

From the Richmond Enquirer.
The Surrender of Burns—shall the South Rejoice?

If the fugitive Burns had been set free by the corrupt decision of the court, or had been rescued from the custody of the law by the violence of the mob, the shock would have been felt to the remotest extremity of the Union. Such an instance of successful resistance to law and to the power of the Federal Government, would have brought upon the country worse calamities than any foreign foe could possibly inflict. In this view the recapture of Burns is the legitimate occasion of patriotic exultation.

But the triumph is not complete, and we rejoice over a victory which is only not so bad as the most disastrous defeat. In so far as the interests of the South are involved, the slave might as well have been allowed to escape. With whatever success the supremacy of order was vindicated by the surrender of Burns, as regards the efficiency of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, the issue was determined adversely to the interests of the South. Some representatives from the North were to suggest the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and were to propose instead, that the Government should compensate the owner for the loss of his property, would the South accept the offer? Certainly not; and why? Because the proposition would substantially amount to this; that the South should be indemnified for the violation of its rights out of its own funds. Yet this compromise would be far better for the South than submission to such an execution of the law as was achieved in the case of Burns. The expense of the recapture of Burns cannot fall short of fifty thousand dollars, and as the Government assumes the responsibility of this debt, the South pays for the recovery of its stolen property in the proportion that its contribution to the federal treasury exceeds that of the North. Better would it have been for the interests of the South if the Government had abstained from all endeavors to execute the law, had suffered Burns to go his way in peace, and had repaid to Mr. Suttle the full value of his slave.

Such instances of the violent repression of the popular passions by military force as we have just seen in Boston, are terrible necessities in a republican government. Despotism executes its purposes with the bayonet, but in free governments the supremacy of law is dependent on the voluntary submission of public opinion. The institutions of liberty cannot co-exist with military violence, and when a free government is driven to invoke the aid of the soldier to carry out its laws, the day of its overthrow is not remote. Its decay has already begun, the contagion of insubordination will rapidly spread, and the exercise of military power in the repression of popular outbreaks, will no longer be a remedy in great emergencies, but an expedient of every-day and familiar resort.—Such contingencies, whatever may be the forms of government, a military despotism dominates, and the people are no longer free. We rejoice at the recapture of Burns, but a few more such victories, and the South is undone.

It becomes the imperative duty of the people of the South, in view of the extraordinary and portentous circumstances of the crisis, to concert measures for their safety and for the protection of those guarantees of liberty, which northern violence exposes to such imminent hazard. We know that the public mind of the South is anxiously engaged in working out the problem of Southern duty and destiny, and that some of the most conservative and moderate men amongst us see no way of escape, and no career of glory in the confederacy. But it is for the North to say if the Union shall last.

Mercantile Ambition.

The true province of the merchant is not merely to sell to his customers such goods as they may order, but it is incumbent upon him to keep himself so posted as to enable him not only to purchase to advantage himself, but to advise his customers in regard to the newest, most economical and appropriate styles of goods in his peculiar branch of trade. He thus advances their interest by securing to them a wider sale and a more speedy return of their outlay, and renders their commercial transactions mutually more advantageous to both parties. By energy, liberality, and candor, the shrewd merchandises his interests with that of his customers, secures an extensive and permanent trade, and in due time achieves a fortune.

In those branches of business affected not only by some general change in the wants of society, or the new application of mechanical skill, but by the more fickle and often arbitrary whimsies of taste or conventional caprice, the merchant has a field for the exercise of all those talents which render the scholar learned, the artist eminent, and the statesman illustrious. The candidate for the highest civic honors has not before him a more worthy object to prompt his ambitious aspirations. Hence he often encounters labors and difficulties and privations with an energy and self-denial which command success.

Printing Paper is Scarce.

Owing to a great scarcity of the raw material, it has become very difficult to procure printing paper at anything like a fair price. We have latterly been compelled to use a poorer quality than we did at the commencement of this volume, and yet pay more for each ream. This is extremely vexing, but we cannot help ourselves. The paper-makers are very saucy, and are ruling the publishers just as they please. The press is no longer independent, and the public might just as well understand the master first as last. We surrender for the present, and wait for the "good time coming." We hope, however, that the paper dealers will forgive us when we caution every good house wife to be extremely particular in saving every scrap that can be turned into paper, by this means we hope in time to baffle the lordly pretensions of the manufacturers. Cannot some of our country friends try the virtue of meadow hay, straw, corn husks, and all kinds of forest leaves, and let us see if some relief cannot be brought to the down-trodden publisher?—*Scientific American.*

A DEACON'S QUOTATION OF SCRIPTURE ON THE USE OF WINE AND COLD WATER.—Mr. Secretary Marcy recently told an anecdote at a dinner party in this city, which runs thus: He said that a few weeks since, Guy, Seymour, of New York, wrote to him, that since he had vetoed the liquor law he had received various letters from gentlemen in various parts of the State, both approving and disapproving of his course in the premises. Among them was one from an honest deacon, who resided in the centre of the State, which commanded his action in the strongest terms. The old gentleman alluded to informed the Governor that he was deeply interested in the debates of both sides of the question, and did not let one "hot or little" escape him. He had too, he said, "looked up" his bible from Genesis to Revelation, in order to see how the liquor question was there treated, and after mature deliberation he came to the conclusion that all the great and good men, as Noah, Moses, David, Solomon and Jesus; not only were partakers of the "rosy," but recommended it to others; in a word, in his researches he only found one instance (that of "Dives") where a man called for cold water, and that he was in hell, where he ought to be.

—A bed of Gypsum was recently discovered near Lynchburg, Va.

Europe.

Although considerable uncertainty still prevails as to the nature and extent of the last successes of the Turkish armies, dispatches have been received at Vienna from the head quarters of Omar Pasha giving a favorable account of the recent operations of his forces on more than one point of his position. The Russian corps which was known to have been collected at Turnu, near the mouth of the Aluta, is stated to have been repulsed on the 28th of April with a loss of 1,500 men by the Turks quartered at Nicopolis under Sali Pasha; and on the 2d of May another Russian detachment was beaten at Radova, not far from Krajova. There is every reason to believe these reports to be accurate and authentic, but we can offer no remarks on the nature and consequences of these military operations without a fuller knowledge of the circumstances under which they have taken place.

Happy, no such ambiguity prevails as to the important, and all but decisive measure, taken by the Austrian government, and announced by an imperial order in the Vienna *Gazette*. The Emperor of Austria has resolved to call out 95,000 additional troops for the safety of his dominions, and, considering the great exertions which have already been made to place the military establishment of the empire on an efficient war footing, no stronger proof could be given of the growing conviction of the cabinet of Vienna that the time for negotiation is rapidly passing away, and that the best chance for terminating the war lies in a prompt and vigorous course of action.

Within the last few weeks every day has drawn the Austrian government nearer to the policy which is resolutely but temporarily pursued by the western powers, and the equivocal conduct of the King of Prussia, far from shaking the decision of the Emperor Francis Joseph, appears to have inspired him with the determination to act a nobler and a bolder part than a sovereign who has become the opprobrium of the nation he affects to govern. In addition to the forces already assembled on the southeastern frontiers of Hungary, Transylvania, and Croatia, which would immediately enter the Ottoman territory on the occurrence of the threatened disturbance in Montenegro, a *corps d'armes* is now being in Moreavia and Galicia to protect the important military road north of the Carpathians, by which the Russians would advance if Austria were attacked. A Russian division on its way to Brunn must pass by Austerlitz, and we entertain no doubt that the Austrian army, which might speedily be assembled for the protection of that line of operations and the fortress of Olmuz, would repeat, if necessary, the lesson which the temerity of Russia received on that spot in 1805. If it be true that further and recent communications have been addressed to Russia by the cabinet of Vienna, they can only be in the nature of summons to evacuate the principalities which was addressed to czar more than two months ago by France and England, with the approval of Austria. Such a summons is a mere formality in the present posture of affairs, for, after the defeats which the Russian troops have undergone, and their entire failure to justify the opinion which had long been entertained of them, the military reputation of the army is too deeply compromised for the Emperor Nicholas to withdraw it without an attempt to retrieve its credit.

With a view to the termination of this distressing war by the means which will most effectually dislodge the Czar from carrying it on, we shall cordially resolve to find that the Austrian government has at length resolved upon measures which must soon assume a decisive character. That course is pre-eminently recommended by the honor and the true interest of Austria. It will restore her to the independent position she ought ever to fill in Europe, and it will strengthen her connexion with the western powers, and more especially with this country, which has ever found in the alliance of Austria the most constant and persevering resistance to aggression, and one of the firmest barriers of the peace and stability of Europe.

FRYING-PANS.—A single law passed by Congress, supposing it had the power, and obeyed by the people, would effect a great reform in the public health, diminish the business of doctors and the demands for drugs, and prove of incalculable benefit to this and future generations. Thus: Be it enacted, that on the first day of January, 1855, every Frying Pan in the United States be adapted to meet and control the prevailing intestinal disorders—at the Granite Drug Store.

JUNE 9 PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

Charlotte Retail Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Bacon, sides	lb.	00	a	82
" Hams	lb.	00	a	10
" Hog round	lb.	00	a	72
Bagging, Cotton,	yd.	15	a	18
Butter	lb.	12	a	15
Beeswax	bushel	20	a	22
Beans	bushel	00	a	80
Brandy, Apple	gal.	35	a	50
" Peach	gal.	75	a	87
Cotton	lb.	6	a	73
Coffee	lb.	12	a	12
Candles, Adamantine	lb.	28	a	30
" Tallow	lb.	15	a	20
Corn	bush.	70	a	72
Chickens	each	00	a	15
Eggs	dozen	0	a	10
Flour	100 lb.	00	a	83
Feathers	lb.	30	a	40
Lard	lb.	9	a	10
Mutton	lb.	5	a	6
Mackrel	bbl.	\$12	a	16
Molasses	gal.	25	a	40
Meat	bushel	00	a	75
Nails	lb.	52	a	6
Oats	bushel	00	a	40
Pork	lb.	5	a	6
Potatoes, Irish	bushel	00	a	81
" Sweet	bushel	00	a	45
Rice	bushel	00	a	84
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	11	a	12
" Brown	lb.	52	a	9
Stone-Ware	gal.	10	a	12
Salt	sack	00	a	82
Tea	lb.	62	a	81
Tallow	lb.	10	a	12
Wheat	bushel	00	a	81
Whiskey, Northern	gal.	30	a	35
North Carolina gal.	30	a	45	

Effects of the Storm!

WE would most sincerely ask those of our friends and patrons who are in **AREAKS** with us, to think for a moment, that we are enabled to have money to pay our debts, and unless they help us in the way of our interest and credit must seriously suffer. We are indeed, thankful for the generous patronage we have shared at their hands—hope they will continue it, and be admonished by this notice, to "FOR EVER IMMEDIATELY, IF NOT SOONER." Such is the character of business that we are compelled to announce, that FROM AND AFTER THE 1ST JULY, WE SHALL BE OBLIGED TO SELL FOR CASH ONLY.

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

JUNE 9, 1854 No. 3, Granite Row.

Wines, Wines.

PURE OLD PORT and Madeira WINES, especially for medicinal uses, for sale by

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

Disinfecting Agent.

CHLORIDE SODA, (concentrated,) for destroying contagion; decomposing pestilential effluvia; preserving Provisions against decay, and neutralizing strong and offensive odors. For sale by the box, at the Granite Drug Store.

JUNE 9 PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger.

JUST received a large and fresh supply—admirably adapted to meet and control the prevailing intestinal disorders—at the Granite Drug Store.

JUNE 9 PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

Quinine, Quinine.

FRESH and Superior, at the Granite Drug Store.

JUNE 9 PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

Just to Hand.

A LARGE and fresh supply of pure Linseed Oil, (N. Carolina manufacture,) where it may always be had in any quantity.

JUNE 9 PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

Spices, &c.

NUTMEGS, Mace, Spice, Cloves, Peppers, Ginger—best articles—for sale at

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

Indigo, Pearl Starch.

CORN STARCH, together with a large and varied stock of everything that is superior in our line.

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

Whig will copy the above advertisements.

JUNE 9 PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand for sale a good lot of CEILING BOARDS. Also, 3x3, 3x4 and 4x6

Scantling, Plank 1 in. \times from 8 to 12 in. wide, and various descriptions of Lumber, for sale at his Mill.

He will save at short notice bills of any description of lumber.

Level P. O., S. C., June 9 5t WM. B. ELKIN.

Piedmont Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,

Of Burke County, N. C., Sixteen miles North of Morganton.

THE Proprietor of the above celebrated Springs res-

tectfully informs the public generally, that he has

enlarged his spacious accommodations by considerable

additions, and is now prepared to receive a large com-

pany. He will spare no pains to contribute to the ben-

efit and gratification of those who favor him with their

company.

This delightful Summer Retreat cannot be surpassed

in the variety of its beautiful Watering Places within the

State of North Carolina. Here Invilis as well as those

seeking pleasure, may find Summer residence, calculated to restore the lost energies of the Physical constitution, and gratify the most fastidious.

By calling on Dr. Hoppold, proprietor of the "Mountain Hotel," in Morganton, every necessary information

pertaining to the medical qualities of these waters can be obtained.

JAMES C. ESTES, Proprietor.

June 9, 1854. 45-3 H. K. DEARMOND.

A Painter Wanted.

GOOD HOUSE PAINTER, who is a single man, and can

obtain immediate and permanent employment by in-

quiring of the subscriber at Charlotte, N. C.

JUNE 6, 1854 J. W. RAINY

Brick Yard Hands Wanted.

WE will give the highest prices for the hire of 8

or 10 hands to work in the Brick Yard. Apply