

# The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 2.

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HOLTON & WILLIAMSON,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:

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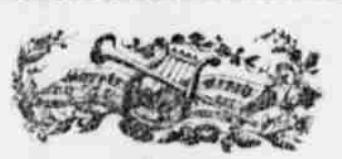
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All letters on business must be directed to the Editors. Letters must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

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## Poetry.



### Take Me Home.

Oh! take me home to die!  
For I cannot breath your air;  
I dreamt of you in my wildwood land,  
And the green trees waving there.

My father's brow a shade,  
And my mother's dark eyes dim,  
When a tone is gone from the household band,  
Cancelling the vesper hymn.

Oh! bear me home to die!  
I could bear the shade of the shade  
Of the rustling leaves that seemed like friends,  
When I beneath them played.

Oh! bear me to the new,  
Let me bear the West wind now,  
Through the leafy aisles of the forest green,  
With sad prophetic woe.

Oh! bear me home to die!  
From our own moss-covered rock:  
Your streams flow clear o'er their pebbly beds,  
But they my sad heart move.

Oh! bear me to the new,  
For I would meet again,  
The cheering light of eyes I love,  
Let my prayer be vain!

For my weary heart strings break,  
And the sands of life run low;  
Oh! let me look upon the trees,  
Once more, before I go!

MORNING.

## Miscellaneous.

### SPEAK KINDLY.

In our daily intercourse with those we love—in our family relations as husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters—a constant watchfulness ought to be maintained over our words and actions, in order to avoid inflicting unnecessary pain. How frequently does it occur, that a word unkindly done to those we once loved, but who have since removed by the hand of death, will haunt our memory long afterwards, like an avenging demon, causing us poignant and vain regrets!—Years after the circumstance has passed out of our own minds and the mind of the friend we may have grieved or wronged, if some sudden calamity befalls him, or some unexpected summons calls him away from earth and removes him from the scope of our ability to make redress, will the awakened memory of the unkind act or word cloud the melancholy reflections, when we have parted in unkindness from some one connected with us by the tenderest ties; and then no opportunity occurs to effect a reconciliation, the person we have injured is removed from us suddenly by death. Then comes the period of vain regrets and unavailing self-reproach. What would we give for a moment of time to ask and obtain one word of forgiveness from that loved one we have wronged! but, alas! too late! too late!

The experience of an acquaintance, related by himself not long ago, illustrates most forcibly the above position. He had been living, he said, away from home for several months, and was on a visit of a week or two, at his father's house. The father was a man of the most uncompromising integrity, and cherished strong, though honest prejudices against all light or transient amusements. He had never allowed his children, while under his control, to attend dancing parties or shows, or to mingle in the sports which most men regard as unobjectionable. The consequence was, that the children, as is usual under similar circumstances, were fond of indulging in the intended pleasures, and were apt, when an opportunity did occur, to carry them too far. They felt that their father was prompted by a sincere conviction of, and a desire to discharge the duties of a parent who feels the weight of his responsibility to God; but they felt also that he was unnecessarily stringent in his interpretation of what he considered right or wrong. As a consequence, they did not hesitate, when circumstances favored it, to evade their father's mandates upon the subject, and even, when they dared, to set them at defiance.

"I shall never forget," said the narrator, "nor cease to regret the incidents of my last visit home during my father's life. There was to be a ball at a neighboring tavern, by no means a reputable place, and it was to come off the evening before I was to return to my employment in a distant town. Feeling myself emancipated from paternal control, (for I had just reached my majority,) and priding myself upon the idea that I was now master of my own actions, I signified my intention to be present. My father, as usual, forbade my attendance. I answered him in anger, stating that his anxiety over me was henceforth ended; that he had treated me like a boy, and I had submitted like a boy until now; but since

### INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT OLD PANAMA OF COINS NEARLY 1600 YEARS OLD.

From the New York Express.

#### SUBTREASURY OPERATIONS.

The amount of money in all the Subtreasuries May 1st was \$18,760,000; and in New York, on Saturday last, was \$9,569,671.

It will thus be seen that the accumulation of gold in the Subtreasury continues very large, with but little prospect of being diminished until the 1st of July, when about \$35,000,000 of the United States five per cent stock becomes redeemable, and will be paid off according to the notice already published by the Treasury Department.—Upwards of \$1,000,000 for the semi-annual interest on the public debt will also be payable in this city at the same time, and nearly as much more for the same object at Boston, Philadelphia, and other points. A considerable portion of the above five per cents are now in specie, and a large share of the July dividend that is payable here is also for European account; and the remittances for both of these objects will no doubt have the effect of advancing the rate of exchange, especially as at that period the supply of Southern European bills will have been pretty nearly exhausted.

The present Secretary of the Treasury, it is understood, intends to adhere to the plan of making all transfers of public funds at the expense and risk of the Treasury, by the actual transmission of coin to those points where it may be required for public purposes.

This is not only in opposition to the mode adopted under the Subtreasury law by all his predecessors, including Mr. Walker, but is equally in opposition to the views and opinions of our best informed and most experienced financial and banking houses, and we may add, of the entire commercial community.

The Subtreasury system, when there is a large balance on hand, works adversely to the interest of the business community, and we consider it only justifiable, but also as the actual duty of the Treasury Department, to relieve the public from the enormous pressure of the system, whenever it can be done legitimately and with perfect safety to the Treasury.

The views of Mr. Guthrie on this subject (and his practice thus far has been in conformity) are, that when the Treasury requires funds at New Orleans, St. Louis, or at other points, and it is necessary to transfer the amount from the Subtreasury at Boston or New York, the only legitimate and legal mode of doing it is to pack the coin in boxes or kegs, and to send it under charge of a clerk of the Department or some other individual, as the special agent of the Treasury, to the designated point, without my regard to the wants of commerce, even if the rate of exchange, at the same time, is such that individuals are, from the high premium on bills, obliged to send gold from the same point back to Boston or New York, and when probably the identical coin thus transferred by the Government at a heavy expense and no little risk would be immediately returned by individuals to the same point from which it had been brought.

These are, we believe, the first Roman coins ever discovered upon the continent of America, and as such, and from the locality in which they have been brought to light, they will doubtless possess much interest in the eyes of those curious in such matters, although their intrinsic value is probably not worth more than that of the old copper they contain.

"Although still alive when the messenger left, he was insensible, and was not expected to survive. Then indeed, I felt the full force of the ominous prediction, 'the time may come when you will be sorry for what you have uttered to-day.' I hastened home full of anxiety and grief, only to find my father at the point of death. He never gave a token of recognition of my presence, and resigned his spirit into the hands of God, amid the grief of a sorrowing household, of whom none was infinitely the most bitter. Once indeed, before my arrival, he rallied sufficiently to inquire if I had come, and on being answered in the negative, relapsed into a state of insensibility, and never spoke again. As I stood beside his bed, and gazed upon the lifeless features of one of the best of fathers, whose every command it was my duty to have obeyed, (and which as a general thing I did obey,) the thought of the last act of disobedience and unkindness tortured me like an avenging hand; and I felt as if a word of forgiveness from those cold lips would have been received more joyfully than a welcome admission to the bliss of heaven."

### A SHARP GIRL.

A few years ago, among the reigning belles in New Orleans, was a young lady from the river, who was universally known by the very feminine name of, "The Great Western." Our fair heroine was as remarkable for her witty and cultivated conversation, as she was for her very great personal attractions.

One evening, when she was standing in a ball-room, surrounded by a bevy of admiring beau, an impudent scion of chivalry, (to speak a la Willis) asked her very abruptly—

"P'r, Miss —, why are you called the Great Western?"

"Really, sir," was the ready and caustic reply, "I cannot tell, unless because I have so many flats in tow!"

It is needless to say that the inquiring youth was not the only victim hit by this well-aimed revolver.

Upon another occasion, the same lady met at the foot of the stairs, as she was returning from a walk, a person who had just been to call upon her, and by whom, as it happened, she was by no means affected.

"Oh, Miss —," he exclaimed, "I regret so much that I did not find you at home—I left my card however."

"I will do just as well, sir," was the very unexpected answer which he received.

### MEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

Gen. Greene, in his despatches, after the battle of Eutaw, says: "Hundreds of my men were naked as they were born." Judge Johnson, in his life of Greene, says: "Preston will scarcely believe that the bare bones of many men who earned death into the enemy's ranks at the Eutaw, were galled by their carbouch boxes, while a fold of a rag or a tuft of moss protected the shoulder from the same injury from the musket." Gen. Greene says, in his letters to the Secretary of War, "We have three hundred men without arms, and more than one hundred so naked that they can be put on duty only on cases of desperate nature. Our difficulties are so numerous, and out wants so pressing, that I have not a moments relief from the most painful anxieties, and the only certain security are the simplest, and the only certain relief against the train being pitched through an opened drawbridge."

### SHARP WIT.

An Indian paper says, that during a trial in Lawrence court, a young lad was called as a witness, was asked if he knew what was the obligation of an oath, and where he would go if he told a lie. He said he supposed "he would go where all the lawyers went."

### A GOOD REGULATION.

Since the disaster at Norwalk, all the trains are required to make a full stop on approaching any of the drawbridges upon the route of the New Haven road. After all the suggestions about safety-signals, turn-tables, and closed gates, the above regulations are the simplest, and the only certain relief against the train being pitched through an opened drawbridge.

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### MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This body which convened in this town on Tuesday last, adjourned after an interesting and harmonious session of two days. A very respectable number of Physicians was in attendance from different parts of the State. Some thirty or more members and delegates from the different county auxiliary societies attended. Valuable communications, oral and written, were submitted; and scientific discussions of a practical character occupied a large portion of the time of the meetings.

Among other contributions, we are informed that excellent reports were made of cases and diseases, by Drs. Owen Hadley, of Richmond county, W. H. McKee, of Raleigh, and Lewis L. Holmes, of Durham county.

Dr. James H. Dickson delivered a learned Address on Respiration, at the Baptist Church on Wednesday. The Church was crowded by an intellectual audience of ladies and gentlemen. The address will be published and will no doubt add to the high reputation of this distinguished Physician.

The following members were elected as officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wilmington, President.

For Vice Presidents: Drs. N. J. Pittman, of Edgecombe, J. B. Jones, of Chapel Hill, J. G. B. Myers, of Washington, and William H. Hill, of Raleigh.

For Corresponding and Recording Secretary: Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover.

For Treasurer: Dr. Daniel DuPre, of Wilmington.

Dr. J. B. Jones, of Chapel Hill, was elected as Orator for the next annual meeting.

Committees were appointed, consisting of Physicians in various portions of the State, to report at the next meeting, on Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, and Epidemics of North Carolina.

The proceedings will be published in pamphlet form, and will no doubt add much to the interest of the Profession, and be advantageous to the cause of Medical Science.

The Society numbers eighty permanent members, and is in a prosperous condition. This was the fourth annual meeting.

The Society has done much good already, and promises to do much more. It should receive the warm support of every physician, and the encouragement of every good citizen. Its objects are explained in the following extract from the Constitution, viz:

"The Objects of this Society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge; the elevation of professional character, and the promotion of all measures of a professional nature that are adapted to the relief of suffering humanity, and to improve the health and protect the lives of