



Charlotte:

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1851.

BY WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.
E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and to procure subscriptions.

Report of the Board of Health, For the week ending Tuesday, 11th inst.

"The Board" have no new cases to report, and hope by another week their reports may be dispensed with.

ROBT F. DAVIDSON,
JNO. A. YOUNG,
R. C. CARSON.

Charlotte, March 18, 1851.

Cheap Postage Law.

We stated a few days ago that the bill reducing the postage had become a law. We now give some of its provisions. Except in regard to the three cent coinage, it does not go into operation until the 1st July next. The following schedule shows the rates on newspapers under the new law, compared with the old.

Miles	NEWSPAPERS PER QUARTER.		
	weekly	tri-weekly	more than tri-weekly
Under 50 (new bill)	5cts. 10	15	25
Present rate	12	24	48
Over 50—under 300	10	20	30
Present rate	13	26	50
Over 300—under 1000	14	30	45
Present rate	18	36	54
Over 1000—under 2000	20	40	60
Present rate	18	36	54
Over 2000—under 4000	25	50	75
Present rate	18	36	54
Over 4000	30	60	90
Present rate	18	36	54

All weekly papers free within the county where they are published. Papers of less than 1 1/2 ounce, half these rates, and papers not over 300 square inches, one fourth these rates.

The rates on monthly and semi monthly newspapers the same, in proportion to the number of sheets issued, as on weekly papers.

The new rate on letters not exceeding half an ounce, is three cents prepaid, or five cents if not prepaid, for all distances under three thousand miles. Over three thousand miles, double these rates.

Fight in the House.

An altercation took place in the House of Representatives on Monday night, the 3d of March, between Messrs. Stanly and Clingman. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus describes this disagreeable scene:

Another disgraceful fight, or rather scuffle on the floor of the House, occurred this evening, between Messrs. Stanly and Clingman, of North Carolina, growing out of Mr. Clingman coming to Mr. Stanly's seat and stating that the latter had misrepresented a speech recently delivered by the former. Mr. Stanly said it was false. Mr. Clingman started by calling him a liar. Mr. S. then said that he gave the lie first. Upon which Mr. C. made a blow at Mr. S. and caught him by the neck, which was pretty severely scratched. Mr. Stanly then attempted to strike Mr. Clingman, when the parties were separated.

Great confusion prevailed for a few moments, but which was promptly and efficiently quieted by the Speaker, who I will say en passant, is one of the most able Speakers that ever presided over such a noisy body as the members of the House of Representatives.

The National Intelligencer of March 11, says that it is authorized to state, that the difficulty, through the intervention of mutual friends, was honorably and satisfactorily settled before the adjournment of Congress.

Trial of the Cuba Invaders.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans to the Columbia South Carolinian, dated the 7th instant, states that "in the case of Gen. Henderson, the Jury could not agree, and have been discharged. The District Attorney has entered a nolle prosequi in that case, in Gen. Quitman's, and in all the others.—This step has given general satisfaction to all our citizens."

Mr. White's Appointments.

We have been requested to give the following as the list of appointments of Philip S. White, Esq., in his visit to the different Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in this section of the State. Mr. White is an able lecturer and is rendering the cause of Temperance efficient service.

- At Rocky River on the 10th of April.
- At Philadelphia on the 11th "
- At Charlotte on the 12th "
- At Davids College on the 14th "
- At Hopewell on the 15th "
- At Dallas on the 16th "
- At Lincolnton on the 17th "

Cotton.

Late accounts from Liverpool state that Cotton had advanced 1/4 of a penny. This news caused an advance of one cent in the New York market.

Communications.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR: Will you please inform the North Carolina Stockholders in the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, what is the meaning of the resolution passed by the Directors at the recent meeting in Winstonsboro? Are the President and the South Carolina Directors aware where the line is between North and South Carolina? Judging from the resolution, stating that no more money should be spent in North Carolina, one would suppose that the Catawba river at its intersection with the road, or some more Southern line, was the boundary of North Carolina.

The President and Directors should know the facts that the rail road does not penetrate North Carolina more than 11 miles—that Sugar Creek is the dividing line between the States at the point of intersection by the road, and that not one dollar has ever been expended out of the treasury of the Company in North Carolina. It is true that nearly all the grading in North Carolina has been completed, but this was done by stockholders in payment of their stock, who have never asked the Company for money. On the contrary, about \$60,000 in cash, has been paid over by North Carolina Stockholders and expended in South Carolina. Now, with what propriety could the Board of Directors pass this uncalled for resolution?

A STOCKHOLDER.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR: We have been waiting for the publication of the proceedings of the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Convention held lately at Mount Mourne, in order to know how to shape our action to suit their views. But having learned from a member that they determined upon holding another in relation to it in Statesville on the 1st day of April, it is apparent that we can wait no longer to ascertain what has been done, but must adopt measures to have our interests represented.

It is certainly true, too, that some movement was made to awaken up the friends of the Charlotte and Newton Plank Road and will propose that the counties interested in that enterprise meet in Convention in Lincolnton on Tuesday of their April Superior Court, and hope you will publish a notice in order to secure our country a representation in each Convention.

Our interests are identifiied with both enterprises, and it is important that we show a disposition to do our duty in regard to them. Though we may feel some what encumbered with our Rail Road liabilities we must not permit these important improvements to languish for the want of our support. Mecklenburg was first to step forward in the work of Internal Improvement which promises to place Western Carolina in the elevated position which it merits, by developing her resources, and enriching her people. We will not now stop short, but will do our whole duty in co-operating with our neighboring counties in forwarding these enterprises which besides bringing us in closer contiguity will be the building up of our mutual interests.

MECKLENBURG.

CLOSE OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

After a continuous sitting of twenty-five hours, (with the exception of a brief recess by the House of Representatives,) the two Houses of Congress adjourned sine die at noon on Tuesday.

Contrary to all appearance and anticipation, at four o'clock on Tuesday morning, the Senate, having laid by the River and Harbor Bill for that purpose, proceeded to the consideration of the various bills on its table; and if all was not done that could have been wished, all the measures essential to the due action of the several Departments of the Government were matured and became laws. These comprised the appropriation bills for the various branches of the public service, which, with such others as were finally acted on, will be found in the List of Acts in another column. Every bill not found in that list failed, of course, to receive the sanction of law. Of the measures which failed, the most important was the River and Harbor Bill. This the majority in the Senate stood by firmly to the last, when the minority having the power to defeat it by prolonging the debate through the few remaining hours of the session, the majority, unwilling to sacrifice for a barren victory those measures indispensable for carrying on the Government, patriotically yielded the contest, and consented to lay that bill aside and occupy the short remainder of the session in considering and passing the appropriation bills; thus dissipating the gloomy apprehensions which were felt up to a late hour of the session, and justifying the confidence which has always been entertained in the wisdom and patriotism of the Senate.

The House of Representatives, not less faithful in the last hours of the session, also did its duty, remaining in session up to the meridian hour.

And thus has been averted the possible necessity for an Extra Session.

Whilst referring to an Extra Session as a probable contingency, it is proper that we should state that we have reason to doubt whether, under any circumstances, the expediency of an Extra Session to remedy the non-union of Congress would have been resorted to by the Executive.

Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, a vote of thanks to the Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate, was unanimously adopted, to which Mr. King responded in a neat and pertinent speech; and in the House of Representatives a like compliment was paid to the Hon. Howell Cobb, its Speaker, who also made an appropriate response.—N. Intelligencer.

Letter from Mr. Stanly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I desire you to make known through the columns of the Whig, that it is my purpose to decline a re-election. It was under peculiar circumstances I consented two years since to be a candidate. Mr. Donnell, to the regret of good men, declined, and weeks afterwards a convention nominated Mr. Jas. W. Bryan, who was compelled, to the sore disappointment of the district, by severe illness also to decline. A very short time remained for the meeting of another convention and it was thought proper some person should be nominated who was known generally in the district, because there was not time enough for the candidate to visit eleven counties.

It had been my fortune to be honored by those who again called me to the post of duty. I had been with them in prosperity and adversity, and I could not under my sense of obligation to my countryland to that cause in support of which I have spent the best years of my life, refuse the call.

The distracted state of the country demanded the best efforts of all. These efforts I confidently believe, will produce good fruits, and we shall shortly see the noisy agitators, North and South, overwhelmed with public indignation.

In this state of public affairs, with a President who has proved himself worthy of the commendation bestowed upon him before he was elevated to the high station he now adorns, with a Cabinet resolved to sustain the adjustment measures of the last session, as a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced, I ask to be allowed to retire and attend to my domestic affairs which greatly demand my care.

I have no language to express my sense of the obligation I feel I owe to those who have honored me much more than I deserve. However much I have failed, it is my consolation to know I have pursued no selfish ends or personal advantage, but have done my duty to the best ability.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD STANLY.

MR. HENRY DIMOCK,
Editor North State Whig.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES is still sitting at its called session, but is expected to adjourn soon.

Of the Appointments which it has had under consideration we have no authentic information. Of such as have been confirmed, we presume we shall be enabled to give our readers an authentic account to-morrow.

The Treaties with Foreign Powers, viz. a Treaty with Switzerland, a Tehuantepec Treaty with Mexico, and a Treaty with Nicaragua, are all understood to have been confirmed, the first of them with some amendments.—National Intelligencer.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says, "I understand that it is the intention of Mr. Speaker Cobb to retire from Congress at the close of the present session. I trust not, for men like him are very much wanted in our national legislature, for there are few more attentive to the public interest than himself."

NEW PAPER.

Gen. J. G. Bynum has issued proposals for publishing, in Rutherfordton, a weekly paper to be called "The People's Advocate and Constitutional Reformer." The principal object of the paper, as set forth in the prospectus, will be to advocate the call of an unprejudiced Convention, by the people of North Carolina, to take into consideration the propriety of amending the Constitution of the State, in such manner as they may desire, and to show the danger to which our institutions will be exposed by permitting that instrument to be amended or altered by the action of the Legislature.—Greenboro Patriot.

On the 15th ultimo the Senate of Missouri unanimously directed the Governor of the State to return the resolutions of the late Nashville Convention to its Secretary or President, "without note or comment," and resolved that, as legislators or individuals, they would entertain no communications from persons who can so far forget the interests of the people as to claim the right in a State to secede from the Union, believing that such sentiments only emanate from deluded fanatics, or from the traitors of our country.—Whigs, Bentonsites and anti-Bentonsites all joined to roll this heavy stone against the republic of a dead and rotten humbug.—Missouri has no sympathy for traitors or secessionists, North or South.—[New Orleans Bulletin.

CONNECTICUT.

The Whigs of the fourth Congressional district of Connecticut have nominated Thomas B. Butler, their present able representative in Congress, for re-election. The principal nominations of both the Whig and Democratic parties have now been made. It is understood that the candidates for Congress of both parties are all in favor of maintaining the compromise measures. The election takes place on the first Monday in April. The prospect is encouraging for the Whigs, who are working with zeal to redeem the State.—[Boston Journal.

THE McDONOUGH WILL.

The New Orleans papers contain the decision of Judge Buchanan, delivered in the District Court of that city, in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. the Executors of John McDonough and others. The Judge sustains the validity of the will, disposes of the claims of the States of Maryland and Louisiana, decides the several annuities to be illegal and impossible, and that the property should go to the heirs of Baltimore and New Orleans, without the conditions set forth in the will.—The New Orleans papers all concur in opinion that the case will be taken up to the Supreme Court.

THE CITY OF MEMPHIS (TENN.)

The Memphis Appeal says: "Really there seems to be no end to the brick and mortar spirit which got only continues to pervade our city, but is yearly, year daily increasing. We confidently predict that in less than twenty years the population of Memphis and suburbs will reach one hundred thousand, if not more."

ATTACK ON MR. WEBSTER.

We believe there are few of our readers who will not perceive with surprise and regret the charge in the House of Representatives against Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, by a Massachusetts member, of being party to a transaction which is represented as rendering him unfit to be entrusted with making a pecuniary arrangement with a foreign Government, and which the Whig members of the House would be ashamed to vindicate. There are few, we believe, who will not heartily second the prompt reply of Mr. Ashmun to this accusation.

It is difficult to conceive the degree of acrimony of party which could give rise to an imputation of this nature founded on the transaction alluded to. It is a transaction in which, if it were proper to lay before the public a matter that in its nature is strictly personal, all the parties to it might take an honorable pride. If the friends of Mr. Webster, from their estimate of his public services, have voluntarily tendered to him a pecuniary compensation for the sacrifice which he has made by the acceptance of his present office, in the abandonment of the practice of his profession, in which he held the highest rank, and if Mr. Webster, after having devoted the labors of a long life, exceeded in industry, perseverance, and the highest intellectual exertion by the labors of no man living, either in the duties of his profession or in the public service; finds himself at this period of his life in a condition to need, in the discharge of obligations such as every man owes to his family, some equivalents for the sacrifice which he has voluntarily made, it is difficult to conceive on what ground either the offer or the acceptance of such an equivalent can be justly complained of.

On the contrary, we conceive that the offer is an act deserving of the highest commendation, and that there are few persons who would not have regretted had he declined the acceptance of it. This is the first example, we believe, of such a transaction being made the ground of public accusation by a political adversary, and if we mistake not, it will receive a decided rebuke from the public.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

What a deplorable spirit is it not that would seek to sully and pull down a name which sheds lustre on its country throughout the world to gratify a mere party enmity!—What encouragement is it to devote one's whole life to the public service, with aims so large, so national, so honorable as those which have marked the long and bright career of the Secretary of State, to be at the end of forty years service thus "hawked at" in a matter, too, which, so much of it as, if true, would, if fully understood, be honorable alike to all concerned in it? We are truly glad that the House of Representatives on Saturday signally manifested its sense of the assault by the overwhelming vote it gave against the motion for an inquiry into a matter thus obtruded upon its attention.—Nat. Int.

The following list is said to exhibit correctly the order in which the several States stand in point of population, according to the present census:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 New York, | 17 Maryland, |
| 2 Pennsylvania, | 18 Louisiana, |
| 3 Ohio, | 19 New Jersey, |
| 4 Virginia, | 20 Michigan, |
| 5 Indiana, | 21 Connecticut, |
| 6 Tennessee, | 22 New Hampshire, |
| 7 Kentucky, | 23 Vermont, |
| 8 Massachusetts, | 24 Wisconsin, |
| 9 Georgia, | 25 Arkansas, |
| 10 North Carolina, | 26 Texas, |
| 11 Illinois, | 27 Iowa, |
| 12 Alabama, | 28 California, |
| 13 Missouri, | 29 Rhode Island, |
| 14 South Carolina, | 30 Delaware, |
| 15 Maine, | 31 Florida. |
| 16 Mississippi, | |

POWER PRESS—A CHANCE FOR INVENTORS.

The New York Tribune has been authorized by George Bruce, Esq. to offer a premium of \$1000 to the first inventor who shall construct and submit for judgment, a press which will throw off five hundred large imperial sheets per hour, and can be built and sold for \$500. The cost of working the press is not to be greater than that of the Smith press—the patent right, of course to remain with the inventor.

We sincerely hope that Mr. Bruce's public spirited offer may have the effect of securing so important an invention. The present prices of power presses are exceedingly high, and many publishers and printers who really need such an article are deterred from purchasing it. Power presses capable of throwing off 500 sheets an hour, and costing only \$500, would find purchasers in every newspaper office.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

SALE OF MRS. MADISON PICTURES.

The sale at Washington of the effects belonging to the estate of the lamented Mrs. Madison drew together, on Friday, a large company. The best portrait of Washington, by Stuart, sold to a gentleman of New York, for cash, \$300. That of Jefferson, by the same artist, at \$200, to Governor Coles.—Portrait of James Madison was taken by the same gentleman at \$235. Dr. Crayton purchased that of Mrs. Madison, at \$270. Portrait of John Adams, (the elder,) \$160, to the same gentleman who purchased the first picture. Portrait of Monroe, \$50, to Gov. Coles. Several other paintings went off at \$5 to \$25. One of the large pictures, for which Mrs. Madison refused \$3000, and others of less value, were withdrawn by the administrator, their being no bids for them. The carpet on the front parlor, in good state of preservation, was ascertained to be 180 years old. It is Kidderminster, and was withdrawn at \$17.

TUNNEL THROUGH THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS.

They had a spirited and interesting time in Tennessee on the 22d ultimo, in a celebration of the success of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad company in tunneling the Cumberland mountains. About seven hundred ladies and gentlemen participated, passed through the tunnel, heard speeches, ate a sumptuous dinner, drank spirited toasts, and danced the night. The tunnel is three thousand feet long, and one hundred and eighty-five feet from the top of the mountain.

RECENT ACCOUNTS FROM TEXAS.

We are informed that reports received at the Department of War from Gen. Brooke, indicate an increasing boldness on the part of the predatory Indians in Texas, who, for the past eighteen months, have given much trouble on that frontier. The Comanches especially extend their incursions within the neighborhood of the military posts, and have met, with much courage, some scouting parties who have encountered them in nearly equal force.

On the 25th January Lieut. Walker, of Ford's company of Texas Mounted Rangers, with twenty-one men, encountered a band of fifteen Comanche warriors, and after a brief conflict and a long pursuit killed four of the enemy and wounded as many more, capturing most of their horses and some other articles, which they were forced to abandon in taking refuge in the chaparral. This party had been watched for some weeks by the company before it was known with certainty that they had committed acts of hostility.—The horses captured from them were ascertained to have been stolen, and a Mexican youth, whom they had captured two days before, and who was released in the fight, reported that they had committed two murders while he was with them.

Two days after this affair, a party commanded by Lieut. Burleson, of the same company, in a march from San Antonio, five miles west of the Nueces discovered a party of fourteen Indians to the right of the road.—Taking eight men, on the best horses, he moved rapidly after them. They retreated for some miles, but finding it impossible to avoid a conflict they halted and prepared for battle. Lieut. Burleson ordered his men to dismount and secure their horses, when the Indians instantly charged, engaging him in front, flank, and rear simultaneously. A close and hardly contested fight, almost hand to hand, of twenty minutes ensued, when the enemy broke and retired, leaving four warriors dead on the field and carrying off seven wounded. On the part of the volunteers one man was killed, and all the rest except one wounded, including the lieutenant commanding. Among the articles captured in these skirmishes were blankets and knives, which had been given to the Indians a few weeks previously by the Indian agent, when a treaty was made with them.

Some weeks since, a large party of Lipans on a predatory excursion, had been discovered and chased by Lieut. King, of Capt. McCulloch's company of Texas Mounted Volunteers, and afterwards the captain himself followed up the trail over a rough and difficult country, captured several horses and mules, and large quantities of buffalo robes, blankets, saddles, and bridles, most of which latter articles had been stolen from the citizens.

We understand that the officers who named have been complimented by the Department for the zeal and spirit displayed in these affairs.—National Intelligencer.

THE FOUR GREAT STATES.

The complete census returns of Ohio give her a population of only 1,953,149—a full hundred thousand less than was expected.—This makes her increase in ten years 463,973; while Pennsylvania has increased, during the same period, about 600,000. We have yet to hear from six Pennsylvania counties—all of them among the most thriving in the State; but there is no doubt that our population will amount to fully 2,325,000. We are now enabled to make a comparative statement of the population and increase of the four great States of the Union—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia:

	1840	1850	Increase	In per cent
New York	2,428,921	3,099,249	670,328	27 1/2
Pennsylvania	1,724,032	2,325,000	600,967	34 1/2
Ohio	1,519,467	1,983,149	463,673	30 1/2
Virginia	1,239,797	1,428,863	189,066	15 1/2

Here we have the Old Kentucky even a head of Ohio, and showing a percentage increase which may make her neighbors, North, South, East and West, stand aside.—It will be interesting to look a little further back—say as far as 1820, when Virginia was the second State of the Union, and compare the growth of these four States from that period:

	1820	1850	Increase	In per cent
New York	1,372,812	3,099,249	1,726,437	126
Pennsylvania	1,048,499	2,325,000	1,276,501	121
Ohio	581,431	1,983,149	1,401,718	241
Virginia	1,065,379	1,428,863	363,484	34

Pennsylvania, from having been the third State in the Union, is now the second and has gained on N. York in the last ten years. Virginia, from having been the second State in 1810 she was the first) has now become the fourth, and by 1860, from present appearances, she will be the sixth, as Indiana and Illinois are rapidly overtaking her.—Phil. Bull.

MUSICAL STEAMBOATS.

Jenny Lind is about to be thrown in the back ground by a process of music making, recently discovered by Mr. Hoyt, of Dupont, Indiana. Mr. H. asserts that he has invented a plan by which music can be produced on steamboats of the smallest and most pathetic character, by the agency of steam. His method is, to place across the boilers, in a horizontal position, a pipe of such length and size as may be proper for the purpose, both ends of course, air tight. In or near the centre must be a connection to let the steam into the pipe. Upon the top of the horizontal pipe are placed seven or more small pipes in a perpendicular position, and at a suitable and convenient height; and in the top of these are inserted whistles of different sizes and tones. These whistles are so constructed, that the top part will screw down or up in such a way as to regulate the sounds while turning them, and a set of keys have also been introduced to let on the steam or shut it off when necessary, in the same manner as the pedals press on a piano. Mr. Hoyt thus speaks of his discovery:—"I am satisfied that music can be made by steam on a boat or locomotive, as well as it can be played with brass instruments, and much cheaper, much louder, and without any loss of steam, as there is always a surplus whilst landing, whilst at the wharf, and when leaving. It is my candid opinion that the Western boys will hear "Old Dan Tucker," "Auld Lang Syne," &c., played on the Western waters, by steam, at a distance of ten miles."

THE FILLMORE ADMINISTRATION.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 27th ultimo remarks with much truth:

"There has not been an Administration for many years that has given a more universal and unqualified satisfaction to the Whig party, and furnished less cause of complaint to the Democratic party, than the present. We except, of course, two classes of professional politicians—that portion of the Northern Whig and Democratic parties, who are averse to the settlement of the slavery question, in the accomplishment of which President Fillmore has been so potentially instrumental, and a few ultra Democrats of the South, who could not, if they would, candidly and ingenuously give credit to the latter class, under no circumstances, could be closed to commend the policy of a Whig Administration; such an act of independence would not only be foreign to their nature and education, but to their maxims of political conduct. In their estimation, at least as avowed, nothing good can come out of a Whig, and particularly a Northern Whig; the Jews were of old, who persisted in believing that 'nothing good could come out of Nazareth.' The simple fact that the President has not given, and in no possible contingency could give, assistance to these two factions, is one of the best tokens of his fidelity and worth; and his claims upon the approbation of the public. The country at large, the masses of the people, who are every day learning more and more of the tricks of the trade of politics, and are getting to entertain an appreciative value of those leading politicians, the rule and measure of whose conduct is the maxim 'the laborer is worthy of his hire'—the people, we say, know well, and value too, the wise, liberal, and patriotic course that has been pursued by the present Administration. These two factions, who in advance determine to prejudice and condemn the acts of the Government, may be denominated in French parlance the extreme right and the extreme left—each diametrically and antipodally opposed to the other—but both united in their opposition to the *juste milieu*. As, by way of illustration, the wise, conservative, and patriotic course pursued by the administration in quieting agitation, and quieting the excited feelings of the country upon the troublesome questions of the day, is as opposite to the margin and off-nous to the tastes of Southern as Northern disorganizers."

"Mr. Fillmore, for this, above all other reasons, has provoked the opposition of Southern and Northern ultras, and his endorsement of all the measures of the compromise, and the bold and manly stand he has made to stand by the compromise in its integrity, has aroused in these two opposite quarters a feeling of dissatisfaction and of pointed hostility stronger than is habitually created by mere party hostility. But Mr. Fillmore will be sustained manfully by the intelligence and patriotism of the country.—He is right; for he is maintaining the supremacy of the laws, and he is sure to receive the approval and support of all who value virtue and love their country."

VALUE OF RAIL ROADS.

The Editor of the "Tribune Press" gives in his last the doings by the way of a flying visit to Wilmington. Though by no means friendly to the cause of Internal Improvements, and especially of Rail Road Improvement, the Editor could not fail to see, everywhere around him, the evidences of new thrift and prosperity that follow in the train of the Locomotive. He says:

"The Rail Road is now in fine order, about 120 miles having been re-laid with T iron, and the balance of the road being in progress. The Company have several new passenger cars, constructed with all the modern improvements, and the ease and rapidity with which we were hurried along, almost tempted us to exclaim, in the language of the *river* to be so in reference to making money, 'make railroads—honestly, if you can—but make them.'"

We also visited the workshops of the Company in Wilmington, and went on board of one of their steamboats. We were truly gratified to witness the order and regularity observed in every particular, and had no idea that the Company possessed such ample means for manufacturing and repairing the various articles requisite for use. The business of the Company appears to be rapidly on the increase, and the day is doubtless not at hand when the road will amply remunerate the owner.

The thrifty appearance and expanded dimensions of Wilmington also agreeably surprised us. We had not been in that town since 1823, and although we had frequent intimations of its rapid improvement since the completion of the Railroad, we little expected to see in it so many spacious and elegant public and private buildings, and such a general spirit of activity and emulation in its citizens.

In addition to the above, we were somewhat astonished at the numerous towns and villages springing into existence, as if by magic, on the line of the Railroad. Goddards and Wilson, are increasing rapidly, and at all of the depots, stores and private buildings are being erected. We were absent only a few days, and we can heartily commend a trip to Wilmington, as an antidote to the depression of spirits so frequently besetting those engaged in monotonous pursuits.

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THE LICENSE LAW ABROGATED.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention, as we learn from the O. S. Journal, adopted the following as an amendment to the report on the subject:

"No license for traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the General Assembly may by law provide against evils resulting therefrom.—The votes stood yeas 57, nays 39.

The report as amended was then engrossed—yeas 48, nays 45.

CANCER CURED.

A worthy gentleman of our acquaintance, who had been suffering seriously from