into a dungeon than take a parole on that island, in its then situation.

Gov. Burke returned immediately to the State, and resumed the government, but voluntarily retired from public life at the next ensuing session of the Legislature. Soon afterwards, in a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, between General Greene and the British commander, an equivalent was allowed for his ransom, and he was relieved from the delicate and painful embarrassment in which he had been involved by his captivity.

During his "inability and absence from the State," Alexander Martin, the Speaker of the Senate, assumed and exercised the powers of Governor, according to the provisions of the Constitution, and the Government continued in all its functions and usefulness.

As soon as the seizure and imprisonment of the Governor became known, the veteran General Rutherford, who had returned from his long imprisonment in St. Augustine, raised a force in Mecklenburg, Rowan and Guilford, and led an expedition against the British post, at Wilmington, and the loyalists, who were its emissaries, and after chastising the latter in divers skirmishes, finally dispersed or drove them within the lines of the British Garrison, which, becoming informed of the advances made by Greene in the re-conquest of South Carolina, and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, evacuated the town, and returned to Charleston. Thus was the British flag struck, on the 15th of November, 1781, never again to be unfurled in North Carolina. But true to the great cause of America, her efforts against the common enemy ceased not with his expulsion from her borders, as they had not been postponed until his arrival within them. Immediately after the retirement of Lord Cornwallis to Virginia, her western people rallied to the call of General Sumter for service in South Carolina, and her Continental battalions being again recruited under General Sumner, with a new "aid" of militia, formed a conspicuous part of Greene's line of battle at Eutaw, and followed the flag of the Union, until the disappearance of the enemy's sails, off the harbor of Charleston.

Having had occasion to refer to the Statute Book, that faithful and authentic source of instruction in the history of all nations, and especially of free governments in times of peril and revolution, I deem it fit to call your attention, in connection with the progress of dread and doubt through which we have passed, to an act of the Legislature, at its first session after the proclamation of peace, held in April, 1783, respecting those citizens of the State who had espoused the cause of the enemy, "in the late unhappy war." It is entitled "An act of pardon and oblivion;" and declares "that all and all manner of treasons, misprision of treason, felony, or misdemeanor, committed or done since the fourth day of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, by any person or persons whatsoever, shall be pardoned, released, and put in total oblivion," with the exception, 1st, of certain notorious bandits and other criminals; 2d, those who had taken commissions, and acted as officers under the British government; and 3d, those who had been named in confiscation laws passed during the war—an act of grace and magnanimity worthy of the heroic but christian and forbearing spirit which had triumphed in the struggle just ended.

I am conscious of so tedious a narrative that I shall not abuse your patience by the reflections to which it might naturally give rise. My object has been to present an outline merely, but in chronological order, and natural connection and dependence, some of the leading events in the struggle for our common freedom, of which my native State was the theatre, after it had become a contest of arms. Although this has been done with a prolixity and minuteness of reference to time and place, far exceeding the limits of good taste in a discourse for the hour, before an audience unfamiliar with the localities described, it is at best, I fear, but a meagre and defective presentation of the subject. I trust, however, in the retrospect, it may not be wholly unprofitable in the researches of the student of history. The history of the war in the North has been written with far more minuteness than in the South.—That that of North Carolina has been especially neglected, will be manifest when it is remembered that so important an event, as the capture of her Chief Magistrate by the enemy, is mentioned in no professed history of the Revolution, as far as my researches have gone, and is brought to general notice for the first time, in the recent works of Wheeler and Lossing, and in them, without any detail or reference to the important question of public law, to which in its consequences it gave rise. As the rapid course of time hurries us farther and farther from the epoch of the Revolution, filling up the intervening space with the great events of the two succeeding generations, its characters and incidents and places are becoming more and more objects of curiosity and interest. If I shall have contributed to unfold a leaf in a single book of this great epic of the nation, I shall regard the occasion allowed by the honored invitation of your society, as an opportunity for the fulfillment of a patriotic duty.

I cannot, however, omit to remind you, while we delight, like the Athenians in the time of Demosthenes, "to praise our ancestors and tell of their trophies," that although the scenes which have been imperfectly presented to your view were enacted in a far distant part of the country, they, in their day, excited sensations which vibrated from Maine to Georgia; that every well aimed rifle on the banks of the Catawba, Yadkin, or Cape Fear, and every successful exploit of Greene, Morgan Williams, Davidson, Davie, and their associates, aided so much in thinning the ranks and overcoming the power of a British Commander-in-Chief, who at that very time, held his head quarters in the city of New York; that the force there opposed to him was a joint force of men of the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and that the General who manœuvred and marshalled it in its more important and decisive operations, with a readiness of resource, a skill and valor, never surpassed, was a native of Rhode Island. It was therefore, a union of effort for a common end; the expulsion of a common enemy, and the establishment of a common liberty, which, under the providence of God, was nobly accomplished. Such is the lesson we derive from our fathers. May we improve and transmit it to our children, and in ages and generations to come, may they assemble in the same fraternal spirit in which we are met to-night to mingle their sympathies and keep bright the recollection of a common glory, citizens of the same free, happy, and united States of America.

A Merchant not over conversant with Geography, on hearing that one of his vessels was in jeopardy, exclaimed

"Jeopardy! Jeopardy! where is that?"

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1853.

☞ 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 procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Snow.

Snow fell and lay here to the depth of 2 inches, on Saturday last.

Charlotte and Danville Rail Road.

In a late number of the Greensborough Patriot we see a letter advocating this connection, over the signature of Nathaniel J. Palmer. As soon as we shall be able, we will publish this letter and give our views on the subject somewhat in detail.

Another Hotel in Charlotte.

We learn that Mr. James A. Sadler, who has been not inaptly styled the "Prince of Hotel Keepers" has sold to H. B. Williams his beautiful front lot on which, in part, the old Hotel stands, and that Mr. Williams designs covering said lot, as it joins his large brick building, with a house three stories high, to be connected with the two upper stories of the large building, and the whole to be converted into a Hotel. It is then to be called Sadler's Hotel, and kept by "mine host" James A. Sadler. When completed, it will be the most splendid establishment of the kind in North Carolina. Success attend it.

Carriages, Buggies, &c.

At the shops of Messrs. Trotter & Weldon, Messrs. Overman & Wilson and John Harty, whose advertisements may be seen in this paper, our friends may at all times supply themselves with vehicles of pleasure and convenience, built of the best materials, and finished off in a style of taste and fashion not surpassed by the most skilful Northern workmen. We saw a few days since, in the first named shop, a specimen of a new style of Buggies, by which a single seated one, by an easy process, may be readily converted into a double one. Their prices seem to be moderate, and according to the spirit of the times.

Unfortunate Accident.

Professor James Rumillard met with a serious accident in this place on Saturday last, whilst he was engaged in Mr. Harty's shop giving him some directions about repairs to his organ, which came very near taking his life. It appears that the Town authorities were having some rocks blasted which protruded themselves above the surface in College or Depot Street, a few paces South of the shop and that the persons engaged as aforesaid had prepared a match which failed to go off; that at the time the accident occurred they were employed in redrilling the hole, without having used sufficient precaution to destroy the combustibility of the powder, which took fire during the operation of recrilling, blew the drill out of the hands of the operator which struck some of the timbers of the platform outside, glanced into the shop, striking near one of the corner posts thereof, fracturing two skulls, then making an acute angle, flew to where Messrs. Gilland and Harty were standing, struck the former on the side of the back part of the head, taking off a large portion of the surface of the skull, without fracturing it though, and felled him to the floor; where he lay for some time to all appearance dead. He soon revived and was conveyed to Mr. Brisboise's Hotel, where his wound was dressed by a surgeon. We are pleased to state that he is now recovering, and considered out of danger. Although several persons were standing around the blaster, yet no one else was injured; nor did the rock itself burst.

Fillmore and Pierce—A Contrast.

The importance of the occasion demands a few passing remarks on the outgoing and incoming Administrations.

Mr. Fillmore silently and calmly glides away into the shades of private retirement, carrying with him the blessings of all good men, and anticipating a peaceful repose from the cares of government in the bosom of his happy family. General Pierce is just entering on the threshold of new, untried, and perplexing duties, involving the peace, happiness, and prosperity of millions of his fellow beings.—His mind filled with all the solemn anxieties of his station, with the melancholy afflictions of his family, and beset on every hand with countless hordes of greedy office seekers, whose conflicting claims must be reconciled, and whose importunities continue without ceasing and without mercy, his situation certainly cannot be an enviable one to those who prefer happiness to fame. Whether some future orator shall be able to say of him, when he shall have finished his earthly duties and responsibilities, and sleeps with his fathers, as has been said of the Father of his country, that he was a "boon of Providence to the human race," or whether his countrymen shall be able to say to him at the end of his political term, "well done thou good servant," thou hast proved thyself capable of ruling a great nation, and we will reward thee with another term of office, experimentally has the power to but. The same compliment may be paid to Mr. Fillmore's Administration, that the historian pays to the reign of the renowned and virtuous Roman Emperor, Titus Antoninus Pius, viz: that it is "marked by the rare advantage of furnishing very few materials for history; which is, indeed, little more than the register of the crimes, follies, and misfortunes of mankind." But the future historian will number the administration of Mr. Fillmore in the class with that of Washington.

Mr. Clingman and the Asheville SPECTATOR.

The Asheville Spectator is engaged in the chemical process of analyzing the late Address to his constituents of the Hon. T. L. Clingman. He reduces the ingredients to their poisonous elements with a masterly hand. The Spectator draws a comparison between the treachery of Simon in the Siege of Troy and that of Mr. Clingman in politics. The comparison very properly awards to the Grecian the most honorable conduct, as he was treacherous only to his enemies, whilst he was faithful to his friends; whereas Clingman is faithless to all parties that assume the right to scrutinize his stewardship whilst he is acting for the people. A writer in the Spectator, who signs himself A Farmer, shows up Mr. Clingman's duplicity and selfishness in a plain but strong and farmer-like manner, that proves him to be a man who understands not only the subject of his avocation merely, but also the duties and responsibilities of those who undertake to be law givers to the farmers and other classes in this land of freedom. As our paper has a considerable circulation in the Mountain District, we shall in due time give our readers in that quarter the benefit of the Spectator's criticisms upon the Address in question, and also those of A Farmer. In the meantime, to gratify a little personal vanity, and to show that other Whigs in the Union, besides those in North Carolina, are dissatisfied with Mr. Clingman's course, we copy the following editorial article from the Daily Pittsburgh Intelligencer, one of the most ably conducted, and consistent political journals in the Southern States.

"The North Carolina Whig, published at Charlotte, in that State, gives Clingman about as severe and merited a castigation as a political backslider could well receive. This *faithful* Representative has recently published a long rigmarole in the shape of an Address to his constituents, in which he endeavors to vindicate himself against the charges to which he has been subjected by the Whig press. The Charlotte Whig criticizes this production and exposes its true character very correctly. The attempt of Clingman to cover over his delinquencies in the premises by such explanations and arguments as are jumbled together in this address, is utterly abortive. He seems to be pretty accurately and thoroughly known all over North Carolina by both parties, and we cannot discover any indications worthy of reliance, that he will after the 4th of March, be at all interrupted by *public* duties in his attention hereafter to his own *private* affairs. This is now his appropriate sphere, as his talents and services have been rendered entirely useless to the country.

We see that he is to be opposed at the next election by Mr. Gaither, a sterling Whig, who was formerly Speaker of the North Carolina Senate.—We are glad of this, and doubt not that the people will prefer and choose a Representative of unshaken and immovable fidelity to one whose "vaulting ambition" to be in the U. S. Senate has, by its disappointment, changed him from a friend to an enemy in the ranks of the party to which he belonged."

Clingman Again.

We acknowledge our obligations to the Hon. T. L. Clingman for a copy of his letter to the Editor of the Republic, dated May 10th 1852; for a copy of his letter to Dr. Ledson A. Mills written at Raleigh, October 8th 1852, and for a copy of his address to his constituents written at Washington City, and dated January 12th, 1853. After promising that we intend to publish these long delayed letters at some convenient time between this and the August election, we shall here take the liberty of pointing out a few glaring discrepencies and inconsistencies as they appear upon the face of these extraordinary documents.

It is well known that the Whig members of Congress in the Spring of 1852, held a caucus for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding a national convention to nominate the candidates of the party for President and Vice-President of the United States, and that Mr. Clingman and other free traders of the South entered that convention with the manifest purpose of disturbing its harmony, and disorganizing its councils. We say manifest purpose; for no man of Mr. Clingman's intelligence and information in matters of parliamentary decorum, can *honestly* contend, for one moment, that that self constituted assembly had any more right, or authority then, or himself or any other individual now to declare what should be the policy of a great national party upon a great national question. This caucus, without any other authority than that of a recently established system of the respective parties of the country, assembled simply for the purpose of *recommending* to the Whigs of the Union a time and place for holding their national convention. The members of this convention, being fresh from the people, would be clothed with authority to establish a platform of principles for the action of the party, as one of the principal objects of the assembling of the convention. Yet Mr. Clingman, and his coadjutators undertook in that self-constituted caucus to dictate to this convention what sort of a platform of principles it should adopt, by introducing resolutions to this effect in the caucus. If the resolutions had been carried in the caucus, they would have had no more authority before the country, than the editors *ex dicto* of Mr. Clingman himself. It was the duty of those gentlemen to have gone into the convention and asked for a platform of principles to suit them, and if they were not satisfied with its action in this respect, they should have withdrawn from the convention peremptorily, before the nomination of the candidates.

We shall now proceed to prove that Mr. Clingman's object in leaving the caucus of the Whig party ostensibly because of its refusal to entertain a resolution declaring the Compromise a test of Whig faith, was not his real object; but that his true reason for thus acting was to leave open a gap through which he might walk into the Democracy, in case that party should prove victorious in the Presidential election, or dominant, more especially in the Legislature of North Carolina.

In the first place then, in his letter to the Editor of the Republic, still professing to be a Whig himself, he says, "that within the last half a dozen years a large portion of the so *called* Whig party has become a mere Northern sectional anti-slavery party." From this text he proceeds at considerable length to denounce that portion of the party "as neither national nor conservative, but eminently sectional and destructive in its policy." He then goes on farther to say, "It is true that during the progress of the session several patriotic and patriotic gentlemen from that section changed their position; but their number was so inconsiderable, compared with the whole, as not materially to change the position of the party, only there voting for the Fugitive Slave act, even after they obtained the admission of California, and other measures relating to the territory.—Since that time a favorable change has, in certain portions of the free States, been going on, but it has not yet progressed to that point, which would justify any one in saying that the Whig party of the North, as a body, occupies national ground.—This, however, is what we propose they shall do in the approaching convention. "It should that convention adopt a national platform with the sense of its members, those who aid in its election will be compelled to support the principles upon which he stands. By consequence, Abolitionists, Higher Law men and all enemies to any feature of the Constitution, must either adopt our principles or be thrown out of the party altogether."

This letter was written on the 10th of May, and the Whig National Convention was held on the 16th of June following. This convention adopted a platform of principles, which Mr. Clingman and any other Southern man never objected to. General Scott, the nominee of the convention, and one whose patriotism was never doubted by any man, North or South, accepted his nomination with the "resolutions annexed." Not satisfied to the nomination, as Mr. Clingman and others maliciously infer, but as some of his letter of acceptance, which was printed with the resolutions appended thereto as written. Mr. Clingman objects to the "contemptuous" manner of the acceptance, and intimates that General Scott took the nomination with the platform as a burden, just as a man would take an extra cum sense, with the incumbrance. This was a false and malicious construction, placed upon this transaction by certain fire eaters of the South who, together with Mr. Clingman as we learn from his Address, attempted to force upon General Taylor's administration a line of policy to suit themselves, and being foiled in this, they determined at once to oppose in their wrath every proposition for the adjustment of the great questions which then threatened the safety of the Union, except such as they chose to dictate. In this spirit, they opposed the passage of the Compromise Measures, and insisted upon establishing the Missouri Compromise line as the basis of adjustment. Being also frustrated in this scheme, they seem to have become disgusted with every thing which emanated from Whig men, or Whig councils, although still claiming to act with the party. It will be remembered too, that Mr. Clingman voted against the resolutions declaring the Compromise a finality. Yet Mr. Clingman left the Whig Congressional caucus because that body refused to entertain a resolution declaring the Compromise a finality. He says that he had a resolution to offer on that occasion which went still further, and requiring that "any National Convention nominating a Presidential candidate shall, in unequivocal and plain language, declare it to be the purpose of said convention faithfully to carry out this (the Fugitive Slave) law, and that its nominee *shall express his concurrence in such a proposition.*" Well, the convention met at the time and place appointed and passed a platform exactly according to Mr. Clingman's taste, and before it proceeded to nominate a candidate, General Scott was telegraphed and gave his "assent" thereto, and after his nomination expressed his "concurrence therein." Yet Mr. Clingman was still dissatisfied. He neither comes out for or against the nomination, although he *now* says, in his late address to his constituents, "I saw at once on reading his (Gen. Scott's) letter, that he had not the slightest claims on me for support." Not only so, but he further says in the same address, "It is my settled opinion, that if all the facts within my knowledge had been known to you generally, that General Scott would not have obtained five hundred votes in our district." We will answer Mr. Clingman here by another quotation from the same Address. "*If a sentinel on the watch tower should perceive peril in the distance, which was unknown to his comrades in the camp, ought he to seem to be ignorant of its approach, because his fellows were so; or is it not his duty to give them warning?*

"Again, suppose you had employed me to manage an important law suit, to be tried in a distant court, and had advised me of your wishes as to the mode of the prosecution, and suppose that after reaching the place I should find upon a full understanding of all the facts of which in part you had not been apprised, that if I acted in accordance with your impressions, I should lose the case, but that I could gain it by taking a different course, ought I to pretend to be ignorant for the sake of acting in accordance with your suggestions, and thus lose the case, or gain it by taking such steps as you would yourself have directed I present, and acquainted with the facts? Ought I not to obtain a judgment for you? In the present instance I stand upon this position." Yes, upon "this position" you *fell* in attempting to obtain a judgment for a seat in the Senate of the United States before the late Legislature of North Carolina, and upon "this position" you will *fall* again when you attempt at the August Term to obtain a judgment before your constituents for another seat in the House of Commons of the United States. Remember "*old Gaither*" is hard to beat in a law suit.—As "Nathan said unto David thou art the man." You are condemned by the words of your own mouth. Your constituents placed you as a "sentinel upon the watch tower," and you perceived "peril in the distance, which was unknown to your comrades in the camp" according to your own showing, and yet you seemed to be "ignorant of its approach, because your fellows were so." Was it not your "duty to give them warning?" You knew "at once" upon reading General Scott's letter, that he had no claims for support upon you; and "facts" sufficient were within your knowledge, had they been known to your constituents, generally, to have prevented General Scott from obtaining five hundred votes in your district, and yet you slept upon the watch tower, and did not communicate these all-important "facts" to your constituents. It will not do to say that you asked Messrs. Caldwell and Outlaw to join you in an address to your and their constituents, and that upon their declining to do so, you determined to postpone this important duty until the end of the Session, when you could post your constituents free to free and tell them all about it, and "repel attacks" which you very justly expected. How did you know that Congress would adjourn in time for you to do this? And then your further excuse that you were too unwell to reach home in time to do this after the adjournment of Congress, will not do either; for you were well enough to remain in Raleigh several days and busy yourself in electioneering with members of the Legislature for a seat in the Senate of the United States. No, Mr. Clingman, you will find that honesty is the best policy in politics as it is in morals and all the relations of human life. More of this anon.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Baltimore, March 4.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, was this day inaugurated at Washington as President of the United States. An immense avalanche of the people poured into the city at an early hour, and the gathering on the occasion far exceeded in number that of any former similar event. The civic and military procession, which was very grand and imposing, was formed at the appointed hour and proceeded to WILLARD's Hotel, where the President of the United States and President elect were received in line, and escorted to the Capitol, where the ceremony of the inauguration took place. The following is the substance of the inaugural address of General PIERCE.

The policy of the Administration, he said, will not be controlled by timid forebodings of evil from the expansion of our territory. It is not to be disguised that the acquisition of certain possessions, not within the jurisdiction of the United States are important, if not essential, for the preservation of our Commercial rights, and the peace of the world. Should they, however, be obtained, it will be in no grasping spirit, but in a manner consistent with the strictest National Faith.

Foreign affairs, he stated, will be marked by just and pacific views, and he reaffirms the MONROE Doctrine in the strongest terms.

Relative to the official appointments, he says that the administration cannot be expected to retain any persons in their official positions who are laboring under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice to it, when it should expect cordial co-operation. Having no engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, no personal wishes to consult, he will be governed in his selections by no motive that does not contemplate the efficient discharge of the duties to be performed, and the best interest of the country, requiring in every instance integrity and capacity to prevent peculation.

He considers the preservation of the Union as the grand point, dear to every American heart. Blot out one star and the whole will be dimmed.

He believes that involuntary servitude, as it exists, is recognized by the Constitution, that it stands like any other admitted right, and that States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies, to enforce all Constitutional provisions.

He approves of the Compromise measures, and says that they are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. He hopes, however, that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions.

The dress coat is doomed. A ukase of His Imperial Highness, Napoleon III, has banished it from the saloons of Paris, and as Paris gives the vogue to all the world we may soon see it disappear from this western hemisphere. Its successor is a blue velvet, single breasted, standing collar, steel buttons, braided and gilt. The old black was a very unpretending garment, and as it would last indefinitely for parties, it was cheap, very cheap, compared with its more conspicuous successor. It has had a pretty long reign, surviving some half dozen French dynasties, and yet the Paris writers deplore its demise.

THE TEST TRIP OF THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSON.

This ship arrived at Alexandria on the 21st ult., from the mouth of the Potomac, where she had lain at anchor for twenty seven hours during the late snowstorm and thick weather. Capt. LOWRER weighed anchor at half-past nine o'clock on the morning the 16th inst., at Sandy Hook, and, in pursuance of instructions, stood to the east in the face of a strong gale and heavy sea. He kept his course for eighty miles, when the wind shifted to the northwest. He then stood in shore again in the face of the gale. During these two gales the ship stood the test nobly, and though she pitched her bowsprit under water, with her lee-guard immersed, her engines performed with the utmost regularity, the wheels making six turns and a half a minute, with entire uniformity. Not the slightest motion was perceptible in the frame work and bracing of the engines. After the ship and engines were thus fully tested, Capt. LOWRER shaped this course for the Chesapeake, and in going up the bay encountered a heavy snowstorm.

On approaching the mouth of the Potomac the weather became so thick that the pilot declined to go further, and the ship came to anchor at ten o'clock Saturday morning. The engines had then been in operation for seventy-three hours without being stopped for a moment or requiring the slightest adjustment, only one fireman having been on duty at a time during the whole trip. The consumption of fuel was under five tons in the twenty-four hours. Captain SANDS, of the navy, who was on board to witness the performance, is delighted with the result, and says that he would willingly go to Australia in her. Thus says the Washington *Republic*, the great principle of the new motor is now a demonstrated reality.

GOLD.

The Boston Transcript, alluding to the immense amounts of gold that continue to be received from California and Australia, says:

"How this immense amount of gold is to affect the business and finances of this country and Europe—whether favorable or not—is to be developed only in the future, as there are none so wise as to solve the problem now. But one thing, however, is sure, and that is, these discoveries are to very vastly increase the whole business and activity of this country. Already the Atlantic cities, from one extreme to the other, are rallying their forces to realize a share in the wealth of Australia. Many of our leading merchants are already largely engaged in this trade, and many of our clipper ships are turning away large quantities of freight at very high prices, the pressure of shipments is so great. The shipping interest alone, owing to California and Australia, was never so profitable as at this time, and enormous prices which first class ships command, has called in requisition all the yards in New England."

AN INCIDENT IN THE CAPITOL.

A Washington correspondent of the Concord Democrat says:

Yesterday in the House, a poor lady over 60 years of age, who had been for six years prosecuting a claim on Congress in the name of her mother, a woman 80 years of age, was the occasion of quite a scene. The bill at last, after so many days of hope deferred and anxious poverty, was brought up. The lady herself, who was present, in scant attire of sable, listened to the debate with painful interest, and when at last the indications that the bill would pass became too evident to be doubted, the long-pent emotions of her heart were stronger than her strength, and she fainted and fell insensible on the floor. The claim, amounting to some $2000, was put through instanter. Never did woman faint in better time. There was hardly a show of opposition.

ASSAILING A DEAD MAN.

Mr. Coggswell, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Bedford, recently in the House of Representatives, delivered the following philippic against one of the early inhabitants:

"It is matter of deep regret that we cannot have the advice of women in our legislative deliberations, especially on a subject in which she is deeply interested (temperance.) Woman has been constantly wronged by man; and that wrong commenced in Eden, where our grandfather Adam cast the blame wholly upon Eve, instead of bearing it himself like a *man*. He evinced neither honor nor gallantry in meanly screening himself behind his wife, who was no more guilty than he. I always feel ashamed of my pedigree, when I think of the dastardly conduct of Adam, in saying. "Tan't I, Lord, 'twas my wife who did it." If Eve's *mother* had possessed half the spunk of some of our Yankee matrons, she would not have suffered her injured daughter to have remained under the roof of the heartless coward! Woman has done much for me, and I feel bound, in return, to do something for her."

MORE COPPER NEAR THE RABUN GAP.

We mentioned, some time ago, that a valuable copper mine had been opened in Polk county, Tennessee. This is confirmed, and what is better still, the ore is found to extend into North Carolina, in the direction of the Rabun Gap route. It has been found in Cherokee county, North Carolina, and the Asheville News says that a company of Englishmen are now working it successfully. The ore is strongly impregnated with silver. We are not informed of the exact location of this mine, but, in any part of Cherokee county, it must be much nearer to the route of the Rabun Gap Road than to any other outlet.

Southern Standard.

CONSUMPTION.

Two or three years ago, says the Scientific American, experiments were made by members of the London Faculty of Physicians in different hospitals, for the cure of diseases of the lungs, by breathing in warm medicated vapors. The success of the experiments was so gratifying, that an institution, Brompton Hospital, for the cure of bronchitis and consumption, was immediately established, and so favorable has been the result of the treatment, that the number of patients admitted during the past year is between two and three thousand, and the hospital report shows that full seventy five in every hundred have been completely cured.

LEARNING VS. DISCIPLINE.

The subjoined extract from Blackwood's Magazine, is both amusing and instructive:

"Larning—larning—larning," is the cry of father an' mother—if my boy "only had larning" what a jenius he'd be! In course, ye old fools, your *bouchal* would be a swan among the goslings; but it isn't "larning" half the world want; instead of "larning," by which they mean cobwebs picked out of dead men's brains, if they would get some discipline. Discipline—discipline," that's the only education I ever saw that bro't a boy any good. What's the use of battering a man's brains full of Greek and Latin pothooks, that he forgets before he doffs his round jacket, or puts on his first long-tailed blue, if ye don't teach him the old Spartan virtue of obedience, hard living, early rising, and them sort of classics? Where's the use of instructing him in hexameters and pentameters, if you leave him ignorant of the value of a penny piece? What height of bretherin stupidity it is to be fillin' a boy's brains with the wisdom of the ancients, and then turn him out like an *omadhaun*, to pick up his victuals amount the moderns.

LIVING IN FLORENCE.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller gives the following account of the cost of living in Florence:

'One word more as to prices. I have already written you of the cost of living in a palace. Since then I have learned that a fine palace as the Tremont House, with a large garden, stables, &c., can be bought for $35,000! The Riccardi, one of the finest private palaces in Europe, sold for only $45,000. A beautiful villa and estate under a high state of cultivation can be had for $10,000; a good one with fifty or more acres for $1,000; and farms in proportion. A friend of mine has this year from his estate, which is cultivated on halves, 1,500 barrels of wine, besides wool, olives, silk, cattle, cheese, milk, butter, and poultry. The Tuscan government are very liberal to foreigners, allowing them to hold land in fee simple, without restrictions of any kind, and their heirs abroad to inherit from them. But if their heirs are not blood relatives, there is a duty of about five per cent, on property to them. I know of but one other government as liberal as that is—that of the Sandwich Islands.'

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ADVERTISING.

The New-York Sun gives the experience of an old advertiser, who says the matter of profitable advertising is very simple. "I make it a rule to always advertise in the papers which have the largest circulation among all classes of the people. When advertisements are begged of me for papers of trifling circulation, and offers are made to insert them at a nominal price, I would says to myself, any money spent in such a way can bring little profit. It is more profitable to advertise a little more in the widely circulated paper and pay its prices."

A NEW KIND OF MANURE.

In the Island of St. Vincent a new kind of earth has been discovered, of very peculiar properties, and withal, so valuable that it is likely to become, at no distant day, an important and regular article of exportation. Little less than 2,000 tons have been taken to Bermuda, to assist in the formation of a break-water that is being erected by Government there. They claim that it is an excellent cement for use under water. Besides, it is said that English chemists have analyzed it, and pronounce it to be more valuable than guano even, as a manure.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A monster iron steam ship, it is said, is to be immediately built in New-York. The saloon is to be 200 feet in length with accomodations for three thousand passengers. There are to be sixteen engines, with 5000 horse power; the maximum speed contemplated is thirty miles per hour, and the ship is expected to make the passage from New-York to Liverpool in five days.

An Exchange paper gives an account of a man living in Rhode Island whose cow had three calves at a birth Tuesday—whose mare foaled two colts on Wednesday—and whose wife gave birth to a pair of twins on Saturday. All the colts, calves and babies are doing well, and bid fair to be raised. The same man's hen hatched five chickings from four egg last Springs.

At the post mortem examination of the remains of Amos Lawrence, the celebrated Boston Merchant it was found that his brain weighed two ounces more than Mr Webster's. At the time of Mr. Webster's death, it was said that his brain was the largest on record, except Cuvier's.

A suit for a breach of promise of marriage was recently brought in the Circuit Court of Kanawha county, Va., by a young lady named Jane O'Daniel vs. Vinton Z. Copin. The case was tried a few days ago, when the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the lady, for $10,000 damages.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

Springs & McL., John Wells Cansler & Powel, Fisher B. & Co., Elias & C., Taylor & L., G Presnel, H. P. Townsend, Williams, D. & Co., H. Severs, Fox & C., Cagle & R., T. H Mellorie, M. Filhour, A. Ramsour, B. S. Guion, S. J Rickart & Co., G. Aryes, W. W. Elms & Co., S. Coogler, J. K. Harrison, L. M. Wylie & Co., R King & Son., W. Johnston, E. Carroll & Co., J. Mead & Co., C. C. Henderson, J. Reid & Bro. J. W. Miller, Brown & B., J. H. Hudgins & Co., J. A. Holt, Carson, Watson, & P., J. A. Fribele, Fisher & H., Harper J. & Co., A. H. Moss, S. T. Wriston, Jesse Couch, J. Harty & Co., J. H. Wilson, D. L. Rea, Elkins & K., J. W. Stockton, R. F. Simonton, Murphy McR. & Co., L. D. Childs, Wm. Rea, Graham, W. & Co., Murphy & B., Rev. J. B. Watts.

Wanted,

A NEGRO WOMAN that can cook and wash well, or a likely girl about 16 would be purchased. A fair price would be given for such an one. For further particulars, enquire of A. C. Williamson.

Town Ordinances.

ORDERED by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, that First, Second and Third streets be opened 22 feet wide, from Tryon to College street.

Ordered, that James Parks and —— McCauley Boys be employed to make a survey of the corporate limits of said Town of Charlotte.

WM. F. DAVIDSON, *Intendant.*

J. B. KERR, *Town Clerk.*

The Markets.

CHARLOTTE, MARCH 9, 1853.

BACON, sides,	lb.	11	a	12½
" Hams,	lb.	12½	a	00
" Hog round	lb.	10	a	11
Bagging, Cotton,	yd	11	a	45
Beef,	lb.	4	a	5
Butter,	lb.	12½	a	13
Beeswax,	lb.	20	a	22
Beans,	bushel	40	a	50
Brandy, Apple,	gal.	40	a	50
" Peach,	gal.	87½	a	81
Cotton,	lb.	6½	a	9
Coffee,	lb.	10	a	12½
Candles, Adamantine,	lb.	30	a	31
" Tallow,	lb.	8	a	10
Corn,	bushel	45	a	50
Chickens,	each	10	a	12
Cloth, Copperas,	yard	12½	a	15
" Linsey,	yard	25	a	30
Eggs,	dozen	8	a	00
Flour,	100 lbs.	$2½	a	2¾
Feathers,	lb.	25	a	30
Lard,	lb.	10½	a	00
Mutton,	lb.	5	a	6
Mackerel,	bbl.	$16	a	18
Molasses,	gal.	33	a	50
Meal,	bushel	00	a	45
Nails,	lb.	4½	a	5
Oats,	bushel	25	a	30
Pork,	lb.	6½	a	7
Peas,	bushel	00	a	50
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel	50	a	00
" Sweet,	bushel	50	a	00
Rice,	bushel	$3½	a	00
Sugar, Loaf,	lb.	11	a	12½
" Brown,	lb.	6½	a	7
Stone-Ware,	gal.	15	a	15
Salt,	sack	$2	a	00
Tea,	lb.	75	a	81
Wheat,	bushel	62½	a	75
Whiskey, Northern,	gal.	30	a	40
" N. Carolina,	gal.	40	a	45
Yarn,	lcle	80	a	87½

REMARKS.

Sales still much reduced. Only 65 bales have changed hands since our last week's report—Prices yesterday 7 to 9 cents.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, March 7.

It will be recollected that our last weekly report closed on a dull and drooping market, at a decline of a full ¼ cent on former quotations. The week now under review opened with a better feeling in the article, and prices now rule ⅛ to ¼ cent higher than those given in our previous report. In the course of the week two steamers have arrived from Europe—the Humboldt which report a decline of 1-16d in the Liverpool market—and the Cambria, which reports a decline of ⅛d—these accounts had no quotable effect on prices in our market, and from the opening of the week up to Saturday evening prices were very full, and the market very firm. On Monday there was no change. Sales of the week comprise 850 bales at prices ranging from 8 to 9¼ cents.—*Carolinian.*

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, March 4.

COTTON.—There was a good demand for the article to-day, the sales having reached upwards of 3200 bales. The market was firm and prices were quite full and ranged from 7¾ to 10¼ cents.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

IT DISSESSES powerful influence over all Rheumatic and Nervous Affections, Spasms, Spasms, Bruises, Burns, &c., and gives immediate relief to pain. For sale at

FISHER & HEINETSH.

March 9, 1853. 6tf

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

For sale at

FISHER & HEINETSH.

March 9, 1853. 6tf

Notice.

THE Board of Trustees of Davidson College at their several years since, abolished the Grammar Department in the College. Now there is no pupil admitted who does not enter one of the four regular classes, Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, or Senior—By order of the Board.

WALTER S. PHARR,

President of the Board.

Wanted,

TWO or THREE PLASTERERS, (good workmen,) can find employment, by an early application to me. Good wages will be given.

JOHN T. WATSON.

Charlotte, March 2, 1853. 5tf

Corporation Notice.

ALL persons subject to pay a Poll Tax to the State of North Carolina, who resided in the Town of Charlotte on the 1st day of February, 1853, or who had been principally employed in any profession or vocation in said Town of Charlotte three months or more, immediately preceding the said first day of February; and all persons who owned, or were possessed of taxable property within said Town, on the said 1st day of February, are hereby notified to give in to the Town Clerk a list of their said Polls and Taxable Property before the last day of March instant. All persons who fail to give in a list of their said Polls and Taxable Property, are liable to a Double Tax for the year 1853.

J. B. KERR, *Town Clerk.*

Charlotte, March 2, 1853. 6

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling a Plantation, lying near the Rocky Ford, about eight miles from Charlotte, containing 210 acres. It is well timbered with pine and oak, large and excellent for sawing into lumber. The land joins Neil Todd, Josiah Cathey and Mrs. McLean's. A stream runs through the land on which a Mill might be erected. For further particulars enquire of

WM. J. HAYES

Beatties Ford, March 2, 1853. 6t

Iron Works for Sale.

THE COOPERVILLE IRON WORKS, located at Cherokee Ford, Broad River, in Union and York Districts