

HORNETS' NEST AND TRUE SOUTHRON.

L. BADGER, Editor and Proprietor.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND NEWS.

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"IF WE WOULD PRESERVE OUR GOVERNMENT, WE MUST PREVENT INJUSTICE; TO PREVENT INJUSTICE WE MUST UNITE AT THE SOUTH."

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Font of Literature.

means unusual. He may at the moment be pressed to the earth by some sudden monetary exigency—may require the exercise of extraordinary moral courage to maintain his position and sustain his character—may need consolation, encouragement and incentive to exertion and instead, find reproaches, angry looks and harsh insinuations at home!

How many men have been maddened and ruined under these circumstances! How in some sudden moment of excitement, have they abandoned the control of their own fortunes, and yielded to the dark impulses of despair. Partners in trade are bound by the law of self-interest, to say nothing of higher and nobler considerations, to assist and sustain each other by every honorable means. How much more incumbent, therefore, is such a policy in partners for life, and between those who have united themselves for better or for worse—between man and wife, who have linked themselves, not only on grounds of affection and principle, but to a certain extent, have made their destinies one! How essential the wisdom and the duty of mutual forbearance, mutual assistance! How important that each should strive to contribute to the happiness of the other—to soothe the sorrow, and to share the joy—to counsel and encourage in a moment of adversity, to restrain and subdue in the hour of prosperity! The bond of marriage, when entered into wisely, thoughtfully kindly and generously, is indeed the bond of affection, of concord and of happiness. But the obligation is mutual, and while every husband of a right mind and a right heart, will endeavor to provide to the best of his ability for the necessities and the comforts of the being of his choice, the wife should not forget the smile of welcome at nightfall, the look and the manner of love that subdued and won. She should not forget the honor, the interests, the happiness and prosperity of the head of the household, and the course of all his comforts!—[Phila. Inquirer.]

Miscellaneous

HUSBANDS AND WIVES. THEIR ERRORS AND THEIR DUTIES.

It is happy, they, the happiest of their kind, when their hearts unite, and in one fate their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend! Marriage is said to be a lottery. It would seem so indeed in some cases, the contracts are so extraordinary, and the circumstances so novel. But so solemn a compact, so sacred in the eyes of Heaven, and the law, and so calculated to affect for better or for worse, not only the temporal but the eternal happiness of the parties, should not be thought of lightly, or determined upon rashly. We fear that in too many marriages, worldly considerations are permitted to exercise a controlling influence. Hands are united, not hearts. Pecuniary objects, and not harmony of sentiment constitute the "marriage power." Matches are made with reference to an establishment, and not to a life of peace, tranquility and happiness. The best affections, the highest sympathies are trifled with, and sacrificed, if not sold, while the glitter of fashion and the pomp, and vanity of worldly display, conceal the breaking heart within. Hence the frequent divorces—the unhappy homes, the lonely and deserted wives, the dissolute and reckless husbands. On the other hand, how many rush into matrimony who do not duly consider its responsibilities, who take no note of the future! Contrived by a sudden fancy, influenced by a wild impulse, they hasten on, and find "too late" that they have assumed a position which they are inadequate to the struggles and trials of the world are fearful, that more nerve, patience, and perseverance are necessary than they can command. Their excitement, too, the delusion may have passed away, and they are surprised to find imperfections in the man of their idolatry. They forget that they themselves are human, fallible, full of errors, and thus they cannot make proper allowances for others. They become petulant and peevish, harsh and brutal, and the "weary and sunny home" that was pictured in "the day of dreams," is converted into a scene of strife and anger, of passion and discord. They find themselves disappointed, sour, and the prospect has changed, and instead of discovering the cause in themselves, instead of pursuing a magnanimous and manly course, they turn upon the "gentle one," into whose ears they "so lately" poured fond words and earnest protestations, and make her the source of all the bitterness and vexation. Alas! for the victim under such circumstances! How, day after day, must her fairy dream fade, and the withering reality of a long life of sorrow loom before her! How, in her quiet hours, she must remember early home, and the lullaby love that she enjoyed beneath the paternal roof! At times, too, she may recall a mother's love—and feel disposed to unburthen her heart, and communicate the secrets of her soul to the being who watched over her cradle! And yet, why disturb, why agonize unnecessarily—why communicate a sorrow that will only pain and wring without the means of affording relief?

But there is another side to this picture. There are gentle ones who forget or neglect their duties, and who by coldness and asperity, make home a scene of perpetual discord. The husband is welcomed with frowns!—Complaints are ever uppermost. Nothing satisfies.—Till on, by day or by night, and still the murmur is the same. A peevish and spiteful spirit seems to have taken possession of the better half, and after struggling in vain against such a constant source of disquiet, the husband abandons his home in despair, and speaks elsewhere for companionship, or at least for exemption from perpetual fault-finding. How fearful this mistake on the part of young wives—how they trifle with affection—how they peril their minds. The out-door world is full of care and anxiety. The struggle for the means of subsistence often taxes all the energies of body and mind. The competition in trade, the rivalry in business, the vicissitudes of chance and change, the perils of misfortune, the treachery of friends! Alas! these seldom enter into the ordinary reflections of a thoughtless wife especially if she be vain, proud, and devoted to display. Her idols are false pride, inflated vanity and a desire to excel, and if her husband do not minister to every whim of the hour, if he hesitate to comply with her demands for funds—his venitude for remonstrance against unnecessary expenditures—anger, passion and invective are by no

The South, the South Forever

What ignoble soul will quail,
What inconstant heart will fail,
What true Southern band will lower
Their flag to the usurper's power?
None; but all will rush with might
And join in Freedom's righteous fight;
And never to their mandates yield.
The South! the South! her cause is good,
We'll gain, or we'll die in our blood.

THE RESULT

We clip the following paragraph from an editorial of the Mercury, which embraces a good deal of truth in a few words.

"The whole North has at length plunged madly into the sea of abolition; and the whole North is profoundly convinced that the South cannot be kicked out of the Union." A few sensible men now see that things cannot go further without a catastrophe, and they throw themselves against the torrent they have aided to swell. It is too late.—They cannot undo in a day the work of a quarter of a century. They can neither convince the North of its madness, nor the South of its safety. The Government of the Union is henceforth at the mercy of abolition; its creature, its puppet, its slave. Can they undo that? Can they give to the South a constitutional security against aggression? Why, the very President, who has now become so patriotic that he enforces the fugitive slave law by the bayonets of the Federal army—what is he, but one of favored minions of anti-slavery, who has risen from the ranks by court favor, singing its pledges, and voting its principles? It can carry him no further, except by carrying him down to perdition and dishonor and he turns against it. He is in a position now which enables him to see that abolition has hurried the Union to the brink of destruction, and he does not wish the ship to be engulfed while he holds the helm. But he can do nothing, and the very means the Government is employing to enforce the fugitive slave law, shows that the abolition disease is utterly incurable, and that the hope of saving the Union is an idle folly, rescued only by the recollections of the past from being too roughly contemptible. The Union cannot be saved. It is not worth the saving, though it could be done by turning on one's heel. It is a confederacy of sections, not of States; the bonds of affection are burnt away, and the passions that have swept on this consuming course, now form an impassable gulf between them. No earthly power can save this Confederacy from dissolution."

TO THE NORTH FOREVER.—It appears from the newspapers that the Hon. Edward Stanly is sojourning at the North, and that he made a visit on the 14th inst., to the Fair of the American Institute in New York. It also appears that he has recently received from the United States Consul General of Egypt, a package of "mummy wheat," taken from a tomb, and supposed to be 2000 years old, which he presented to the Institute for distribution. Of course Mr. Stanly had the right to dispose of this "mummy wheat" as he chose; but it is not little strange he should give it to Northern farmers, and slight the farmers in his own Congressional District? We dare say however he had an eye to his own interest in its distribution, and he very naturally prefers the Northern farmers to those of his own district—Wayne county farmers for instance. But if Mr. S. must give away his "mummy wheat," why not patronize a Southern Institution? The South Carolina Institute holds its annual fair about the middle of November; why not encourage Southern agriculture?—[Eastern Carolina Republican.]

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—We see it stated in some of the compromise papers that Judge Sharkey had declared a few weeks ago while at Washington, that he would not call the Nashville Convention together, and consider this fact conclusive that the Convention will not meet again; that Judge Sharkey has finally decided the case. This is a mistake. The Convention adjourned to meet again six weeks after the adjournment of Congress, and Judge Sharkey has no more control over the matter than Fillmore or Giddings—not a whit more. The Convention will re-assemble, in pursuance of the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted without reference to the course Judge S. may see proper to take himself.

"Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet again at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, on the 6th Monday after the adjournment of the present session of Congress, and that the southern states be recommended to fill their delegations forthwith."

SUBMISSION SHEETS. On our exchange list we have a number of submission papers, with patry souled and coward hearted Editors that would bow the knee before northern wrongs, and like whipped spaniels fawn at the feet of him who holds the rod. We never pick up one of those but we feel the most supreme contempt for their Editors. They remind us of a specimen of humanity we once saw. He had done something amiss and a gentleman by gave him his cow-hide severely, and then rode a few steps—undisturbed—he was bothered in finding a place to fasten his horse when this poor submissionist sneaked up and requested the privilege of holding his horse for him. The cowhide was of course the reward he got for his offer. How much more justly do those patry souled submission, Clay compromise Editors deserve it.—[Camden Journal.]

THE POSITION.

The true position of the South is this: From the formation of the government there have existed in the two great sections of the Union, political systems, opposed in principle. Recent events have developed into excited hostility these contradictory and just at the time when sectional interests are most antagonistic, the government, by the admission of California, has destroyed the balance of power between the two sections, and placed the South, its interest, and its institutions, in helpless dependence upon Northern majorities. Will not the establishment of a Southern confederacy, with a homogeneous population, and an united government, relieve the South from this false and dangerous situation, enable her to control her own fortunes, and use to the best advantage, the strength of her natural position?

THE BEGINNING.

Boston, Oct. 27th.

About 4 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, R. J. Knight, who is alleged to be a slave catcher from Georgia, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Rugg on a writ for slander.

The writ alleges that Mr. Knight charged William Crafts, a citizen of Massachusetts, with being a slave, to the damage of his own business and detriment of his character, in the sum of \$10,000. Mr. Knight was taken to Mr. Rugg's office, where a great crowd soon assembled, composed of whites and blacks—abuse was heaped upon K., but no violence offered. Mr. Knight, after remaining in custody about half an hour, obtained bail in \$10,000, and was set at liberty.

This is said to be one movement of a series by the opponents of the fugitive slave law to render its execution as obnoxious as possible.

The committee of vigilance have had several sessions, and have, it is said, resolved to invite the suspected fugitive slave-seekers to leave the city forthwith.

So far no attempt has been made to arrest a fugitive. The warrants lie dead in the Marshal's office.

The excitement is great. Many say the law should be enforced, while others say it shall not. A number of fugitives, fearing they cannot be protected, have gone to Canada.

On Tuesday, the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman addressed a large concourse of citizens, in which he fully sustained the position he had taken as a Southern Representative; he reviewed most of the acts of the past session of Congress, especially those of so much interest to the people at this time; and on the whole made a fair exposure of the whole system of plunder to which the South appears doomed by the intrigues of Northern politicians, assisted by the tacit encouragement of the States Rights. Mr. C. contended for the old doctrines—States Rights was a part and parcel of them—with those doctrines, nurtured and cherished, he should go back to Congress—and the encouragement he had defied—were all the evidence he needed that he had fully represented the wishes of his constituents, and while he had their confidence, and carried with him such testimonies of their satisfaction, as he had the honor to do at this time, he felt nervous for every difficulty, and pledged to the South, its interests, and the Union. Mr. C. made a great impression—the people of Burke are right—they had been led astray from the good old Republican principles, but they are fast returning to them—and through such a representative as Thomas L. Clingman, they will pour down their mountain thunder until its reverberations are re-echoed by Justice and Right. Clingman is fully sustained by his District, bear in mind; and however he may be misrepresented by the Raleigh Register and its correspondents, the time has come when no man can bear the palm from Clingman in the Mountain District—his there are many greedy for his place—yet few who have the courage to openly condemn his course or reply to his full and fair expositions. We send greeting to the friends of Southern Rights, of both political parties—the Mountain District of North Carolina is safe!—[Lincoln Courier.]

A DELICATE HINT.—The citizens of Camden, Ark., detected an amorous schoolmaster, by the name of Leadbeater, writing sentimental poetry to negro Ann. The citizens held a meeting, and passed a series of resolutions, one of which we publish:

"Resolved, That it is expedient for the well being of this community that Charles Leadbeater leave this place in ten days from this date."

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, OCT. 25.

The City Council of Chicago has passed resolutions nullifying the Act of Congress respecting the Fugitive Slave Law, and releasing the Police from obedience to it. This act of the city authorities has caused great excitement, and last night a meeting of four or five thousand people was held—the Mayor presiding. Senator Douglas made a powerful speech, sustaining the act of Congress in passing this bill, and also the Compromise. His speech had a powerful effect on the meeting, and caused a change in public opinion in favor of the law and against the act of the City Council.

WHEN WILL IT BE NECESSARY?—Ion of the Baltimore Sun says of the opposition to the fugitive slave law:

"If the new law cannot be executed, it will remain for the southern States to decide what measures of resentment, retaliation, or redress they shall adopt. Many men in the southern States have considered this question, and that they will not, on that account alone consider a dissolution of the Union as necessary. They will nevertheless, consider the conduct of Northern people as unjust, faithless, and unprincipled."

And we see in the Sun of the same issue the incipient arguments of counsels to the south to submit even to the open violation of the law. When in the judgment of such people, will the dissolution of the Union be necessary?

ONE OF THE EFFECTS.—The New York Courier says: While a policeman was conveying a drunken man to the Station House, he met with a colored man driving a truck, whom he asked to render him some assistance, by permitting him to place the drunken culprit on the cart, but the poor negro misunderstood him, and instead of rendering the assistance required, he jumped off his vehicle and ran as if the United States marshal and all the stars in New York were at his heels, and he has not been seen since.

A party of thirteen fugitive slaves passed through Tanawaga, Schuyler county, last Friday on route for Canada. The next day they were followed by two individuals, who engaged the assistance of our constables, followed on their pursuit. The pursuers succeeded in overtaking the slaves at Wilksharby; but owing to the strong expression of feeling manifested by the people in their favor, they were forced to best a hasty retreat. The constable was induced to follow them under the impression that they were horse thieves, but on learning otherwise, he refused to render any further co-operation.—[P. 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144.]

There are in the United States eighty-one Post-mistresses. Would not the *nautes* be better attended to if they were altogether under the government of the women?

Variety.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—We are informed that the Spanish war steamer *Pizarro* has been cruising for several days off the southwest Pass, and that the Spanish Consul left here on Friday evening to go on board of her. What can she be after?

The foregoing paragraph cut from the N. O. *Picayune*, of the 13th inst., is circulating widely through the country and exciting much curiosity, as to the reasons that could induce the Cuban authorities to send their whole Naval force, consisting of the above named steamer, to the mouth of the Mississippi. Late Southern papers solve the riddle. It seems that the people in the neighborhood of Pearl River, appointed a day on which they are all to assemble at Gainsville, for a grand bear and turkey hunt, and Gen Lopez, desirous of participating in the sport, took a double barreled gun and started for the rendezvous. "No sooner," says the *Picayune*, "had the Gen. embarked on his innocent expedition, than the most prodigious stir and agitation were observable among the coteries of the Spanish Consul of this city. Dark and gloomy clouds collected on the brows of all spies in the city, and mistresses curled and bristled with valor and indignation. The telegraph was put into requisition. The Spanish Consul at Mobile was apprised at midnight by this alarming intelligence, and told to be on his guard; a fast sailing vessel was immediately dispatched to Cuba, and shortly after her arrival, the chimneys of the *Pizarro* were seen to send forth black smoke, and presently she gracefully emerged from the port of Havana, and struck off in the direction of Southwest Pass, where she now lies, keeping a sharp look out for any suspicious craft, and ready to encounter any consequences that may result from the Bear and Turkey Hunt of the respectable Robin Heels of Pearl River!"—[Enquirer.]

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the Greensboro Patriot that the Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company met in Greensboro on Thursday last—all present except Mr. Graham and Mr. Jenkins.

John W. Norwood, esq., of this place, was elected a Director, in place of the Hon. William A. Graham, resigned.

Jed. H. Lindsay tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary and Treasurer; but, on the solicitation of the Board, consented to continue in the office.

The Patriot says, "the affairs of the Company were pretty thoroughly talked over, but we are not informed that any action was taken, or now considered necessary, touching the interests of the same."

We learn verbally, that the Directors determined immediately to locate the road from Bennett's six miles below here, to Goldsboro, and from Lexington to Charlotte, preparatory to letting out the contracts. The corps of Engineers are at present engaged in further surveying the localities in this neighborhood; after the completion of which, we suppose, this portion of the road will be located.

The next meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in Raleigh, at the call of the President.

[Hillsboro Recorder.]

KOSSUTH AND OTHER HUNGARIAN EXILES.—The late foreign news states positively that Kossuth and the other Hungarian exiles at Ketyah, have received permission to retire from the Ottoman territory, their term of detention having expired, and most of these distinguished individuals will at once come to the United States, where it appears they intend to settle. The Porte has just published a decree permitting foreigners in their service to resign, no matter what their creed. This measure offers facilities to a number of refugees, who had adopted the Mussulman faith, to return to Christianity; Gen. Bem is mentioned as being foremost on the list.

PREPARING FOR WAR.—Notwithstanding Europe is at present in universal peace, (with a solitary exception of the Danish war) it is obvious England and France are building an unusual number of ships of war, and that neither nation has relaxed its efforts in their efforts to be well prepared in the event of any sudden misunderstanding. In France and England several large men-of-war have been launched during the present year and there are a great many others on the stocks in a great state of forwardness.

A HINT TO POSTMASTERS.—A Postmaster in the interior of Pennsylvania recently had judgment given against him for the price of a subscription of several years to a distant newspaper, on the plea that he had not given sufficient legal notice to the publisher to stop it, and had continued to receive the numbers for several years; and sell them for the postage. The magistrate decided that merely returning a copy of "John Smith's paper, with stop" written on it, without postmark, or other indication of locality, was not sufficient of legal notice, but a written notice, with name, place, date and reason, must be sent the publisher, and "FRANKED," that it may be taken up by him.

IRELAND AND ROME.—The laity are protesting against the decision of the Papal Convention, which prohibits them from sending their children to the Government colleges as heretofore. A deputa-tion from the minority of Bishops has also been sent to Rome, to plead with the Pope against such exclusion.

THE CONUNDRUM.—The Charleston News says: "We furnish the Conundrum, which took the silver cup, from the Campbells in this city:

Why are the single ladies present, like the State of South Carolina?

Because, if they cannot have an honorable Union they prefer a single Independence.

The latest philosophy declares, that wit consists in the surprise excited in the mind. It must surprise the ladies wonderfully, to learn that they are less independent in marriage than in single blessedness. For our part, we think that the only party who loses independence by a wedding, is the husband."

DISASTERS AMONG CATTLE.—The Savannah News has a letter which states that the cattle in the northern section of the State, up to the Virginia line, were dying by thousands from some singular disease, introduced by a drove of cattle that passed through that section of the State. Thousands had already died.

Power's Statue of Mr. Calhoun.—It gives us much pleasure to learn, from a telegraphic dispatch received here yesterday, by Charles Edmondston, Esq., President of the South-Carolina Insurance Company, that the statue of Mr. Calhoun, from the celebrated Power, has been rescued from its watery bed.

It will be recollected that this highly prized work of art shipped from Lisbon, on the ship *Elizabeth*, which vessel was wrecked off Fire Island, on the 19th July last. Many efforts have previously been made to recover the statue, and at one time doubts were entertained of final success. It is sincerely to be hoped that its immersion has not proved injurious. The dispatch leads us to the conclusion that such is the case, otherwise some mention of injury would have been made.

The Statue was insured in the office of the Company above named.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have had a dispatch from our Baltimore correspondent, stating that Capt. Johnson, of the Yatch *Twilight*, was the person who recovered the statue. The only injury which it has sustained, is the loss of a part of the right arm.—[Charleston Courier.]

CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—We learn that a telegraphic dispatch has been received in this town from New York, stating that the superb buggy manufactured by our enterprising fellow townsman, Mr. J. C. Thornton, and to which was awarded the first premium at the South Carolina Institute last year, has carried off the first prize at the fair in Castle Garden, New York. There were nine other competitors—Who will now say that Carolina carriage manufactures are not some, after this? Had the buggy exhibited by Mr. Pumaros, of this town, at Charleston, last year, and which gained the second premium, been also sent there, we have no doubt but that it would have occupied a position in the award of the Judges. Both were elegant pieces of workmanship, and no mistake.—[Columbia Republican.]

THE BOUNTY LAND LAWS.—The Secretary of the Interior has published a letter in reply to an inquiry, in which he decides that in his opinion no person is entitled, under the above law, to more than one land warrant, no matter how many terms of service he may have performed.

The following Cayd may be of interest to some of the old soldiers:—

To the Volunteers and Drafted Men of Cumberland County, who composed the Company of Captain John Armstrong, in the service of the United States in 1814—15.

I have filed with Col. John McLaurin, Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, a Copy of the Muster Roll of Capt. Armstrong's Company, of which company I was a Lieutenant, from whom those concerned may obtain all the necessary information to enable them to establish their claim to the bounty land granted them by the recent act of Congress.

DAVID GILLIS.

October 24, 1850.

[Carolinian.]

LITTLE NATURAL.—A cob of Indian corn, says the New York Sun, which in size and shape exactly resembles the human hand, has been brought to our office. The four fingers and thumb are distinctly marked. The thumb alone is a little defective, being larger in proportion than the thumb of the human hand, but in all other respects the resemblance is perfect. The fingers are delicate formed, and the whole presents the counterpart of a fine female hand. This curious object grew upon the farm of David Clarke, of Danby, Tompkins county. The owner was in the act of taking it to a friend of his who, he said, was *marus* a hand, when the person who exhibited it to us obtained possession of it. The corn having been boiled off, the cob now remains an object of great curiosity.

A DANGEROUS BEVERAGE.—Water is composed of certain gases, one of them quite explosive. The other night, when Professor Howland, in Pittsburg, was decomposing water, and causing terrific explosions of its component gases, a rather fire liver in the audience exclaimed, as he held his hand to his ear, "Catch me putting water in my brandy after this—I might be blown up like the boiler of a steamboat."

THE MEXICAN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT is most probable, will devolve upon the Congress of that country—a focus of intrigue and corruption notorious enough. There are twelve candidates.—The contest lies principally between Arista and Almonte, and the chances of Arista seem the best, but the votes of several departments have been so divided among the dozen candidates that none may have received an absolute majority.

Benton claims the credit of having raised the cry of "disunion" to overwhelm Southern agitation on the subject of slavery; and with Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, he repudiates the idea of any more slave States.

IRELAND AND ROME.—The laity are protesting against the decision of the Papal Convention, which prohibits them from sending their children to the Government colleges as heretofore. A deputa-tion from the minority of Bishops has also been sent to Rome, to plead with the Pope against such exclusion.

We are gratified to learn that our townsman, Hugh Waddell, esq., has received the appointment of Consul at Havana. He has accepted the appointment, and will proceed to the island of Cuba to assume his duties as soon as he can complete his arrangements.—[Hillsboro Recorder.]

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his Proclamation, declaring fifteen Democratic and 10 Whig members elected to Congress from that State. He has also set apart Thursday, the 12th of December as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

The ladies of Cincinnati have been holding a temperance convention, and among other proceedings, resolved to collect and publish the names of women and children made destitute by drinking.

DISEASES AMONG CATTLE.—The Savannah News has a letter which states that the cattle in the northern section of the State, up to the Virginia line, were dying by thousands from some singular disease, introduced by a drove of cattle that passed through that section of the State. Thousands had already died.