

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME VI—NUMBER 33.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1849.

Terms of the Watchman.
Subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.
Advertisements inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per cent. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year.
Articles for the Editors must be post paid.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

To the Citizens of North Carolina.

The undersigned has been appointed a Commissioner by the Convention held in the town of Greensborough, on the 29th ultimo, to address the people of the State and to urge most earnestly your co-operation, in order to secure the Charter granted by the last General Assembly to the "North Carolina Rail Road Company." We shall, as we think, most usefully discharge this duty by simply explaining the action of the Convention, the present condition of things, and what is particularly necessary to organize the Company, and to carry out the views and recommendations of the Convention for the accomplishment of this great State improvement.

The act granting the Charter requires a subscription on the part of individuals of one million of dollars, and the payment of the first installment of five dollars per share, when the Company shall be regarded as formed, and the Stockholders authorized to proceed to the election of a Board of twelve Directors, who are to elect a President and have the general management of the affairs of the Company. The Charter further provides that whenever the President shall cause it to be certified, under the seal of the said Company, that one million of dollars have been subscribed and five hundred thousand dollars of stock actually paid in, then there is to be subscribed, in behalf of the State, two million of dollars to the capital stock of said Company. At the recent meeting of the Convention it was ascertained that upwards of two hundred thousand dollars of the stock had been taken; whereupon in order to secure the amount necessary to make up the one million, it was resolved by the Convention, "That the President and Directors, in letting out contracts for work and materials, shall in all cases give a preference to such stockholders as may propose or desire to become contractors." After the adoption of this resolve it was proposed that a company of one hundred persons should be selected who might remain unsubscribed of the one million of stock, and thus secure the Charter to a certainty. And we are happy to inform you fifty-one names have already been subscribed, requiring only forty-nine more gentlemen, of equal spirit, to put the matter beyond all doubt. Since the adjournment of the Convention, as we learn, some twenty or thirty thousand dollars have been taken in Alamance County and other places; and it now remains to be seen if the forty-nine gentlemen, with the aid of the positive subscriptions, cannot be found in the State, to make up and subscribe the remainder of the one million of stock.

We flatter ourselves the question has only to be stated to be answered affirmatively. To effect this object, and to give all the information possible on the subject, Rail Road Conventions are to be held in the respective Counties through which the Road is expected to pass, which will be attended by several intelligent gentlemen, and to which all are invited who may take an interest in the matter. And as this may be considered as the last great effort for the improvement of the internal condition of the State, we confidently appeal to you and all who claim to be North Carolinians, and who feel any concern for the elevation of her character and the promotion of her prosperity, to come to our aid in the accomplishment of this great undertaking.

As we honestly believe, those who may subscribe, and who may consent to become one of the Company of one hundred for taking the unsubscribed stock, can run no possible risk of loss or be put to the least inconvenience, beyond the payment of the five dollars on the share, and the lending of their credit to the concern. We say this, as we doubt not the Board of Directors will in good faith carry out the resolve of the Convention, in giving to the Stockholders the contracts, or of allowing those who may not desire it, to transfer their stock to such as may wish to become contractors. This plan has been adopted by other Companies, and has been found to operate most advantageously.

In conclusion, we tell you the spirit of improvement, by means of Rail Roads, is abroad amongst our Sister States; and that the utility of the system is not only established, by the experience of the prudent and practical, but its necessity is rendered absolutely indispensable to all who desire or expect to participate in the advantages of an early and certain market. We appeal, then, with great confidence, to your interests as well as to your patriotism, to exert yourselves in behalf of a measure which promises so much for the State, by stopping the tide of emigration, now carrying off so rapidly our most intelligent and enterprising citizens, and which shall vindicate the wisdom of the Legislature in its support of a judicious system of Internal Improvements, and cause every native son to feel a pride in claiming to be a North Carolinian.

R. M. SAUNDERS, B. TROLLINGER,
ALEX. M'RAE, J. M. MOREHEAD,
JAS. GRISWOLD, J. W. THOMAS,
JOHN McLEOD, JOHN B. LORD,
D. L. SWAIN, C. J. FOX,
W. A. GRAHAM, R. BARRINGER,
December 10, 1849.

A FOUNDRY.
The large number of office, parlor and cooking stoves which are sold every fall in this place, justifies the conclusion that a foundry of the right kind established here might do a heavy and very profitable business. There is no part of the United States in which pig iron of the best quality can be purchased so low as in East Tennessee—the price rarely, if ever, exceeding fifteen dollars per ton, and it is often sold below that figure. Notwithstanding this is so, stoves manufactured in the State of Vermont, sell here readily at a considerable advance upon the manufacturer's price and the cost of transportation. Why will not some gentleman of capital undertake this business, and prosecute it upon a scale that will retain in East Tennessee the large amount of money which is thus sent north annually, and at the same time make himself richer by the operation.—*Knoxville Register*

Mr. Winthrop.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says with force,—"If one of the purest and best men of the North, the one who had stood up in his own vicinage, where Abolition fanaticism most rages, and eloquently defended the just rights of the South, and been bespattered with reproach therefor by the Abolitionists is presented to the South, for its approbation, and is rejected, as Mr. Winthrop has been, what sort of approbation can the South expect the North to bestow upon its purest men when brought forward for national honors?"

"These things should be looked at calmly in the face, and well pondered upon. As for Mr. Winthrop, he may well cherish the desire, which he has more than once publicly expressed to his constituents, to be no longer a representative in Congress. Pure and upright, thoroughly qualified for the post of Speaker, able and prompt, with parliamentary law reduced to a science and at the tongue's instant command, Mr. Winthrop finds himself opposed at the South, because of his alleged partiality to the North, and denounced at the North on the ground that he leans too much to the South!"

"Messrs. Toombs and company cannot vote for such a Whig to be Speaker; neither can Messrs. Giddings and company!" "There are some very ludicrous things in the world I do believe."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says,—"It is a remarkable coincidence, that the opposition which is now urged against Mr. Winthrop is headed, on the one hand, by Mr. Giddings and his tail, and on the other, by a small interest which represents the most decided Southern opinion. Does not this very fact furnish the best argument in his favor? When the hostility proceeds from both extremes, he against whom it is directed, because he will side with neither, may be justly regarded as a safe legislator, and one entitled to attract the confidence and good opinion of all moderate, wise and conservative men."

The Spirit of Abolitionism.—At a recent anti-slavery meeting at Oberlin, Ohio, the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention is full of joy at the declining state of American religion, as seen in the absence of revivals; and the drooping condition of all the popular churches, and the utter extinction of many of them; the small number of candidates for the ministry at the theological seminaries, and the frequency with which the ministers escape from the sectarian pulpit into less mischievous and far more honest and laudable occupations. And we cannot but hope and pray that, as its terrible sacraments on the hearts, the hopes and happiness of millions of slaves, whose enslavement it has so long sanctified by its fellowship, its sermons, and prayers, shall end, and it shall sink to a speedy and ignominious grave, that then it shall be followed by the coming of the kingdom of righteousness and peace, when men shall no more lift up the sword or the shackle against his fellow man;—when a slave or a slaveholder shall no more be known; but when, emphatically, every man, in every face, shall meet a brother and a friend.

Collision at Sea and Loss of Life.—*Capt. Leavitt*, of the packet-ship *Galena*, arrived at New York from New Orleans, has furnished the annexed account of an unfortunate collision at sea, which happened on Sunday evening last:

"On Sunday, the 2d instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., the *Galena* came in contact with the British brig *Charles*, of Newport, Wales, E. Liddell, master, from Cardiff, bound to Wilmington, (N. C.) out fifty-one days, with a cargo of railroad iron; the weather at the time was equally, with a very bad sea running.

"The *Galena* was under double reefed topsails, going at the rate of eight miles per hour, with starboard tacks aboard; the *Charles* with larboard tacks aboard, going five miles the hour, under double reefed topsails and foresail; they struck on their larboard bows, nearly stem on, making the *Charles* an awful wreck in less than one minute, taking bowsprit and foremast out, and breaking in her bow so fearfully that she went down in less than three minutes, carrying with her seven out of nine of her crew.

"The captain and one man only escaped, getting up the side of the *Galena* as the brig passed by. The G. lost jibboom, split stem, and broke in larboard bow from the bends to top of topgallant forecastle, letting in considerable water before sail could be taken from the ship. The following day they repaired the breach; since then the G. has leaked about one hundred strokes the hour."

He who sedulously listens, pointedly asks, and calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say to the point, is the fittest for business, and is sure to succeed.

A black man by the name of Samuel Barber, died at the Duchess County (New York) poor house on the 30th of July last, aged 116 years.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.

Extract from a letter from a gentleman in Cocco county, dated Nov. 29, 1849.

"I find that the facts in relation to the counterfeiters of this county are much misunderstood abroad, and there are many rumors afloat calculated to do much injustice to this community. At a distance it is reported that most of the citizens of the county are implicated, including some of the merchants of the village. One rumor was that a majority of the County Court was implicated! Nothing could be more unjust than these rumors. The energetic and daring efforts of our citizens to arrest these offenders as soon they were discovered is the best defence against these reports. Never was a sheriff more untiring in his efforts than Maj. Fine, and never was an officer more fully sustained by the people. It is not true that many citizens of high standing are implicated. There is but one man in this county accused who has heretofore enjoyed the reputation of an honest man and that is Carter, who when arrested disclosed the names of his accomplices. The number of these men so far as Cocco county is concerned is greatly exaggerated. The grand jury, last week found true bills against fourteen persons, nine of whom are in custody, the other five having fled. Several persons have fled against whom no bills were sent by the Attorney General. There are several others who are suspected, but the evidence is not yet strong enough to warrant an arrest. This is the whole affair so far as Cocco county is concerned, but I regret to say that the clan is not confined to this county. The evidence before the committing justice disclosed the fact that the clan is very extensive and numerous in the neighboring counties. Our little sister, Sevier, has her full quota. Haywood, Buncombe and Yancy, N. C., each has its mint. Washington has its mint in the *Greasy Cove!* Counterfeiters out of Cocco county will do well to stay out. It is a good place for them to go from, and will continue to be so long as Maj. Fine and his big cane are in authority.

"I am happy to inform you that Mr. Huff, who was so dangerously wounded has entirely recovered. He attended to the duties of his office at court last week, and had the pleasure of 'taking the bodies' of a few who were running at large. The indictments against some of the defendants contain as many as twelve counts. That against Col. Gillet charges every offense in the 39th section of our criminal code and was found 'a true bill' out and out by the grand jury!"—*Knox. Register*.

TAXATION FOR FREE SCHOOLS.
"The people of Indiana have declared in favor of taxation for the benefit of common schools. The amount of taxation to be ten cents on each hundred dollars' worth of personal property. The property of the State being \$140,000,000, the tax will be next year \$140,000. In addition to this are the profits of the bank stock; the surplus revenues, and Saline funds; and three dollars on every policy of insurance on the property within the State.—These sources will yield about \$300,000, which added to the sum derived from taxation, will make \$340,000. To this are to be added all fines for violations of the penal laws, forfeited recognizances, and the interest of money derived from the sale of the school lands, which will swell the entire yearly fund for free school purposes to \$500,000. This is a magnificent sum.

Half a million of dollars a year is indeed a magnificent sum! If Tennessee had such a fund every child in the state might be educated. We cannot hope that our Legislature will yield so large a fund, but a fund may be raised which if properly applied, will confer benefits upon the rising generation and upon the state that cannot be estimated."
Knoxville Register.

AGED WOMEN.
Never speak lightly of an old lady. What if she dresses not according to modern fashion?—and what if her language is antique? Once she was as active and as blooming and as fashionable as the gayest of your associates. But time, and care, and trouble have been at work. She has buried one and another of her early companions. Her parents—her brothers and sisters—her husband and children have all gone before her to the land of spirits. Can you wonder that a tear occasionally falls from her eye?—that she does not enjoy the song and the dance? Laugh not at her wrinkled face, and bended form and feeble step. In sickness no one is more welcome. No hands are more soft than hers, when she presses the feverish brow. How light she steps about the sick chamber—and how anxiously and tirelessly she watches around the couch. Blessings on the head of the old lady—how could we spare her?—And then too—who knows but that you may live to be old—yes, that you may outlive every face that smiles upon you now? Do you wish to become a mark of ridicule? Do you wish to be pointed as old fashioned by the young and thoughtless? Then live and conduct in the presence of aged women as though you expected to become old yourselves. Treat them kindly—bear with their peculiarities and infirmities, and labor to make them happy. No community is more happy than that, where the old and the young associate—each contributing to the welfare of the other—the aged forgetting their infirmities in useful acts, and the young supplying cheerfully, all the wants of the old.
Olive Branch.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR COLDS.
As the season for colds is approaching, I give you a remedy I have never known to fail:—three cents worth of liquorice; three cents worth of rock candy; three cents worth of gum arabic; put them in a quart of water, simmer them till thoroughly dissolved, then add three cents worth paregoric, and a like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant, infallible, cheap and good. Its cost is fifteen cents.

THE WHIG CAUCUS

At the Capitol, in this City, on the night of Saturday last.

From the pen of one who doubtless had the advantage of being present at the deliberations of the Whig Representatives in Congress, assembled in convention at the Capitol on Saturday night last, we find in the New York Express the following interesting report of what passed on that occasion. We copy it because we have no reason to doubt its substantial accuracy, and because we are sure that our readers at a distance will take a deep interest in anything that may serve to shed light upon the predicament in which the House of Representatives now finds itself:—*Nat. Int.*

WASHINGTON, December 2.

The Whig Delegation gathered in caucus at the Capitol on Saturday evening, according to previous notice, and all Whigs proper, or Whigs quasi, then in the city, were there. A calm, collected, and unanimous expression of feeling was expected, as from a band of brothers assembling for a common purpose, to present a common front against a common enemy; but, much to the amazement of all, save those in secret, the Hon. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, struck a note that startled the attention of all.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, the Hon. Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky, was elected chairman, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. White, of New York, the Hon. James Brooks, of New York, was made secretary.

As soon as this organization took place, and after a preliminary address, setting forth that he had well considered what he was about, and that, as a matter of duty, he could not avoid it and would not withdraw it, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Congress ought not to pass any law prohibiting slavery in the territories of California or New Mexico, nor any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

No sooner had the Secretary read this resolution than an intense excitement was aroused; but it did not express itself in action, or in violent words—but a discussion, ensued, and, as I understand, the calmest and coolest in manner, taking all things into consideration, ever known under such circumstances. The Whigs were not at first certain what Mr. Toombs was after—what he meant—what was intended by him and his associates—but it soon became manifest that unless the Caucus took in this, as its own firebrand, and adopted it as its own, Mr. Toombs & Co. would take up their beds and walk.

Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, was the first to start in opposition; for, as a Southern man, as he well said, there could be no doubt what he thought on these subjects; but this was no place for their discussion—this was no time—and he therefore moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

The motion was seconded by several gentlemen, but before the vote was taken a great many speeches were made. What these speeches were, and even who were the speakers, I am unable to say with accuracy, but as rumor or repetition announces them, and the city is full of both; all tongues being busy in the matter, and all attention being directed to the subject.

The first Northern man who had anything to say was the Hon. Mr. Duer, of New York. He was surprised to find here an effort to found a party upon an exclusive slavery test, when the Whig party in the North had disclaimed any such test, and repeatedly declared that it considered it a national, not a sectional party, and were unwilling to found a party on such a test. It was well known that the Whigs differed on the subject of slavery, as they did upon many other things as to which they had not agreed to act together, and as a national party they did not expect to coerce individuals to think alike on such exciting questions.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, and Mr. Breck, of Kentucky, opposed the resolution. They agreed with every word of it, but it was not necessary to compel every body to agree with them, especially upon matters that might never come up for legislation. When they did come up, then it was time to resolve; but, before we agreed upon a Speaker and other officers, and when we only assembled to select them, it was no time to lay out a chart for legislation. It was sufficient to try and agree after it was found, first, that there was a disagreement, and then a necessity for agreement.

Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, was the first gentleman speaking who seconded the views of Mr. Toombs. If it was agreed, he asked, that the Wilmot Proviso was no part of the Whig creed, and that it was not Whig policy to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, why not say so, and start in caucus with such a declaration?

Other gentlemen followed, among them Mr. Evans, of Maryland, who was in favor of the resolution, but opposed to any action upon it there—and Mr. Baker, of Illinois, was also opposed to all such action, and not left at liberty to vote anywhere for such a resolution, either in caucus or in the House.

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Mr. King, of New Jersey, also expressed opposition to the passage of the resolution here. It was no time to be distracting ourselves when we had a common enemy to face.

Mr. Owen, of Georgia, warmly urged the adoption of the resolution. It was necessary, he said, to settle the matters now. We could not act together unless they were settled. We must understand ourselves and each other.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, pressed the adoption of the resolution in something like the same tone of argument. It was unnecessary now, he urged, for Northern or Western whigs to be pressing the Wilmot Proviso upon Congress. California was about to present a constitution, which would save them the necessity there, and spare them inflicting upon the South any such mortification. When this territory was about to be acquired by an unconstitutional war, he opposed the war, in common with nearly all the whig party, among other things, because it must lead to the acquisition of territory in which, if slavery were admitted or excluded, it must jeopard the peace of this Union. As he foresaw, the very state of things, the inevitable result of the war, now existed. As to slavery in the District of Columbia—a matter in principle to the South of the utmost importance—all he had to say was, and he said it not in threat but in sorrow, and for information, that, if attempted and persisted in by men who now had power—that is, the numerical majority in this Union—the Union must and would be dissolved. The Union could not be held together; it was not in the power of its best friends in the South to hold it together, if slavery in the District of Columbia was abolished by the action of Congress. Mr. Stephens begged Northern gentlemen to express their views.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said, as Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, asked for the expression of opinion from Northern gentlemen, he should have his. As to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, he had, with a colleague of his, publicly expressed his opinion at a large public dinner in the city of New York, that it was not expedient to press any such efforts now. So far, on this point, he agreed with the resolution for the time being; and as for the application of the Wilmot Proviso to California, he could see no necessity for that now, inasmuch as California had passed such prohibition of slavery for herself. It was one thing, however, to agree to this, but another thing altogether to pledge himself or his party friends to a negative—that is, to say what they would not do. If Maryland abolished slavery, the gentleman from Georgia even would not object to its abolition in the District of Columbia. Why then pledge ourselves for all time to a negative? Then as to California or New Mexico, first, it might not be necessary to legislate at all; next, an effort might be made there to enslave Indians, Sandwich Islanders, or Mexicans, to make them work in the mines. To all that species of slavery the whole country was opposed. Why then require a pledge from the whig members of Congress, who might even be in the minority, that they would not pass any law prohibiting any sort of slavery?

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, and should vote for it, if pressed so to do; but he regretted its introduction here, and hoped Mr. Toombs would withdraw it.

Mr. Toombs said, he had well considered this whole matter, and under no circumstances should he withdraw it. He hoped to see it met, fairly and manfully.

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, remarked that, though he was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso and of abolishing slavery wherever it could be constitutionally abolished, yet he was not for making any such things a test for the National Whig Party, and when, in Massachusetts, such a thing had been attempted at the Springfield Convention, he, in common with Mr. Winthrop and others, had successfully resisted any such new interpolation into the whig creed.

Mr. Schenck remarked that he would as soon vote against the converse of this proposition as against this whole subject was irrelevant, in his opinion, and ought not to be introduced into a whig caucus.

Mr. Conrad begged Mr. Stanly to withdraw his motion to lay upon the table; which he did, when he substituted for it a motion to postpone. This amid cries of "question," "question," was carried; nearly the whole caucus rising for the postponement, and only eight in the negative, being three gentlemen from Georgia, Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, and four others, whose names I have not been able to ascertain.

When this vote was announced Mr. Toombs, of Ga., rose and left the room, and with him four other gentlemen, who were subsequently followed by Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, who said he left to avoid misrepresentation, but that he should take pleasure in voting for Mr. Winthrop for Speaker.

This Hegira of the five or six members from the whig caucus of course created an intense sensation. It was only spoken of, however, as "an unfortunate event," "a sad occurrence," or "assuming of a great responsibility," "a sign of bad omen," &c., but no reproaches were indulged in. Every thing had been discussed in the best temper.

It was finally agreed that the Whigs this (Saturday) evening would proceed only to nominate a Speaker, and that the Clerk, Sergeant-at-arms, Postmaster, and Doorkeeper should be subsequently selected.

The Hon. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, then introduced the following resolutions:—"Resolved, That this meeting do nominate the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop as the Whig candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives in the 31st Congress."

This resolution Mr. Vinton prefaced with remarks highly complimentary to Mr. Winthrop, and the caucus adjourned, subject to the call of Mr. Morehead, the chairman.

What thus passed off an eventful sitting.—What is to be the end remains to be seen. I must confess I look upon it as an event of evil omen, but I hope for the best, and that all will end well.

Threatening Mr. Clay.—A man was overheard in the Senate gallery on Thursday to express his determination to take the life of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, who was below in the chamber; whereupon he was promptly arrested by the officers and taken to the Capitol watchroom, and an investigation of the matter was had before Justice Goddard, Captain of the Auxiliary Guard. The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, Robert Beale, Esq., and one of the messengers of the Senate, testified to the hearing of repeated assertions of the arrested man "to kill Mr. Clay;" and he was thereupon committed to the county jail for safe keeping for the present. We learn that his name is James Robertson, of Baltimore, where he is well known as a harmless, inoffensive person; and that he is evidently laboring under a partial insanity. Robertson is a man of low stature, and is apparently about thirty-five years old.—*Republic*.

Mr. Clay in Washington.—The "Republic" gives the following account of Mr. Clay's address to the crowd of his friends who greeted him on the occasion of his arrival:

"GENTLEMEN: Before retiring, I yield to the warm impulse of my heart, and pause to offer you my grateful thanks for the cordial welcome with which you have greeted me. It is among the agreeable reflections of this moment that, having passed many years of my life in this City, I shall be permitted to renew old associations, and to revive all the pleasing recollections of the past. With such of you as have your homes here it will be my privilege to meet again, and to them and to all who have so highly honored me to-day, I repeat the offer of my hearty acknowledgments."

Greensborough Convention.—We publish to day in detail the proceedings of the great Greensborough Rail Road Convention. We call it great, both on account of the materials of which it was composed, and the important results which, unless all reasonable calculations fail, must ensue from the gathering. The reader of the proceedings will be most forcibly impressed with the excellent spirit manifested in every quarter, and the State pride, the fraternal feeling, the unity of action displayed by men who, from circumstances of a political nature, have for long years been restrained from co-operating together for the advancement of a paramount interest of North Carolina. We now see no solid reason to doubt that the Central Rail Road will be built, and at an early day. To this consummation of a cherished scheme, the faith of such men is pledged as to place the matter almost beyond contingency.—*Wil. Chronicle*.

An Extraordinary Meteor.—On Friday evening last, soon after sunset, the attention of many persons in town was attracted towards the West by the blaze of a large meteor in that direction, about forty five degrees above the horizon. Some say that it shot upward, and others that its course was either downward, or diagonal. But the most remarkable appearance was that which succeeded the flight of the body. About in the place where it was first seen, there was visible, for the space of at least fifteen minutes, a very bright trail of light, of irregular form, something of the zig-zag shape. It was as though a streak of lightning had been jaguerreotyped on the sky. The length of the luminous trail was to appearance three or four rods. We do not remember to have read any account of the light of a meteor remaining so long visible. We have not understood that any report was heard, but we doubt not there was further West than this.—*Wil. Chronicle*.

TO CURE HAMS.
If people will pursue the following method of curing hams, they will have them rich, juicy, and of excellent flavor:—take quarter pound of salt petre, two pounds fine salt, one quart molasses, and incorporate them well together; rub the mixture on the hams thoroughly, then pack them in a barrel, or tub, and let them lay one week; take them up and place the upper layer at the bottom, and lay another week. Make a pickle strong enough to bear up an egg, and pour on until the hams are covered; keep them in the pickle four weeks; take them up, and after draining they are ready for smoking.

I have prepared hams in this manner during twenty five years, and they are superior to any I ever tasted, never being dry or too salt.—*Dollar Newspaper*.

New Post Offices.—A post office called Martin, in Davidson county, N. C., John Rothrock Postmaster. Another called Bentonsville, in Johnston county, Lawrence Peacock Postmaster.

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An Extraordinary Meteor.—On Friday evening last, soon after sunset, the attention of many persons in town was attracted towards the West by the blaze of a large meteor in that direction, about forty five degrees above the horizon. Some say that it shot upward, and others that its course was either downward, or diagonal. But the most remarkable appearance was that which succeeded the flight of the body. About in the place where it was first seen, there was visible, for the space of at least fifteen minutes, a very bright trail of light, of irregular form, something of the zig-zag shape. It was as though a streak of lightning had been jaguerreotyped on the sky. The length of the luminous trail was to appearance three or four rods. We do not remember to have read any account of the light of a meteor remaining so long visible. We have not understood that any report was heard, but we doubt not there was further West than this.—*Wil. Chronicle*.

TO CURE HAMS.
If people will pursue the following method of curing hams, they will have them rich, juicy, and of excellent flavor:—take quarter pound of salt petre, two pounds fine salt, one quart molasses, and incorporate them well together; rub the mixture on the hams thoroughly, then pack them in a barrel, or tub, and let them lay one week; take them up and place the upper layer at the bottom, and lay another week. Make a pickle strong enough to bear up an egg, and pour on until the hams are covered; keep them in the pickle four weeks; take them up, and after draining they are ready for smoking.

I have prepared hams in this manner during twenty five years, and they are superior to any I ever tasted, never being dry or too salt.—*Dollar Newspaper*.

New Post Offices.—A post office called Martin, in Davidson county, N. C., John Rothrock Postmaster. Another called Bentonsville, in Johnston county, Lawrence Peacock Postmaster.