

The North Carolina Whig.

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

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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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Poetry.

THE FOUR BELONGERS.
Childhood's dawn, I'm thinking
Here I watch the merry hours
Wear their glowing wreaths of flowers;
Buds on every bush are swinging,
All the air with music ringing,
While the mountain brook and quiver
On the eddies of the river.

Al, the change! the songs are done!
Childhood's dawn is o'er,
While, with mournful step and slow,
From my childhood's home I go—
Home no longer now.

Hold me, love! I'm thinking
For every sunny vision
For every sunny vision
Blossoms now to buds are sprung,
Through some shade are drooping low
With bright hues that shine and glow
When the summer sun is o'er,
Sweeter are brighter than before.

Take me, death! I'm thinking
Only all other light depart,
When we reach the light immortal,
Where the angels are awaiting,
I am blest, while the angels are shining,
While within thy darkened tomb,
With thy dim, inverted torch,
Till thou shalt see, with faded palms,
From the shadow, thine the sun,
Till, from the grave and pain,
In the light we meet again—
So forever mine.

Miscellaneous.
From Peterson's Magazine.
THE "DANDY FROM BOSTON."
BY JAMES H. DANA.
At sixteen, Kate Stanley was the belle of Leicester. She was beautiful as a rose-bud merry as a Virginia reel, and witty as Sheridan.

"So this young dandy from Boston," she said, "boasts that he can have any of our country girls whenever he pleases."
"He has but to throw his handkerchief, Ned told me he says," answered her cousin, "and the favored one will be his slave thankfully."
Ned Dudley, Jeanie's betrothed husband, knew all the young men of the village, as well as every visitor of note, and was in a way therefore, to hear everything that passed. There could be no doubt consequently of the aspersions.

"We shall see," replied Kate, with a toss of the head. "I never have flirted yet, but I'll do it now, if it's possible. This puppy needs a lesson. Does he think we're Grecian girls, put up at auction, while he sits smoking, half asleep, like a Turk, and bidding off the prettiest?"
Kate had never been so angry in her life. Her whole sex had been insulted, and she determined to avenge them.

In a little while, Harry Nelson, the "dandy from Boston," became a declared admirer of Kate. He was at her father's nearly every evening, sent her bouquets almost daily, and was constantly seen escorting her through the streets. Every Sunday, he either came to her church to service, or was waiting at the door when she went out. She was his partner at all the picnics of the season. Everybody said that the couple were engaged.

own window, she had come to Kate's. It was on a bright moonlight evening, and as the serenaders were heard singing, long before they reached Mr. Stanley's, the girls peeped out between the curtains to see if Harry was of the party.

"There he is, sure enough," said Kate, "and with his guitar. Now listen, cousin mine."
Directly footsteps were heard beneath the eaves, there was a suppressed murmur of voices, and then deep silence followed by the "thum, thum," of a guitar. In a moment Harry began to sing: "Wake, lady, wake."
"He looks excessively sentimental," whispered Kate, peeping out from her shelter. "No doubt he thinks he's a Spanish cavalier." And the merriment being infectious, Jeanie laughed with her, till they could scarcely keep from being overheard.

"The first verse was finished, Harry, turning up his eyes romantically, had begun the second, 'Wake, lady, wake,' accompanying it with the 'thum, thum,' when Kate cried, loud enough for all the serenaders to hear, and in a voice almost choking with merriment.

"Godness gracious, does the man think I'm deaf? I'm as wide awake as I can be." A suppressed titter, followed by an unrestrained laugh, passed around the circle of serenaders. Harry's song ceased suddenly, and Kate thought she heard him give utterance, between his teeth, to something like an imprecation. A moment after, the party broke up, the young men moving off amid shouts of merriment at the erstwhile guitar player.

The next day the story was all over the village. The dandy Harry left Leicester forever, unable to endure being the common butt, and vowing vengeance against Kate, as an irreparable flirt.

But from that day to this Kate has given no cause for such a name. She never flirted but the once, and that was to avenge her sex; and we are sure we have not the heart to blame her for it.

LEARNING GRAMMAR.
Mr. Tutor—I have been reading my dater Nancy to school to a schoolmaster in this neighborhood. Last Friday I went over to the school just to see how Nancy was getting along, and I see things I didn't like by no means. The schoolmaster was learning her things entirely out of the line of education, and as I think improper. I set a while in the schoolhouse and heard one class say their lesson. They were a speller, and I thought they were exceedingly good. Then one Nancy's turn to say her lesson. She said it very spry. I was shot! and determined she should leave that school—I have heard that grammar was an uncommon fine study, but I don't want any more grammar about my house. The lesson that Nancy read was nothing but the foolish kind we talk the kiddies to talk you ever send. She got up and the first word she said was—
I looked rite at her hard for dunn so improper, but she went rite on and said:
Thou lovest,
And I reckon you never heard, such a rigmarole in your life—love, love, love, and notin but love. She said one time,
I did love,
So I, "who did you love?" Then the schoolmaster said, but I want to be put off, and I said "who did you love, Nancy?" I want to know—
The schoolmaster, Mr. McQuillister, put in and said he would explain when Nancy finished the lesson. This sister pacified me, and Nancy went on with awful love talk. I got was and was every word. She said
I might, could or would love.
I stopped her again, and said I reckon I would see about that, and told her to walk out of that house. The schoolmaster tried to interfere, but I wouldn't let him say a word. He said I was a fool and I took him down and made him boiler in a short order. I taut the strait thing to him. I told him I'd show him how heads run my darter grammar.

I got the ushers together, and we sent Mr. McQuillister off in a hurry, and I reckon that he'll be no more grammar teacher in these parts soon. If you know of any rath-erish man in your region that don't teach grammar, we would be glad if you would send him up. But in the future we will be careful how we employ men. Young schoolmasters want do, especially if they teaches grammar. It is a bad thing for moris.
Years till death,
THOMAS JEFFERSON SOKL.

AN ARKANSAS LEGISLATOR.
A member elect of the lower chamber of the Legislature of Arkansas was persuaded by some wag of his neighborhood that if he did not reach the State House at ten o'clock on the day of assembling he could not be sworn, and would lose his seat. He immediately mounted with hunting-frog, rifle and bow-knife, and spurred till he got to the door of the capitol, where in the chamber of the lower house, on the ground floor, all were walking about with their hats, on smoking cigars. Those he passed, ran upstairs into the Senate Chamber, set his rifle against the wall, and bawled out—
"Strangers, whars the man that swars me in?" at the same time taking out his credentials.
"Walk this way," said the Clerk, who was at the moment igniting a red pipe, and he was sworn without inquiry.

When the teller came to count noses he found there was one Senator too many present. The mistake was soon discovered, and the hunts-man was informed that he did not belong there.
"Fool who!" with your corn bread!" he roared! "you can't flunk this child, no how you can fix it—I've elected to this Legislature, and I'll give all banks and eternal improvements, and if there's any of your oratory gentlemen wants to get skinned, just say the word, and I'll light upon your nigger on a woodchuck. My constituents sent me here, and if you want to floor this two-legged animal, hop on just as soon as you like, for though I'm from the back-

country, I'm a little smarter than any other quadruped you can turn out of this drove." After this admirable harangue, he put his bow-knife between his teeth, and took up his rifle with "Come here, old Sute, stand by me!" at the same time pointing it at the chairman, who, however, had seen such people before. After some expostulations to the lower chamber, upon which he sheathed his knife flung his gun on his shoulder and with a profound congee, remarked, "Gentlemen, I beg your pardon. But if I didn't think that lower room was a groggery, may I be shot?"

ORIGIN OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.
In October, 1822, in conformity to what had been agreed upon by the holy alliance at Laybach, a congress of the sovereigns of Europe was held at Verona. The Emperor and Empress of Austria, the Kings of Prussia and Sardinia, and the Emperor of Russia, were present in person. France was represented by the Viscounts Montmorency and Chateaubriand. Among the eminent personages who participated in the proceedings of this congress were Prince Metternich and the Chevalier de Gentz, Count Nesselrode, Count Pozzo de Borgo, the Senator Tatischeff, and Cardinal Spinola, the representative of the Pope.

The conference lasted till the middle of December, and were conducted with uncommon secrecy. No stranger was allowed to remain in Verona without a most satisfactory explanation of the business which called or kept him there.

The chief subject that occupied the attention of the congress was the condition of Spain, that country being under the government of the Cortes, which was considered inconsistent with the safety of nonarchical power; Prussia, Russia, Austria, and France were inclined to reinstate Ferdinand by the intervention of foreign power. England dissented and protested: she maintained that foreign powers had no right to interfere in the affairs of Spain, and that, if they did it might lead to a general war in Europe. The result was—
The protest of England—that there should be no joint declaration of hostilities, but that France might invade Spain for the purpose of restoring Ferdinand to power, and she would meet with no opposition from any of the powers of the continent.

In the spring of 1823 a French army entered Spain, the constitutional government was overthrown, and the monarchy restored; the object of the holy alliance was attained, and, as soon as Ferdinand was restored, he invited the allied powers to co-operate with him in subjugating his revolted provinces in America.

England had already taken decided grounds on the question, and while she absolutely disclaimed not only any desire of appropriating to herself any portion of the Spanish colonies, or any intention of forming any political connexion with them beyond that of amity and commercial intercourse, yet declared that she would regard the aid of any foreign power in an enterprise of Spain against the colonies as constituting a new question, and one in regard to which she would act as her interests might require.

In this emergency, it became desirable for England to obtain a decided expression of opinion from the United States, and it has been said that the American minister at London was solicited by Mr. Canby to call the attention of the government of the United States to the proposed interference of the holy alliance, and to obtain some expression from the President on the subject. It was under these circumstances, it was in this cabinet, that Mr. Monroe's declaration was made.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN LONDON.
The subjoined letter was addressed by Mr. Buchanan, our Minister in England, to the Times newspaper, denying the statement which had been put forth by that paper of assurances given to the British Government by the American Minister, when the war first broke out in the East, of the sympathy and support of our government and people, and that the United States were willing to make the quarrel of England their own, and ready to aid her with thousands of stout hearts and bravey arms. There were abundant reasons why nobody on this side of the Atlantic, we presume, gave any credence to so improbable a statement which indeed carried conviction that the minister should meet so positive and grave an allegation with the prompt and explicit contradiction which is contained in the annexed note addressed to the Times, but which it appears that print had the unfairness to refuse to publish—
[National Intelligencer.]

"The American Minister presents his compliments to the editors of the Times, and assures them that they have been 'misinformed' with respect to the expressions and conduct attributed to him in their leading article of this morning. Always mindful of the neutrality of his Government, which he fully approves, it was with deep regret he learned, as he first did from Washington, that attempts were made in the United States to recruit soldiers for the British army; because he felt confident that these attempts would tend to weaken the friendly relations between the two countries, which it has been his ardent desire, ever since his arrival in England, to cherish and promote.

"The American Minister can, of course, enter into no discussion in the public journals of questions between the two Governments, or state what is or what is not contained in any correspondence which may have arisen out of these questions; but he has felt it due, both to the Times and himself, to make this prompt correction."
"50 Harley St. London, Nov. 1, 1855."

Why is a Turkey a most unchristian fowl? Because it is two thirds Turk.

Some errors having occurred in our publication of the following article—and also in the Raleigh Register, from which it was copied, it is no more than justice that we give it another insertion.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

MR. EDITOR: As one of the stockholders in the company about to organize for the construction of this road, and as one of the commissioners entrusted with some duties preliminary to organization, I think it due to the State and to the citizens of Caldwell, Watauga and Alexander, that I should now present, very frankly, some views of the interests involved in the proper location and construction of this road.

As I must necessarily be pointed in the views and figures which I shall present, I have determined to avoid all personal allusion, in discussing this subject, and, in its importance, will endeavor to forget and forgive the unkind allusions that have been made to me, while advocating the route of the survey recently made by the State; especially that part along the main Catawba river, east of Morganton, (on which I have no property whatever) that being a part of the line, however pre-eminently conservative of the interests of the State, and which is now thought to be superseded by a line of 12 miles South, through the town of Newton, and within 15 miles of Lincolnton, on the Charlotte and Bathurstford road, a divergence which will be most favorable to the South Carolina markets, and which, from the conformation of the adjacent country, it will be most important to retain in view of any connections which may be desired with the Mississippi Valley, as I hope to show more fully before I conclude.

I expect to show, also, that in a local point of view, this divergence of the line would be unjust, especially to the citizens of Caldwell, Watauga, and Alexander. The citizens of those counties have labored patiently for years, often 30 to 40 days in one season, in grading and constructing country roads, and by that means the assessed value of lands, and the revenues of the State, have been greatly increased, (in some districts one to two hundred per cent.) The Caldwell and Watauga Turnpike will repay to the State, in the same way, much more than the investments by the State, and she will probably never get as much work done with the same amount of money. I have briefly presented these facts as creditable to those counties, whatever may be considered due to them by neighbor counties, in the location of the Western Extension.

The reader will next, if he please, draw upon a late map of the State a line from Statesville to Morganton, which he will find very nearly in a direct line with that part of the Catawba River embraced in the survey, and forming the boundary line between Catawba county on the South side of the line, and Caldwell and Alexander on the North side, (as will be more fully exemplified by reference to the Report and Map of the surveys.) This line passes very centrally through Western North Carolina, and may be called the Base Line. Draw another line from Statesville via the town of Newton to Morganton, forming with the Base Line a triangle pointing to the town of Newton, which town is 12 miles South of the river or Base line, 15 miles North-west of Lincolnton, 29 miles from Lenoir, and about 33 miles from Morganton, via Horseford Creek and Catawba River, as surveyed. Looking at this triangle from Statesville, you will be surprised to learn that this great work is not expected to be located on the direct, central route, as surveyed by the State, of better grades and cheaper construction, but on two sides of the triangle, on a bold and expensive location, via the town of Newton. This building branch roads of inestimable value to the Southern or Charleston markets, which may be made to connect, (with North or South Carolina gage,) simply by building 14 or 15 miles of Railroad between Newton and Lincolnton,—a track graded by nature through the best portion of old Lincoln county. So light a work may be constructed without a charter, or under the charter for the Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio Railroad. This will be secured to Charleston the benefit of this or any other Road we may build across the Blue Ridge. For this advantage to South Carolina, and to Catawba county, our State will probably pay in additional costs of construction \$200,000 to \$300,000—besides a large annual tax, which will be perpetual. This would be acting in bad faith alike to the State and the interests of the Central Road which would otherwise secure a great increase of travel and trade which may be brought to the Central Road, from the West to the cities of Petersburg, Norfolk, and Beaufort, (particularly in the winter season,) as the distance from Knoxville, Memphis, and other Western points, by the Tennessee and Virginia Roads, will be about the same as by the Central Road, and some few miles farther than it would be by the Watauga route and Central Road; as per Report of the Tennessee surveys. All of this increased business may be secured or lost by a difference of a few miles in competition with that, and other Southern Roads.

Do you ask how it is possible that North Carolinians can make this location, and do so much for South Carolina at the expense of their own State? when at the session of the Legislature prior to the last (in a fit of jealousy) they voted down the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio charter, (granted by Tennessee, by which South Carolina was expected, at a cost of some millions of dollars, to build for us, or for a joint benefit, at least, (and through this same Catawba county,) a Railroad to the West—and by a pass of the Blue Ridge—more identified with North Carolina than with South Carolina interests? This detour in Catawba county would give a preponderance of several miles in favor of Charleston, just in the section of country most favorable for Southern connections, and where our Western trade usually takes a Southern direction. Other States are now spending immense sums of money to gain but a few miles on rail lines. Massachusetts, for example, is spending more (I believe, by the estimates)

than the whole cost of our Road, in tunnelling the Hoosac Mountain, merely to shorten her Western Extension some 10 miles!

Well, reader, with these lights before us, there is some expectation that Newton will be made a point in this Road—and that this will be done by our neighboring counties. And why? Because Statesville will thus secure the trade of Alexander and Wilkes; Morganton, it is thought, may possibly secure the trade of Caldwell and Watauga, and the mountains generally, and Catawba will thus secure the Road. So much for the Southern detour, as connected with the Southern markets.

I desire now to show that this detour through Newton will be equally detrimental to North Carolina interests, in view of her connections with the Mississippi valley. This will be made more clear, by referring to the Reports of the recent surveys in this State and Tennessee. It appears by those Reports (after adding to the distances given by each) that Salisbury is 18 miles nearer to Knoxville and Memphis, via Jonesboro, than via Asheville, with a much greater difference in favor of Jonesboro (or some of the most important points on the Ohio River.

It appears, too, by the Report of Watauga survey, that it was very important, for want of time to make the necessary examinations; and it is now well known that important revisions in several parts of the line can be made; especially, it is believed, in connection with a pass of the Blue Ridge east of the one examined. This part of the subject assumes importance at this time, from the lively interest manifested by distinguished Tennesseans, who have recently delivered eloquent and effective speeches on that subject before our people. There is also a growing doubt with many whether the route via Asheville can, or ought to be built, farther than the town of Marion. The citizens of French Branch, J. Valley, prefer the Southern markets and will go to Charleston, (as was manifested at the Rail Road Convention at Asheville,) because Charleston is the nearest seaport to that section. Any route from Morganton, via Marion, to Jonesboro, would necessarily traverse the valleys of North Fork of Catawba and Cluckey rivers; as Cluckey is the only stream, having a western outlet, through the mountains, between the Watauga and French Branch Rivers. Cluckey is remarkable for its sinuities, being driven northward and southward by alternate spurs of the Rome and Back mountains; in one instance about 15 miles round and from 3 to 4 miles across; while the North Fork is also driven 15 miles nearly due south by the Linville mountains; thus making a remarkably crooked line. By reference to a report made by Col. Long, U. S. Engineer, of a survey from the Ohio river near Portsmouth to Catawba river near Marion, it will be seen that the crossing of the Blue Ridge, between the waters of Cluckey and Catawba rivers, is said to be very unfavorable in grade even for a national turnpike, owing to its great elevation and abrupt descent to the Catawba river; while the adjacent valleys on the waters of Cluckey have like-wise an elevation so great, as to leave little to be gained by a tunnel. The grades from this pass towards Jonesboro, via Cranberry and Doe rivers, run as high as 4 degrees; a fact due to the public and to those who have spoken of that as a plausible route. It is equally clear, that any route from Morganton via Watauga river, must recede, and make a detour to the North, on the head of the Yadkin river, in order to get round the Grandfather mountain and John's river country; as will also appear by the report of the North Carolina surveys. This detour will be some 20 miles out of the way, as compared with the line starting at Horseford Creek, or some few miles above.

I hope I have shown conclusively the importance of retaining the river line; or at all events that part of the line above Horseford Creek, as relating to the Western Extension. This part of the line connects very well with any route through Catawba county; and we are unwilling to believe the report that the people of Newton desire to run the line still farther across the country, via the Laurel Gap of the South Mountains, which is south of the High Peak and Helderbrand Mountains, and would involve an effective barrier to any connection with the Watauga Route between Newton and Morganton. By this arrangement, Caldwell and the other counties North of the river would be made still more effectually tributary to those towns, instead of having a Depot on the river, to which the people of that large section are justly entitled, not as recipients of a general concession to Western counties, but as tax payers for its construction. We cannot believe, therefore, that the people of Catawba county entertain so unjust a thought, especially when we compare the sterility of the South Mountains with the extent and value of the country on and North of the Catawba River, embracing the Yadkin, Lower Creek, and other valleys.

That the people North of the Catawba River have been virtually excluded from a full and equal share in the direction and construction of this Road, (as well as they may be in its benefits,) will scarcely be denied by many citizens of the other counties,—and as the citizens of Caldwell and Alexander very well understand. These Counties had at the 4th July Convention at Statesville, a much larger subscription than the County of Catawba, and based upon like conditions. Caldwell submitted a compromise based upon the River line (so revised as to be consistent with State interests) supported too by a subscription nearly half as large as that of Catawba; with a further proposal to enlarge it if necessary and make it absolute! Yet Catawba, yielding nothing to compromise, was encouraged and invited to come in absolutely, which she did. Subsequently at Salisbury, our propositions before the Convention for making surveys and estimates, on these lines, before making a final location, were voted down by the other Counties in the business committee, without a division, save one vote from Rowan; although the expenses on our side were guaranteed by our delegates. Under such circumstances our people did just as others would have done, in subscribing no more than they did. Although I was

rash enough to be in favor of making a large subscription (in the hope of overruling Catawba County,) it is not strange that our people declined, under the circumstances.

We now appeal to you, gentlemen stockholders, in behalf of Caldwell county; for by the unremitted labors of her able Representative, during the last session of the Legislature, you are indebted in a great measure to the adoption of the Route via Statesville and "Saxanahol Gap" which was finally secured by a compromise with the Lincoln members, and others on the Route via the Reedy-Patch-Gap. And we ask you to say whether something is not due to the North side of the river, as well as to the State and the Central Rail Road.

Having presented the disadvantages to our county and others of a location so far South, we should be glad to console ourselves with a brighter view of the subject. Much, however, as it would be to our interest, in common with the South Western counties, to have a connection with Charleston, we would rather have it accomplished with greater advantages to our State. Much as we have labored in common with Tennesseans for the success of the "Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road," we should prefer that this work should be consummated by a connection more consistent with North Carolina interests; although its final completion may be facilitated by this Southern connection at Newton; as that place with such advantages can scarcely fail to grow into an enterprising city, possessing commercial advantages, to the Western counties.

Finally, trusting to the virtue and patriotism of our Board of Directors, both on the part of the company and the State, we appeal to them, in behalf of our County and State, to locate this Road for the common benefit, and make it what it was designed to be—*The greatest work of the State*; thus quarantining against any act, which may make it the sport of demagogues who otherwise to prejudice the cause of Internal Improvements in Western North Carolina.

WM. A. LINDOR,
Fort Defiance, Sept. 15, 1855.

N. B. Upon reading the foregoing communication to several of our most intelligent citizens, they each expressed their concurrence in the views and facts presented, and likewise the wish that it should be published.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S IDEAS ABOUT A WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE U. STATES.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of Nov. 7th, says:—
Our alarm has, in great measure, passed away, and the language used by Napoleon at a private dinner at St. Cloud last night, would seem to dissipate the smallest ground for fear. "Such a war," were his words, "is not to be dreamed of for a moment. The whole Christian world would very shame upon it. We are in alliance with England for good and ill, but England would cut off her right hand rather than strike a blow at America." His Majesty uttered these words with marked emphasis, and in the hearing of twenty persons who were standing in his neighborhood. It was evidently his desire that this should be repeated. The old Bonaparte policy, as sustained in the sale of Louisiana to the States by the first Napoleon, was to cherish America. The great Bonaparte was then at war with England, and his object was to foster the nascent power that had gallantly asserted its independence, so that one day its maritime strength might form a counterpoise with the gigantic naval force of Great Britain. Napoleon the "Third" has an acute and far seeing vision. So deal with your friends, as remembering that one day hence they may become your enemies. He has been sentimentally remarked, and his Majesty may possibly look forward to the contingency of lukewarmness, where all now is coolness, care and romantic ardor on the part of his ally, in which case the policy of his ancestor—that policy which, through another and circuitous path, he follows not less closely—may, in this instance, have a very cogent attraction, whenever the day arrives that he quarrels with England—some it will, perhaps, if he lives, he will look to America—and many think he will do so in vain.

SEVEN DEADLY SINS.

1. Refusing to take a newspaper.
2. Taking a newspaper and not paying for it.
3. Not getting married without sending in wedding cake.
4. Advertising without sending in wedding cake.
5. Making the Printing-office a loafing place.
6. Reading the manuscript in the compositor's hand.
7. Sending an abusive letter to the editor.

For the first and second offences no absolution can be granted. The fourth is unpardonable. The fifth by the law. For the balance, dispensation can be received by special bulls from the Pope of Rome.

PRINTERS CAN READ ANY THING.—The above remark is often made by correspondents and advertisers as an excuse for half spelling words, appreciating technicalities, slovenly, unreadable writing generally. There is no doubt that printers are better decipherers of bad manuscript than any other class of persons, and when, for instance, a merchant writes that he has received five B's, ten pounds C's. It is somewhat difficult to tell whether the merchant really means boots, biscuits, or butter-buns; or chalk cheese or churls; clove, clock or clank.

GOOD PEX.—Somebody asked Barnum Rothschild to take venison. "No," said the Baron, "I never eat venison; I don't think it so good as mutton." "Oh," says the Baron's friend, "I wonder at your saying so; if mutton is better than venison, why does venison cost so much more?" "I will tell you why—in this world, the people all ways prefer what is dear to what is cheap."

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

INDEPENDENCE, November 30.
A messenger arrived at Shawnee mission last night, who stated that Marshal Jones had 52 men with him at Leecompton; that Lawrence is up in arms, drilling constantly, and have pieces of artillery. Our cannon left this morning in the hands of the Kansas men.

WESTPORT, Nov. 30.
The outlaws in Douglas county have burnt a number of houses, and driven a number of families, women and children, to Missouri for refuge.
Latest accounts represent that the law and order people of the territory are rallying in large numbers to the assistance of the Sheriff of Douglas county in the execution of the law. He has by this time an overwhelming force. Sheriff Jones is acting as United States Deputy Marshal for Douglas and Johnson counties.

SHAWNEE MISSION, Nov. 30.
The Marshal has a requisition from the Governor to arrest forty-two men in Lawrence, and they refuse to deliver themselves up, and he calls for volunteers. The people of Lawrence say publicly that they will take Coleman and Jones and hang both of them.
They are drilling in open prairie every day, and have five fine pieces of artillery. They openly bid defiance to the law.

Large numbers of the lawbreakers were seen crossing from Delaware and Leavenworth yesterday, going to Lawrence. A member of the Legislature was from there yesterday morning for guns. We can only send them twenty. Jones also sends for a wagon load of ammunition and for cannon immediately.

INDEPENDENCE, November 29.
Near Hickory Point, on the Santa Fe road three abolitionists, with Sharp's rifles, went to the claim of Mr. Coleman, a pro-slavery man, and ordered him to leave. He was allowed ten minutes to leave, or he would be shot. He left for a short time, but returned well armed. He met with one of the three men, who renewed his threats, and attempted to shoot Coleman, but his gun misfired. Coleman then shot his assailant, who died immediately. Coleman gave himself up for trial.

A mob of abolitionists, armed with Sharp's rifles, repaired to Coleman's house, driving his wife and children off, burning his house, and ordered other pro-slavery men to leave, and burned their houses. Deputy Marshal Jones arrested the leader of the mob, and obtained the name of twenty others. Jones is now at Leecompton with two prisoners and fifteen or twenty assistants. The abolitionists are gathering at Leecompton, demanding the release of their comrade and the surrender of Coleman. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling the militia to the assistance of the officers.

Last night and this morning many persons started from this city and county to Leecompton, for the purpose of placing their services at the disposal of the Governor. A letter from one of the editors of the Western Dispatch, dated at Shawnee Mission, today, states that the writer has learned that a number of citizens are missing at Hickory Point, and that sixteen or more houses had been burned. The Governor calls on law-abiding citizens to suppress the outbreak. Despatches from Weston and St. Joseph last night state that large meetings of the citizens have been held, and companies have been formed to go to Kansas.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES IN KANSAS.

Honors (says the Washington Union) have passed into circulation to the effect that the President has authorized the employment of the troops of the United States in the Territory of Kansas to aid the local authorities in the execution of the laws.—No such authority has been given. In order to show exactly what has transpired, we have obtained permission to publish the following despatches:

WESTPORT, (Mo.) Dec. 1.
I desire authority to call on the United States forces at Leavenworth to preserve the peace of this Territory, to protect the sheriff of Douglas county, and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands.—If the laws are not executed civil war is inevitable. An armed force of one thousand men, with all the implements of war, it is said, are at Lawrence. They have rescued a prisoner from the sheriff, burnt houses, and threatened the lives of citizens. Immediate assistance is desired.—This is the only means to save bloodshed. Particulars by mail.

WILSON SHANNON.

WASHINGTON, December 3.
Your despatch received. All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before sending out troops will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised.

FRANK PIERCE.

To Wilson Shannon Governor of the Territory of Kansas.
The immense wealth of the West is being almost monthly developed. It is but a few years since the country bordering on Lake Superior was considered a "wilderness waste," but now its mines are looked upon as of the richest kind, not in gold and silver, but in copper and iron. The yield of copper for the year 1855, will be about 10,000,000 lbs., worth at present prices, over \$1,000,000. It is also the greatest iron ore region in the world; it is found in greater or less purity in every part of that section of country. Builders of iron are also found scattered over a vast extent. These productions, with the facilities by water of getting them to the Atlantic, will make that country pre-eminently rich with the grain sections of the East, and cotton and sugar lands of the South. A great country, this.