

The North Carolina Whig.

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

VOLUME 6.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 20, 1857.

NUMBER 84.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. Notices will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this size type) for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made on the regular price for advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at \$1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly at 75 cents per square for each time.

Persons who send in their advertisements must mark the number of insertions desired or they will be inserted until ordered or charged accordingly.

Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

Poetry.

COUNTRY GIRLS.

Up in the morning early,
Just as the peep of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy,
Turning the cows away;
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen,
Making the beds and stairs,
Washing the breakfast dishes,
Dusting the parlor chairs;
Brushing the curls from the pony,
Hunting for eggs at the barn,
Cleaning turnips for dinner,
Spinning stockings yarn;
Sweeping the whitened barn
Down on the bushes below,
Ransacking every meadow,
Where the red strawberries grow;
Stretching the "frames" for Sunday,
Clipping the snowy cream,
Rinsing the milk and strainer,
Down in the cooling stream;
Feeding the geese and turkeys,
Making the pumpkin pie,
Juggling the little ones' cradle,
Driving away the flies;
Grace in every motion,
Music in every tone,
Beauty in form and feature,
Thousands of little ones;
Checks that rival Spring roses,
Teeth the whiteness of pearls—
One of these country girls is worth
A score of your city girls.

Miscellaneous.

From Peterson's Magazine.

"I CAN'T GET MARRIED."

BY J. J. JERREY.

I don't know how it is. There never was a man had a greater capacity for getting married. I am notoriously susceptible. I hate living alone. I can't spend half my income. No fortune bachelors ever wished so earnestly, as the newspapers say, "to pay for some young lady's dry goods." Nor am I worse looking than good fellows out of town. I am said to be quite temperate. I am not ridiculously awkward. And yet I can't get married!

Nobody can say I haven't tried. I've tried in town. I've tried in the country. I've tried with brunettes, with blondes, with old maids, with widows. But it won't do. Just when I think I'm about to succeed, pop! she goes, like a bird from a bush.

The last time I tried, I would have sworn I was to be the happy man. It was with Fanny Hughes. I first began to grow intimate with her, after being sentenced to kiss her in a game of "twirl the platter," down in the country, one glowing autumn, at an old farm-house. Ah! what a kiss. It made my mouth water for a month. From that time I thought of nothing but Fanny.

She was the spiciest mixture of a blue and a rump that ever existed. She rode like a Pegasus. To see her clear round back heaving with the heave of the gallop, and her light laughing ringing through the air till the cows half a mile off looked up from grazing, and wondered if fairies were in the wind—I defy the soberest, flattest of men not to have knocked under. And she was just as irresistible out of her riding-habit, for she sang charmingly, and every now and then sang into her pathetic songs such a contralto, and delivered her beautiful songs with such an under-music of sadness, and then she talked so wittily, and had read such a great deal, and in so many tongues, and was so wayward and reckless in her judgment of books, and men, and things, that even if a man did not go out riding with her, and thus escape the Diana of the park, he was sure to find himself at her chair all the evening, and so fall a victim to the Minerva of the drawing-room.

Now, I was both riding man and reading man, and so I was hit on both sides; and I confess I thought Fanny saw it, and had no particular objection. But she was such a rump that it was hard to say. I don't imagine she had a bit of conscious coquetry in her nature. But she couldn't resist the harem-scurm blood that made her light heart dance to all sorts of tunes.

Well, things went on in this way, till Christmas came around. A large party was to spend at the mansion of Mrs. Trevelyan, Fanny's aunt, who kept it up "right royal."

And a merry time we had of it! The only "spoon" of the party—if I may be allowed the expression of English-high-life—was the Rev. Ingulphus Crabbe, "ascolyte" he delighted to call himself—who had just taken orders. He was oppressively humble, and wore his hair parted in the middle, with a long, black coat garment—which looked like a suit of armor—half way in its growth toward a great coat—a waistcoat buttoned to the throat, and surmounted by a tight white stock, with no visible tie to it, and close-shaved whiskers.

No wonder Fanny laughed at him, and no wonder he was scandalized at her. I used to draw caricatures of him in ridiculous positions, which amused Fanny exceedingly. He would bring Kibble's "Lyra Infantum" into the drawing-room, and Prudentius, and other barbarous ecclesiastical poets, and laboriously translate them to Fanny, and ask her to set them to music, which she did, always choosing the most vulgar airs, such as "Jin-a-Crow" and other early negro melodies; then popular, which, being played slowly, quite satisfied the Rev. Ingulphus, who thought them charmingly devotional. We men all voted him a prig and a spoon, and he seemed to take a mean, self-satisfied view of himself in that light than his charming friends.

Well, Christmas came, and we had a yuletide in the great hall fire-place, and a dance after under the mistletoe—under that very mistletoe of which a dried-up sprig is now lying on my table. I had been riding with Fanny in the morning, and I thought I had done everything but pop the question. I danced with her the first dance, and kissed her under the mistletoe, and determined to settle the matter that night, come what would.

Toward the close of the ball—for we kept it up very late that night—I looked in vain for Fanny. Nobody had seen her for the last half an hour or two. The Rev. Ingulphus was missing also; but as he had strongly denounced the affair altogether, and especially the riotous part of the entertainment, and he had pronounced a heathenish and diabolic superstition, nobody was surprised at his absence, which was, indeed, rather a relief than otherwise. Where could Fanny be? I felt it would never do to go to bed without settling matters. So I went to look for her.

The drawing-room communicated with the hall by a billiard room, and out of the billiard room was a little morning room, which Fanny called hers, but which was common property, for there was always sure to be some fun going on there.

LIEUTENANT HERNDON.

The Evangelist pays the following eloquent tribute to his memory:

In the mass of humanity thus swept from existence were doubtless many valuable lives. Their names are not yet all known. But it may be permitted to us to bear tribute to one who was conspicuous in this scene—the gallant commander—when we are proud to speak of as our personal friend. Lieut. Wm. L. Herndon may almost be said to have been born to the sea. From a boy his home was on the waters. He entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of sixteen, and continued connected with it until his death—more than twenty-eight years. In every respect he was a thorough and accomplished officer.

He had made voyages to the Pacific, to the Mediterranean, and to the coast of Brazil. Besides this, he was a man of science. He had served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars. A brother-in-law of Lieutenant Maury, he had been interested with him in the same studies. For some years he was attached to the Observatory in Washington, where he was engaged in making astronomical observations. He was also a proficient in the languages, and spoke the French and Spanish fluently.

It was during his last voyage in the Pacific, while on the coast of South America, that he received orders to penetrate the interior; to cross the Andes, and explore the Amazon from its source to its mouth—a distance of four thousand miles. To prepare himself for this journey, he spent four or five months in study and research, hunting through monasteries in Chili and Peru for documents illustrating the geography and the early history of South America.

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THE SUB-TREASURY.

The Wilmington Journal has headed our caution not to speak hastily in reply to the question we asked of our democratic contemporaries, what they thought of the Sub-Treasury bill. That paper did not stop to look into the Messages of the Democratic Presidents, and other official sources of information as to the wonderful performance of this said Sub-Treasury, but hastily and without due examination or reflection, denies that the democratic ever intended the Independent Treasury.

This is bold, but not discreet. The Sub-Treasury act went into operation on the 1st of January 1847. In Mr. Polk's Annual Message, 7th Decr 1847, he lauded it as having "had a salutary effect in checking and preventing an undue inflation of paper currency," as "restraining excessive issues of paper by the banks, and proportioned to the specie in their vaults." "The banks, therefore, (continues President Polk) must keep their business within prudent limits," &c.

Now this looks to us a good deal like a claim by a democratic President of the power in the Sub-Treasury to restrain and regulate the State banks throughout the country, and we think such a power would make the Sub-Treasury a "Great Regulator."

In President Polk's next (and last) Annual Message, he said of the same Sub-Treasury: "It has tended powerfully to secure an exemption from that inflation and fluctuation of the paper currency, injurious to domestic industry, and rendering so uncertain the rewards of labor, and it is believed has largely contributed to preserve the whole country from a serious commercial crisis, such as often occurred under the bank deposit system." And he goes on to extol the monetary revolution in Europe, during that year, as not affecting this country only because of "the salutary operation of the constitutional treasury." And he dwells upon "the restraining effect of the system upon the tendencies to excessive paper issues."

President Pierce said but little, we believe, approvingly of it. If he made not, in all his messages, and endorsed the promise of it by the Secretary of the Treasury. We have at hand the Report of that officer for Decr last, where it is claimed that the "independent treasury" has power to "control" the business of "the banks, the merchants, and the dealers," not only for good but for ill. Hear Secretary Guthrie:

"Under a system of wise and just laws, giving security to property, a fair reward to labor, and affording a temperate and timely supply of the currency, and all mercantile transactions, we may confidently hope such a disaster will rarely occur. The independent treasury, however, overtrading places, gradually fills its vaults, withdraws the deposits, and, pressing the banks, the merchants, and the dealers, exercises that temperate and timely control, which serves to secure the fortunes of individuals, and preserve the general prosperity."

The independent treasury, however, may exercise a fatal control over the currency, the banks, and the trade of the country, and will do so, whenever the revenue shall greatly exceed the expenditures."

Yet the Journal tells us that "the democrats never set up the Independent Treasury as a Great Regulator."

We might, if time permitted or need required, find even stronger testimony than the above, in the speeches of members of Congress, and we half suspect in the editorial columns of the Wilmington Journal itself.

But the above is only one of many singularly true and inaccurate positions of the Journal. In the same article it says:

"It is said that the Government has tempted the people by low Tariffs, to buy more foreign goods than they could pay for, etc., etc., at least so the Fayetteville Observer says. To meet all this, we need only point to the fact that bills on London can be bought greatly under par—that sterling exchange is offered in New York at a discount of six to seven per cent., and that exchanges with foreign countries have been in our favor during the whole Fall, showing that we are not situated with respect to foreign countries as the Observer would have us to think. Nay more than this, the great enlargement of our imports, as compared with our exports, has arisen under the reduced Tariff which went into operation on the 1st day of July, 1857. Gold is wanted here and gold will come in large quantities."

The Journal here rather exaggerates than asserts, that this country is not deeply indebted to foreign countries. Yet it is well known that such indebtedness does exist, to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. Does the Journal think its readers are so simple as to believe—we are sure it is not—that the low price of foreign exchange is any evidence that the country is not in debt to Europe? Why every man of the most common intelligence knows that exchange is not at par simply because debtors in this country cannot command the money to buy for remittance to Europe in payment of their debts. That is the reason why exchange is in our favor. So also, the curtailment of imports is simply owing to the hard times, not to the tariff of July 1857. What have we had for the hundreds of millions due in Europe? Foreign goods, undoubtedly. Not specie, for that has been constantly coming to Europe.

If gold comes here from Europe it will be only because people here fail to pay their debts there.

Again says the Journal:

"We do not say that extravagance has not prevailed, but in what that extravagance mainly shown itself? We say it has shown itself mainly in those classes of articles which are the most highly taxed, or protected, if you choose to use the latter term. In silks, laces, French millinery, embroidery,—silks generally, which are heavily taxed, and sold at exorbitant prices."

Here is another blunder. Silks and laces are less heavily taxed than the leading articles of iron and wool, and sugar; and no higher than manufactures of cotton.

And finally, the Journal is mistaken in asserting that the increased importations have been mainly in "silks, laces, and gimcracks." We cannot say of course, what imports are under the term "gimcracks," since we find no such article in the tariff of 1847 or 1799; but since the tariff of 1848, imports of silks and laces have increased from \$12,033,399 to \$30,637,123, whilst iron, wool, cotton, flax, wine, and sugar have increased from \$51,807,000 to \$52,425,000.

The Journal winds up with the courteous declaration that it is "all nonsense" to compare the trouble now with that of 1837—Perhaps so; but persons and papers in New York, who ought to know as much about this as the Journal, have compared them, and have even pronounced this trouble worse than that.

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.—According to a recent act of Congress, the annual returns of the mint are now made to conform to the fiscal year of the Treasury, and consequently the returns of the present year only cover the six months ending on the 30th of June. The operations of the mint and branches for the last six months have been as follows:

Gold coins executed \$15,821,563
Silver 1,457,000
Total \$17,278,563
Gold bars 9,711,515
Silver bars 144,644
Total gold and silver \$26,734,732

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ATLANTIC. New York, October 12.—The steamer Atlantic has arrived, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 30th ultimo.

The cotton market was quiet and steady, with sales for the three days of 12,000 bales, at unaltered rates. Consols 90½. Money active.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC. New York, October 12.—The insurgents still held Delhi on the 12th of August. There had been numerous sharp encounters between the rebels and the English forces, in which the former had been defeated. Reinforcements were arriving. An assault was expected on the 20th. General Havelock had reached Lucknow after two victorious encounters, but owing to his weakened forces was compelled to return to Cawnpore.

In China, Admiral Seymour had proclaimed a blockade of Canton River. A meeting of the English Parliament was shortly anticipated. The Imperial interview at Stuttgart had terminated.

Cotton was unchanged; the sales of the three days were 42,500 bales—the sales taking place slowly. On Tuesday speculators took 1,000 bales. The market closed quiet and steady. Flour and corn were quiet. Wheat closed with advancing tendency. Provisions were dull.

Sugar was quiet and steady, and the lowest qualities had declined. Naval stores were firm. Rice was quiet.

INTERESTING RELICS. A correspondent of a New York paper, travelling through Virginia, makes mention of some interesting relics of Revolutionary times. He says:

"Richmond is a beautiful city, and has interested me greatly. On Saturday I went to Church Hill to see the church in which Patrick Henry shouted 'Give me liberty or give me death.' In his days it was a roomy building, but since then the north side of the cross has been taken down and a wider building put up in the place of it. But the part of the church in which Henry stood, and where were assembled his audience, is still there, and the very spot where he stood is pointed out to the lover of old things. The pulpit, sounding board, and chancel vault are the same as they were in Henry's time. I was quite interested in the relic of the marble baptismal font before the pulpit. Many years before the Revolution it had been sent from England to an Episcopal church in the lower country between Richmond and the sea coast. After the revolution the church was confiscated and sold and the font became the property of a seceding individual, who showed his contempt for it, where he could salt his cattle in it. From that place it got to the wood-pile, and finally one had it put in the cellar. Originally it was so large that an infant could be immersed, but by its hard forcing it became reduced in size. It finally fell into the hands of a gentleman who had it recut, and placed in this venerable old church in which Patrick Henry delivered his speech."

"In the State Library I had the pleasure of seeing George Mason's original draft of the Bill of Rights, written in 1776, and substantially incorporated into the Constitution of Virginia. I there saw also Washington's cane, the one which is to be presented to Mr. Everett when he comes to Richmond this fall to deliver his eulogy on Washington."

Is SLAVERY A SIN?—The Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, (Lippincott Pa.) in a volume of some 300 pages just published, discusses this question, among others of the day, under the title of Modern Reform Examined, or, the Union of North and South. The gentleman, who is a celebrated Presbyterian clergyman, is a fervid, and uncompromisingly and irresistibly—that slavery, as it exists now, (not as it was, but as it is) is one of the relations of life, which may well exist, without any imputation of sin.

The slavery excitement has given rise, of late, to very many examinations of the Scripture upon this subject, and in the South they have been read far and wide, and have had a powerful influence upon the public mind there. We urge upon all, but most especially upon Presbyterians, the giving of the Book a good read, for the Bible is the great test, and best test, of all "Reformers" and "Reformers."

A LUCKY INDIVIDUAL.—A gentleman named Jacobs who arrived in Boston on Monday, from Havana, states, that when in the latter city he applied to the officers of the last steamer Central America for a passage to New York, but was refused on the ground that the steamer was full. This obliged him to take another, and, as the result proved, a safer conveyance.



FOREIGN NEWS.

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The cotton market was quiet and steady, with sales for the three days of 12,000 bales, at unaltered rates. Consols 90½. Money active.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC. New York, October 12.—

The insurgents still held Delhi on the 12th of August. There had been numerous sharp encounters between the rebels and the English forces, in which the former had been defeated. Reinforcements were arriving. An assault was expected on the 20th. General Havelock had reached Lucknow after two victorious encounters, but owing to his weakened forces was compelled to return to Cawnpore.

In China, Admiral Seymour had proclaimed a blockade of Canton River. A meeting of the English Parliament was shortly anticipated. The Imperial interview at Stuttgart had terminated.

Cotton was unchanged; the sales of the three days were 42,500 bales—the sales taking place slowly. On Tuesday speculators took 1,000 bales. The market closed quiet and steady. Flour and corn were quiet. Wheat closed with advancing tendency. Provisions were dull.

Sugar was quiet and steady, and the lowest qualities had declined. Naval stores were firm. Rice was quiet.

INTERESTING RELICS. A correspondent of a New York paper, travelling through Virginia, makes mention of some interesting relics of Revolutionary times. He says:

"Richmond is a beautiful city, and has interested me greatly. On Saturday I went to Church Hill to see the church in which Patrick Henry shouted 'Give me liberty or give me death.' In his days it was a roomy building, but since then the north side of the cross has been taken down and a wider building put up in the place of it. But the part of the church in which Henry stood, and where were assembled his audience, is still there, and the very spot where he stood is pointed out to the lover of old things. The pulpit, sounding board, and chancel vault are the same as they were in Henry's time. I was quite interested in the relic of the marble baptismal font before the pulpit. Many years before the Revolution it had been sent from England to an Episcopal church in the lower country between Richmond and the sea coast. After the revolution the church was confiscated and sold and the font became the property of a seceding individual, who showed his contempt for it, where he could salt his cattle in it. From that place it got to the wood-pile, and finally one had it put in the cellar. Originally it was so large that an infant could be immersed, but by its hard forcing it became reduced in size. It finally fell into the hands of a gentleman who had it recut, and placed in this venerable old church in which Patrick Henry delivered his speech."

"In the State Library I had the pleasure of seeing George Mason's original draft of the Bill of Rights, written in 1776, and substantially incorporated into the Constitution of Virginia. I there saw also Washington's cane, the one which is to be presented to Mr. Everett when he comes to Richmond this fall to deliver his eulogy on Washington."

Is SLAVERY A SIN?—The Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, (Lippincott Pa.) in a volume of some 300 pages just published, discusses this question, among others of the day, under the title of Modern Reform Examined, or, the Union of North and South. The gentleman, who is a celebrated Presbyterian clergyman, is a fervid