, are a nuisance, Charleston, every day.

Communication. and by their presence among us corrupt the slave, render him insubordinate, and injure the value of that species of property, then, by every principle of common sense and self-preservation, the Legislature is called upon to devise some means of abating it. And if by selling them into slaver they are provided with a home, improved in condition and furnished with more of the comforts of life than any other laboring class in the world, what objection can the sentimental philanthropist find to the proceeding? There is an incompatibility in the existence, for a great length of time, of the two classes in the same community. The period will arrive when they must either be all slaves or all free. The question must be met, and sooner the better. That population is increasing and becoming every day mere troublesome and dangerous to the institution of slavery. There were in 1850, 27,463 free negroes in the State; the number may now safely be put down at 34,000! What a pile of combustible matrials for the abolition torch to set fire to the fair temple of Southern liberty and in-

> I will next week endeavor to show how the sale of free negroes will effect the interest of the State and strengthen the institutions of the South.

MACON.

Foreign Intelligence.

The following additional items of foreign news are embraced in the advices per steam-

Monday, Lord Clauricarde moved the production of the papers relative to the affairs His motion was adopted.

D'Israeli also, in the House of Commons moved the production of certain papers relative to the organization of the Bengal Indian policy, asserting that the present outbreak would result in a national revolt, and denouncing the apathy of the Govern-

ment in the present dangerous emergency. Lord John Russell moved an amendment that an address be presented to the Queen assuring her that the House would cordial whole southern mind. With an abundance ly support the government in any efforts lows, to avow himself thenceforth the sernecessary to suppress the disturbances in vant of God. To that act, said he, I owe

John Russell's adopted.

The London Times remarks that as Canton is now in the power of Great Britain there is no substantial reason why the mere proof of this should not obtain for England all the objects of the expedition without further bloodshed or military operations.

News takes a more gloomy view.

At the General Conference of the Wesleyan Church, in session at Manchester, the with the stronger race, he gradually de- ladies' anti-slavery society protested against Bishop Simpson and Dr. McClintock, the delegates from the American Methodist Church, for alleged complicity in slavery.

FRANCE.-Nearly all the parties charged by the Moniteur with complicity in the recent conspiracy, emphatically deny the charges in the London papers. Ledru Rollin is especially bitter against the Moniteur and the French Emperor, and appeals to the British courts of justice. Letters from Paris, however, intimate that there is have neither prudence nor forethought, and | sufficient evidence that France can demand hence it is that but few of them accumulate | their extradition, but will content itself by property, even under the most favorable | simply asking England to transport the par-

> SPAIN.-Letters in the London Times states that the English and French ambassadors at Madrid had notified Spain that she could not rely on assistance from their governments in the event of war with Mexico, consequently Spain has acceded to the

A representation from Santa Anna had arrived at Madrid.

GERMANY .- A Berlin dispatch says that the governments who are parties to the Zollverein, collectively claim from England

Madras, but the army of that presidency

est sign of disaffection. An act had been passed by the Legislature placing the Indian press under a license

to the 10th of June.

The Chinese fought with unexampled obstinacy at the taking of their fleet by the wounded. Major Kearney was among the

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 11 .- The steamship Canada, with Liverpool dates to the afternoon of the 29th July has arrived. The vessels with the Atlantic telegraph

the 1st of August for Valentia. The experiment through the whole length of the cable The Indian mail confirms the telegraph If the wholesome restraints of a master advices. There is no confirmation of the

cable were all at Cork, and would leave on

lazy, semi-civilized free negro. If it is Calcutta, among all the Europeans who have Here, he sustains the reputation, previously be followed by New York and other States, we are estopped from denying the legality | LIVERPOOL, July 29 .- Cotton closed with of reducing the free negro to the same an advancing tendency. The sales of the week amount to 62,000 bales, of which

> 1,500 bales. Flour is dull. ---THE WHEAT CROP .- The Atlanta (Ga.) Examiner, 7th inst., says:

> On Tuesday last, one hundred and twent freight ears passed over the State Road from Chattanooga to Atlanta, loaded with wheat. The receipts for this freight, by the State Road, on that day, amounted to \$4.500.

> The Augusta Dispatch, 6th inst., says: A large quantity of wheat is now coming down the Georgia Railroad, enroute for its final destination. About forty car loads

AN ELOQUENT SERMON

ON THE DEATH OF MR. DOBBIN. We find in the Fayetteville Observer the Sermon preached at the Funeral of Hon. James C. Dobbin, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville. It is appropriate and beautiful. Had we room we would publish the whole of it. The following is an

"I leave the task to others better able than myself to recall to your momories the features of his public career. Of these I will only use as much as may be necessary to illustrate his claim to be considered as a perfect and upright man. I seem to see him standing before me like a statue, not formed of rough gravite or standing out in colossal proportions, but made of the finest marble, and showing the most beautiful symmetry. I may not see swollen muscles in that arm, nor is it raised in a warlike attitude as though in some bold attack it would crush an enemy at a blow; but I see a lithe, sinewy form, displaying the activity and firmness which the occasion may de-Let those who have traced him from boy-

hood up speak: Says one, who was his school-fellow, "the boy was father to the man." No tricks of unseemly mischief, no disposition to be the tyrant on the playground, or to show himself the sheepish skulking coward who is apt to call down injury on himself by his own fears : but there he was, both unprovoking and fearless, the embryo man. Says one, whose testimony ENGLAND .- In the House of Lords on deserves to be taken, for it is a testimony from home, I never knew him give me a petulant word or wilfully disobey my comof India and spoke strongly in favor of a mand. Trace him next to College; there complete reform of the Indian government. he is the studious youth, attentive to rules, cherished by instructers, and beloved by associates : gathering golden opinions, and obtaining the reward of his diligence by departing with College honors. There he army, and elaborately reviewed the British made a public profession of religion. I learned the fact at his own lips. That after a season of religious excitement had passed away, and many had fallen back into the world, when there were few or none to give him encouragement, save his venerated President, Dr. Caldwell, he came out from the midst of at least a hundred of his felall my after success in life. In times of D'Israeli's motion was rejected and Lord temptation, it has been my security; in times of difficulty, it has nerved me: it has The utmost dispatch was being used in been my shield and support, for I have thrown myself on God and been helped.

Trace him next in the professional walk which he had chosen. I would not trench on the province of his Brethern at the Bar, but his urbanity was everywhere proverbial and his synthetical mind, able to construct a fair showing out of the materials presented The London Times appears to regard the to his hand, did away with the necessity of news from India as favorable, but the Daily his employing, as his integrity would have

led him to disdain, any improper artifice. As a politician, he possessed the rare merit of never being offensive to his opponents: keeping his own temper, others could not be angry with him. Where too many have found a dirty pool, his hands remained unstained. In Congress and in the Legislature, his course was such as to please his constituents, and to win the re spect of his fellow-members in both bodies. And here, as evidence of his public services to our own State, I can but remind you how much an afflicted class of our fellow-beings owe to his exertions, nor can I forbear bringing to your recollection the touching circumstances connected with the passage of the bill establishing a Lunatic Asylum in North Carolina. A noble woman, whose services in this respect are known through out the length and breadth of the land, had plead privately but in vain with many of the members of the Legislature. A bill was introduced and it was lost; but the lady referred to had been constant in her attendance upon our friend's wife, who at that time was laid upon what proved to be her bed of death, and whose dying request was that he would exert himself for the passage of the bill. Shortening that period when he had retired with a stricken heart indemnity for losses sustained by them in for the purpose of seeking consolation, he goes from his chamber to the House of INDIA .- Uneasy feelings prevailed at Commons; he moves a re-consideration, and as though he hears the voice of his and at Bombay was even without the slight- lovely wife penetrating his ear, and as though the spectacle came before him of the numbers of those throughout the State who are deprived of God's noblest gift, he pleads their cause from a gushing sensibili-CHINA .- The dates from Hong Kong are ty-losing sight of himself in his manly appeal for them, he knows not that he is effecting anything, until he becomes conscious of a death-like stillness in the room. British. The British had 83 killed and and witnesses the tear falling from the Speaker's eye. He wins in triumph; the bill is re-considered and passed, and ample appropriations are made. The stately home of the afflicted should bear his name; for it is the monument of his sympathizing man-

Look to him next as a member of the Cabinet. Useful reforms will testify to the correctness of his judgment as well as the integrity of his principles. How difficult is the work to reform, when evils to be remedied are both multiplied and magnified .-And yet he succeeds in establishing the principle, that promotion in the Navy shall likewise have the same effect upon the ed much credence, for a general rising at go by merit and not by time of service .acquired, of being able to do his duty, while where the penalties of usury are excessive, giving as little pain as possible to those have conceived themselves injured by his capital .- N. Y. Courier. peculators took 9,000 bales, and exporters | course, found in him afterwards a sympathizer and an assisting friend. It is no common testimony to his worth, (considering the source whence it comes,) given recently to your speaker by a distinguished gentleman in the service of the Government: "He is the most truthful public man I have ever known, and without pronouncing him the ablest, he was the most

popular member of the recent Cabinet." Let us not forget, that while he labored so diligently and accomplished so much, he was for a great portion of the time a diseased man. Who but he could describe pass over the South Carolina Kailroad, for the pains which he took to conceal his infirmities; showing and receiving courtesies

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

when he should have been in his bed; the

whole time of his sojourn in Washington

was a martyrdom; and when he came back

among us, it was to thank God that he had

been permitted to return to die among his

kindred. And here too, again, I assert the

parallel to the text is complete-his end

was peace! How little are revealed to us

of the meditations of a man whose ties are

daily loosening his steps to the grave, and

looking beyond with hope. One interview

I had with him I can never forget: Grati-

tude to God was his theme; and listening.

as I did, to his rehearsal of the Divine

mercy towards him from youth up, I cut

short an interview which, though greatly

to my benefit, I feared would be to his

injury-so great appeared to be the

strength of his emotions, working upon

the Lord, O my soul!"

and a benevolent heart."

THE USURY LAWS.

since the memorable abolishment of the

Usury Laws by the British Parliament .-

Such an important change in the commer-

cial policy of the country could not have

been adopted either suddenly or without

mature consideration. In fact, the change

had been going on, gradually, for more

than twenty years; and the advantages of

experience were thus sought, from time to

time, as the restrictions were, step by step

removed, and the commercial circles of the

country thus finally relieved from the oper-

In the year 1833 the first important in-

novation upon the Usury Law policy was

made in England. Parliament abrogated

all such laws in reference to commercial

paper having less than three months to

mature. Even this was a highly beneficial

change, because it promptly relieved more

than half of all the commercial paper of the

country from the unwise and heavy burden

commercial and manufacturing people, of

the law to be advantageous in their opera-

tion to borrowers, if not to lenders. The

the usury restrictions upon all commercial

paper having twelve months or less to ma-

ture. This would seem to cover the ground

entirely, and to furnish all the relief that

commercial circles could reasonably de-

mand. But so satisfied were the English

people and the English Government, that

the Usury Laws, even in their mildest form,

were inoperative or prejudicial, that after

various petitions and investigations, the to-

tal abolishment of these laws was effected

on the 5th August, 1854. The bill to this

effect had passed the House of Lords on

the 27th July preceding, and was immedi-

ately brought forward in the House of Com-

mons, where it was favorably considered,

and finally passed. The passage of the bill

was strongly urged in the House of Lords

by the Marquis of Lansdowne, by Lord

Campbell and the Lord Chancellor. Lord

Brougham supported the bill, both on mer-

cantile and moral grounds. The Marquis

"The inconvenience which had been found

to result from the operation of the laws

against Usury had been so many and so

great, that notwithstanding strong prejudi-

ces on the subject of Usury and Usurers, it

had been found necessary to relax these

laws from time to time. At the time of the

commercial failures in the year 1836 and

1837, it was found that the greatest relief

which was experienced was the result of a

provision which had been introduced not

long previously into the Act for the renew-

al of the Bank charter, enabling the Bank

of England to dispense with the Usury

from borrowers or lenders as to the opera-

tion of the new system, whereby money may

After three years we find no complaints

of Lansdowne remarked that:

ation of the former vicious laws.

previously existing.

The Boston Traveler having alluded, in a very complimentary manner to the participation of the various Masonic bodies in the ceremonies in memory of their brother, General Warren, "A Knight Templar" furnishes that paper with a brief history of the Order, on the ground that Freemasonry, bowing to the utilitarian part of the age, cheerfully opens its historical treasures to every inquirer: The Knights Templar is an Order that

originated in 1118, with nine valiant and pious knights, eminent among the earliest crusaders for their devotion to the cause in which the Christian world had embarkedthe rescue of Judea, and especially the Holy City, from the Saracens. The ostensible object for the formation of a distinct order of knighthood was to pro-

delicate frame. In the last interview I had with him, which was but recently, he extect all poor and weary pilgrims on their pressed the most entire resignation to the visits to the places. To do this these nine will of God, and a full assurance of happiwarriors engaged themselves to a life of ness in the world to come. I am told by chastity and piety at the tomb of the Saone who witnessed the dying scene, that viour, solicited as their patroness "the after addressing his farewell to his children. sweet Mother of God," (le douce Mere de he composed himself in silent prayer, and Dieu. I and took the four vows of chastity, then looked up in ecstacy and said, "Praise poverty, obedience, and to fight incessantly in the cause of pilgrims and the Holy To his children, our friend has left the Land against the heathen. Their first rich legacy of merited fame; to this com-Grand Master was Hugh de Payens. Their munity, the precious memories of a bright style, "The Soldiery of the Temple," or christian example; to his State and Coun-"Templars," (Militia Templi.) grew out try, the enduring effect of wise counsels of the fact that that portion of the palace of King Baldwin II, which was assigned to church and convent of the Temple. It is now this day (August 5) three years

The Order of Templars at once became popular. Their unremitting and unselfish devotion to such duties as guarding the pilgrims, their renown in battle, their poverty, caused by an unreserved liberality age, drew the first warriors of Europe into their ranks. For 194 years their history is a golden page in that of the world.

In 1312 the Order was suppressed by the joint efforts of Pope Blement V and Philip Debonnair, King of France; and the greater part of their revenues were made over to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, with whom many of them affiliated, and since that period they have only appeared in union with that Order.

At the present time the Knights Templar, in connection with that of Malta, are in a high condition of prosperity. In the United States they are under one general government, styled the "Grand Encampment of the United States," of which the Hon. Wm. Blackstone Hubbard, of Columbus, After four year's trial, it was found that Ohio, is Grand Master. Subordinate to this supreme body, which assembles trienall classes, pronounced the new features of | nially, there are eleven Grand Commanderies, or State Governments, that assemble annually. That of Massachusetts and next step was in the year 1837, when Par- Rhode Island is governed by Dr. Daniel liament granted further relief by removing | Harwood, of Boston, and has nine subordinate Commanderies, two of them being located in Boston. In all, there are 137 subordinate Commanderies in the United States, embracing an aggregate membership of nearly 5,000 Knights.

The costume of the Knights Templar is the middle ages. It will call vividly to in defence of his country's rights. Col. mind those famous passages in their career, when side by side they stood on the battlefield, scorning to yield until the last man had kissed his cross-shaped hilt, confessed his sins to God, and fallen face to foe. ----

From the Wilmington Journal. IF It had been expected by some por

tions of the opposition, that the recent disputes with regard to Mr. Walker's course in Kansas, would have produced divisions in the ranks of the Southern Democracy, calculated to jeopard its success in the elections of the present month. How far these expectations have been realized may be seen from the result, which, in the aggregate, goes beyond even our hopes .-Why this has been the case-how it has come to pass that the opposition could reap no advantage from the domestic difficulties, was very clearly stated on the night of the 4th inst., at a grand rally of the Democracy of Montgomery, Alabama, by the Hon. Wm. L. Yancy, a gentleman whose opposition to Fork. Walker has been from the first, of the most open and decided character-yea, even to bitterness. In regard to Kansas, Mr. Yan- | had been extracted from only twenty stalks. cey said that:

"He blamed Walker for any official in-

terference at all, because he thus violated

the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act,

which forbade Executive as well as Conbe loaned at any rate of interest, and on any gressional intervention. Walker, however, description of property, either real estate or pro-slavery men, our friends there. This otherwise. On the contrary, the wisdom of fact altered the character of his conduct the change is fully conceded by all classes. somewhat. As far as Walker had gone It is true that rates of interest in England beyond the principle of the Kansas act, he since that time have been extravagantly had assurance from Washington that the Administration would disapprove. The high: but this is owing to causes entirely Union, which had veered to every point of independent of the new system. The inthe compass lately upon this question, was creased value of money may be traced to now, he believed beginning to express the the greater activity in commerce, manusentiments of the Cabinet. But, even if sults: factures, and trade-the export of capital Walker and Buchanan should betray the South in Kansas, he should not be disposed to foreign countries for investment in costly to join the opposition in this District as a enterprises-such as railroads, mining comremedy. What! join a party that oppospanies, banking companies-in the East ed and denounced the repeal of the Mis-Indies, Australia, South America-and in souri Restriction !- discouraged Southern great speculation throughout England, Ire- emigration to Kansas, and supported Fillmore for President! who characterized land and Scotland. that repeal as an act of bad faith, a Pan-The beneficial results of the abolishment dora's box, and impugned the motives of of the Usury Laws are fully demonstrated the South to repeal the odious restriction! in England. We think the example may But Walker was now flashing the sword at the head of the United States troops in de-

traitorous Freesoilers. If he did his duty and where the law now prevailing operates in thus enforcing the laws, and proved true whom it might affect. Numbers, who might as a severe check upon the employment of to the Kansas act henceforward, he, for of thick plank or scantling as a lever power. blunder in his Inaugural and Topeka DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- We learn that Now, that tells the whole story. Where during last week, a citizen residing in the could men go? One Democratic appointee upper part of Columbus or the lower edge had made a blunder in one matter. The of Robeson, proposed to clear out a deep position of all parties opposed to Democditch which had caved in, owing to the

racy was wrong throughout. excessive rains. His wife dissuaded him doing so at the time, but thinking it SAD ACCIDENT .- Allen, a negro man necessary to be done, he persevered and belonging to Mrs. Parish, employed on the went to work. After some time his wife road as a station hand, was run over by the heard a noise like of falling earth, and running to the place where her husband Express train on Sunday morning last, on had been at work, she found that the whole its downward passage, four or five miles bank had caved in, burying him under it. west of this place, and instantly killed, the Assistance was procured as quickly as wheel mashing off the upper part of the possible and the man dag out, but not in time to save his life .- Wilmington Journal. head .- Hillsboro Recorder.

fence of Southern Rights, to put down the

THE DIFFERENCE. The Richmond Enquirer gives the fol lowing very truthful distinction of the divisions of the democracy:

South is safe within it, and to hold in reserve secession, as the remedy, when State sovereignty and the Constitution are inadequate to the maintenance of Southern interests and the defence of Southern honor To be a Disunion Democrat, is to deny the efficacy of the Confederacy, to abandon all hope of peace and desire for fraternal friendship with the North, and to contend that a separation of the slave and antislave States is to be wished and worked for earnestly and industriously by the people of the South. The one only asks that the Government shall be administered impartially, as it was originated and designed for the benefit of all parts and portions. each State and section of our common country: remonstrating against every indication of aggression upon the States, but unwilling to cry out for disunion on account of every imaginary grievance. The other looks with an eve of prejudice upon each act of the Federal Government, regards with distrust the protestations, aye, the manly acts of our allies and friends at the North, and is ever arguing, or rather ranting, to prove that the South is sacrificing herself for the sake of the Union, that the Constitution is altogether annulled, and them as their residence, stood close by the that there is no security for slavery except in separation. The State Rights Democrat is he who would raise the war cry of Southern secession in such an event as the election of a Black Republican President or the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, but who sees as yet nothing to justify for Christ's sake, and the enthusiasm of the a disruption of the confederacy, and hopes for the perpetuity of the Union, by an unprejudiced and impartial enforcement of the Constitution. The Disunion Democrat is he, who, reckless of consequences, and regardless of the fact that the government is still in the hands of able, honest and patriotic.men, that abolitionism has been beaten again in its efforts to seize upon the reins of power, and that the South is still secure in her rights, would dissever the North and South to-morrow, and find no regret in the thought that in the burialground of nations, the resting-place of this Union would be marked by a broken column. The State Rights Democracy are unwilling to abandon the Union yet. But, while they hope to perpetuate it, should the rights of the South become insecure in its keeping, they will not hesitate to unfurl a flag of independence with only fifteen stars upon it.

GEN. JACKSON'S GOLD SNUFF BOX .- It has already been stated that the joint committee of the common councils of New York have concluded to award to Col. Garrett W. Dyckman, of the New York Regiment, which served in the Mexican war, the gold box which was presented to Gen. Jackson by the authorities of that city, soon after his elevation to the Presidency, and at his very rich and beautiful; it is as nearly as death left by him to that person who should possible that of the chivalrous warriors in be adjudged to have been the most valiant Dyckman is quite a young man, and refused to put in his claim, until the committee, induced by the testimony of numerous witnesses waited upon him and urged him to make application. The snuff box, which is valued at \$1,000, is now in the hands of Andrew Jackson, Jr., of Tennessee, who purposes bringing it to New York himself. It will probably be presented to Major D. by the committee, in front of the City Hall, on the 14th of September, on which occasion the military are expected to be out, a banquet given, and rather a splendid affair made of the proceeding.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

The following are the earliest notices we have seen of this year's crop of Chinese Sugar Cane. A correspondent of the Columbia Times says:

"On Saturday last I had the pleasure of inspecting a very good quality of Molasses, produced from the Chinese Sugar Cane, grown by Dr. D. W. Rea, a planter in the

The specimen proved to be a superior quality, a half gallon of which (Molasses)

I learned that Dr. Rea, who is one of our most successful and influential citizens, has planted only four acres in this cane, and that he is satisfied he will be able to extract from it fifteen hundred gallons of Syrup, it turns out, is not against the wishes of the | which, if equal to the specimen inspected, will be regarded by the heads of families quite acceptable for table use, to say nothing of plantation purposes."

Richard H. Smith, Esq., of Scotland Neck, N. C., writes to the Raleigh Register that he has made an experiment with the Chinese Sugar Cane, with the following re-

"From three unripe joints of the cane, about one gill of juice was imperfectly extracted, and after having been boiled for half an hour, a table spoonful of very good molasses was obtained-superior to the common grades of molasses.

I write this to encourage those persons who have planted the cane, to go to work and make their mills, and give it a fair trial. If they have not cane enough to justify the expense of a mill with wooden rollers, let them extract the juice, as I have done in this instance, by using the edge of a piece one, would be ready to forgive him for the Make the experiment if with a pint of juice

> From the great yield of juice and the simple process required in making the molasses. I have no doubt of its complete success, and that the day is not distant when the sugar-mill will be as common with our people as the cider-mill was years agowhen every family will make their own molasses-and the children-white and black -will eat bread and molasses, and drink "switchel" to their heart's content.

> There are two things about which you should never grumble; the first is that which you cannot help, and the other that which you can help.

AFFRAY AT NIAGARA FALLS

An affray occurred at Niagara Falls causing considerable excitement there. The particulars of the case are as follows. A gentleman from the South-Kentucky To be a State Rights Democrat is to b or Missouri-with his wife and daughter. an advocate of the Union, as long as the were stopping at the International Hotel On Tuesday they were on the Canada side

and took a ferry skiff to return. After the ladies had taken seats in the skiff, an impudent colored man took a seat between them. The gentleman who ac. companied these ladies, the husband of one and father of the other, requested the ne. gro politely to leave the seat that he might occupy it. The fellow refused to change his seat, and gave abusive language in return to politeness. The white man ejected the black one by force from the seat and choked him some.

Yesterday morning the gentleman and wife came to the breakfast table at the In ternational later than usual, and after near. ly all the guests had left the dining room. After taking his seat at the table beside his wife, the negro with whom he had the alter cation in the skiff on the previous day came up to him and said, "you are the man who choked me yesterday." The reply was "ves and I ought to have thrown you into the river."

At this point the black fellow struck the man on the head with a heavy tumbler, fall ing him senseless to the floor. The wife of the gentleman thus assaulted, rose, and with commendable heroism, dealt the fellow a blow which restrained him. Without an instant delay, she run up stairs to the rooms she occupied, and finding the door locked, her husband having the key, she burst the door open, seized a revolver, and ran to the dining room. By this time the black waiters had passed their companion ont of the house, and out of the immedian danger. Tolerable quiet was restored by the interference of the proprietors of the house and friends.

The negro who had caused the distant hance ran to the river bank, intending to escape to Canada, but did not succeed. He was arrested by a constable, and while on his way to answer to the magistrate, in pass ing a hotel a shot was fired from the sec al story window. The ball did no mischief but passed near the constable and his prisoner. Who fired the shot, no one has ret ascertained, or at least it is not publicly known. It is charged upon both parties. The negro was taken before a magistrate

examined and found guilty of the assault The magistrate decided to sentence the fellow to pay a fine of \$15 and go to iail for three months. The Southerner who was assaulted come

forward and requested that the fellow be not sent to jail. The magistrate then changed the sentence to a fine of \$25, which was

Mecklenburg County RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION

At July Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleasand Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Medenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, majority of the Justices being present, it was determined and proposed by them that the Conty of Mecklenburg shall subscribe for Tache Hundred Shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railual Company; - Six Hundred Shares thereof to be applied to the Eastern Division, and the remain der to the Western Division of said Road povided that a majority of the qualified yoles of the County shall have first expressed an opinion favoring the same. And to ascertain the sense of the people, it is ordered that the Sheriff of the County shall, on the FIRST THURSDAY OCTOBER NEXT, open and keep open to subscription, agreeably to the Acts regulating bly; and on that day all the qualified votes & members of the House of Commons in this Com ty, favoring said subscription, may vote "YEA. and all opposing the subscription, may vol NO;" and the result of said election shall faithfully made known to the next Term of the Court, to be made a matter of record. It is further ordered, that the Sheriff shall vertise this order for sixty days in at least for

It is a condition of this order that when s subscription shall be made, the funds made thereby shall be expended within the county Mecklenburg; and that, if the vote is in favor the subscription, the Company must receive the Bonds of the County in payment of said subscription at par value, which Bonds shall munot exceeding venty years, and bearing interest at 7 per cent.

public places in this County prior to said day of

W. K. REID, Clerk

VALUABLE PLANTATION

FOR SALE. The subscriber being destrious removing to the West, offers for see TRACT OF LAND

lying 4 miles south of Charlotte, on the Charlet and Columbia Railroad, containing about 480 Acres 150 is in cultivation, 75 of which is fresh

The balance is woodland except 30 acres. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and all neces-sary out-houses, a Gin-House and Screw, &c. There is an excellent Well of walt in the yard. A Gold Mine has been opened of

Persons desrious of purchasing a Plantation with almost every advantage, would do well call and examine the premises, as it is selden that such property is offered to the public. Negroes will be taken in whole or for a p of the purchase money. I will take pleasure

showing the Land to any one desirens of put chasing. Possession given by the 1st of James ary, 1858. B. R. SMITH 69-tf

HEAD-QUARTERS, CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 28, 1857 GENERAL ORDERS No. 1. Commissioned and non-commissioned of cers and Privates of the 62d and 68d Regiments of the 11th Brigade of N.C.

Militia. ATTENTION!

FOR the purpose of a more complete Military organization of the 62d, 68th and 69th Regiment of the 11th Brigade and the 98th Regiment the 14th Brigade N. C. Militia, you are here ordered to appear before me at your respect places of Reviews as follows, viz: The Officers and rank and file of the Regiment to appear at the Court House in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., on the 17th day in Section 1. September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; and Officers and rank and file of the 62d Regiment to appear at the Court House in the town of the cord. N. C., on the 19th of September next. Il o'clock, A. M., to elect Colonels, Lientenst Colonels and Majors to fill the vacancies in the

respective offices aforesaid in said Regiments SAMUEL H. WALKUP. Brigadier General, Militis Commanding 11th Brigade N. C. Militis