The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country and to your Duty."

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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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☞Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

Poetry.

BLIND BOY AT PLAY.

BY ELIZA COOK.

The blind boy 's been at play, mother,
And merry games we had;
We led him on our way, mother,
And every step was glad.
But when we found a starry flower,
And praised its varied hue,
A tear came trembling down his cheek,
Just like a drop of dew.

We took him to the mill, mother,
Where falling waters made
A rainbow o'er the rill, mother,
As golden sun-rays played.
But when we shouted at the scene,
And hailed the clear blue sky,
He stood quite still upon the bank,
And breathed a long, long sigh.

We asked him why he wept, mother,
Whene'er we found the spots
Where periwinkle crept, mother,
O'er wild forget-me-nots.
"Ah me!" he said, while tears ran down
As fast as summer showers,
"It is because I cannot see
The sunshine and the flowers."

Oh! that poor sightless boy, mother,
Has taught me I am blest;
For I can look with joy, mother,
On all I love the best.
And when I see the dancing stream,
And daisies red and white,
I kneel upon the meadow sod,
And thank my God for sight.

Miscellaneous.

WHITE HANDS, MUDDY COFFEE.

Henry Thornton had been a married man just two months. He was proud of his wife's glossy ringlets, her brilliant eyes, and last of all, her small white hands. He never once asked himself if these same white hands could iron a shirt, make bread, or darn a pair of socks. Not he; it was on the piano he knew they could move and horses on one, work worsted, and paint something styled a landscape, which Henry Thornton couldn't tolerate—at least he had much better be asleep, than perform such absurdity. In his opinion, a woman's hands were made to pick up her thoughts upon paper. He had a fortune, too, that she never took to tharaquisitions, tedious essays, or egotistical books. Besides his Helen didn't care about politics, being a regular "Know Nothing" in regard to the item of who stood the best chance of being the next President. As to the war in the East she could not tell positively whether Sebastopol was up or down; or whether it was in the hands of the Allies or Russians. Reformation topics she never broached, either; Temperance was only fit for drunkards' wives to talk about. So it will be perceived that Helen Thornton was not a "strong minded" female; a fact upon which her husband felicited himself not a little.

We have said that two months comprised the married life of the latter. It would be gratifying to add that his happiness was complete, that he had nothing to wish for; but candor compels me to say that he had discovered a little alloy in his gold. To be sure it would pass for pure metal, but close examination disclosed the fact. In a word his coffee had been exceedingly muddy for more than a week, and when he cautiously dropped a hint to the effect that if her personal attention was given to the matter the evil might be remedied, she rather tartly responded that "coffee-making was not her business," moreover shutting herself up in her chamber, in a miff, thus depriving him of her precious company for the rest of the day. A kiss and a new scarf set the matter right the next morning, however, Mr. Thornton throwing in gratis an apology for his ill-timed suggestion. He remembered that all mankind (and we may as well include womankind) seldom attain to perfection; that roses always grow in the immediate vicinity of thorns, and that rain-bows and black clouds are often seen together.

It is a curious fact, but no less true, that love scarcely ever outlives bad bread, smoky tea, thick coffee, hard boiled eggs, discolored silver and soiled table linen. After all the romance and rhapsody laid to his charge, the little gentleman deals in practicabilities. He likes bread and butter, and he wants the bread light and the butter sweet. He is a little exacting, too; insisting that gaiters look better neatly laced than when open and flapping at the sides, with the strings trailing on the ground. He was even known, once, to take an abrupt leave of a lady on the ostensibe plea of dissimilarity of disposition; but the shrewd people suspected that the true reason was because she wore dirty collars. He may be whimsical, flighty and extravagant sometimes, but he is just as sure to leave his air castles and settle down quietly to the three meals a day and a cigar in the evening, as a feather is to obey the laws of gravitation. He writes tender poetry, too; but generally inspiration seizes him after eating heartily of roast beef; the sly rogue knows that an empty stomach is not favorable to smooth rhyme or soft sentiment.

The honeymoon had just expired, or rather the months allotted to that interesting period; for it has been ascertained that that season can be protracted, by proper means, to an indefinite length of time. The twain were seated at the breakfast table. Mr. Thornton looked dubiously at the burned and dried steak on the platter before him, made a very wry face at his cup of coffee, took one mouthful of the clammy, leather toast, and then spoke:

"My dear Helen."

"Well, Mr. Thornton."

"Did you ever eat any of mother's bread."

"No—why do you ask?"

"Because she makes the best biscuit I ever saw."

"Undoubtedly! A man's mother is generally his wife's superior in everything. I wonder he is ever persuaded to leave her!" responded Mrs. Thornton drily.

It was the first time she had ever spoken sarcastically, and Henry was puzzled.

"I merely referred to my mother because she superintended the bread making herself. I wish you could be induced to do the same."

"Do you really wish me to putty my hands with pie-crust, and bury my arm in dough, Mr. Thornton?"

"No—not exactly, my love; but you could overlook Biddy, and teach her to make better stuff than this," he added, pointing to the toast. "That wouldn't spoil your hands, would it?"

"I don't know how; besides, Biddy don't want me in the kitchen, and I am not particularly attracted there. I don't mean to spend my life doing housework, or fretting about servants. I'm not able to do anything more than wait upon the table and entertain visitors."

The bride sighed and leaned back in her chair.

"But your cousin Mary keeps no help and still gets time to—"

"My cousin Mary is very foolish to do so much more than she need to. And then her hands are as brown as a gypsy's."

"I never happened to notice them. I only remember she makes delicate pastry, and plays the piano nearly as well as yourself," rejoined Mr. Thornton soothingly.

"I wish you would'nt quote cousin Mary. I don't like comparisons. She's a drudge and a blue. You said you didn't like blues."

"I don't—blondes are my favorites; and you are as pretty a blonde I ever saw."

"She's an advocate of woman's right's, too. How often you've said you wished I don't concern my sex. Although you are finding fault with my housekeeping."

"That's the very idea, my love. I'm only regretting your non-interference in matters that do concern your sex."

Mrs. Thornton "defined her position" immediately. She did not design burying herself in the kitchen, or attaching herself to Biddy. She had married for a home and maintenance, not to spend her time in making pie-crust or moulding bread.

Henry Thornton looked surprised, and no wonder, for he felt surprised. That his adorable Helen could be perverse when it suited her, he well knew; but that she should "put down her foot" so determinedly, set him to thinking. The young husband did not wish his wife to perform the duties belonging to the domestic, but he hoped she would take the general supervision of matters; he was a clerk with a moderate salary, and prudence was indispensable to his situation. The story need not be lengthened. Waste and improvidence in the kitchen soon brought pecuniary embarrassment, while in the parlor incapacity and ignorance of what constitutes a true woman and real lady, laid the foundation of much discord, which time did not lessen. The charm of the "white hand" had departed. Mere personal beauty, without intellectual attainments, a fund of common sense and moral worth, cannot prove long attractive. Think of it, ye Benedicts in search of connubial felicity.

THE HOOP PETTICOAT.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, don't like the hoop petticoat. Here what he says about it:

A correspondent asks us to "take off" the hoop petticoat. We cannot take it off, but we heartily wish some of our female acquaintances would. Certainly fashion never dictated a more ungraceful and senseless mode. It is a gross libel upon the taste and judgment of the sex. Rebellion against such a fashion is simply fidelity to womanhood. Of course we shall offer no apology for speaking of a thing that so obtrudes itself upon everybody's notice, and runs into nearly everybody's convenience. If it were a mere private hideousness, the case might be different, but it is seriously a public nuisance. If there are not independence and delicacy enough in fashionable society to abate it, it must be abated by the strong arm of ridicule. We are greatly tempted to republish No. 127 of the Spectator, but forbear for the present. It might be a desperate remedy, but it would be a sure one.

A BISHOP ON SPIRITUALISM.—Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, in regard to modern "spiritualism," holds that in all ages there have been manifestations of the Prince of darkness; as witness the miracles of the magicians of Egypt; the afflictions of Job; the temptation of Christ; the varied forms of witchcraft, sorcery and incantations—necromancy, oracles, and astrology. The present manifestations, he has no doubt, are "devices of the devil" to propagate infidelity. He insists that the devil has, at different times, received the worship of men under different names; as Isis and Orisis, as Moloch as Ashtaroth, as Jupiter, and Juno, and Neptune, as Thor and Woodwin, and the innumerable throng of heathen gods, all of whom St. Paul calls by their right names—devils; and that those spiritualists are nothing more or less than devil worshippers.

All this, and more, Bishop Hopkins holds in lectures late delivered at St. Lewis.

An Old Address.

From the North Carolina Journal, July 4, 1796.

To the Citizens of North-Carolina.

A Time like the present, when our country is agitated by warm political discussions, and when other nations around us are convulsed by great revolutions in government, is a crisis in which every sincere friend to the general happiness of mankind is loudly called upon to judge with serious deliberation, and to act with circumspection and vigour. And in a free Republican Government like our own, where all high offices of power and trust are filled by the general and collective voice of the people, even the lowest classes of citizens have it in their power, and are under strong obligations to do *something* for the public good: Accordingly, every one who has the welfare of his country really at heart, will view it as a matter of high importance to have the minds of his fellow-citizens duly impressed with a sense of their privilege and duty in this respect.

The people of these United States have been distinguished from every other nation on the globe, by the greatness of their blessings and the multitude of their advantages. When an attempt was made by the haughty oppressors of the earth to deprive them of their natural rights and privileges, the arm of the Most High was revealed on their side; though they appeared to be engaged in a very unequal contest, their righteous cause finally prospered, and their struggles were crowned with complete success.—And in general since the establishment of Independence, the same series of the national favours have remained unbroken. Whilst for several years past almost all the nations on the Eastern Continent have been harassed by the tumults and horrors of war, and distressed with famine and want, we have been blessed with domestic peace, and enjoyed a rich abundance at home. We live under a government where the greatest civil and religious liberty is exercised, where the iron hand of oppression is not felt by the meanest citizen, nor persecution for doctrine or opinion experienced by any sect or denomination.

These distinguished national blessings have undoubtedly afforded us a most becoming ground of national gratitude and thanksgiving to the King of Heaven and Governor of Nations, through whose superintending providence we have thus been conducted to national independence and prosperity. And is it not also the important duty of every one living under a government thus founded upon the Right of Man, and calculated to increase knowledge and diffuse happiness, to contribute by every invaluable blessings unimpaired to the latest posterity! And how can the great body of the people contribute so effectually to the accomplishment of so desirable a purpose, as by being *careful* and *judicious* in their elections of persons to legislative functions!

Few periods have occurred, more critical or interesting to the United States than the present; and perhaps never have we seen a time when circumspection and care in electing representatives were more necessary. At the next ensuing election the citizens of this state are called upon by an act passed last session of Assembly, to elect persons to represent them both in the state and federal Legislature—and as there has appeared a great diversity of sentiment among the politicians of our country, on various subjects that have been under consideration, it is to be expected that unusual industry will be employed by the opposite parties, each with a view to amend and establish their different sentiments and merits. A few observations therefore, on the *duties of Legislators* (if judiciously made) will not be deemed improper or unseasonable; and may be useful to the lower classes of citizens who are not fully acquainted with the political situation of this country.

And I would premise that it is a matter much to be lamented, that many who give their votes at elections seem to vote at mere random, and are determined by present impulse, the smiles of the great, or some low and selfish motives, rather than by national, manly and commendable principles; and but too few seem to be duly impressed with a sense of the importance of being represented by judicious and faithful men.

It too often happens that electors, by not being possessed of sufficient information and discernment, are made the mere tools of party and faction, are seduced and imposed upon, by the specious, though false representations that are held out by ambitious and designing men.

Commonwealths have always been subject to be distracted by parties and factions, and by ambitious demagogues who have misled the people. But could the people be induced to think, examine and judge for themselves, they would in all probability often detect such aspiring men, and prevent such disturbances. And happily for us, in this country the general diffusion of knowledge amongst our citizens gives singular advantages for judging aright of political characters and measures. The present age is indeed distinguished from all that have ever preceded it, both by the increase of knowledge amongst all ranks of men, and also by that disposition to free and careful investigation, which has marked the inquiries that have been made in political and religious subjects; and I presume it will not be deemed an overstrained compliment to pay to Americans, to say, that the nature of Civil Government, and the true principles of Civil Liberty are more generally known and better understood by the citizens of these United States, than by the inhabitants of any other nation in the world. If this be a true representation, it will follow that Americans have the best advantages for guarding their rights and privileges, and preventing encroachments towards improper and unconstitutional domination.

It is, therefore, an important duty in those who go forward to give their votes at elections, to think and judge for themselves; they ought carefully to exercise their own understandings, and not rashly to connect themselves with parties. By so doing they would soon see through the specious pretensions and political hypocrisy which are frequently used merely to accompli selfish and mercenary purposes. They would also learn thereby to despise the fierce zeal that is often displayed by contending opponents. To apply this direction of thinking and judging for ourselves to the political discussions at present on the object of debate, were American citizens to think coolly and judge deliberately, could they not be convinced of the baseness of some writers in defence of the British treaty, who have exhausted language in celebrating its praises, representing it as an instrument of consummate perfection, and one that exhibits great and reciprocal advantages? And judging in this same way, would they not, on the other hand, be also led to suspect the purity of principle in some who have been exceedingly forward and zealous in reprobating?

Nothing is more commonthan for men to run into violent extreme when opposed in their opinions, especially when they have selfish purposes to carry into effect.

By proceeding in the same cool, disinterested and impartial manner, what opinion would the citizens of this country form of some of the addresses that have lately been composed, celebrating the *wisdom, prudence*, and *firmness* of the President of the U. States, with respect to said treaty! Would they not conclude that they were *exaggerated encomiums* and *fulsome flattery!* What is the obvious tendency of such pompous addresses, when received by implicit faith, but to produce a passive submission to every measure that may be adopted by the Executive branch of Government, and to sink Americans down into a state of abject vassalage.

Human nature is much the same in all ages; and it has almost uniformly happened, that when persons have been frequently elected to offices of power and trust, they have thereby at length become intoxicated with a sense of their own importance, grown fonder of absolute power, and weary of being dependent upon their constituents. Let free Americans learn, therefore, to despise such fulsome flattery of cringing sycophants and political hypocrites; at the same time let them not withhold from merit its just reward; let them esteem and venerate President Washington, as a *Man* who has rendered frequent and eminent services to his country; but let them not *deify* him or suppose him incapable of erring.

Put on the other hand, let not electors of representatives trust implicitly in all who endevor to recommend themselves by a fiery zeal for the good of the country, and the support of free Republican Government, most bitterly declaiming against the hypocrisy used in politics as well in religion. How often do we find persons acting like the cause of the people, until they have warm republicans, and zealous and bold in secured to themselves somepost of honor or profit; who thereupon suddenly alter their tone, and begin to spak in favor of mixed governments, or governments that have checks and balances, &c. Every thing is not gold, that glitters; and there is generally most reason to suspect the highest pretenders.

Be cautious also of electing persons to legislative power who are known to be speculators. The speculations have for some years past been practised in this country upon foreigners, and even among ourselves, have been a disgrace to free Americans. This class of men in general are not only dangerous when put in legislative trust, but their example is pernicious to society. The enormous fortunes that have of late been suddenly acquired by such fraudulent and dishonourable methods have produced in the minds of many a disdain of the slow and sober paths of industry.

In a word, fellow-citizens as you love your country, as you value your privileges, and are desirous to hand them down entire to your posterity, be judicious and careful in electing your representatives—let *knowledge, sobriety* and *integrity* mark the characters of the men you choose; at least fix upon those candidates who appear to have the largest share of such qualifications. Unless your representatives be possessed of information and discernment, they will be incapable of rendering you essential services, and will be liable to be made the *dupes* of others; and unless they be possessed of integrity and fidelity, they will be readier to serve themselves than their constituents. Acquaint yourselves with the constitutions and laws of your country; consider yourselves as the guardians of your liberties and privileges. A general diffusion of knowledge, and an uprightness of morals among the citizens, are the strongest bulwarks to defend the liberties of any nation. Such a prevalence of knowledge among the people at large, would also have a great tendency to cause candidates for legislative offices to use proper means and diligence to qualify themselves for such trusts, as well as be a powerful check to prevent their concurrence in passing improper laws.

Therefore, make use of all proper means to obtain and disseminate politics and useful knowledge: retrench unnecessary expenses; discourage idleness and dissipation, and be diligent to cultivate and encourage habits of industry, sobriety and economy; and thus will contribute in a laudable manner, to the happiness and prosperity of your country.

A CITIZEN.

Mecklenburg county, June 2.

WOOL TO BE FREE.—The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury will, it is said, strongly recommend that unmanufactured wool, with chemicals and dyestuffs, should hereafter be admitted free of duty. With regard to iron, the Secretary will have nothing to propose to interfere with the present tariff. A large space in the report will be taken up by careful and elaborate argument in support of the policy indicated, which is very generally approved by the manufacturers in the Eastern States. The report is now ready, but is yet to undergo a thorough revision.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cass, in pursuance of the notice given, moved that the Senate proceed to the election of the standing committees, with the exception of Committee on Printing.

The mention was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the several committees, and the following was the result:

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Mr. Mason, chairman; Messrs. Douglas, Slidell, Clayton, Weller, and Fish.

Committee on Finance.—Mr. Hunter, chairman; Messrs. Dodge, Stuart, Seward, Clay, and Benjamin.

Committee on Manufactures.—Mr. Wright, chairman; Messrs. Allen, Harlan, Wilson, and Trumbull.

Committee on Agriculture.—Mr. Allen, chairman; Messrs. Hunter, Thompson of New Jersey, Harlan, and Wade.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Mr. Weller chairman; Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Pratt, and Iverson.

Committee on the Militia.—Mr. Houston, chairman; Messrs. Dodge, Bell, of New Hamshire, Thompson of Kentucky and Biggs.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Mr. Mallory chairman; Messrs. Fish, Thomson of New Jersey, Bell of Tennessee, James, and Slidell.

Committee on Public Lands.—Mr. Stuart, chairman; Messrs. Johnson, Foot, Clayton, Pugh, and Mallory.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Mr. Benjamin, chairman; Messrs. Biggs, Thompson of Kentucky, Foster, and Wilson.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Mr. Sebastian, chairman; Messrs. Rusk, Toombs, Brown, Reid and Bell of Tennessee.

Committee on Claims.—Mr. Broadhead, chairman; Messrs. Fessenden, Geyer, Iverson, Yulee and Wade.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Evans, chairman; Messrs. Reid, Hale, Foster and Durkee.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Mr. Butler, chairman; Messrs. Toucey, Bayard, Geyer, Toombs and Pugh.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—Mr. Rusk, chairman; Messrs. Collamer, Adams, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa and Yulee.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Mr. Slidell, chairman; Messrs. Bell of N. Hampshire, Biggs, Durkee, Jones of Tenn. and Wright.

Committee on Pensions.—Mr. Jones of Iowa, chairman; Messrs. Clay, Thompson of New Jersey, Seward and Summer.

Committee on the District of Columbia.—Mr. Bayard, chairman; Messrs. Allen, Collamer, and Wilson.

Committee on Patents and Patent Office.—Mr. James, chairman; Messrs. Bell, Stuart, Brown, Thompson, of Kentucky and Fessenden.

Committee on Retrenchment.—Mr. Adams, chairman; Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Fish, Biggs and Crittenden.

Committee on Territories.—Mr. Douglas, chairman; Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Collamer, Bell, Sebastian and Biggs.

Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Evans, chairman; Messrs. Wright and Foot.

Committee on Public Buildings.—Mr. Bayard, chairman; Messrs. James, Hunter, Thompson of New Jersey, Pratt and Hale.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Fitzpatrick, chairman; Messrs. Collamer and Wade.

Committee on the Library.—Mr. Pearce, chairman; Messrs. Cass and Bayard.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Jones of Iowa, chairman; and Mr. Summer.

PIUS NONSENSE.—The following is the ridiculous conclusion of a recent "circular letter" put forth by "his Reverence, the Bishop of Newark."

"We appoint the month of December as the time during which the Triduum granted by our Holy Father Pope Pius IX, by his Rescription of the 31st of January, 1855, shall be celebrated in this diocese. We allow the several pastors to choose at their discretion, any three successive days during the present month, for their respective congregations—arranging the time with the neighboring clergy, in order that they may assist one another in hearing confessions and giving the necessary instructions.

To all who assist devotedly at the religious exercises on any of these three days, the Holy Father grants a partial indulgence of seven years; and a plenary indulgence to those who attend during the entire Triduum, confess their sins with humility and contrition, receive the Holy Communion, and, on the last of the three days, offer prayers to God, according to the intention of his Holiness. These indulgences may be applied, by way of suffrage, to the souls in Purgatory.

His Holiness has also granted, that on each of these three days, one mass of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary may be celebrated, with or without singing. We also give permission for the benediction of the blessed sacrament on those days.

Given at our residence in Newark, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1855, being the octave of the feast of All Saints.

✠JAMES, Bishop of Newark.

By order of the Rt. Rev. Bishop.

Victor Beaudevin, Secretary.

The credit of these "exercises" to be applied to helping along the souls in Purgatory! In other words obey the priesthood—do just as the Holy Humbug commands, and HE will assume the prerogative of God, and grant the sinner all sorts of "indulgence" and absolute solution hereafter. If the fool's logic is not blasphemous nonsense, we don't know how else to characterise it. It is passing strange that any honest mind can be deluded by such religious Peter-Funkism—*N. Y. Mirror.*

It is stated that there are 200 iron gun and mortar boats building, or ordered to be built, by contract, for the British Government, by British and Scotch ship-builders. They will be all steamers, and the mortar boats will be so built as to form pontoon bridges.

THE COLOSSAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT FOR AMERICA.—The London Builder gives the following account of an important step in the progress of this work:

The casting of the house for the monument at Munich, is one of the great feats of modern foundry, as fifteen tons of bronze had to be melted and kept in a state of fluidity. For several days and nights previously a large fire was at these huge masses, which required to be stirred at times. When the bronze was liquified, an ultimate assay was made in a small trial cast, and to heighten the color some more copper was added. Successively all the chambers through which the metal had to flow in the form were cleared of the coal with which they had been kept warm, and the master examined all the air spiracles and the issues of the metal; the props of the tubes were then placed and every man had his duty and place assigned to him. Finally, the master, amid the intense expectation of the many art amateurs present, pronounced the words, "In the name of God," and then three mighty strokes opened the fiery gulf, out of which the glowing metal flowed in a circuit to the large form. The sight was magnificent, and in the little sea of fire stood the master, and gave his commands about the successive opening of the props. Hot vapor poured from the air spiracles; in the conduits, the metal boiled in waves; still no decision yet, as the influx of the bronze in the very veins of the figure could be but slow. At once flaming showers jumped out of the air conduits, and the master proclaimed the cast to have succeeded. A loud cheer followed, when the master approached Mr. Crawford, the artist of the Washington Monument, to congratulate him on this success. Another cheer was given to M. de Miller, the chief of the royal foundry of Munich, who had personally conducted the work.

EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION.—We extract the following from the American Statistical Annual for 1854, relating to Jamaica:

From papers recently laid before the British Parliament, it appears since the emancipation of slaves, more than 600 estates in the island have been abandoned. The number of estates abandoned or partially abandoned from January, 1852, to January, 1853, was as follows:

	Sugar Estates.	Coffee.	Country Seats
Abandoned, . . .	128	96	30
Partially Abandoned	71	66	22
	199	162	52
Total acres			391,187

The language of the late Governor General's Board, is instructive. "The fertility, the richness and variety of its vegetable products, the alternation of mountain and valley, the numerous hot springs and medical waters, the known existence of various and valuable minerals, the timber and ornamental woods of its forests, the abundance and variety of fish on its coasts and neighboring reef, indicate peculiar facilities for the promotion and prosperity of its inhabitants, and warrant the hope that, low as it has fallen, it will not be permitted to relapse into utter barbarism." Every thing, however, indicates that such must be the fate of this beautiful and fertile island, unless its social elements be speedily changed. The progress of its downfall is being accelerated every year.

AIDING THE ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Mallory, the following joint resolution was adopted:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That a joint committee of seven members of the Senate and thirteen of the House of Delegates, be appointed, with a view to the adoption of more effectual means to prevent the escape of slaves from this Commonwealth to the Northern States, and to provide for the summary punishment of persons detected in aiding or abetting the same, and to inquire into the expediency of measures of retaliation and self-defence against such of the Northern States as are engaged in a war upon our institutions.

Pending this resolution some conversation occurred, and the sentence inquiring into the expediency of retaliatory measures was suggested by Mr. Garnett.

Mr. Mallory stated that the system of enticing off the slaves was carried to such an extent in his district, that, without some remedy by the State, his constituents would take the law in their own hands, and following Judge Lynch, would catch and hang, as high as Haman, every man they found aiding their slaves to escape. The slaves of owners who were driven from home by the plague had been visited and seduced away by dozens before their masters' return, by the Abolitionists, and without some remedy their designs would be consummated.

INDIANS IN OREGON.—The troubles in Oregon are every day assuming a more threatenning aspect. Gen. Wool, who is in command of the Pacific division, left San Francisco on the 1st instant with a large amount of military stores. He will concentrate all the troops at his disposal at two important points in the territories, and will take the field in person. The people of Washington Territory were also, at last accounts, in a state of great excitement on account on Indian hostilities. Governor Mason had issued a call of volunteers, which had been promptly responded to. The 9th Infantry Regiment, Col. Wright, now at Fort Monroe, have been ordered to California, and will leave New York on the 14th instant. It is a fine regiment, consisting of nine hundred men, including officers, and is one of those created by Congress at its last session.

There are now under Government contract in England, as war ships, about 240 steamers and 200 sailing ships. The maximum price paid by the Government for the hire of these vessels is £2 15s per ton per month, and the minimum price is 16s per month.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Telegraphed for the South Carolinian.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

HALIFAX, Dec. 18.

The steamer Africa has arrived, with Liverpool dates of December 8.

The only feature of news is that rumors of peace in a circumstantial form continue to multiply. They seem, however, to rest on no foundation, and the only effect has been to advance the price of Consols, which had gone up to 90½.

Cotton was quiet and unchanged—sales of the week 48,000 including 11,000 to speculators and exporters.

Canal flour 42s. 6d. Ohio 44s. 6. Corn and wheat quiet. Provisions unchanged. Lard 67s. 6d. Trade at Manchester was better.

The bullion in the Bank had increased.

LOSS OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The schooner Baltic, from Nassau, arrived today, and reports that the steamer Crescent City from New York for New Orleans, was wrecked December 7, on Matamilla Reef, on the Bahama Banks. The passengers and crew with their baggage were saved, and taken to Nassau, by the wreckers. The vessel had bilged, and it was feared would prove a total loss. The brigantine Alma, had been chartered to convey the passengers and mails to their destination.

A GREAT CITY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—Mr. Bowen, a Baptist missionary, sent out from Florida, in his journals he mentions a visit made last April to Horrin, the capital of the kingdom of Yoruba. He speaks of it as "about the largest town, with the exception of London," that he has ever seen. He describes the inhabitants as a peculiar people, with whom he was much pleased—mostly black, but some nearly white, hair between that of a negro and a white man's beard; good European features—some of their noses would even be considered sharp in America. Again he speaks of them as "that superior class or race of men who have jet black skins, with European features and large beard. They are sometimes called *white* black men."

Mr. Bowen adds:

"I never saw an honorable man nor a lie. The number of people who are surprised to see white men and have no idols. They are generally serious, solid, sensible people, and profess to believe in God. They have no tincture of Mahomedanism."

The existence of such a people in a region hitherto unknown, but supposed to be the abode of utter barbarism, is a fact of no little interest. It would seem, from Mr. Bowen's statements—(unfortunately his journal is too brief to be satisfactory)—that they are willing listeners to the preaching of the gospel. True, he was, on arriving at Horrin, subjected to a nominal confinement for a few days; but very soon was received with high honor by the King, who gave him a valuable horse, presents for his wife, land to build on, and also for a house of worship.

We note it as not a little curious, that Swedenborg, in one of his strange publications, written between eighty and ninety years since, speaks of meeting in the world of spirits, individuals from the interior of Africa, whom he describes as being, in moral characteristics, much in advance of other heathens. He speaks, especially, of their readiness to receive the truth when communicated to them.—*Savannah Courier.*

REV. DR. BULLARD.—The sudden death of Dr. Bullard, on the Pacific Railroad, at the Gasconade Bridge, was the subject of a discourse by Rev. Dr. Beman, at his church in Troy, N. Y. It will be recollected he was present at the dedication of Dr. Bullard's church, in St. Louis, on Sunday before the accident occurred. He remained several days afterwards and received, as did many other distinguished strangers, an invitation to participate in the excursion. Both Dr. Beman and Dr. Bullard accepted, but a correspondent, writing to the Boston Journal, says:

"The daughter of Mr. Beman refused to go; she was anxious to return home, and to her earnest solicitations her father yielded, and on the morning of the fatal excursion he and his daughter took the conveyance for the East. At the cars he took leave of Dr. Bullard, who said to Dr. Beman, "Farewell, we shall never meet again in this world."

"Oh yes, we shall," said Beman, "I may visit the West again, or you may visit the East."

With great solemnity Dr. Bullard replied, "I have a strong presentiment, brother Beman, that we shall never meet again—farewell."

And so they separated—the one to his home and parish, the other to the awful death awaiting him only a few hours ahead. Death strung his red lanterns on the track, and "destruction wasted at his noonday."

THE COTTON CROP.—There is every appearance that the cotton crop this season will far exceed that of any previous year. Estimates vary, but they are all high, from 3¼ to 3½ millions of bales. The receipts at the ports are in excess, as compared with last year, 209,000 bales, but there is a decrease, as compared with 1852, of 28,000 bales. The export to Great Britain is 128,000 bales in excess of last year. To France a larger share than usual is going, being 22,000 in excess of last year, and 45,000 in excess of 1852. To continental ports there is also an excess over any of the last four years. Southern cotton markets appear to be all advancing, though the receipts are reported large.