From the National Intelligencer.

GIVE US LIGHT.

It is with a joy too sober for exultation that we recognise, in the state of the public mind of this country, since the failure of the late criminal enterprise against Cuba, the triumph of moral principle; of reverence for law, Divine and human; and of a just regard for the good opinion of the World. Whilst these elements are in the ascendant in the national character and policy, we have nothing to fear for the Republic. A People that can master its own dangerous sympathies, and even control its good ones, as this People has done on the late occasion, offers a noble spectacle to the world of a sound integrity not incompatible with the freest institutions.

Of the prime movers of the desperate enterprise against Cuba, the greater part had probably no higher aim than their own personal advancement and interest. *Some* of them, doubtless, young and inexperienced persons, were seduced and deluded by the false idea of lending aid to a people struggling for liberty: but, after weighing the evidence, already before the Public, of temptations held out to the grosser senses of the adventurers, it cannot now be doubted that no small number of them were enticed into the service more by the prospect of plunder than by the love of liberty.

By what *deceptions* the honest-hearted and real liberty-loving men in the expedition were induced to abandon their homes, and, in many instances, their helpless and destitute families, to follow the fortunes of an outlaw leader with the view of wresting from the Government of Spain a great territory—by the spoils of which *he* at least was to be enriched—we have already shown to our readers, in the proclamations and false intelligence manufactured, for the purpose of deception, at different and distant places in our own country. The evidence on that subject is conclusive. But, in regard to the *inducements* held out, our information has not hitherto been so particular. We know, however, from the evidence of parties concerned, that the humblest individuals who engaged in the Expedition were promised large sums in the event of its success—as much as a thousand dollars each—whilst those of higher pretensions, who held nominal rank in the invading force, were, in the same event, to become possessors of untold wealth. We know, also, that much of the money for the actual expenses of both expeditions—that of last year and that of the present—was raised upon bonds (promises to pay) issued by somebody or other; that these bonds have been bought and sold; that, in one case, a thousand dollars was advanced by an officer of the Expedition, for which he was to receive ten thousand, making the price of the bonds to be ten cents on the dollar; that much money has been let out upon this gambling sort of security; and we have even heard that at the same rate *crops of cotton* have been exchanged in Louisiana for these bonds; whilst elsewhere they have been passed off for cash at as low a rate as two or three cents on the dollar. But we have as yet had no definite information of the form of these bonds, the nature of their stipulations, or the amount and character of the fund or funds out of which they are or were to be paid.

Satisfied, by an accidental publication in the New Orleans newspapers of the *sale* of a small amount of them, we expressed a wish to be enlightened by the publication of the form of one of these bonds, to enable the Public to determine, from the face of it, whether it bore the impress of a guilty or an innocent transaction.

Our wish has been accomplished. We *have got a copy of one of these bonds.* Here it is, word and letter:

$2,000. **No.—**

Be it Known to all Men, That I, General Narciso Lopez, Chief of the "Patriotic Junta for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba," established in the United States of North America, and the contemplated head of Provisional Government and Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary movement, about to be now undertaken through my agency and permissive authority, for the liberation of the people of Cuba from the tyranny and oppression to which they are now subject by the power of Spain, and to be prosecuted by me till superseded by a superior Executive Officer, or such form of Government and authority as the people by their free will and choice shall prescribe, do, by these presents, to subserve the cause and object aforesaid, make and execute this obligation, on behalf of the people of Cuba, by whatever designation of nationality or form of body politic they shall hereafter assume, to-wit:

I do, by these presents, for and on behalf of the said people of Cuba, and their successors in Government forever, and for value received, promise to pay to ——— ———, or bearer, in equal annual instalments, at one, two, three, four, and five years, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with six per cent. interest from date, payable rateably on each annual instalment, until both principal and interest be fully paid and discharged. And I, the said General Narciso Lopez, in virtue of the authority and for the promotion of the object aforesaid, do by these presents pledge to the said ——— ———, or bearer, the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and Government of Cuba, from whatever source to be derived; and do further pledge the good faith of the people and Government of Cuba, in perpetuity, for the faithful and complete discharge of this obligation.

In testimony whereof, I, the said General Narciso Lopez, do hereto affix my signature and seal of the said Provisional Government, which is further witnessed by Ambrosio Jose Gonzales and Jose Maria Sanchez Yznaga, members of said "Patriotic Junta," and the Hon. Cotesworth Pinckney Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi.

This done and executed in the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, one of the United States of North America, on this 30th day of April, A. D. 1850.

NARCISO LOPEZ.

J. Sanchez Yznaga,
Ambrosio Jose Gonzales,
$2,000. C. P. Smith.

At the head of this Bond is a handsome *cut* of a shield or coat-of-arms, (in one division of the field of which, by the way, is a Palmetto and Stars, signifying we know not what,) surmounted by a Liberty Cap, and garnished on both sides with flags of different kinds, cannon, trumpets, drums, swords, &c. And at the bottom is an impression of a seal, with the legend "*Gobierno Provisional.*"

Our readers and our contemporaries who are yet incredulous, or doubting, as to the character of the Lopez Expeditions, first and last, will at once perceive that this new testimony leaves no room for any remaining disbelief or uncertainty. All is now made clear.

We submit this piece of evidence, without argument, to the verdict of our readers; contenting ourselves with stating the material points which it appears to us to establish, viz:

First. That the whole scheme of the Revolution of Cuba originated, and was executed, so far as it was carried out before its sailing, *within the United States.*

Secondly. That the "Cuban Junta" within the United States was not, as we supposed, a fancy term applied to certain New York leaders in the conspiracy against the territory of Spain, but a fixed fact, and that Lopez claimed to be acting by their authority.

Thirdly. That, so far from any revolution existing or in progress in Cuba, this document peremptorily excludes such a conclusion, by declaring, in express terms, that "the revolutionary movement" was "*about to be* now undertaken *by his* [Lopez's] *agency*," &c.

Fourthly. That the resources of which the amount of this and of all similar bonds was to be paid, in the first place, were the *public* lands and *public* property in Cuba, of whatever kind: and

Fifthly. That these bonds were to be further paid, in the second place, out of "*the fiscal resources* of THE PEOPLE *and Government of Cuba*, from whatever resources derived."

Sixthly. That a high Judicial functionary of one of the States of this Union was, with Lopez and two Members of the "Patriotic Junta," a party to this bond.

Seventhly. That this document establishes the precise accuracy of the language employed by the President of the United States, in his Proclamation of 25th April last, warning all persons against connecting themselves with the unlawful and desperate enterprise against Cuba, wherein he expressed his belief that this expedition was "instigated and set on foot by foreigners who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly Power, and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes;" and when he denounced such expeditions "as adventures for plunder and robbery, which must meet the condemnation of the civilized world."

What more stupendous scheme of "plunder and robbery" was ever presented to the eye of the world than that which is sketched out in the "bond," of which the above is an accurate copy?

The suggestion, in the President's Proclamation of last April, that "the young and inconsiderate were especially in danger of being seduced into the schemes of the Cuban conspirators," turned out to be literally true. Of the hundred and sixteen victims sent prisoners to Spain, fifty-one are ascertained to be of the age of 22 years and under, down to the age of 16; and of the whole number only eighteen are above the age of 30 years.

National Intelligencer.

A Hard Hit.—There is much force of sarcasm in the following, from the Providence Journal:

Something must be done for the Fillibusters. The Northern provinces of Mexico are hardly worth robbing, and through our treaty obligations sit upon us as lightly as lovers' vows, it is not worth the cost of breaking them for the barren territory, the miserable population, and altogether wretched country which lies on the other side of the Rio Grande. Cuba is a very tempting prize, but that flower is too thickly surrounded by thorns. The Sandwich Islands are so anxious for annexation, that there would be no opposition, and hence no excitement in an invasion. The population of St. Domingo does not suit the Fillibustering enterprise, and the British lion growls from Jamaica and Canada. What then shall the Fillibusters do? and how shall they keep alive the spirit of liberty and preserve the tendencies of progress? Are the free and enlightened citizens of the Southwest to be cut off from all chance of a fight? Is the whole world to settle down into a state of ignominious peace, and shall every man meanly set himself to attending to his own business? Assuredly not; some outlet must be found for the irrepressible spirit of "manifest destiny."

In this emergency, we think that the Kingdom of Naples affords a fine opportunity. The government is the worst, with the possible exception of Rome, on the face of the civilized globe. There are more wrong and injustice, more oppression and wickedness, in that government, than in any other of which we have any account. There can be no doubt of the sympathy of the people of that country with any plan for the overthrow of the detestable and horrible rule under which they suffer. Now we think the Fillibusters might, with the very general approbation of the civilized world, and greatly to the relief of this country, turn their attention to Naples. If the leaders who have urged on the Cuban expedition, the editors, and orators, and speculators in Cuban bonds, will go with them, we think the government would find it impossible to withstand the public sympathy in favor of their departure.—They might land on the island of Sicily, where a few thousand Yankee muskets and Western rifles, aided by the popular feeling would make a stand which all the Bourbons in Naples could not resist. Be the issue as it might, the result could hardly fail to be a fortunate one, fortunate for Naples if it succeeded, and fortunate for this country, so long as the Fillibusters did not return.

The Savannah Republican contains an address from Senator Berrien to the people of Georgia, in which he defines his position in relation to the important issues now agitating the public mind of that State, and declares his determination to uphold and maintain the Compromise measures.

You can't prevent the birds of sadness from flying over your head, but you may prevent them from stopping to build their nests there.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DISUNION UNMASKED!

To this complexion it has come at last. We have heretofore charged the "Standard" with being hostile to the Union. The grounds upon which we based this charge were as follows:

First: Whilst it professed to *acquiesce* in the Compromise, it availed itself of every opportunity to denounce that measure as unjust to the South, and those who sustained it as base submissionists.

Secondly: It advocated the doctrine of Secession, and urged the last Legislature to adopt Resolutions avowing the right of a State to secede, at the very time it must have known, that South Carolina was resolved to carry the doctrine into practice, and would have regarded the passage of such Resolutions as an encouragement *to go on* in her reckless and suicidal course.

Thirdly: Knowing that South Carolina was bent on dissolving the Union, and establishing, if possible, a Southern Confederacy, that print neglected to speak out in bold and indignant terms against the conduct of those who were thus plotting the destruction of the Union.

Fourthly: It advocated the re-election of Abram W. Venable to Congress, who openly avowed that he went with Butler and Cheves, of South Carolina, who had repeatedly declared that, although opposed to *separate* State secession, they were nevertheless in favor of a dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, so soon as a number of Southern States could be brought to co-operate with South Carolina.

Fifthly: It advocated the election of Quitman, as Governor of Mississippi, *knowing at the time*, that he had announced himself for resistance to the Compromise measures, and, in case they were not repealed, for DISUNION!

These were *some* of the reasons which induced us to believe that the "Standard" was inimical to the Union, was encouraging those who had openly declared their deadly hostility to it, and was doing all in its power to fan the flame of civil war.—Believing this, we so charged, and we undertake to say that the facts, as appearing on the very face of that print, would have been sufficient to convict it of the charge before any unprejudiced jury.

But we are no longer left in the dark. The "Standard" has thrown off the mask. It confesses its guilt, and pleads *ignorance* as an excuse. After having done all it could do, to foist an avowed Disunionist into popular favor, it sinks down to the miserable alternative of stultifying itself, to evade public indignation! Hear it!—Let the freemen of North Carolina read! Let the Union Democrats of the State read, and say whether they can longer countenance leaders who have thus been endeavoring to commit them to the yawning gulf of dissolution—to the flames of civil war! The "Standard" has heretofore been, and is now, the very embodiment of Democracy in this State. It controls the Democratic press. It directs the Democratic leaders and they obey. It has done its utmost, to infuse into the minds of the leading men of its party, hostility to the Compromise, and recognition of the right of Secession, and bitter enmity to the Union! But we appeal to the article!

"MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Quitman has withdrawn from the contest for Governor of Mississippi, on the ground that the people of that State, in the recent election of members of a State Convention, have declared that they are content with the late aggressive measures of Congress, and opposed to any remedial action by the State.' He says he is for 'resistance' on account of what has been done—in other words for a dissolution of the Union; but believing the people of the State to be against him, he feels constrained, from a sense of respect to their opinions, to abandon the contest.

In our paper of the 23d July last, in noticing the position of Governor Quitman, we said:

'Gen. Quitman stands upon the platform of the Constitution, and is for the Union according to that instrument. He acquiesces in the so called compromise for the sake of the Union, but he protests at the same time against portions of that compromise as unjust to the South.'

We judged this to be Gen. Quitman's position, from his messages and speeches, and from the comments of the newspapers of the South, and especially of his own State, upon his course; and so regarding him, we expressed confidence in him and were favorable to his re-election. IT APPEARS THAT IN THIS WE WERE MISTAKEN. *Gen. Quitman AGAIN speaks over his own signature, and he announces himself for resistance and dissolution. He identifies himself, by his own language, with the Disunionists of South Carolina.* We regret that he has felt it to be his duty to take this position; but we do not hesitate to say, that if we had been a citizen of Mississippi, as we are of North Carolina, and had known these to be his sentiments, we should have opposed his election. *We do not know that we should have voted for Foote, but we should have given no aid to an avowed Disunionist.*"

The "Standard" declares, that it was "mistaken" in the position of Quitman.—We deny this flatly. There is proof positive that it knew full well what was his position—that he was a Disunionist! He proclaimed himself in his messages and speeches to be in favor of resisting the Compromise. He recommended the call of a Convention in Mississippi. He favored a Southern Congress. For what purpose? The whole nation know that all these movements were urged by him as a means to bring about a "Southern Confederacy." He had so declared publicly, *and the "Standard" knew it!* To shew conclusively to what shifts that print will resort to shield itself from public indignation, and carry out its system of deception, we again appeal to its own columns. It stands convicted from its own mouth! About the first of June last, the "Richmond Enquirer" (the leading Democratic Journal of the South) published an account of the movements and discussions in Mississippi. That article was transferred to the columns of the "Standard" of June 11, 1851. From it we extract the following:

"Gen. Quitman, however, still adheres to his own plan, as contradistinguished from the South Carolina scheme. *It is substantially, to prepare the Southern States by concert with each other, or among a number of them, in some form to secede from the Union, collectively or simultaneously, if on the refusal of a demand by one or more of them, Congress shall not repeal the Compromise measures.* The particular acts which this scheme insists on as indispensable, are the repeal of a bill for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the division of California on the line of 36 deg. 30 min. with the Missouri compromise as to slavery attached. Without the concessions, the recovery, as he terms it, of all that was lost by the Compromise, the only course of safety is the "peaceable secession" of the aggrieved States; THAT IS, THE DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION BY A CONCERTED WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. *These demands all reasonable men must admit, are impracticable, and it sanctioned by the South must lead to dissolution.*"

As early then as last June, the "Standard" knew and admitted that Quitman was for DISUNION, and yet on the 23d of July thereafter it was advocating his election and proclaiming that he stood "*upon the platform of the Constitution!*" More than a month after it had been warned that Quitman was for resistance to the Compromise, and a dissolution of the Union, that print "expressed confidence in him, and favored his re-election!" Could prevarication, subterfuge and deception be more plainly made out?

But again: The "Standard" admits that he (Quitman) has identified himself with the *Disunionists* of South Carolina, and declares that there is no *just cause* for that State to secede! It says also, that no State has a right to secede, except "*for just cause*," and yet, that print has repeatedly proclaimed, that should South Carolina withdraw from the Union *for existing causes*, the General Government—the other States—will have no right to gainsay her action, and enforce a submission to the laws! Is not this *Disunion* in its worse form? Is it not giving encouragement to South Carolina, to proceed on with her nefarious purpose of dissolving this glorious Union *without just cause?* Will the people longer shut their eyes to the treasonable designs of this leading Democratic print?

Again: The "Standard" declares, "we do not know that we should have voted for Gen. Foote." Mark this admission! What does it amount to? Quitman and Foote were the opposing Candidates. They are both *Democrats.* The former is admitted to be a Disunionist—the latter is a friend to the Compromise and opposed to Disunion. Yet, knowing these facts, the "Standard" would have remained *neutral*—would have stood by in dignified silence when the issue of *Union or Disunion* was expressly made between the Candidates! Nothing could prove more clearly the true character of this organ of the Secessionists! *Neutral?* Yes! *Neutral* in a contest involving the perpetuity of the Union, and yet claiming to be a fast friend to that Union! He, who, in this day of peril to all we hold dear, can entertain such a sentiment and act upon it, would have been worse than a Tory in the Revolution. He deserves the unqualified condemnation of every patriot. Afraid to *strike* himself, yet secretly encouraging the blow which is to prostrate the proudest fabric of Republican Government that ever existed! A whip of scorpions for all such!

Millard Fillmore.—Every day, (says the Richmond Republican,) shows that Mr. Fillmore's popularity is widening and deepening. It has not been a popularity of rapid growth, but it has sprung from the knowledge of his character which is derived from its action, and bids fair to take deep hold and be of permanent endurance. The popularity of Mr. Fillmore is the best kind of popularity, because it has been won by moral courage, and by refusing to seek popularity at the expense of principle, as well as by exalted statesmanlike qualities. Every Whig in favor of Mr. Fillmore or some other candidate for the Presidency will at least concede that he *deserves* to be President. No man need deserve a higher tribute. He deserves it by his pure, calm, wise, patriotic administration of the government in the most critical period of its history. He deserves it because he has proved by his acts that the government can be safely entrusted to his hands. He not only deserves it, but in our opinion he will obtain his deserts.

Health of Mr. Clay.—We perceive from the New York Mirror, that the health of Mr. Clay is in such a feeble state, that it is extremely doubtful if he will ever again be able to visit Washington. For the first time in his life, the great Statesman seems to be physically desponding.

Secession Arms.—We learned yesterday, from a sure source, but not without much surprise, that the Tredegar Foundry near us is now casting a set of 20 Disunion cannon for the State of South Carolina.—They are to be inspected and received.—The delivery has no doubt been fixed, with a view to the assembling and intended action of their Convention, which meets next month.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Charleston Courier has the following remarks upon the present condition of that city, which seems a special argument for the "immediate action" which the grumblers of South Carolina are calling on the subject of withdrawing from the "accursed Union:"

"Of all the many and arduous duties that devolve on the journalist, there are none that impart to him a greater satisfaction than that of chronicling the existence of a progressive spirit of improvement among those with whom it is his lot to reside; and we believe that in no city on the Atlantic coast is there exhibited amongst its citizens a more ardent desire to turn to the best advantage the vast industrial resources with which it has been blessed than that which at present characterizes our own. Manufactories, new business, and new depositories for capital are every day springing up around us; and it frequently occurs that scarcely has the ink been dry with which we have recorded one addition to the commercial resources of our city, ere our pen is called upon to describe another."

AUGUSTA, Sept. 29.

A duel was fought on Saturday afternoon at Vienna, South Carolina, between J. M. Smythe, Esq. one of the editors of the Augusta Constitutionalist and Republic, and Dr. Thomas, of this city.

At the third fire Mr. Smythe was shot, the ball passing through the right, and nearly through the left thigh. The wound, however, is not considered mortal.

Dr. Thomas was untouched.

From the New York Express.

JOURNALISM.

The firmness, moral courage, character and principle of a public journalist, are often sadly tried and tempted,—much oftener than the public imagine, who read the journal. Indeed, there is no sort of courage like that an editor often shows,—as when he faces a violent, adverse, tempestuous public opinion,—for, in animal courage, the passions come into play, and the feeling of combativeness is so developed that it pushes the man along, and sustains him throughout. To resist, and wrangle with the passion of the public, to face an enraged public opinion, to set yourself against, in order to crush, its stormy indignation, demand and develope every good, noble quality of a man's nature; with a moral courage superadded thereto, that is far above any animal courage displayed in the excitement of battle, or in personal rencontre. To fight is a vulgar quality we have in common with the brute. To dare to do right, amid the most persuasive or threatening temptations to the contrary, and to forcibly, fearlessly proclaim that right, is moral courage of the highest order.

There have been within the year past two such trying occasions, or rather such trying temptations to do wrong, rather than right, as public journalists, that we may be pardoned for adverting to them, even though we may seem vainglorious in what we have to say. We refer in the first place to the anti-Southern *furor*, which raged in the Northern States only about a year ago—after the passage of the Compromise Bills, and especially of the Fugitive Slave Act. It was so easy to go with the current, so very agreeable, and such a relief from trouble, and wherewithal so profitable, especially for journals circulating in the interior—that when we set our faces against that current, and dared to proclaim what was Right, without regard to consequences,—we must confess now, we felt almost despair. We received so many kicks and so few coppers, that but for the strong, hearty, glorious encouragement of the spirit within, despair would have taken possession of us; for we never saw our Northern countrymen, nay, hitherto, even the staidest among them, and no inconsiderable portion of our Northern clergy, in such a state of rebellion before. But thanks to Reason, Reflection and Common Sense, Public Opinion is about sound now; and the greatest delight we have had, in several cases, was the frank honest confession of old subscribers, "We parted from you in anger, and misconception. You were right. You are welcome again to our homes."

The next case of trial, especially for the city press every where, was the Cuban affair. We saw, *felt*, KNEW even, as well as the best information that could be got would teach us, that a monstrous lie was being palmed off upon the Public, and we not only said so,—but we dared to say what the Law of God, the Laws of Nations, and the Law of our own country taught as respecting such piratical expeditions. In New York, it was no more popular or safe to say so, than in New Orleans. It was easier to float with the current, for one glided along so smoothly, and to spread the sail to catch the breeze,—and it was so much more profitable, too,—but we did not, would not, cower one instant before the storm. We listened to the fiery denunciations of our Journal in the Park by the Mob Orators there, and heard them stimulate that mob to wreak their vengeance upon us as well as upon others—but we had so often been denounced in the Park by these Mob Orators, and had so much contempt for such vengeance as they threaten,—that we must confess it did not require much moral courage to mock at their brutal fulminations. Nevertheless, there was for a time here, before reflection came to the relief of passion, an adverse Public opinion, which it required courage to face, and respecting which silence, or acquiescence, was far easier, some would say wiser, than the constant utterance of truthful thought.

All Public Journalists, however, everywhere, if they appreciate the high charge they have, and the solemn responsibility resting upon them, must frequently feel a like necessity of proclaiming the Right, and defying the Wrong, in the midst of a violent adverse Public Opinion. A newspaper is but a poor concern, which is only an Echo of the whims, caprices, or passions about it, or which caters to a malicious or poisoned public taste, that may prevail and be popular for the nonce. The *role* of the true Journalist, nay, his august duty, is to create a sound, salutary public opinion, and to enlighten and educate a wrongful or perverse public opinion. It is certainly his duty to bring every passion, and every public movement of importance, to the true test of Logic, Reason, Sense; and it is his duty, above all things, to proclaim the Right in the very midst of the Wrong. Amid violence, he may affect moderation; but he is a coward if he suppresses the truth, and a knave if he knowingly publishes falsehood. Men, or a nation even, which is but the aggregate of men, as often run mad in masses as in singles or couples. There is an insanity of nations as well as of individuals; but alas! there is no madhouse for the cure of nations, as there is of man. The nation mad can only be restored to sense amid fire and blood, as France was converted into a "glorious" slaughter-house by the grand Napoleon. The voice of the Devil is about as often Public Opinion, for the time being, as the voice of God, (notwithstanding the maxim of *vox Populi vox Dei;*) but then comes afterwards a sober second thought, an enlightened, cultivated Public Opinion, the result of human reason, which *is* an emanation of the Divinity, and of which we may in truth say, vox populi *vox Dei.* To wait for that sober second thought, to bring the People to it, and to subject them to the test of it, is the high and glorious duty of the Journalist who appreciates and who would aggrandize his powerful profession.

In a country like ours, where all government is of, and belongs to, the People, the Journalist, daily addressing the masses amid all the seductions of news paragraphs that, from their novelty or startling character, come right home to the hearts as well as the heads of his readers, has for his pulpit, as it were, the mountain-top, and for his audience the million about him. *His* church is held in no brick and mortar temple, but his temple is over his head, the canopy of Heaven, and the type is his still small voice, that penetrates everything. It is enough to make a conscientious Journalist, therefore, tremble, when he thinks of the overwhelming responsibility that is on him. If the Priest, the Representative of the Almighty on Earth, has, in his limited sphere, the responsibility he owns to, how much more is ours, whose Sabbath discourse is no once a week affair, but a work for every day. Surely, we *must* teach good morals, good law, as far as we can understand it, good principles, according to our best judgment of them, or we incur a peril not to be shuffled off with this mortal coil, but to follow us, and to abide by us, amid the wails and jeers of the victims we have made through the mischief we have done.

The Post Office Department.—From the *first record* of the Post Office Department, Benj. Franklin, P. M. G., the following abstract is made:

Alexandria, Va. Post Office, Josiah Watson. Amount of postage collected from February 24th, 1776, to June 12th, 1778, £63 16s. 5d. Virginia currency.

Georgetown, Md. From January 5th, 1776, to July 13th, 1778, £14 12s. 3¾d.

Upper Marlboro', Md. From January 5th, 1776, to January 14th, 1778, £19 14s. 0d.

Colchester, Fairfax County, Va. From January 5th, 1776, to June 23d, 1778, £11 19s. 9d.

Dumfries, Prince William County, Va. From November 5th, 1776, to April 20th, 1779, £56 14s. 5¾d.

Falmouth, Va. From January 5th, 1776, to Aug. 24th, 1778, £22 18s. 10d.

The books of the Department were then kept by Benjamin Franklin himself, and are still preserved among the archives of the Department, in his own handwriting, when the whole force of the Department was the Postmaster General, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. The present Postmaster General is assisted by nearly two hundred subordinates in the Department, and nearly thirty thousand scattered thro' out the country.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Good Nature.—"In no country is good nature more absolutely indispensable than in Spain. Let him to whom the generous fates have vouchsafed this precious boon—this sacred talisman, which converts whatever it touches into gold—let him, I say, thank heaven for the inestimable treasure it has bestowed, for a gift inexhaustible in its resources, and which will ever tend to lighten the burden of the brain and heart, and strew the rugged pathway of life with sparkling gems and fragrant flowers! But to him who is naturally peevish and fretful, who is more disposed to pick out a single grain of fault than to regard a peck of merit—who is never willing to allow any noble quality in another of which he himself is utterly deficient; and who, on the other hand, firmly believes that every evil tendency which he finds existing in his own breast is aggravated a hundredfold in the bosom of every other individual—a person of this description, wherever else he may travel, should never for a moment dream of entering Spain. If he does so he may be certain of encountering disappointment at every step; the phantom of pleasure may flit across his way, but only to taunt and perplex him with her deceitful presence. He may strive to clasp her in his selfish embrace, but she will elude his efforts and fly away before him. The wily goddess is not thus to be 'caught: *those who pursue her* in eager chase are always mocked by her rapid and untiring flight—she is to them a laughing coquette, who repels while she attracts. It is only upon those *who seek her not* that she bestows her favors; to such she is a gentle companion, a sincere and ardent friend!"

Warren's Vagamundo.

Which is the Happiest Season?—At a festal party of old and young, the question was asked, "Which season of life is the most happy?" After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of fourscore years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said: "When the spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees, and they are covered with blossoms, I think, *How beautiful is Spring!* And when the summer comes and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are among the branches, I think, *How beautiful is Summer!*—When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of frost, I think, *How beautiful is Autumn!* And when it is *sere* winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up through the leafless branches, as I never could until now, and see the *stars* shine."

Cotton Imported into England.—We learn from the London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser that a return recently issued of the quantities of cotton imported into England presents some remarkable totals. In 1850 the imports from the United States were 493,-153,112 lbs., while in 1849 they had been 634,504,050 lbs. On the other hand, the imports from the East Indies were 118,-872,742 lbs. in 1850, the total in 1849 having been only 70,838,515. Thus, while the quantity imported from the East Indies in 1849 was equal only to about 11 per cent. of that imported from the United States, in 1850 it was equal to nearly 25 per cent. The importation of cotton from all parts last year was 663,576,861 lbs. against 755,469,012 lbs. in 1849. It also appears from the same return that the declared value of the total exports from Great Britain to the United States was £11,971,028 in 1849, and £14,801,961 in 1850. As the value of the British exports to all the world in the latter year was £71,359,000, it follows that the trade with the United States was nearly 20 per cent. of the whole.

Southern Manufactures.—There are in full operation at Columbus, Ga., four Cotton Mills, with a capital of $360,000, and employing 560 hands. In these mills are 14,636 spindles and nearly 400 looms. Another Cotton mill has recently been completed, intended to be worked by slaves, and which is said to be much larger than either of the other four; but it has not yet gone into operation. There are also in Columbus and its immediate vicinity, a cotton gin manufactory which turns out 1200 gins annually, a very extensive flouring mill, and two foundries and machine shops.

It is said of the French ladies, that their fondness for effect runs to such excess, that widows who have lost their husbands, practise attitudes of despair before a looking-glass.

COMMUNICATIONS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WARSAW PLANK ROAD.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—I

We saw in the papers some time ... books of subscription were to be ... the 1st inst. at Harrisonburg, ... Clinton, Warsaw, &c., to the ... Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank ... Before we of Harrisonburg and ... proceed to open books and obtain ... tions to this enterprise, we would ... understand more about the location ... road. We understand that it is ... to start somewhere about Flea ... run across Black River somewhere ... neighborhood of Maxwell's Bridge ... this be the case, we respectfully ... our appointments; but should ... the case, and the road be located ... the Warsaw stage road, as we ... should be, we stand ready to do ... in opening books, obtaining subscribers and subscribing ourselves, and ... the work in any way we can. If ... the case that more money can be ... through by Maxwell's Bridge ... can be on the Warsaw road. ... will submit, and let them build ... and use it. True, by Maxwell's ... the road would pass through a ... tleberry region, and would add great ... facilities for transporting that ... ticle of summer fruit. If that be ... a reason why the road should go ... Maxwell's Bridge, we shall again ... submit, and let them have the road.

Now on the stage road we think ... perior advantages. Say first, ... tract with the Clarendon Bridge Co. ... the road across that to R. McD. ... the grading would be just nothing ... Then to Black River, a perfect ... country, 15 miles. At this ... swamp of Black River is higher ... haps narrower than any other ... Then except the great swamp and ... runs, and some few other small ... the grading would be trifling. ... the two Cohuras, there are dams ... ly high, and would be a saving ... company of many dollars.

We want the subject fairly ... people concerned, and we want ... tion on the subject, but not from ... tor of the North Carolinian; for ... things we have read for a long ... were most surprised at his remarks ... the Warsaw road—saying it was ... road he ever travelled. He certainly ... traveled many roads from Fayetteville ... nor was he ever elected to the Legislature. ... For we know there are not many ... roads leading from Fayetteville in ... rection. We run a stage over the ... seven years, and never had to pay a ... fine for lost mails yet. Where can ... find one who can say this much for ... other stage road. Upon the whole ... think his remarks uncalled for, and ... lated to do great injustice to the ... contractors. We say so from a ... knowledge of the road, and are ... all conscience to pronounce it a fair ... for this section of country.

We would like to meet those ... upon the subject of the above ... ted Plank Road, and have an ... views and sentiments. J. ...

Harrisonburg, Oct. 1, 1851.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE AND RALEIGH PLANK ROAD.

At a meeting of the President ... rectors of the Fayetteville and ... Plank Road Company, held on the ... Oct., inst., it was

Resolved, That they learn with ... that certain reports, entirely ... have been put in circulation in ... part of Cumberland county, and ... ston and Wake, to the effect that ... the intention of this Company to ... their Road to the City of Raleigh, ... ing to their Charter.

Resolved, farther, That Joel W. ... President, A. A. McKethan, D. ... Rae, David McNeill, and J. E. ... rectors, be appointed a Committee ... tend the Plank Road Meetings to ... at Z. & J. Jones's Distillery on the ... and Leachville on the 18th inst. ... Committee is requested to use all ... exertions to secure the co-operation ... friends of this work in raising the ... amount of stock for its completion ... terminus,—the distance by the ... veyed being less than fifty-eight miles, ... the location in a level country, ... ber is plenty and convenient, the ... feel no hesitation in saying that the ... has taken the best possible direction ... accommodating the largest number ... ing the hilly country, and being ... of construction. The great advantage ... cruing to the City of Raleigh from ... construction of this Road, would ... be a sufficient cause for liberal subscriptions in that quarter, and our friends ... are earnestly requested to exert themselves ... in raising an amount sufficient at least to ... meet us at their County line.

The citizens of Smithfield and ... are requested to aid us in the construction ... of a Branch Road to that place, ... the main stem at some convenient ... and required to be only 10 or 12 miles ... length.

JOEL WILLIAMS, Pres't.

Raleigh Standard will please copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2.—Steamer Evergreen, ... with goods for A Johnson & Co, C D ... D Williams, Cook & Taylor, S Boon, ... & Co, D McNeill, Hall & Sacket, E J ... Son, Cook & Johnson, D & W McLaurin, ... J Martine, C A McMillan, J & T ... McNiell, R M Orrell, H Branson & ... Whitfield, A A McKethan, A M Campbell, ... Hall, D M McDonald, A Gainey, S J ... C B Mallett, W F Moore, Daniel Clark, J ... T S Lutterloh, S T Hawley & Son, J C ... C T Haigh & Son, Jones & Deming, C P ...

Oct. 4.—Str Chatham, with Boats ... and Cumberland, and goods for W Treviss, ... & R J Holmes, W T Horne, J F ... W Russell, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, A ... Poindexter, Smith, Clark & Swain, ... Elliott, Long & Webb, W S Gilmer, R ... S Hill & Son, Henderson & Haynes, Shelly & ... & J Sloan, Hendon & Horne, S J Pigott, J G ... B L Swaim, Mickle & Ashe, M Wall, J S ... erly & Dick, Waggoner & Thompson, ... Co, Williams, Heywood & Co, J H Thompson, ... Roberts, Ellis, Kinder & Co, Wall & McDonald, ... Smith, H R Tezerin, W Smith, Rose, Crenshaw & ... Union Manuf Co, Wood & Harris, Brower & ... Young, Branson & Bro, Pike, Leach & Co, G H ... son, D & G McRae, Cooper & Wharton, ... Lindsay, King & Hege, J Stafford, A M ... I. Gorrell, W A Lash, Hunt & Wiggins, Dr J ... & J M Carson, R Foster, R Gray, J Long, ... Ipaus, J Hargrove, Jno Murchison, Murchison, ... Parks, Blum & Smith, Stith & Co, M McNeill, ... K & P Conner.

Oct. 6.—Str Chatham, with Boat ... tow, and goods for sundry Merchants of this ... Interior.