The Protest of several Members of the House of Commons, against the Resolutions adopted by the majority, will be found in another column. We commend der it to the attention of the reader. It exposes the futility and inconsistency of the Resolutions, in the clearest point of view. We have repeatedly expressed a similar opinion in reference to them. We regard them as a series of aimless abstractions, dangerous, as those of the Virginia Legislature may well be regarded. They stock will be below par before that day the party will be bankrupt.

The Virginia Resolutions look to a dissolution of the Union, as the remedy in the event of the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso, in forming Territorial Governments for California and New Mexico .-We understand this, though we highly disapprove of it. It means something. and that something is made known; but they should say so.

the Union on account of the Wilmot Proviso in a California bill, than there was last year on account of the same Proviso in Mr. Polk's Oregon bill. Virginia elected Mr. Polk, and sustained, and will sustain him to the last-as long as he has a crumb of patronage to bestow; and now her Democratic demagogues, with unparalleled effrontery, talk of dissolving the slavery from the Territories, but it is undeniable, that he admits the Constitutional right of Congress to exclude it. After ceedings in Congress," (perhaps the future acsigning the Wilmot Proviso, he could not raise his head in an intelligent company defined. and deny it-such a course would convict him of perjury; and yet his supporters in Virginia would dissolve the Union, if the Proviso is again adopted in reference to other Territories.

It will be said that a portion of California is South of the Missouri Compromise. the right to exclude slavery is constitu- ing generalities. tional for one territory, is it not for all? It will require the stupidity of a blockhead, or the insincerity of a demagogue, to maintain the contary; and we respectfully suggest to our Democratic friends, not to attempt it, unless they would be willing to figure in one or the other of these categories.

than Oregon, are capable of becoming dity. Slave States. This is admitted, or rather and Messrs. Walker of Mississippi, and President Polk concur in the same opinion hall, of all parties and sections, agree that Slavery can never be extended there. It is therefore not a practical question .-The passage of the Proviso will not limit Slavery one inch, and its non-passage will not extend the institution. Why then dissolve the Union? We see no earthly reason for it, unless it be to gratify Mr. Calhoun, and the Virginia politicians of the '98 School, in their dreamy abstractions. We believe that Mr. Calhoun has long meditated a dissolution of the Union, and that many men of the same views cherish the thought, like patriots do its preservation. North Carolina should spurn and trample on the treasonable scheme. She should not only be free from guilt-but above suspicion. Politicians who have no higher motives to appeal to, should remember the odium which attaches to the Hartford Convention, If they would deprecate the shame, let them avoid imitating the conduct, which deserved it.

portion of the Northern people, who have any purpose of invading the Constitutional rights of the South.—There are doubtless a few fanatics there, crazy enough to conceive the idea, but their number is too insignificant to excite alarm or apprehension. We should as soon expect to see the Mormons or the Shakers, the dominant sect of Christendom, as to witness the triumph of the fanatical abolitionists over the tion as the better theory? but its violation as Constitution. We will not deny, that the the better practice for Statesmen, and for the whole body of the Northern people, of eve- protection of Southern rights? ry party, are opposed, strongly opposed to Slavery and slavery extension—and none are more so than the Democracy-but men of all parties disarow any purpose of interfering, in the slightest degree, with slavery in the States. The right to exclude it from the territories they hold to be within the power of the Constitution and in favor of their construction, they ment since its foundation, but the opininns of the ablest Jurists and Statesmen of the Southern Country.

Mr. Jefferson, the great Apostle of Domorracy, is the author of the famous Wilmot Proviso; and it had the sanction of Mr. Madison also. Both of those Virginin Statesmen concurred in its expediency and constitutionality; and now Virginia politicians would overthrow the Union, to prevent the application of the principle to California. A few years ago, it was regarded by the Democratic party as political blasphemy to differ with Mr. Jeffer. son; while now it is regarded as the touchstone of patriotism to discard his most cherished maxims .- Raleigh Register.

Mr. Satterthwaite presented the following Protest :-

The undersigned being of the minority do hereby solemuly protest against the vote of the majority of the House of Commons, on the 20th day of January, 1849, which-

vention by which the Federal Constitution was framed, clearly demonstrate that the institution of slavery was maturely considered; and that the Union of the States was finally secured by incorporating into that instrument distinct and ample guarantees of the rights of the slavebol-

3. Resolved, That we view with deep concern and alarm the constant aggressions on the rights of the slaveholder by certain reckless politicians of the North : and that the recent proceedings of Congress on the subject of slavery are fraught with mischief-well calculated to disturb the peace of our country, and should call which have not even the merit of being forth the earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union.

4. Resolved, That the enactment of any law are a small party investment in the by Congress, which shall abolish slavery or the "funds," as a resource at the next elec- slave trade in the District of Columbia, or shall tion; but we incline to believe that the directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States, of the right of emigrating with arrives, and being their chief capital, that their slave property into any one of the territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same while in said territories, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof.

5. Resolved, That while we do not intend hereby to be understood as conceding that Congress has the power under the Constitution to mact a law prohibiting slavery in any portion the Resolutions of our Legislature are of the territories of the United States; yet, for without definite object; if nullification the sake of preserving the peace, and promoting or secession is regarded as the remedy, the perpetuity of the Union, we are willing that the basis of the Missouri compromise should be We see no more reason for dissolving adopted in reference to the recently acquired territories of New Mexico and California, by extending the line then agreed upon to the Pa-

6. Resolved. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Speaker of the Sen. ate and House of Commons, and forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their re-

First Because the name and authority of the Union unless his Wilmot proviso policy is | State of North Carolina, has been usurped to abandoned. We do not mean to charge denounce "aggression" upon our rights which Mr. Polk with favoring the exclusion of are not enumerated, to reprobate "certain politicians of the North," who are not named, and to intimate a forcible resistance to " recent protion of the General Government,) which are not

Secondly. Because this General Assembly was not elected to revise the proceedings of by the judges, following the lead of my placer during those months is necessary Congress, nor to denounce in the name of North opinion, and it was held that the commer- to escape these diseases. There have not, Carolina, other portions of this confederacy. - cial power of Congress did not extend to however, been many fatal cases. - The But if we had been chosen for that purpose, it the slave trade among the States; that gold is now sold, from the smallest imagi- despatch to the Baltimore Patriot, that beast would be due to the dignity and character of the Congress had no power over the subject. nable price in size to pieces of one pound State, that her remonstrance against any ag- and that it belonged exclusively to the in weight, \$16 per troy ounce for all the gressions upon the rights, and her warnings aline, and that Mr. Polk would not have gainst any-mischiefs which are sincerely hesanctioned the Proviso as applicable to lieved to be likely to disturb the "peace" of the that territory. But is the Missouri Com- Country, should be spoken (if entered at all) promise a part of the Constitution? If with plain and manly sincerity, nor in unmean-

Third. Because in one part of said resolutions, it is asserted as a principle of the constitution, that Congress has no power to prohibit the extension of slavery in "any of the Territorics of the Union," and but in the next, it is declared that we are willing it should be done by Congress, regardless of the constitution, provided "we" are not understood as thereby conceding the power of Congress to do it! all which California and New Mexico, no more appears to the undersigned to be a plain absur-

Fourth. Because if Congress does possess the boasted of, by Messrs. Buchanan and Cass; power under the constitution to prohibit slavery in the Territories, now free! the first proposition is false, and if Congress have no such power, then the second proposition, is nothing more or less than a recommendation to Congress to violate the constitution, which they and we (their assumed advisers) have all solemnly sworn to

Fifth. The undersigned protest against the vote of the majority in this whole proceeding as being well calculated (they will not say design. ed) to create the impression that the people of North Carolina would be willing under certain contingencies to give up the Union of the States, and to that extent give encouragement to "reckless politicians" of the South as well as of the North, who seem determined to "rule or ruin" -whereas this General Assembly must know that such an impression would be doing great

injustice to our constituents. Sixth. The undersigned protest against the vote of the majority, because all such resolutions are useless, and unprofitable, more espethe Federal Constitution, "and that the Union of the United States was finally secured by in-We believe that there is no respectable corporating into that instrument distinct and ample guarantees to the rights of the slaveholder.' But if any vote of a majority of this General Assembly could give either more "distinct" or more " ample " guarantees, it may at least be doubted whether we add to those guarantees by solemnly asserting what are the rights of slave. holders under the Constitution, only for the sakeof volunteering our advice to disregard it, and that for no better reason than that it has been done before; thus commending the Constitu-

B. F. SATTERTHWAITE, EDW'D. STANLY. We adopt the foregoing as our protest. JNO. Y. HICKS. D. F. CALDWELL.

House of Representatives, of Louisiana have passed a bill appropriating annually the sum of quote not only the practice of the Govern- for free children of color. Up to this time, the one thousand dollars for the support of schools free people of color have contributed their full share of taxes for the maintenance of the public schools, without in the slightest degree participating in their benefits. This is great injustice -compatible neither with Democracy nor Republicanism, as Mr. Pile observed. It is not an inconsiderable portion of the taxation that is borne by the free people of color-the public schools are closed to them, although their property is burdened for the support of that institution. This is not equitable on the part of the stronger toward the weaker class.

The bill is now before the Senate, having passed the House of Representatives, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will deem it, as the House has done, a mere act of justice, to say nothing of the general good to be derived from spreading the blessing of education among a class of people who have always been true to the State, and faithful to their public duties, whenever called upon to discharge them .- New Orleans Courier.

California Coin .- The mint has coined some of the California gold into quarter eagles, with 2. Resolved, That the proceedings of the con the letters " Cal." over the eagle.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Respect for the Senate, where remarks were made abusive of myself on the 18th inst., induces me to make the following

said "that our institutions will never be we have room for at present. Com. Jones to Australia to ascertain if the soil and well and wisely and successfully main- represents the country in almost a state climate of that country were adapted to tained and administered until what he is of anarchy. It is impossible to keep the the cultivation of cotton, and that on his pleased to call moral influence can be sailors or soldiers in a state of subordina. return he made a most favorable report may be reckoned of all methods the most conductive to brought to bear upon the Government : tion, in consequence of the strong tempta- to a meeting held in Manchester. who dares to denounce the selected can- tion to be absent. didates of the great political parties of the Extract of a letter from Thomas O. Lar- ed in the National Intelligencer, that the country as mere prize fighters?" The term 'prize fighters' was never used by me in reference to any individuals: the thought of making the application to the late candidates for the Presidency never entered into my mind,

ed upon Congress that no more pecuniary placer, so far as regards the number of or twenty millions of spindles without the supplies should be voted for the mainte- persons engaged in the business and the aid of United States cotton, cultivated by nance of this war, in order that the Gov- size and quantity of the metal daily ob- slavery; and, if he prove a prophet, what ernment might be forced, for want of the tained. I have had in my hands several will become of the cotton estates of the means of war, to withdraw our victorious pieces of gold, about twenty-three carats South? Is it not clear that, under the exarmies from the enemy's country in dis- fine, weighing from one to two pounds, isting tariff, they must all go to ruin? For grace,' &c. I never uttered such a senti- and have it from good authority that pie- nearly a year past cotton has been selling I was opposed to the withholding of sup- pounds. Indeed, I have heard of speci- ing John Bull has taken a liberal share of for these can go no farther than to restrain the outward

vet been submitted for decision, and which now in possession of from five to twenty value of the staple in this country will, if this method were once dropped among us, the granhe [1] well knew was more than likely to thousand, which they made by digging under such a tariff as that of 1846, fall to be presented for decision in the court gold and trading with the Indians. Sev. ruinous prices? of high judicial duties,' &c. This, I sup- calico shirt or even a silver dollar, has now—this is not the time; but the time pose refers to a letter written by me last been taken by an Indian for gold without will come when all the cotton planters of summer to four or five gentlemen at Cleve- regard to size; and a half to one ounce of the country, especially those of South land, in Ohio, who urged me to permit gold-say \$8 to \$10-is now considered Carolina, must, from necessity, stand up my name to be brought before the Buffalo the price of a shirt, while from three to in solid phalanx for a protective tariff.in answer to other parts of the letter, I hundred dollars a day for several days in and if that is not fostered, we be unto you. stated as nearly as I can recollect, (my succession, was and is considered a com. Messrs. Planters. Instead of consuming letter not being before me.) that 'slavery mon remuneration for the labor of a gold five hundred thousand bales we should existed by virtue of the local law, and con- digger, though few work over a month consume a million, and cotton mills, wheseveral judicial decisions, and I suppose hunters have been afflicted either with Graves and Slaughter it was recognised fever, and twenty days' absence from the

addressed, so far as I remember, did not gard to the receipt of money. the publication of the letter as necessary. ifornia placer as I know it, you would there was no restriction as to its publica-

Some two or three other letters were the late treaty. written in answer to letters received, and JAN. 20, 1849. JOHN McLEAN.

From China .- We yesterday received file of the "China Mail," of the latest dates, from which we extract the subjoined brief account of the reception of the Hon. John W. Davis, the new Commissioner of the United States to the Chinese Empire. It is copied from the " Mail" of October 12th :- Nat. Int.

"The interview between the American and Chinese Commissioners took place at Howqua's residence, on the river, on Friday, the 6th. There were present on the cially as the majority have themselves voted part of the Chinese, the Governor Generthat the institution of slavery was "maturely al Seu, the Lieutenant Governor, with considered" in the Convention which framed Tung and other Mandarins; on the part of the Americans, his excellency Commissioner Davis, Dr. Parker, Secretary of Legation, Mr. Forbes, Consul, Commodore Geisinger and Capt. Glynn, with several officers of the Preble and Plymouth. After the interview a banquet was given, during which the natural reserve and taciturnity of the Viceroy began to wear municative as it seems possible for him to be. The meeting lasted from one o'clock

TRICKS OF THE TYPES.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of January 13. A Typographical Error, -We can stand ordinary typographical errors with great composure and in silence; but when our Scripture quotations are mutilated we Free Colored Schools in Louisiana .- The think we have cause to complain, or, at any rate, cause to explain. In our article yesterday, on the subject of the failure of the mail, we said, or rather wrote, that it would again compel us to make "bricks without straw," and the types made it say " tricks without shame." The article alluded to the "fantastic tricks" of the mail, and we suppose the types thought the idea should be carried out.

Dr. Johnson says that "where there is shame there may be virtue;" but we, in the present instance, were accused of being guilty of tricks without shame. It was even worse than when, on a former occasion, we wrote about "commending the poisoned chalice to his own lips," and the next morning, to our horror, read the " poisoned eulico."

JUST RECEIVED

VERY large assortment of Liquors and Wines of A all kinds, such as French Brandy, Gin, Rum, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Sicily or White and Malaga Wines.

BROWN & JAMES. July 6, 1848

WARRANTS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. GOLD! GOLD!!

The latest news from California, officicially communicated to the Government, by Mr. Larkin and Com. Jones, confirms communication called the attention of the most extravagant accounts that have Messrs. Gales & Seaton to the fact that heretofore come to hand. The following the British Government, or the manufac-The first accusation was, that I have extract from Mr. Larkin's letter, is all that torers of Manchester had sent a Dr. Lang

on Friday evening last.

ment to any one. My friends know that ces have been found weighing sixteen under the cost of production, not withstandmens that weighed twenty five pounds, our crops. Is it not, then, certain that acts of wickedness, but the other reforms the heart with. The third accusation was, that I 'under. There are many men at the placer, who when the old gentleman is able to supply in, and removes all those evil inclinations of it from took to adjudicate a question before it had in June last had not one hundred dollars, himself from his own dominions, that the where he sits, with others, for the discharge eral, I believe, have more. A common But it is useless to argue the subject Convention. In declining that honor, and ten ounces is the price of a blanket. One The home market is the best after all; sequently could not exist without the sanc. at a time, as the fatigue is very great, ther in the North or the South, should be tion of law.' This had been settled by From July to October, one half of the gold- protected till their number be legion. was doubted by no one. In the case of the ague and fever, or the intermittent respective States. As a political question, purposes of commerce; but those who which can never come before the Supreme | are under the necessity of raising coin to Court, I expressed myself opposed to the pay duties to the Government are obliged The gentleman to whom the letter was riff of our Congress is in force here in re-

taining a most splendid purchase for our fast recovering, and is not considered dancountry, to put no other construction on gerously injured. His health otherwise

"The placer is known to be two or were published without my per nission three hundred miles long; and as discov- city only 130 deaths in all, of which but and against my wishes. This is the first eries are constantly being made, it may thirty were of cholera. letter, so far as I now remember, that I prove 1,000 miles in length—in fact it is have written for publication within the not counting the intermediate miles yet last two years. As a citizen, I claim the unexplored. From five to ten millions of right, and shall exercise it, of forming and gold must be our export this and next expressing my opinion on public measures. year. How many years this state of things will continue, I cannot say. You may wonder why I continue my correspondence. I answer, from habit, and your many remarks of the interest you take in my let-

> 297; Vermont, 310; Massachusetts, 2,161; of Kentucky. Rhode Island, 234; Connecticut, 1,156; The grand Taylor Ball comes off to-New York, 2,382; New Jersey, 461; morrow night. The most extensive pre-Pennsylvania, 2.167; Delaware, 53; Ma- parations have been made. It will be a ryland, 660; Virginia, 631; North Car- magnificent affair. olina, 137; South Carolina, 122; Georgia, The Cholera, I am glad to inform you, 90; Alabama, 65; Mississippi, 23; Lou- has entirely subsided. No new cases at his old stand opposite J. & W. Murphy's brick store isiana, 77; Tennessee, 108; Kentucky, were reported yesterday. 185; Ohio. 749; Michigan, 51; Indiana, There has been quite an active busigranted to our principal cities: Boston, America's news. 6-3; N. York, 1.787; Philadelphia, 916; Business generally is brisk in every deand Baltimore, 430. New England States, partment. 4,641; Northern States, 11,606; South- The weather continues very pleasant ern States, 2,409. Total, 14,015 .- Nat. and seasonable. Intelligencer.

this northern nation of aborigines, consisting of six chiefs, three warriors, and two squaws, with their agent and interpreter, Major J. B. Martell, arrived in our city last evening. They are from the Lake Superior region, and have come to visit their "Great Father," the President, to lay before him some grievances in relation to their treaty with the Government, and to ask of him some favor which will hers of the House of Commons. Some soon be made known. They are repre- men who halted between a fear of losing sented as a fine looking set of men, and their seats and magnanimity and liberalithey bear with them the best testimonials ty, after Mr. Shuford had spoken, put their Nat. Intelligencer.

NEST EGGS.

The eggs are made of clay, form to the right shape in the hands. After being dried, they are whitewashed; when they are ready for use. The matter is so simple, that it only requires to be thought of to be made available. These eggs an swer the purpose perfectly—the hens accepting them as freely as those of their own make.

Keep a good conscience, live temperately, and you will have sound sleep and pleasant From the Nat. Intelligencer.

THE COTTON PLANT. About a year ago the writer of this

It seems, from an article lately publish-

kin, Esq., late Consul and now Navy experiment has been successfully tried and Agent of the United States, to the Secre- with American seed, a cargo of which the tary of State, dated at Monterey, Novem. writer happens to know was shipped from ber 16th 1848, and received in this city New Orleans to London more than a year since. The writer is of the opinion that "The digging and washing for gold the time is not far distant when Great The second accusation was, that I 'urg- continues to increase on the Sacramento Britain will be enabled to run her fifteen

A VIRGINIAN. ACCIDENT TO THE HON. HENRY

CLAY. We regret to learn, by the following a serious accident has befallen the Hon.

Henry Clay. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24. P. M. Henry Clay, while walking out yesterextension of slavery. This so far as I can to accept from \$10 to \$11 per ounce. All day, accidentally slipped and fell; his recollect, was the substance of the com. the coin in California is likely to be lock- head striking the pavement, producing ed up in the custom house, as the last ta- quite a painful concussion. The venerable patriot was soon surrounded by friends who quickly picked him up and conveyrepresent others, and I did not consider "Could you know the value of the Cal. ed him to his residence. He suffered considerable for some time, but I am glad to It was not written with that view, but think you had been instrumental in ob- inform you that, at last accounts, he was

During the past week there were in this

Transmitted for the Baltimore American.

N. ORLEANS, Jan. 24, P. M. Mr. Clay-His acceptance of the nomination of Senator-the Taylor Ball-The Cholera Subsided-Large Transactions in Cotton-Business Revived-The Weather, &c.

It affords me pleasure to inform you Business of the Patent Office. - Messrs. that Mr. Clay has almost, if not entirely. Gideon, of this city, have printed a com- recovered from the injury sustained by his plete list of patents for inventions and de- fall on the 10th. The bruise on his head signs issued by the United States, from was painful at first, and produced consid-1790 to 1847, from which we gather the erable uneasiness for the result, but now following particulars, which may be re- all apprehensions are at an end, and he is garded as indicative of the genius of our enjoying good health. I learn upon the people in different quarters of the Union. very best and most reliable authority, that The number of patents issued to the citi- Mr. Clay accepts the nomination of U. S. zens of Maine was 483; New Hampshire, Senator, proffered him by the Legislature

114; Illinois, 71; Missouri, 40; Florida, ness doing in Cotton. During the past him to be lower than at any other shop in the Town, but 1; Texas, 1; lowa, 2; Wisconsin, 8; and three days the sales amount to 30,000 off, and he became as courteous and com. District of Columbia, 224. During the bales, at an average advance of fully 1/4 c. same time the following number were per lb., since the receipt of the steamer trons, and hopes by industry and application to business

Many of our citizens are going to California, while hundreds are canvassing Chippewa Indians .- A delegation from the subjecting with an eye to emigrating.

MR. SHUFORD.

This gentleman, the independent representive from Lincoln, Catawba and Gaston has proved his independence lately by favoring internal improvements.

His short speech, which we will notice hereafter, had considerable effect on memfrom Government agents and others as to selfishness on the shelf, and magnanimoustheir chieftainship and respectability .- ly came forward in support of the Railroad. Well done, Shuford! You have by no means embraced Whiggery in this matter, but shewed yourself a man-a whole souled independent man .- Char.

HE exercises of this Institution will be resumed the second Wednesday, (10th January, 1849,) under the superintendence of Miss Salisbury, as principal teacher, and Mr. Kern, professor of music, a gentleman highly qualified to fill the department. We feel authorized to say to the public, that we are prepared to give a cheap and thorough education. No changes in the Academy since last session. By order of the Trustees.

A. D. MONTGOMERY. Dec. 28, 1848.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Watchman. Advantage to the State from Stated Public Worship.

"THE political State, or civil Government of even Christian Country is no less benefitted hereby than Church in itself: for as it best conduceth to keep up the spirit of religion among us, and to make every than know his duty to God, his neighbor, and himself: to he preserve peace and good order in the State, for hereby subjects are taught to be obedient to their Prioce, and his laws, children to be faithful to their parents, servants to be faithful to their masters, and all to be just and charitable, and pay all other duties, which in every relation they owe to each other.

And in the faithful discharge of these duties, doth the peace, good order, and happiness of every community consist. And to be weekly instructed in these duties and to be weekly excited to the obedience of them, certainly the properest, and the most effectual method to induce them hereto. And it may justly be reckind that the good order which is now maintained in Kingdom, is more owing to this method than any other now in practice among us for this end: and that good Minister, by his weekly preaching, and daily good example, sets it more forward than any two of the bee justices of the peace can by their exactest diligence in the execution of the laws which they are intrusted with whence they flow. And it is not to be doubted but that ality of the people, whatever else may be done to obviate it, would in seven years time, relapse into as bad . state of barbarity as was ever in practice among the worst of our Saxon or Danish ancestors. And there fore, supposing there were no such thing in truth and reality as that holy Christian Religion which the ministers of the Gospel teach (as too many among us are now permitted with impunity to say,) yet the service which they do in the civil Government, in keeping all men to those duties, in the observance of which, its peace, good order, and happiness consist, may very well deserve the maintenance which they receive from it." DEAN PRIDEAUX, 1715.

A Leaf from an old Book.

A fragment of an old Book, without title page or date, fell into my hands a few days ago, from which I extract the following important information, concernant Indian Corn. The book appears to be very ancient and it need not seem strange that people in Europe should be ignorant, a long time ago, concerning that valuable grain, when only last year the people of Eng. land had to be taught that it was fit for man as well as

" Mays, or Turkey Corn, is a large grain almost round. pea. One species of it is yellow, another red, and a third sort is colored like marble. The complexion of its skin is extremely varied: it affords a white and sometimes a yellowish meal, and its taste is rendered

It proves a good ingredient in Ragouts, and may be made into bread and cakes. It is customary, likeway, to boil it; and this is the manner in which the people of corn acquires a very large growth, and may be enploved instead of the generality of lesser grains, usually given to animals. It shoots out four, five, and some sugar may be extracted. Each stem supports two of more spikes, four or five fingers in height, and which are enfolded in several large skins, atmost as strong as parchment; by means of which the grains are preserved fro all humidity, and the depredations of birds. Every spike is composed of eight sides or ranges, each of which poptains thirty grains: the whole eight yield two hundred and forty, the product, therefore, of one stem generally exceeds seven hundred; and if we reckon no more than three stems, the grain they produce will amount to about two thousand, and all these spring from the single grad that was planted in the Earth.

This prodigious fecundity, in conjunction with the beneficial qualities of the grain, has already induced the husbandman to plant it in several of our Southern Provinces: and they have derived great advantages from their labors, especially with respect to their poultry.

The harvest of this corn is not only much more abundant, but likewise more certain than any other, and its goodness is more unimpaired by the generality of those distempers that prove destructive to other grains,"

Here are some things curious, and some things new to our Farmers; that one grain of corn will produce several stalks, is certainly new. And that the wruer is speaking of our kind of corn is evident from a plategiven representing the ear according to his description, with the " several large skins," enclosing it.

THOMAS DICKSON, WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, that

TAILORING AND CUTTING BUSINESS where he holds himself ready at all times to serve his cas-

His prices will be found by those who may patronia work durable and warranted to fit well. If not, tall and

T. Dickson returns his sincere thanks to his former! that they will continue their attention to his shop;

invites those who have not yet come to him, to call He is in regular receipt of the most approved faster from the North, published by Mahan; also, by

All kinds of country produce received in payment is

Jan. 15, 1849

Valuable Property for Sale

WILL be offered for sale (if not sold sooner) on the 30th inst., the desirable Plantation on which the subscriber about resides, situated on the public road leading om Salisbury to Statesville, 171 miles from the formet and 81 from the latter, containing about 150 ACRES of LAND. The place is in good repair, with commodious dwelling and all necessary put Also, an excellent Piano Forte, one of oned instruments in the country.

On the same day, will be sold a variety of arricles pertaining to house keeping and farming ; grain, stock &c., &c. Any of the above property may be bought privately before the day of sale J. M. H. ADAMS.

Jan'y 18, 1849

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night in the 23d of December, 1848, an Indented Approximation of CHAS tice to the Tailoring Business, by the name of CHAS B. SMITH. He is about 5 feet 8 er 9 inches in heigh with lighthair, fair complexion, and rather a salenced tenance. He had on an Invisible Green Frock Con Striped Cassimere Pants, and fancy Marsailles at which he may probably change, as he had other clothing with him; he has now some two years to serve. persons are forbid to employ him in this or any State, in any capacity whatever, under the penalty the law. I will give the above reward for his apprehen sion and delivery to me, or for his committal to mil un THOS. R. FENTRESS. til I call for him Merchant Tailor, Ralcigh N Jan 18-tf 37

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, for sal