JEWISH LEGEND. called together the jews of his court, of whom there were many, and stated his determination christianity were the best religious if the forhowever, he was inflexible, the rabbi, whose is sand, clay and pebbles of large size, bear- present an interesting accumulation of partname was Eliezer, asked if he would give ing evidence of having been rolled about by iculars and exhibit a general aspect of affairs him ten days time, and allow him to pay a visit to the court every day. To this the king present position by the same agency. Large The new and unexpected feature of this acceded. Accordingly, Eliezer came to see the emperor the next day: but he looked very much dejected and grieved, which the king observing, inquired the cause. To this Eliezer answered, "Before I left, some strangers many tons in weight, and other transported tion of English agriculture. - Sir Robert Peel, answer." 'called, who insisted I should settle some af- fragments are to be met with scattered over all compelled, from circumstances, to become tairs for them which I know to be out of my the prairies; and, on the southern shores of the apostle of commercial progress, must see power, and on my begging them not to trouble the lakes, wherever the superficial sand and present absolute necessity of relaxation in the me, they departed." "Should they return to gravel have been removed from the rocky rigour of the corn laws. This is at present the fanatics of the North come and cut their molest you," said the emperor, "let me know." And Eliezer, having offered his thanks, re- ed in their smooth surface, running in a gen- It is questionable whether Sir Robert Peel can nullification for this. He then "pitches in- are scarcely worth speaking of; but of the tired. The following day, Eliezer said to one eral southern direction, and always preserving carry on the government in the face of this to" the free trade notions of the Honorable latter we will say another word. For the last of his servants, "Take a cane in your hand their parallelism. The only rational mode of disruption without new allies. The Duke's the Secretary of the Treasury. and give me twenty stripes over my face, accounting for the appearance of these trans- personal popularity was to him a tower of the mere statement of this doctrine is seabord, averaged from four dollars and fifty neck, and shoulders." At this the servant was astonished, and refused thus to punish so good a master; but at length, as the command pears to us to be through the agency of water could not be evaded, he obeyed, and the blood and ice. During the submergence of these another fusion of political elements .- An in- protection, which is made to depend, not on last quotation (nineteen shillings) netts only trickled down the rabbi's body, who imme- vast fields, when the lakes must have disem- corporation must follow of moderate Whigs the degree of protection it will furnish, but on about three dollars per barrel." diately had his wounds dressed, and in this bogued themselves through the Gulf of Mex- and Conservatives - a union of the interests the amount of revenue it will yield - since it world plight returned to the palace. As soon ico, these huge boulders were caught up by dependent on manufactures and commerce, is well known that a rate of duty on a given as he entered, the king inquired what had be- the ice, firmly imbedded in it, and driven off fallen him? "The two brothers I have named by the northern blasts or streams into a more tected body of agriculturalists. before," said Eliezer, "returned and wished southern climate, and when the ice melted me to arbitrate between them; I told them I in spring where they now are found. This eral healthiness of trade. The depression in in the country that can stand a single year, would do so far as lay in my power, and ask- is to us the only means of accounting for the cotton market would be the natural result, under the application of such a principle as ed them what they wished me to do. They their appearance, as well as parallel furrows independently of other circumstances, of the this." inquired if I were not a judge of diamonds; in the rocks on the southern shores of the intense excitement and large absorption of I told them I was. One of the brothers then lakes. By what agency this state of affairs funds by the railroad fever, which will run its follows: said, "We have a kind father; he has given was changed, whether by the upheaving of the course; the febrile symptoms hourly aggravatother, the one that our father has bestowed on tion of the loose delritus washed down by the citement. distant country, that the diamonds were in great lakes washed the bases of the hills on ments. his possession, and that they were not to re- both sides of the Mississippi, and that the ceive them until a certain time. Astonished whole intervening space, now so fertile and saulted me and gave me these wounds." No in the world, and none more so than those be of much importance. The first letter is sooner had the rabbi made this statement, portions of the country lying between the from Lord Stauley; a member of the British than the emperor and his nobles appeared lakes and the Ohio. exceedingly exasperated; and so enraged was the king that he was about to swear that the two brothers should die for their cruelty and folly; but Eliezer prevented him. "What!" exclaimed the emperor, "shall two such wretches live? He who acts thus is worthy of death!" "Stop, O king," replied Eliezer; tween the thumb and fore-finger, in a direc- ders wood, canvass, and even the finest mus-"thou-thou art the man! Hast thou not is- lion towards the middle or palm of the left Hatid. | lin incapable of receiving or sustaining flame, sued a decree as to the two religions God has given to the world? Hast thou not threatened as there was so little pain or inconvenience ed of materials so impregnated, is made in death to those who do not decide between arising from it, he advised to let it remain, capable of being burnt by fire." The British them? And who can tell which is best until the end of time?"-British Magazine.

THE TRUTH IS OUT—AT LAST.

Cassius M. Clay's advent to this state on the eve of the last presidential contest, is well recollected, and all the incidents and speculations which grew out of it at the time. Every inission has until now rested on conjecture.

Our readers will remember; that during Mr Clay's pilgrimage, we were honored with a special bulletin from him, for having stated the general impression and belief on some of these points, and particularly for repeating a remark attributed to Gen. Granger, at Syra-Mr Gerrit Smith's challenge to a public disputation-which was that Mr Clay could not command his own time, as he was, while in this state, under the orders or direction of the allegations :-

"1st. It is false that I pressed (as is alleged) Mr Gerrit Smith to refuse meeting me in debate at my appointment at Utica."

"2nd. It is false that the Albany Clay Club or Committee have any control (as is alleged in the Argus) over my movements." services.'

here at the suggestion of Mr Henry Clay, or of any other man. I only am responsible C. M. CLAY. for myself."

ly personal and political terms with Mr Clay the Abbe to change it to the color she wished. and the whigs-and was intended to absolve Rather than lose his reputation as a magician, Mr Clay and the whigs of all connivance in, Brigalier bought a piece of green silk and gave day." or connection with his mission to this state. It to the lady, who was astonished at his suc-But the relations then subsisting between cess, and forthwith circulated the tale. By these parties have now become somewhat various tricks of legerdemain, he maintained of the True American, has had some influence | from his unhallowed occupations. in opening Mr Cassius' budget. But, whatever the cause may be, Cassius now says in his True American :-

my departure of four hundred and sixly comthe anti-slavery, anti-Texan voters of the free True Sun. States, which no other man could, and that I was willing to go if I could aid the whig cause.

From the Natchez Free Trader.

the action of water, and deposited in their which is any thing but satisfactory. tion, are found in every direction and stratum. the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. Besides these, large erratic blocks of granite, It is a very probable event. The Duke en-

1st of July last, a lady of Springfield, Mass., destroyed by the late calamitous fires. The 68 years of age, accidently introduced a fine second letter is from W. Burnett, Director sewing needle into her hand, which was General of the Medical Department of the broken off, leaving about half its length be- Navy, who states that the composition ren-A physician was requested to extract it, but "and thus either a ship or a house, constructrather than cut among the tendons for it. In government have ordered that all the bulka very few days all trouble and apprehension heads and magazines of ships of war, the other were over in regard to it; about the last of bulkheads belots; and also the timber of all September, she felt some pain in the right side | kinds used to the vicinity of the fires in war of the abdomen and just above the hip, which steamers, shall be prepared with the solution she conceived to be a spasm and began in question. rubbing it with her hand, when directly the needle came forth and was extracted. The broken point was about 7-8 of an inch in thing however in relation to the origin of his length, and its fint polish had suffered but little from corrosion. The course which the needle took in making this circuitous journey is entirely unknown to her. The distance it travelled in about tittee months could not be much less than foth feel, its nearest course; but for ought known might have wandered twice that distance before it appeared at that cuse, in explanation of Mr C.'s not meeting point from which it was extracted .- N. Y. True Suit.

Florida, it appears that the negregate number upon your left; near the castern horizon, is whig state central committee. Mr C. M. of officers and men exceed twelve thousand. Jupiter; before him Mars, remarkable for the Clay's letter, published in the Tribune, and A tequisition has also been made upon the redness of its light; a yard or two to the right dated Oct. 21, contained the following distinct | General Government for arms for 500 cavalty, of Mars, is Saturn, a pale orb, distinguish-500 riflemen, and 1000 infantry, and six able from the stars by its motionless light. brass six pounders; for the use of the volun. On the right of the observer, near the western teer companies already organized and to be horizon, is Venus, known by its sparkling organized it the Stale.

ABBE BRIGALIER, lived during the reign of Louis XIII. The superstitions of "3rd. It is false that I am under pay for my his time are displayed by some passages in his life. He was almouer to Mademoiselle "4th. It is fulse and calumnious that I am de Montauban, and spent 30,000 crowns to become an adept in the magic art, without accomplishing his end. Being with the court at Compiegne, a lady who had purchased This was whilst Mr Cassius was on friend- a piece of red silk, instead of green, begged varied—and perhaps the participation of Mr his credit as a sorcerer, so that the archbishop II. Clay's son in the affair of the suppression of Paris gravely commanded him to desist

citizens of Massachusetts without distinction ber committed, 599 were native born. 274 "I went by the advice of one of the central of party was held in Fancuil Hall on the foreigners, and 74 were females; 41 were committee for the whigs of Kentucky-by a evening of November 4th, for the purpose of confined for debt, 790 were of intemperate special invitation from about fifty whig clubs devising means to resist the admission of of the North-by the request before and after Texas into the Union as a slave State. Some at the rate of 50 cents per day for their labor. of the papers say it was an immeuse gathermiltee men, representing clubs, counties and ing, others that it was a very insignificant of all by the lacit approval of the leader of the immense and insignificant-fair. The meet- divorces were granted. whig party, Henry Clay. The day before I ing revolved, "in the name of God, of Christ, left Lexington, I called upon Mr Clay and and of Humanity," to protest against the adtold him the purpose of my mission; that it mission "as a slave State." The abolition was thought by our friends that I could have ground of opposition appears to have been an influence, from my peculiar position, with the only one taken by the meeting. - N. Y.

A SHOCKING BAD CHARACTER.-A young Mr Clay said nothing, but nodded his head woman, brought before the Boston police, with an approving smile, and after some un- alleged, in defence of her respectability, that of introduction, which I declined as unneces. New York." She was Instantly committed for the extension of the U. States in Baltimore or Philadelphia, is regarded as a is a black-berry green? Answer; when it is A very considerable number of slaves acfor six months.

THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

numbers of fossil shells, of fresh water forma- intelligence is the impuled thurrel between sometimes many feet in circumference and tettains ultra notions as relates to the protecstrata, straight parallel furrows appear plough- the absorbing domestic question in England. throats. His ferocious excellency threatens and flour exported to Great Britain that they ported fragments, as no formations of a sim- strength. If the Premier maintains his posiilar nature exist south of the great lakes, ap- tion, in this peculiarity of his situation, it at the principle of protection; because that land have not generally neited there than must be by a new combination of parties and rate of duty can obviously furnish no stable about three dollars and fifty cents, and the Where are the improvements and works of the against those of Toryism and the class-pro- article, which will yield little or no protection,

the affair we wanted you to settle. On hear- is useless to speculate. But as the whole of lecting, without the authority of Congress, cost the consumer no there than if it had ing this, I desired them to produce the diam- the alluvial lands of the valley of the Missis- the Oregon question, as preparedness, vigor and by replies to certain questions propounded paid no duty. But these instances are rare onds, promising them to decide fairly; but sippi are of comparatively recent formation, and determination are the only reliable aux- to manufacturers and others, to be attiswered they replied that their father was living in a it is not improbable that the waters of the iliaries of diplomacy by European govern-

> UNINFLAMMABLE TIMBER.—The Quebec Ministry, who suggests the importance of employing this invention in the rebuilding of A LONG STITCH. -Some time about the those portions of Quebec which have been

THE PLANETARY SYSTEM .- Four of the planets (there are 11 of them in all) are now visible in the heavens, to wit: Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, and Venus. The earth is the observatory from which they are seen. Mercury and Herschel might be seen, if the first was not so thear to, and the last so far from the sun, as to be luvisible to human optics. The four asteroids are so small that they can be seen only with the aid of a telescope. So all the planets that are over visible (without a telescope) to the inhabitatite of the earth, may now be seen at one view. Just stattd facing From the official returns of the Militia of the south; about 6 o'clock in the evening, and lustre. Here we have all the planets of the system that are ordinarily visible to the unassisted vision. All the rest of the gliffering luminaries are sune, and doubtless the centres of systems as large, as gloriods, as diversified as our own. - Norfolk Herald.

> In one judicial district in Pennsylvania, under the Bankrupt law passed by the Whig Congress of 1841-42, over one hundred and twenty millions of dollars of debt was repudialed-yet some of the same bankrupts live in fine houses and "fare sumptuously every

MORALS OF CINCINNATTI.- During the year ending 31st Oct. last, 873 prisoners had been in continement at the jail of Hamilton county; in Cincinnati. Of these 39 have been sent to the State prison, 61 to the County Chain Gang, and 3 to the dungeons. Es-BOSTON AND TEXAS. - A meeting of the caped 6, discharged 678. Of the whole numhabits. The chain gang had earned \$2153 50.

In the Legislature of Tennessee, resolutions have been introduced instructing their senate and requesting their representatives to over the Territory of Oregon.

MESSAGE OF GOV. SLADE. -- We have be-An emperor, who had little or no religion, THE ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES. Is of a rather important character, both politi- fore us the Message of this functionary, and In a late passage through the prairie country cally and commercially. Another defeat of it is such a document as would have disgracwe were at some pains in scarching for geolog. the French in Algiers, the activity in the ed the most ignorant and blinded bigot of the that they should all come into the presence of ical facts by which to account for the forma- English dock yards, the spread of the new York News says :his people, and prove whether judaism or tion of these vast level plains and their desti- German reformation of the One of those solemn judges that prohounced low prices. We have noticed its altempts tution of timber. The result has satisfied a failure in the European Potato crop, the ap- judgment upon the Salem witches, was an upon several occasions, and we believe some mer were shown to be the best, the christians us that they were once covered with water, prehension of famine in Ireland, the rumored enlightened philosopher, compared with this were to be slain; if the latter, the jews were either as the bottoms of lakes, running streams, supture between the Duke of Wellington and epitome of whigery. One of his strongest to be destroyed. No sooner did the jews or in the same namer of the everglades of Sir Robert Peel, the increase of railroad recommendations is to enhance the punishhear this than they fasted, put on sackcloth, Florida. The upper stratum is loose sand or speculation in England, the raising of the ment for the "crime" of usury, or lending and entreated one of the chief rabbis to pre- dark loam, such as forms the bottom of lakes rate of interest by the Bank of England, the money at its market value. He then falls vail on the king to alter his intention. As, and rivers or contiguous marshes; the next continued depression of the cotton market - upon Texas savagely, and says Vermont must "resist it's consummation." After hinting in the North or the South, the East or other? Why should the people of either that it was carried through Congress by cor- the West; would predicate their argu- place look with any other than the most friendruption, he proceeds:

cluding and silencing opposition to an un- them, concur with us in the confident asser- quence and credit to the other? Why is it consummated measure? Let the spirit of tion that tariffs do not raise prices of goods, then that they do not combine in putting forfree, intelligent, and unsubdued Vermont foreign or domestic; but that tariffs do actual ward their mutual and identical interests by

He next fires up about the matter between Massachusetts and South Carolina, and thinks it very bard that the South will not let

may be the very rate which will yield the thost

But the great crime of the Secretary is as

"Nor is this the only aspect of danget. me a most beautiful and valuable diamond, prairies from the action of internal fires, or ed, and assuming the type of commercial The Secretary of the Treasury; whose purpose whig authority bearing upon the subject. and mine is the best.' 'No,' rejoined the their gradual filling up by the annual deposi- contagion, until exhaustion succeeds to exof 1842 is not attempted to be concealed, is me is superior to yours; and this, O rabbi, is stream or deposited from the melting ice, it The activity in the English dock-yards is engaged in an unprecedented work of colwithout oath or cross examination-Information, to enable him to carry his destructive work into execution."

The whole message is disorganizing, inat their demanding my opinion under such fruitful, was then a dark rolling stream of Gazette publishes a correspondence relative culcating resistance to the laws, infraction of one of his speeches in regard to a protective circumstances, I remonstrated with them, liquified mud. To us it appears that the to a plan for depriving timber of its inflamwhen, to my great surprise, they violently as- whole west is the richest field for the geologist mable properties. The invention appears to distillation of all the dogmas of the vilest despots of past ages. - Butt. Republican.

> We have read of the fabled Upas and it deadly effect tipon vegetable as well as animal life; but, until we perused the recent report of that highly intelligent body, the French Academy of Sciences, we knew not that the proximity of the Walnut tree was injurious both to animal and vegetable existence. One of the members stated as the result of repeated experiments, that if a man remain long near the tree, he becomes affected with the headache its branches, it is much less productive than if equally close to a tree of another kind: He attributes this to the peculiar emanation from the tree .- Buff. Com. Adv.

## MARTIAL LAW.

The law martial applies to soldiers In ac tual service, and, in England as well as in the U. States, is founded upon particular statutes. Chief justice Hale, in his History of the Common Law, chapter ii, says, it is a body o rules, and a jurisdiction rather indulged by the law than constituting a part of it. But it does not appear why it is not a part of the law of the land, as much as the law merchant or any other branch of law. It is true it applies only to persons in actual military service, and only to their conduct in such service; but so the maritime law applies only to persons engaged in maritime trade, and has reference only to acts done, or obligations arising, in that trade. The jurisdiction buder the law martial is in a distinct tribunal. and the mode of proceeding is different from that which prevails in the common law and in equity jurisdiction; the tribunal for the trial of offences against the military law being a court marrial (consisting of a number of officers, from 5 to 13 in the U. States,) appointed by some superior officer. The proceedings are conducted, not by afterneys, but by an officer called a judge advocate, who by the act of the Congress of the U. States pas- ble ex-President John Quincy Adams, also a sed April 10, 1806, is so far to "consider distinguished advocate of protective duties. himself as counsel for the prisoner, after the In a report made by him, as Chairman of the prisoner shall have made his plea, as to ob- Committee on Manufactures, to the House of ject to any leading question to any of the Representatives, in 1832, he says: witnesses, or any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might make him criminate the pilce of articles upon which they are levied, himself." The several States of the Union seems to conflict with the dictates of common have also a law martial, consisting of the sense. The duty operates as it bounty or statules relating to their militia, directing the premium to the domestic manufacturer. But manner of constituting courts-martial, and by whom is it paid? Certainly by the purspecifying the offences of which these courts chaser of the article, whether of foreign or doshall have jurisdiction, and assigning the mestic manufacture. The duty constitutes a kinds and limiting the degrees of punishment. part of the price of the whole mass of the arti-A thillitary code, and also a special tribunal cles in market. It is substantially paid upon for the trial of offences against its provisions; the article of domestic manufactite, as well in the Act of the General Assembly at the last are absolutely necessary for the government as upon that of foreign production. Upon Session, viz: \$300,000, and the interest and regulation of an army, since the offences the one it is a BOUNTY - upon the other a to which such a code relates, are quite differ- BURDEN; and the repeal of the tax must amount, endorsed by the State, were issuedent from those cognizable by the common operate as an equivalent reduction of the price law, and are such that the ordinary tribunals of the article, whether foreign or domestic. are not fitted to have jurisdiction of them: \* \* The general and permanent the proceedings, too, must be more summary effect must be to increase the price of the arthan is practicable before the standing judi- ticle, to the extent of the additional duty; and MORALS OF NEW HAVEN .- At the late ciary. The act of Congress above meution- it is then paid by the consumer." conventions—by the irresistible persuasion of one. Splitting the difference, we may regard term of the Superior Court sitting at New ed contains a list of military offences, and tifty patriotic whig women of Ohio - and last the meeting to have been half way between Haven, for that county, no less than thirteen provides minute regulations for the governscribe at the time of entering the service.

> vote against any bill to charter a National Paris, expresses disappointment at the beauty Bank; against any bill to distribute the pro- of the French females, compared with those Venus in Paris."

WHO IS TO DECIDE?-The National Intelligencer has upon several occasions, made it a favorite object to endeavor to convince its readers that high tariff duties make one or two of its articles were republished in are of the same age of identical interests, its pocket edition in this Town, the Observer. The following from the Intelligencer went

the rounds of the whig press. "Now, if free traders, whether they live How can the prosperity of one injure the ments upon facts and figures, and throw ly eyes upon those of the other? How can "Shall such an act carried by such means, aside theories and abstractions, can it be one of them prosper to any considerable exhave the effect in this free country, of con- doubted that they would, yea, every man of tent without in some degree adding conse-

ly raise the prices of all products of the soil, promoting those objects of immediate concern

no soil to cultivate? year the price of flour in this country; on the our friendly heighbors a question or two.

. Thus much for the Intelligencer. The whig maxim is, among those who either don't understand the subject, or are full willing to There is no visible diminution in the gen- revenue. There is not a protected interest mislead others, that the consumer does not region? Down here we know nothing of the pay the duty or tax always. This sort of gull-trap Will not deceive many, but in case there are some who may believe that the tariff or tax is never paid by the consumer of the article burchased, we will give some good in themselves, where the imported article may

> The correspondent of the Washington Union has arrayed Messts Clay, Webster, and Adam's against these specious pleadings of the National Intelligencer. Mr Clay, in

> "The exporter of an article; if he invests its proceeds in a foreign market, takes care to make the investment in such merchandise as, when brought home he can sell with a fair profit; and consequently, the consumer would pay the original cost, and charges, and profits."- Vol. 2, p. 36, Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, published by Greeley and McElrath. 1844.

Again : "If there is dity truth in political economy t cannot be that the result will agree with the and nausen; that if grain be sown beneath prediction, for we are instructed by all experience, that the consumption of any article is in proportion to the reduction of its price, and that in general it may be taken as a rule, that the duty on an article forms a portion of ils price:"- Same volume, page 144.

> The next witness I will cite, is the "godlike" champion of protection-no less a per sonage than Daniel Webster. This gentle man, in a speech in the United States Senate. on the subject of the tariff; in 1824, says:

"Our whole annual consumption of this article (iron) is supposed by the chairman to be 48,000 or 50,000 tons. Let us suppose the latter. The amount of our own manufacture he estimates, I think, at 17,000 tons. The present duty (1824) on the imported ar ticle is \$15 per tou : and as this duty causes, of course, an equivalent augmentation of the price of the home manufacture, the whole increate of price is equal to \$75,000 annually This soul we pay on a raw material, and up on an absolute necessary of life. The bill proposes to raise the duty from \$15 to \$22 50 per ton, which would be equal to \$1,125,000 on the whole annual consumption. So that, suppose the point of prohibition, which is aimed at by some gentlemen, to be attained, the consumers of the article would pay this last mentioned sum every year to the producer: of it, over and above the price at which they could supply themselves from other sources.

I will next cite the lestimony of the venera-

"The doctrine that duties of impost cheapen

ment or the army, in 101 articles, to which man of the name of Nathan Green was lately here, are allowed two years to take them out every officer of the army is required to sub- indicted, as a white man, for larceny. His of the country, and in default, the slaves are to counsel succeded in quashing the indictment be free. The act prohibits free negroes or on the ground that Greene was not a white mulattoes from settling or remaining in this BEAUTY.—A French editor, writing from man, but a negro. On a second trial he was country, and requires them to leave in two indicted as such, but his lawyers attempted to years; and in default to be hired out to the prove that he was an Indian, in which, how- lowest bidder, who will bind himself to receeds of the sales of the public lands among of the United States, and says :- if have ever, they were not as successful as before, move them from the country for the shortest the States; against any bill for the assumption seen in the saloons of the most distinguished, and the jury being satisfied that Green was term of service, and within six months after of the State debts; to vote for any bill for the women who produced fanaticiem, and who neither while nor red, wisely determined that the expiration thereof. The object is to keep modification of the tariff; for the reception of yet were far from being any thing extraordi- he must be black and so found him guilty. clear of this most troublesome class of populaimportant conversation, he offered me letters she was acquainted with "all the lawyers in the Constitution of the State of Texas; and nary. An American who is merely pretty This reminds us of the old enigma: -"When tion."

From the Wilmington Chronicle. "IN UNION IS STRENGTH."

This is true, and the union of the towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville, will develope their strength and resources to an extent of which perhaps the people of neither of them have any idea at present. These two towns and mutually dependent upon each other for permanent prosperity. Why, then, can they not work together for the common good? That mutual jealousies should exist is absurd! and at the same time give emyloyment to to each? It is a subject of absolute sortow. many branches of industry to those who have that they should not lay aside all little trifling local jealousies and doubtings, and move ou There are such small quantities of grain in concert and hearty good will for the promotion of their common prosperity, and the developement of their wealth and resources! Mr Editor, let as advance a step and ask

> What is the reason that the pavigation of the Cape Fedr River between the two towns is so much more uncertain than it used to be? "Navigation Company?" What is that Company doing? Can they not with their resolutes and chartered privileges, do something-more than they are doing, or have done for the benefit of the State at large, and for the immediate benefit of this particular particulars of the case and ask for information. We know that our part of the country has been embarrassed - really afflicted with a drought of extraordinary long continuance, but we suppose the like has been known before; and we do not remember to have heard of so long a delay of produce and merchandize in transit by way of the Cape Fear, as the past spring and summer. Have the improvements injured the river? or has nothing been done? We have suffered in Wilmington most severely by this suspen-ion of navigation, and we dare say that our up-river friends have felt it more than we. Is there no remedy for this embarrassment, or are we to stand still and see our trade languish and die.

> This must certainly not be. Our river is not the smallest or the worst one on the Continent, and many a less stream, by enterprize and energy and united efforts, has been rendered generally navigable, and the pe come prosperous by the facility of transportation and intercourse. We do not entertain a doubt that proper measures would remedy these evils of which we complain, and which tend to our roin. Without actual surveys, made by scientific persons, nothing definite can be stated, but it is a common remark that four or five locks and dams on the River would render it passable a'l the year round for all descriptions of rafts and boats of not more than three feet draught. If this be so, why not accomplish if ? Shall we want for stronger reasons to begin? Will we be any better prepared next year, or the year after, or ten years hence, to remedy these difficulties and embarrassments, when they may perhaps have become worse than they are at present? It must be rentembered that our neighbors on the South are aware of our situation, and are pushing every scheme for their aggrandizement and to our injury. They already live upon oth resources, and will not besitate, and at an early day too, to seize the little remnant that is left to us! It does seem as if the present is the fittest time for us to begin to do something, and we must begin very soon or it day be too late! Means of transportation are various, adapted to different regions. We have a River, and it may be a good one and a sure means of transportation! What will be the cost? Shall it be done?

> RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD It siffears by the following from the Raleigh Register of the 11th, that Gov. Graham has determined to go in his bid to the maximum amount for the Raleigh and Gaston Road:

> Governor Graham has returned from his examination of the Raleigh and Geston Rail-Road. He was accompanied to Gaston by the Public Treasurer, by George W. Mordecai, Esq., the temporary President of the Company, John D. Hawkins, Esq., of Franklin, one of the Directors, and M. Holister, Superintendent of the Road. We are gratified to learn, that the Governor found the Road, excepting the section between Raleigh and Forestville, on which workmen are now operating, in much better condition than he had expected; and that, after a personal survey of almost the entire track, and the Deputs, Aqueducts, and noble bridges of the Company, and on the inspection of the Reports of its income for the past two years, made to the Court of Equity of Wake, he determined without hesifation, as the Agent and Representative of the State, at the sale of the Company's property, to be made on the 29th of December next, to bid the maximum amount prescribed accrued thereon since the Bonds for this which will be in all about \$381.000.

> Oregon. - 3lavery has been abolished in Oregon. P. H. Burnet, a citizen of that territory, in a letter in the last Platte Argus, says: "The Legislature have passed an act declaring that slavery shall not exist in Oregon, and the owners of slaves, who bring them

companied the last expedition to Oregon.