useful branches of Natural Philosphy will be taught in our Common Schools; and indeed, in this practical age, all studies tending to promote the industrial arts are becoming interesting and important to every class of people.

Every scholar should be in possession of a Dictionary as soon as he learns to read; and when teachers exercise their pupils in spelling, from memory, they should give out the words from a work of this sort, and give also the definition.

As best suited to the purposes of our primary schools, I recommend, without hesitation,

WORCESTER'S COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY.

And I earnestly hope that all teachers, at least, will supply themselves with copies.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I need hardly suggest to you the propriety of a kind and patient demeanor towards applicants for certificates—nor the importance of so acting as to shew that your object is to prevent unworthy persons from propagating errors and immorality in our public schools.

Acting without reward, you are all, I doubt not, governed by the best motives; you will encourage timid merit, expose to the public only such errors and blunders as the general interest demands they should know, speak a good word to those desiring to excel, stimulate all to greater excellence, and present an inexorable front to impudent stupidity and vice.

Please have this letter read by all candidates for certificates; and if it seems to you to be of tedious length and plain in style, remember that it is essential for all the friends and agents of our system to understand each other, and to work with united efforts.

I sympathise with you in your labors, and can only remind you that all good men have a common interest in the success of our Common Schools, and in the progress of the people in general intelligence and morality.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Com. Schools.

P. S. It is possible that there will be published soon a small practical work on the *Minerals* and *Soils* of North-Carolina: if so, and it is approved by the State Geologist, I hope it will be universally introduced into our schools. I would also recommend to our teachers to study

TRACY'S COMMERCIAL AND MECHANICAL ARITHMETIC,

and to teach classes in it. I earnestly recommend also that all Mathematical recitations be made on

THE BLACK BOARD,

and not on the Slate. I feel also bound to enjoin strict attention to the *physical*, as well as the *mental and moral growth and development of the pupils*. Cleanliness—exercise in the open air—good water and cheerful habits, are all important; and a teacher with proper knowledge of human nature, and a disposition to be faithful in the discharge of all duties, can make the School House, as it ought to be, a pleasant resort instead of a prison or a penitentiary, as it too often seems to be. But teachers are not always to blame for this: injudicious neighborhood interference not unfrequently makes the Master's situation distasteful to himself and odious to his pupils.

FACTS FROM THE CENSUS.

One of the most striking revelations made by the last United States census relates to the foreign element in the population. We have stated in former articles, that of the whole free population of the country 88 94-100 per cent. were natives, and but 11 6-100 per cent. foreigners. Of the 2,210,828 foreigners in the United States, there are but four countries from which the number exceeds 100,000. The natives of Ireland number less than a million. The Germans come next, having 573,225. England has 278,675. British America has 147,900—Scotland has 70,550. France has 54,069. Wales has 29,868, and all other countries combined 95,922. It will be seen that 66 per cent. of the whole foreign population in the country hails from the dominions of Queen Victoria.

With a view to trace the relation between the statistics of naticity and those of immigration, the superintendent of the census procured a series of calculations to ascertain how many of the immigrants into the United States since 1790 would be living in 1850, according to the laws of survivorship given by the life tables in use by the English life insurance companies. After making proper allowance based upon the results of observation and experience, respecting the foreign population during the past sixty years, the life-tables gave the result within *four thousand* of the actual count. When we consider that these figures extend over the lifetime of two generations, and that millions are included in the calculation, the near correspondence favors the general accuracy of both branches of statistics, and affords proof of no trifling force, if it were wanting, of the general correctness of the returns of the foreign population in the United States.

It may be of interest to state that the expectation of life is less among the Irish than among the English. At the age of 25 the former may expect to live 32 years, while among the English the expectation at that age is 37 years. The observations of years have confirmed the correctness of this theory.

Very few of the immigrants who arrive in the United States are above 45 years of age. One-half that come are between 15 and 30 years old. One-fifth of the number are under 15 years old.

This view of the living immigrant population is important, as serving to correct many extravagant notions concerning it which have attained extensive currency.—*Boston Transcript.*

A REGULAR TUMBLE.

While at the North American mine a few days ago, the following incident occurred. A little boy, only eight years old, playing with a younger brother, fell down No. 2 shaft, a perpendicular distance of 63 feet, and struck upon the head and back of a Cornish man who was at the bottom of the shaft, and bounded off into a kibble of water, without injury. The boy gathered himself up, wet as he was, and ran up the ladders, the miner in full chase behind, threatening to whip him—for said he, "anybody might see that the little devil done it a purpose."

A lady who had refused to give, after hearing a charity sermon, had her pocket picked as she was leaving the church. On making the discovery she said, "God could not find the way into my pocket, but it seems the devil did."

Why are pantaloons bought on credit like a forfeited contract? Because they are *breaches of trust.*

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday Afternoon, September 13, 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.

New Advertisements.

We invite our readers to examine our new advertisements. From these you will learn something new. You will see the new firm of Robeson and Rea, merchant taylors, at Belhune's old Stand, one door East of Spratt, Daniels & Co's Store, where you may dress yourselves like a prince, or a dandy, or a respectable citizen. You may also get a neat, elegant, and fashionable fit in any garment you wish to have made, at the shop of Robinson and Wilkinson in the East end of Springs's New Building. You will also see that William Johnston has a fine Merchant Mill for sale, on Sugar Creek, in the lower part of the County, near the Turn Out. You may likewise see the assortment of the Firm of Fox and Caldwell mentioned, and *John Bull's* great extract of Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

See also the advertisement of Irwin, Huggins & Co., headed Removal, who say that they have the largest stock of goods ever brought to Charlotte, and that they are determined to sell them lower than ever has been done in this market.

See the advertisements of Messrs. Myers & Brevard and S. T. Wheeler, Turner, and Messrs. Sanders & Horah, Cabinet Makers. They are all candidates for public favor.

Also we call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Marsh and Black, of Columbia.

Sea Island Cotton.

John Sharp, Esq., of Providence Settlement, brought to our office on Saturday morning last, a stalk of Sea Island Cotton, grown upon his farm this season, which measures over seven feet in height, and contains near forty bolls. He has about a quarter of an acre growing, and thinks it will produce at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre. The stalk shown us was very little larger than an average sized one of his crop. This, we believe, is the first attempt to produce this fine staple of Southern wealth in this county, and we should like to see its culture introduced among our enterprising farmers.

Beautiful Harness.

We saw a day or two since in the shop of Mr. Plummer a double set of carriage harness, made by his journeyman, Mr. Palmer, for Dr. Chas. Harris, which for neatness of genre, and a display of artistic taste, excels anything of the kind we have ever seen manufactured in this country. The whole set, without the exception, but including the handsome silver mountings, weighs just sixteen pounds. They seem to combine strength and durability, in a high degree, with lightness and elegance. If you don't believe us, call and examine them for yourselves. Mr. Plummer's shop is just one door below the Post Office from the public square.

The Progress of Young America.

As one of the incidents of the week, the last Democrat mentions the formation of a Company in this place for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, to be afterwards retailed in lots or parcels to purchasers from "the whole world, and the rest of mankind." We understand that the company is to be composed entirely of Young American spirits, and that Old Fogies will not be allowed the privilege of coming under any circumstances. We think that Young America has betrayed her policy in permitting this important secret to be promulged to the world, before her plans are fully matured for immediate action, lest the country of France and England should be exciting such their competition deprive the Young Animal of the profits of the speculation. But on the other hand, the prudence of delay might involve a violation of her favorite motto, "go it while you are young," for although there may sometimes be "luck in leisure," yet there is often "danger in delay," and "procrastination is the thief of time." Hurrah for Cuba!!! Living in that portion of the town of Charlotte where the confines of Night and chaos meet and melt together in clouds and rain, and where stumps, and trees, and grass and stones, stand, vegetate, and grow in "wild confusion," we cannot but express our neighbor of the Democrat for leaning his position and the columns of his paper to the promulgation of the follies of Young America.

But seriously. We cannot believe that our friend intended the publication of the above mentioned item to have any local signification, but that it was done to illustrate the progressive spirit of Young America, as it pervades everywhere in our country.

The Charlotte Female College.

The stockholders of this institution are earnestly requested to assemble in the Court House, at four o'clock, on Saturday the 24th day of this instant, at the ringing of the bell. All matters calculated to ensure a vigorous and effective prosecution of the work will certainly be transacted at this meeting. It is therefore earnestly hoped that every share should be represented, either by principal or proxy, in order that all conflicting claims and interests shall be fully discussed, and finally reconciled, and the prosperity of the institution established upon a sure and lasting basis, creditable alike to the town, and to the parties connected.

When all the other elements of success are harmoniously and so harmoniously to build up the prosperity of our town, and ensure the permanent happiness of her citizens, why should this, the most essential of all, be suffered to lag so far in the rear of the age? Is it for the want of intelligence and patriotism among our people? It cannot be. They are proverbial for their proficiency in these qualities. It is for the lack of a due appreciation of the importance of the subject? Your character for intelligence in other matters refutes such a charge. Have they not the means of command? Ample. We already have a sufficient amount of money secured to build a very creditable establishment, and by the exercise of a little persuasive policy with our county friends, and a gentle and courteous appeal to their public spirit and county pride, we may very soon secure enough to rear one of the most liberal institutions in the Southern States. But without a thorough concentration of purpose, and a decided determination of action, we can effect nothing; and without a complete and judicious organization of our company, we may work and talk till doom's day, and not even bring about these preparatory concerts. Then, on the day appointed, let us all meet together in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, determined to wipe out the foul reproach that for a long time has darkened the escutcheon of our onward career of happiness and prosperity.

Editorial Table.

We have upon our table the September number of Peterson's Magazine, filled with its usual amount fresh and interesting matter. It is a work that never flags in interest, and we hope it may receive increased patronage from the public.

Clara Moreland, or Adventures in the Far South West. This is the title of a romance written by Emerson Bennett, and pronounced, by those who are familiar with his writings to be the best production of his pen. It is written in the form of an autobiography, in which the principal hero Henry Walton tells his own adventures and those of some of his friends, with the savages, outlaws, and Mexicans, during the early part of the Mexican war, on the Southern frontier of Texas, and the contiguous parts of Mexico, in a beautiful style, and in a plot replete with Western adventure, spiced with the incidents of a virtuous and thrilling love story. The work is complete in one volume, containing upwards of three hundred pages, and may be obtained by Mail, free of postage, by enclosing 50 cents to F. B. Peterson, No 98, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

A New Democratic Organ

A Raleigh correspondent of the New York Herald, gives a few glimpses of the doings behind the scenes at the "City of Oaks." He says:

"I learn from a reliable quarter, that steps have been already taken to establish a new and administration organ of Democratic sentiment at the capital, and that a large sum of money and many fancy names have been already procured for that desirable purpose. Among the subscribers are many of the two thousand Democrats, who, misinformed by the Standard, honestly voted for Lewis, under the impression that it was the strongest man, and are naturally indignant at being so deceived and humbugged into the support of an unpopular and weak man, and the slaughtering of their late beloved and able Representative, &c."

Cure for Bone Felon.

We have seen several remedies recommended to cure Bone Felon. None are so efficacious as the following: when you feel it coming, which is by an uneasy sensation at or near a joint, like a brier or sore in the place, wrap it up tight enough to stop the circulation for several days and it will be cured without any suffering. The Senior has tried it and it has been tried by others at his recommendation, and it has never been known to fail when applied in time.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF JOHN HANCOCK.

The Marietta Intelligencer has seen an original letter from John Hancock, transmitting a copy of the Declaration of Independence to Gen. Ward, of Revolutionary memory. It is in possession of a grandson of the General, and reads as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1776.

SIR: The enclosed Declaration of Independence I am directed to transmit to you, with a request that you have it proclaimed at the head of the troops under your command, in the way you shall think proper. I have only time to add, that the importance of it will naturally suggest the propriety of proclaiming it in such a manner as the troops may be fully apprised of it.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant.

JOHN HANCOCK, Pres't.

Gen. Ward, or officers commanding the Continental troops at Boston.

CONSUL AT PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of August 11th, writes:

"Mr. McRae, the new American Consul, who has replaced Mr. Goodrich in that capacity in Paris, is now modestly living at No. 8 Place de la Bourse, above the office of Livingston, Wells & Co., where he has for the present opened his office, until he can find a more propitious suite of rooms to establish his quarters. Mr. Chase, the Secretary of Mr. Goodrich, has been retained in that capacity by Mr. McRae, and will be of great use to our Consul."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Commenting on the next Congress, the New York Tribune says:

"The House will contain more new members than any that ever met before, except possibly that of 1841. Running our eye pretty carefully over the list, we find that about two-thirds, of the whole are strangers to any Congressional Directory yet published. Our Congressmen are becoming more unstable and fluctuating. Of the men of mark in the House a very few years since, hardly one is left.

"Of absolutely new members, the most eminent is Col. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, who has been thirty years a member of the Senate. But for the stringency of party discipline, he would probably be chosen Speaker, as Henry Clay was, on first taking his seat in the House. We apprehend no such good result is now to be hoped for. He is a strict disciplinarian, thoroughly familiar with parliamentary law, and would make an independent and efficient Speaker."

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The application at the Patent Office for a renewal of Colt's Patent of 1839, for an improvement in fire arms, has been denied, because the patentee has already derived profits from his inventions in fire arms to the amount of nearly $1,000,000; and an important part of the patent has yet four years to run, from which it is estimated that as much more may be realized.

RUMORED INSURRECTION.

The Richmond papers mention the rumor of an insurrection among the slaves in Nottoway county, Virginia. It appears, however, that the only foundation for the rumor, was that the overseer of Captain Ward had been attacked and dangerously beaten by a slave, who subsequently ran off.

SALE OF HENRY CLAY'S ESTATE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—The Lexington Observer denies that Ashland has been sold by the will of Henry Clay; but it is to be sold on the 20th inst., at public auction.

From the Portsmouth Globe.

OVERHAULING THE SHIP SAMUEL.

Recovery of Two Negroes.

An United States Marine Found.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

A British vessel the Samuel, David Morris, Master, has been lying at our wharf for some weeks loading with timber for St. John's, N. B., and was towed down to the Hampton Roads yesterday morning. After the vessel had left it was discovered that several negroes were missing, both from this town and Norfolk, and suspicion was at once directed towards this vessel.

Upon the strength of this suspicion officers Wiley B. Mathews, Herman Mathews, Miles Cox and Marshall Hutchison, accompanied by Messrs. Wm. R. Pepper, E. Mathews, J. G. Sibley, L. Davis, Overton Mathews, John Thomasson, and a gentleman connected with the press, about half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, took passage on the Steamer Wm. Seldon for Hampton Roads. On arriving there the Samuel was found at anchor and was immediately boarded by the party.

The company were all well received by Capt. Morris, and when their business was made known to him, he remarked that they had been foretalled, as he had had his ship searched by his officers before leaving the wharf in Portsmouth, fearing that some persons might have concealed themselves in the numerous crevices formed by the timber, with which the vessel was loaded.

Capt. Morris, however, tendered every facility and aid to prosecute the search which was immediately commenced by the party.

After the lapse of a short time, a somewhat unexpected discovery was made. A youthful looking chap was found stowed away in a remarkably small space, and when straightened out was found to be a young marine from the U. S. ship Pennsylvania. He said he had an old mother in London who is in great distress, and he deserted for the purpose of rendering her aid if possible. He represented himself as being 17 years of age. He was taken into custody.

The search was renewed, and after numerous broken shins and the flow of any quantity of perspiration from the party, Mr. Elbert Matthews discovered the woolly pate of *Sam*, who belongs to Mrs. Tatem, of Norfolk county. Sam disclosed the concealing place of *Joe*, who belongs to Capt. Jarvis, inspector in the navy yard. They were both brought out and *persuaded* to inform the officers if there were any more concealed on board, but a determined denial was all that could be brought from them.

The space occupied by these two boys was remarkably small, and useless that it seemed almost impossible for a man to remain there any length of time; but according to their story they had been there since a little before daylight yesterday morning, without a drop of water, still they did not appear to be overcome by either heat or thirst.

The search was again renewed, but nothing farther elicited. The searching party, officers and "high priestes" performed the duties of the expedition in the most prompt and gentlemanly manner. While they were determined to do their duty and protect the laws of the land, still no unnecessary official pomposity was displayed, but the best feeling seemed to prevail between the officers and crew of the vessel and the searching party.

The Captain was informed that under the circumstances it would be necessary for him to return to Portsmouth with them, to which he readily assented, and at the same time regretted the carelessness of the search of his own men in the morning. Capt. Morris invited the party into his cabin where a substantial repast was served up.

The manner of the Captain was such that every one felt convinced of his innocence of aiding the negroes in their escape.

About dark the *tehlers* came along side and took off the party and their prisoners, and all safely reached town about 8 o'clock. The prisoners were immately taken before justice Nash and all committed. They will be examined this morning.

We cannot close our report of this affair without paying to the officers the just tribute of praise due them for the gentlemanly firmness with which they performed their duties, and the facilities afforded us in gathering the particulars of the search. Capt. Morris, too, performed the disagreeable part of giving up his ship to search with a good grace and pleasant manners. He will, no doubt, be acquitted.

LOPEZ IN NEW YORK.

The second anniversary of the execution of Lopez was solemnized by the Cubans yesterday, with funeral ceremonies at Apollo Rooms, which were filled with mourning emblems and black drapery. Most of the men and women present were in mourning, and among them the widow of Aguero, one of the victims, in deep black. Speeches were made by M. Betancourt, President of the Cuban Junta, J. S. Thrasher, Miguel Tolon and others. They all spoke of the determination that Cuba shall yet be free.

There is no doubt that a movement of more than usual secret and earnestness is in progress for revolutionizing Cuba. Large sums of money have been raised in Cuba and the United States; the Spanish troops have been successfully tampered with, and a much more complete organization has been effected than ever before. Sad experience has, too, taught the actors prudence, and they are keeping their plans quiet till they are fully ripened. The outbreak, when it does occur, will be general all over the island, and it will be preceded by none of the usual premonitory symptoms of rebellion. Mr. Soule, our Minister to Spain, was doubtless well informed of the whole affair before he departed to Madrid.—*Cor. Evening Bulletin.*

A NOVEL ACCOMMODATION.

A friend of ours, just returned from a fashionable watering place, says the way they manage there to stow their patrons in a crowded time, is to put them in bed, and when they get asleep take them out and stand them up around the room. In this way any number can be accommodated, and all the effect of statuary is produced. Seen by dim moonlight the exhibition thus presented is very charming, reminding one of a gallery of sculpture.—*Boston Post.*

A REMARKABLE STORY.

David Wilson, a revolutionary soldier, and a native of New Jersey, died lately in Dearborn county, Indiana, aged 107 years, 2 months and 10 days. He had at different periods of his life five wives, and at the time of his death was the father of 47 children! This extraordinary man, when in his 104th year, mowed one acre per day of heavy timothy grass for a week.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

We had the pleasure a few days since, of a hurried visit to this magnificent structure, now in process of erection near this city. It is situated on Dix Hill, an elevation southwest of the city, commanding an extensive view of the city and adjacent country. We had no idea of beholding such a splendid sight, and although the buildings are not completed and every thing is in a rough state, we were more than compensated for our trip. The building itself will be of the most substantial character and beautiful appearance. The foundations are of granite, the body of brick; and the whole is to be stuccoed without. It consists of a centre building four stories high, and two wings three stories, without the basement. The centre building is surrounded by a circular dome, of wood and glass, from which there is a full view of the city embedded in trees, and having the appearance of resting on the bosom of a fine forest. Each of the wings is 320 feet long, and the entire length of the building is, we believe, 720 feet.

The main entrance is beneath a portico supported by large brick pillars as high as the body of the building itself. The cells, in fact the entire structure, will all be heated by means of a due passing from the laundry, some yards west of the building, so that there may be an even temperature throughout, without any danger from fire. Every convenience that could possibly add to the security and comfort of the inmates, seems to have been provided for in the plan of the building, which, we understand, has been made comfortable to the experience of Miss Dix, to whom this truly philanthropic enterprise owes its origin.

The elevated situation of the Asylum, together with the nature of the grounds which surround it, will, if these grounds are properly laid out and improved, as we have no doubt they will be, make this one of the loveliest spots about our "City of Oaks."

This is a noble charity, undertaken by the State, and its inception and progress do credit to all who had a share in them; and if completed and managed as it ought to be, it will be a lasting monument of the charity and benevolence of Christian legislation, towards an unfortunate class of our fellow beings.—*Raleigh Star.*

GOLD DIGGING IN ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

We clip the following paragraph from one of our exchanges:

"*Gold Crushing.*—At the New-York Novelty Works on Friday, the experiment of reducing two tons of gold quartz ore, by Berdan's crushing and amalgamating machine, was made. The time occupied in doing it was two hours, and the produce in pure gold was $175—or $87.50 per ton.—The ore was taken from the Dorn mines in South-Carolina."

The specimens of gold ore mentioned above, were sent on, we suppose, by the New-York Company, which has commenced operations here for the purpose of testing the powers of some of the Northern crushing machinery. This company, we learn, has leased one of the Dorn mines, for the term of five years, paying $20,000 and half of the profits. They have erected very powerful machinery, capable of grinding several hundred bushels of the ore daily, and which is now in successful operation. With a few hands, Mr. Dorn, during the past year, dug about $1,000 of the ore daily, and grinding but 15 bushels a day, realized more than $200,000. The stock of this Company promises to prove a profitable investment; and we learn was bought up instantly when offered for sale in the New-York market.

Mr. Dorn, however, is not the only fortunate possessor of a gold mine. Mr. Wm. McCaslen, near Patterson's bridge, has a mine on his place, for which he was offered fifteen thousand dollars some time since, but preferred working it himself to working at that price. He is also interested in a mine upon an adjoining place, belonging to Mr. Link, which he and several others have leased for one thousand dollars and one-tenth of the profits. These gentlemen are making arrangements to obtain machinery from the North. A friend who was in that neighborhood a few days ago, informs us that he saw some very rich specimens from these mines. One piece of rock exhibited a particle which was worth at least $1, and others when crushed and washed yielded a very rich gold deposit. Encouraged by the success of these gentlemen others in the neighborhood are making explorations upon their own plantations; and we have no doubt but that many of them will be rewarded with like success. The natural appearance of the country, in different sections, would indicate a gold region. May fortune smile upon the efforts of these gentlemen, and should they succeed in becoming the possessors of rich mines, we trust that they will exhibit the liberal spirit of Mr. Dorn, who has used his wealth as a means of relieving the embarrassments of his neighbors, and advancing the public and benevolent institutions of the day.—*Banner.*

NEW MODE OF BENDING TIMBER.

A patent has been obtained for the bending of all kinds of timber by end pressure. The patentee, Mr Thomas Blanchard, bends strait timber to all the required forms without abrading the capillary tubes of the wood. He confines the outside of each stick to its original length by end pressure, forcing the fibres into a new figure, without rupture, and retaining all the original strength of the wood, nor can these bent timbers be again straightened. The bending is performed while the vegetable albumen is softened, and thus much of it must exude, improving the lasting properties of the wood. The invention is of undoubted advantage, especially in ship-building, both in strengthening the fabric, and reducing the cost. Whenever any part is required to be of circular, curved, or oval form, this machine will produce the desired form from the straight stick of timber, no matter what may be the size of the stick to be used, and accomplishes this with great economy in time and expense.

PAY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, remarked:

"It was of advantage to the public service that persons holding high and important officers under the Government should receive salaries commensurate with the position, the functions performed, and the expenses to which, in the performance of those functions, they were necessarily exposed. The point to be considered in a question of this kind was, that, obviously, persons whose whole time and thoughts were absorbed in public duties, could not pay attention to their private affairs.

[*From Col. Benton's History.*]

RETIRING OF MR. MACON.

Philosophic in his temperament, and wise in his conduct, governed in all his actions by reason and judgment, and deeply imbued with Bible images, this virtuous and patriotic man, (whom Mr. Jefferson called "the last of the Romans,") had long fixed the term of his political existence at the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life. "The days of our years are three-score years and ten: and if by reason of strength they be four-score years, yet is their strength, labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." He touched that age in 1828; and true to all his purposes, he was true to his resolve in this, and executed it with the quietude and indifference of an ordinary transaction. He was in the middle of a third senatorial term, and in the full possession of all his faculties of mind and body; but his term for retirement had come—the time fixed by himself—but fixed upon conviction, and for well considered reasons, and inexorable to him as if fixed by fate. To the friends who urged him to remain to the end of his term, and who insisted that his mind was as good as ever, he would answer that it was good enough yet to let him know that he ought to quit office before his mind quit him, and that he did not mean to risk the fate of the Archbishop of Grenada. He resigned his senatorial honors as he had won them—meekly, unostentatiously, in a letter of thanks and gratitude to the General Assembly of his State; and gave to repose at home that interval of thought and quietude which every wise man would wish to place between the turmoil of life and the stillness of eternity. He had nine years of this tranquil enjoyment, and died without pain or suffering, June 29th, 1837, characteristic in death as in life. It was eight o'clock in the morning when he felt that the supreme hour had come, had himself full dressed, with his habitual neatness, walked in the room, and lay upon the bed, by turns conversed kindly with those who were about him, and showing by his conduct that he was ready and waiting, but hurrying nothing. It was the death of Socrates, all but the hemlock, and in that full faith of which the Grecian sage had only a glimmering. He directed his own grave on the point of a sterile ridge, (where nobody would wish to plough,) and covered with a pile of rubble flint stone, (which nobody would wish to build with)—deeming this sterility, and the uselessness of this rock, the best security for that undisturbed repose of the bones which is still desirable to those who are indifferent to monuments.

STATE RIGHTS IN OLD TIMES.

Among various "reminiscences of the present century," gathered up by the National Intelligencer, we find the following, which shows what Virginia understood by the reserved rights and sovereignty of the States, half a century ago:

RESOLUTIONS OF 1798-9.—STATE ARMORY.

The fact may have escaped the recollection of many person now living, that during the political struggles of 1798–9, the State of Virginia erected an armory at Richmond for the manufacture of arms. The operations were carried on for many years, and the building is now occupied as a mere arsenal, with a State Guard of about eight men attached. In a debate in the House of Representatives, in 1817, when the late Gov. Pleasants was a member, Mr. John Randolph distinctly made known the objects of the erection of this armory. He said:

"There was no longer any cause for concealing the fact, that the grand armory at Richmond was built to enable the State of Virginia to resist, by force, the encroachments of the then Administration upon her indisputable right—upon the plainest and clearest provisions of the Constitution—in case they should persevere in their outrageous proceedings."

Mr. Randolph said, in another part of his speech:

"We did not then rely upon the Richmond armory, not yet in operation, but on the United States armory at Harper's Ferry. At that day, when the Constitution itself was put to hazard, rather than relinquish the long enjoyed exercise of power, when the sun rose upon this House balloting, balloting through the night and through successive days, for a Chief Magistrate, (he well remembered the scene, but was not the promise of Dark's brigade, and of the arms of Harper's Ferry, which he engaged to secure in case of an attempt to set up a pageant under color of law to supersede the public will, after defeating the election by the pertinacious abuse, under the pretence of exercise of constitutional right, to support one of the persons returned by artifice, whom they professed to abhor? Gen. Hamilton had frowned indignantly upon this unworthy procedure, for which he had paid the forfeit of his life."

FACTS ABOUT THE FEVER.

A few months ago a merchant of this city took to his home and heart a youthful bride, and went to reside in the Fourth District. Wishing to live in privacy, he engaged only one servant—a fresh green girl, from the Emerald Isle. She took the fever and in a few days died. Another was hired, and shared the same fate. A third and fourth filled the vacancy in the household, and followed in succession the sweeping summons of the same fell destroyer. Following the impulse of a natural dread, the merchant went to Mobile to avoid the destructive visitation of the scourge, and the next day buried his young and beautiful bride. Disgusted with a home where nought but empty chambers to call up the memories of departed joys, he returned to the city to sell out his household, determined to leave a locality to him so suggestive of sorrow. He died the next day. When our informant visited the premises, there was but one living creature there. It was a solitary parrot, singing in its lonely cage, and wailing unwittingly its deserted state. Alas, poor Poll.—*N. O. Crescent.*

COLT'S REVOLVERS.

Colonel Colt's pistol factory at Hartford, employs about five hundred hands, whose wages average $2,50 each per day. Every part of the pistol is farmed out to subcontractors, and about two hundred revolvers are turned out every twenty four hours. Colonel Colt has a similar factory in Pimlico, near London, (England,) where three hundred hands—fifty Connecticut Yankees to lead, and two hundred and fifty English mechanics—are at present employed.

WEST POINT.

Since 1802, fourteen hundred cadets have graduated from West Point. General Joseph G. Swift, who heads the list for 1802, is still living and in excellent health.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG LADY.

The present editress of the magazine conducted by the factory girls at Lowell, a Miss Farley, writes to a friend: "I am proprietor of the New England Offering. I do all the publishing, editing, canvassing, and it is bound in my office, I can, in a hurry, help fold, cut, covers, stitch, &c. I have a little girl to assist me in folding, stitching, &c.; the rest, after it comes from the printers hands, is all my own work. I employ no agent, and depend upon no one for assistance. My edition is four thousand."

CIRCUIT OF THE EARTH.

A writer in the Cotton Plant, states that when the railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco is completed, a traveller will make the circuit of the earth, by railway and by steamer, in the space of ninety-three days. The detail he gives as follows:

From New York to San Francisco	7 days.
From San Francisco to Hong Kong	25 "
From Hong Kong to Calcutta	25 "
From Calcutta to Bombay	6 "
From Bombay to England	13 "
From England to New York	10 "

ANOTHER RAILROAD.

The Hamburg Republican contains a notice that application will be made to the next Legislature for a charter to build a railroad from Hamburg to a point below Columbia, with a view of forming a connection with the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. The Republican expresses itself in favor of the project.

CONSIGNEES PER RAILROAD.

W. Ramsour & Co., J. & C. J. Conlog, O. Reid, C. Johnson, R. F. Simonton, Hickerson, J. Carroll, Lowe & R. J. Ramsour, Murphey, Mell & Co., Sill & Shuck & B., Shuck & G., R. & A. Murphy, S. C. Jenkins, Hoke & M., Phoenix & Co., J. B. Gordon, D. McAuthen, A. C. H. N. Fulenwider, J. P. Henderson, J. R. & Co., R. E. Johnston, E. C. & R. J. W. Stockton, A. C. Fulenwider, J. Graham, J. W. McIntyre, Setzer & M. Wagg, Bell & M., A. A. Scriggs, T. Tate, J. G. Nesbit, Keenan & Mc., White, H. Nichols, J. L. Brown & Co., B. & B. F. Withers, T. H. McRee, Jr., G. M. Co., R. C. Pearson, Long, J. & C.

IN MEMORIAL.

MARRIED, in this town, on the 22d ult., by H. T. Sloan, Mr. JOHN BROWN, Merchant, the firm of Brown & Brawley, to Miss NANCY J., daughter of J. B. K. rr, Esq., all of Chester.

MARRIED, in this county, on the 5th inst., S. A. Davis, Esq., Mr. HUGH H. PEOPLES, to Miss M. AMANDA, only daughter of Cyrus S. Jamison, Esq.

☞ Removal.

We have purchased from Rose & Johnson their Stock of CLOTHS and removed to the Store, where we are receiving the largest assortment of all kinds of CLOTHS ever seen in North Carolina. We would respectfully ask our friends to call and see us before making their purchases, as we are determined to sell Goods at such prices as will defy competition.

IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.

September 15, 1853

40 PIECES BROAD CLOTH, received this day and for sale by
IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.

150 YDS. TWEEDS, SATTINETS and JEANS. For sale by
IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.

24,000 YDS. CALICO, recently bought in the New York market, for sale by
IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.

100 Pcs. French and English Merinoes, De Laines, Cashmeres, Parametas, Poplins, Empress Cloths, Plaid Poplins, Embroidered Bareges and Opera Cloths—Some very elegant for Ladies Dresses, at New Cheap Row, by
IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.

50 Pcs. DRESS SILKS, all styles and colors.
IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.

COSEY, VICTORINES and CUFFS. WHITE EDGINGS, SWAN TRIMMING &c. &c.
IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.

LADIES and Gentlemen's Kid, Silk and Cloth GLOVES.
" " GAUNTLETS.
" " HOSIERY of all kinds.
IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.

New Goods.

HAVING returned from New York with the most splendid stock of

Gentlemen's Furnishing

GOODS

ever exhibited in this market, we offer the same to our friends at liberal terms. Also CLOTHS to order by the best workmen in the South, and warranted to fit.

—ALSO—

Cravats, Collars, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

We ask an examination of our Stock and Work.

ROBESON & REA

September 13, 1853

N. B. Mr. Aiken-brack is in our employment as Cutter. R. & R.

Carriage Materials.

THE best ASSORTMENT ever offered in the State.
IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.

200 PAIR of Negro and B. C. BANKETTS, brought before the advance.
IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.

SEGENWERK EIGHT OLEANS Chewing and Cuff, Undressed, Veins, Brooks over the largest and richest stock in the State.
IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.

That Piece of CLOTH!

WE can show the finest piece of BROAD CLOTH this side of New York. Call and see it.
ROBSEON & REA

September 13.

J. Biles & Son's

PUMP and WATER PROOF BOOTS, and Ladies and Gentlemen's SHOES.
IRWIN, HUGGINS & CO.

Just Received,
AT GILBER'S DRUG STORE.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT,
PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER,
DR. GUYSOTT'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA,
J. ULE'S SARSAPARILLA,
WISTER'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY,
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,
DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.