

NORTH-CAROLINIAN

Wm. H. Payne, Editor and Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE: Saturday Morning, April 18, 1846. CUMBERLAND COUNTY CANDIDATES. Senate.—DR. THOS. N. CAMERON. Commons.—DUNCAN SHAW, GEO. W. PEGRAM.

Agents for this paper in N. York. Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, and Mr. George Pratt at the Morning Telegraph Office, 124 Nassau street, are authorized agents for obtaining advertisements and subscriptions for the North Carolinian, in New York.

MR. LEAK'S APPOINTMENTS. Pittsboro, Chatham county, 12th May, Raleigh, 14th, Chapel Hill, 16th, Hillsboro, 18th, Yanceyville, 20th, Wentworth, Rockingham, 23d, Greensboro, 26th, Asheboro, 28th, Troy, Montgomery, 30th.

APPOINTMENTS OF MR SHEPARD. Mr Shepard will address his fellow-citizens of the State, at the following times and in the following places, to wit: Washington, Beaufort, 22d April, Beaufort, Carteret, 28th April, Kinston, Lenoir, 1st May, Wayneboro', Wayne, 5th May, Wilmington, New Hanover, 9th May, Smithfield, Johnston, 13th May.

MR LEAK'S ADDRESS. Walter F. Leak, one of the democratic candidates (we will not say, as some of our editorial friends do, the candidate) for Governor of North Carolina, addressed the citizens of Cumberland on the 16th. He had a very respectable audience, composed of both parties.

He spoke of the Tariff principally—of Banks—of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c. He made some very happy illustrations of the Tariff system; explained its inequalities—showed its protective character—that it was not intended as a revenue tariff, but as a hot-bed stimulant to manufacturers. He was a manufacturer himself, but he did not want protection. He had not made money at manufacturing, but it was because the business was only a secondary object with him, planting was the primary object of the Company, and therefore they had not turned their energies to it.

Whether the proposal meets with your approbation or not, I trust it will be ascribed to an earnest desire on my part, to do all I can to preserve harmony, without which, present and certain defeat to ourselves, as well as lasting future injury to our party, must be the inevitable result. In union we have strength, but it must be apparent to all, that without mutual concession on our part, there can be no union.

I propose, then, that our relative claims be submitted to the "Democratic State Central Committee" as appointed by the President of the late Convention, with the understanding that they meet in person in the city of Raleigh, at their earliest possible convenience—that they shall take the whole subject matter before them, with full power to settle this vexed question; that when they have so settled, they shall announce that fact, through the columns of the "Standard," pledging myself to abide their decision.

In the event of any contingency arising which shall prevent the attendance of any one or more of the Committee, they will vote by letter. Should you close in with this proposition, you will address me in the same public manner, after which we will both retire from the canvass until the choice is announced.

Respectfully yours, W. F. LEAK. The North Carolina Standard, Wilmington Journal, Mckenlurg Jeffersonian, Warrenton Reporter, Oxford Democrat, and Lincolnton Courier will please publish.

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature of Tennessee have passed resolutions, which have been reprinted in the United States Senate, approving the Message of President Polk, and instructing their Senators and Representatives to support and carry out the principles of the message; to vote for a modification of the Tariff of 1842, and to vote for a bill extending our laws over Oregon, and for terminating the joint occupation.

McNEILL'S BRIDGE. We congratulate the owners of this splendid Bridge, and the travelling public, on the completion of this magnificent work. Such a work has long been a desideratum, and the proprietors deserve much credit for their public spirited exertions in prosecuting it to a successful completion. Nor is less credit due to the skillful architect, Capt. John W. Weisiger, under whose superintendence and management this bridge has been built.

We understand that the bridge is 340 yards long, eighteen feet wide, and thirty-five feet high. It is thrown across the Cape Fear river a short distance above the Ferry, long and favorably known as "McNeill's Ferry."—A. The Croton Mutual Insurance Company, whose advertisement will be seen in another column, are now prepared to receive applications for risks on Cotton Factories. Messrs Stark & Pearce will answer all necessary inquiries.

A material fall in the price of Turpentine will be noticed in this week's paper. It is thought that the price will get much lower than it now is.

FOUND DEAD.—A man was found dead on Thursday last, about 7 miles south of Fayetteville, in the woods. He is supposed to have died in a fit, and to have been dead some days before found. He is a deranged man named McIntyre.

We are glad to see that the Randolph newspaper has again been started by Mr R. H. Brown. "The Randolph Herald" is a neatly printed sheet, price \$1.50. It is whig in politics, as might be expected.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

Whatever may be the preferences of the different portions of the democratic party, with regard to the candidates now before them, Messrs Leak and Shepard, it must be the desire of all, that one or the other should decline. Looking to a consummation of this object, we have not exercised our right to advocate the claims of either the one or the other. Some others of our democratic brethren have seen proper to take sides with Mr Shepard's friends in strong terms. Others have gone so far as to deny Mr Leak the use of their columns. Under the circumstances, we think they have done wrong. We have opened our columns to Mr Leak, because we thought we ought to do so. We have not finally declared for him or against him, because we have been looking to a reconciliation of the difficulty. And unless some change takes place to alter that determination, we shall take up part for one more than the other, if they both continue candidates.

It is with an anxious desire that the harmony of the party shall be restored, that Mr Leak has listened to the recommendations of a number of gentlemen of the party, and made the proposition which will be found below. Now, it may be said that Mr Leak has denounced some members of the Committee, or at least some gentlemen at Raleigh, as a "Clique," and has denied the authority of the Central Committee to make a nomination, and therefore placed himself in an inconsistent position by proposing to refer back to that Committee his claims. Now, we think this is only another proof of Mr Leak's ardent desire to unite the strength of the party on one man, even if that man should not be himself. He is willing to risk the chances, although he knows he may have offended some of the Committee, and so far has of course, lessened his chances of success.

We have two candidates. It is useless to deny that there is a wide and growing difference among us as to which one the party ought to concentrate upon. Party screws cannot now be brought to bear. Organization is defeated, and cannot be compassed without a reconciliation. Defeat is inevitable without it, and the friends of both candidates must look their difficulty full in the face. Therefore, here is a proposition to obviate the difficulty, recommended by a portion of the democratic party. We have the voices of three or four presses, the Tarboro Press, Oxford Democrat, and we think, the Warrenton Reporter, with this paper, all calling for a reconciliation; and we might add the Jeffersonian and Lincolnton Courier.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1846. JAS. B. SHEPARD, Esq. My Dear Sir: In order that there may be a concentration of the energies of our party upon one candidate, I have been induced by the earnest and repeated solicitations of many of our political friends, to submit to you the following proposition.

Whether the proposal meets with your approbation or not, I trust it will be ascribed to an earnest desire on my part, to do all I can to preserve harmony, without which, present and certain defeat to ourselves, as well as lasting future injury to our party, must be the inevitable result. In union we have strength, but it must be apparent to all, that without mutual concession on our part, there can be no union. I propose, then, that our relative claims be submitted to the "Democratic State Central Committee" as appointed by the President of the late Convention, with the understanding that they meet in person in the city of Raleigh, at their earliest possible convenience—that they shall take the whole subject matter before them, with full power to settle this vexed question; that when they have so settled, they shall announce that fact, through the columns of the "Standard," pledging myself to abide their decision.

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THE IMPOLICY OF NORTH CAROLINA BUILDING A PENITENTIARY.

As far as we can learn there are something more than 20 Penitentiaries in the U. States; all of them, nearly, in populous States. Four of these, though situated in Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, are a burthen to the governments which created them, or were according to the last reports we saw from them. Four of them, we have no means at hand of knowing whether they support themselves or not. Several others support themselves some years, and some years they do not.

If we conclude to have a Penitentiary, we must in the first place expend a pretty round sum in sending a Committee to the North, to ascertain the best system for conducting a Penitentiary, and the most approved plan for building it. Then the cost of site and building, could not be less than \$100,000, from what we see of the cost of other Penitentiaries. Then the whole criminal code of the State is to be altered, at a great expense; then of a necessity the "Revised Statutes" must be re-printed and distributed at another expense. Then there must be officers, at considerable salaries, and the officers must be paid whether there are any prisoners or not.

We do not know that any one contends that a Penitentiary in this State could support itself. It is very evident that it could not, unless every little crime were made a Penitentiary offence. The country is too thinly settled for that. It would take a large number of prisoners to support a Penitentiary by their labor. The Maryland Penitentiary has been a burthen to the State since 1838, in consequence of a law which very considerably reduced its number of convicts, until lately, it is said to be supporting itself.

Does a Penitentiary lessen crime as some suppose? There are many well-meaning people who believe that a Penitentiary would lessen the amount of crime. Such a conclusion is entirely precluded by actual experiment. In the prison in Maine, the number of convicts in 1837 was 77, and the average number for 13 years was 80. In New Hampshire prison, the number of convicts in 1839 was 73; average number for 10 years, 73. In the Vermont prison, the number of convicts in 1839 was 95; average number for 25 years 100! In Massachusetts prison, in 1838, 302 convicts; average number in 18 years 251; a small decrease. In Connecticut prison, in 1839, 183 convicts; average number in 5 years 198! an increase. And so it goes on to the end of the chapter.

There are thousands of wretches in the world, who would as lief live in the Penitentiary as any where else. Thousands who would not mind a few years in the Penitentiary as an enemy. Thousands whose passions the certainty of death would restrain, but on whom the fear of the Penitentiary is as nothing. We are not among those who would suppress capital punishment altogether.

We have before us, the Report of the Committee on the Penitentiary, as reported to the Legislature of North Carolina, in 1844. This report sets out with the declaration that "The experience of other States, both foreign and domestic, which have given the Penitentiary system a thorough trial, furnish sufficient data for arriving at a safe conclusion as to its beneficial operation. It is conclusively shown to have checked, if it has not materially diminished the commission of crime."

Yet after making this declaration, the two tables which the Committee attached to their report, show an increase of crime! What distinction the Committee meant to draw between "checking" crime, and "diminishing" it, we do not understand.

With regard to Mechanics. The Penitentiary system lets loose upon the community, a parcel of men who work at prices with which honest Mechanics cannot compete; the consequence is that mechanical trades cannot be supported. And the idea of the editor of the Standard, that work made in our Penitentiary could be sent north and sold in ridicule. The committee on prison manufactures in the State of Maryland have reported that their shops are accumulating on their hands to a ruinous extent, and if shoes went sell, we do not know what will. No; all articles that would be made in a North Carolina Penitentiary would have to be sold in North Carolina, or south of it, for the north is overstocked with Penitentiary work, which accounts for the decline in revenues of the northern Penitentiaries.

Mechanics in this State are already laboring under the disadvantages of free negro and slave competition; and now to add Penitentiary competition, would prostrate them at once. And without Mechanics in State, city or town can prosper. It is just as impossible as it is for the human system to perform its functions without food. And another disadvantage to mechanics resulting from this system is, that convicts will be barred some useful and honorable pursuit, and at the expiration of their term, be turned out (0 times out of 10, no better men than when they entered) to seek employment among honest mechanics. Suppose for a moment that they were to study physic and law in the Penitentiary, and be turned out doctors and lawyers, merchants, &c. Does any one suppose that these honorable professions would suffer it for a moment? No! there would not be a Penitentiary in the land. And why are not mechanics respected as much as doctors and lawyers? One profession is equally indispensable as the other. The laws of our country profess to be based on equal privileges and equal rights, but many are the digressions from that same. In this State mechanics do not number strong enough to make any impression upon the public, but at the North so severely have they been goaded by the system, that they have held meetings and State Conventions, and demanded a redress of their

grievances, and in Pittsburg a bill of indictment has been laid before the grand jury to test the right of the State to learn convicts trades to the injury and ruin of honest mechanics; and the public see the error that has been committed in establishing the Penitentiary system; but custom is harder to alter than law. And shall we now, at this day, rear a system which experience proves of so little utility, and of so much evil? It were folly to think of it.

The State of Georgia has a Penitentiary, but so far as we can learn from her experience, little if any benefit has been derived from it. The Federal Union, a newspaper published at the Capitol of Georgia, where the Penitentiary is also located, said of the Institution, and the system, in 1844, as follows:

"What is to be done with the Penitentiary? Georgia has made a noble experiment in this attempt to rescue from destruction the degraded inmates of this institution. She has liberally and patiently granted appropriation after appropriation, with the hope that a suitable return in money or improved morals in the convicts would result. She has been sadly disappointed. The convict is evidently not improved in morals, and like the beasts going to the dep of the sick lion, the money sent into the Penitentiary, makes no returning tracks. Not a dollar has ever been returned to the Treasury, and still the annual appropriation is called for. The law requiring the Central Bank to discount all the notes it can get for its productions sold or sacrificed on credit of twelve months, has kept its operations from ceasing altogether. Remove this burthen from the Central Bank, and the convicts will be idle in three months.

"We have long since shown our opinions on this subject. We are gratified to find them sanctioned by almost every one we have consulted. Send the convicts of the State, to her public works—send them to the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Far from increasing the expense to the State, it will be a measure of economy."

We have heretofore urged the plan of making convicts work roads or make new roads, as the case may be; and the more we study it, the more we are convinced of its practicability and ultimate usefulness.

RIFLEMEN'S ANNIVERSARY.

This Company's Anniversary comes on Tuesday next. It was organized on the 21st of April, 1842, after numerous difficulties, always attendant upon such enterprises. The chief merit of forming this Company may be said to belong to Mr Avon E. Hall, the 2nd Lieutenant, who has held that office since its formation. Himself with a few others conceived that it was desirable to have another Company in Fayetteville, there then being none but the Light Infantry, and the military spirit low. The obvious necessity of another Company roused this spirit, and the formation of this Company was the result.

The arms which they now have are of an extremely inferior order; having been in this State Arsenal for probably twenty years. They are Yankee made, and made by contract. On the application of the Company, the Governor has ordered new arms, being a patent Rifle, by Mr Hall, that loads in the breach, thus dispensing with ramrods and ramming, (by the way a very great bore to the soldier in the field,) and will shoot five or six times in a minute with great accuracy.

It was desirable to have these arms by the anniversary, but that cannot be accomplished. The shooting will no doubt, however, show that the Fayetteville Riflemen stand among the best marksmen to be found among Volunteers in the State.

The tactics of Riflemen consist principally in light brisk movements, and detached duty. It is a service that requires much practice, and it is impossible to arrive at desirable perfection in the few drills which Volunteers perform in the course of a year; nevertheless, the great object of Volunteer Companies is to obtain the elements or basis of drill, so that they will with more alacrity acquire the habits and discipline of the soldier when called into service. All men take a pride in military matters, more or less, and it is the duty of young Americans to keep themselves prepared in this manner for any exigencies of the nation.

The Hillsborough Recorder of April 8, says that there was but one case of small pox in that town, and that was on the recovery, and it was probable the disease would not spread.

CONNECTICUT.

The returns come gloriously in! The New Haven Register of Thursday, states that the democrats have elected 11 of the 21 senators—and 100 members of the House to the whigs 76—one hundred and eleven being a majority. Consequently we want but 13 more, to secure the State—and there are 43 vacancies to be filled on Monday next.

In the towns yet to vote, and to be heard from, the democrats are sure of half—probably more.

There is no choice of State officers by the people—but give us a joint vote in the Legislature, and we shall have a democratic Governor, lieutenant Governor, treasurer, secretary, and comptroller. We congratulate the democrats of Connecticut upon the brilliant victory we have won, and we hail with delight the prospect of the "land of steady habits" being "redeemed, regenerated, and disenfranchised."

Mr Leak has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Wilmington Journal, in relation to an expression in his Circular. We will publish his Circular and letter in our next paper. He considers himself unjustly treated, and we are willing that he should be heard. This unpleasant difficulty must be adjusted, and the unity and harmony of the party require that it should be done speedily.—Tarboro' Press.

MESSRS INGERSOLL & WEBSTER.

Charges of Corruption and Misdemeanor in Office.

Mr Charles J. Ingersoll, of the U. States House of Representatives, some time since, made a speech in the House, animadverting upon the conduct of Mr Webster in negotiating the Ashburton treaty, which settled the northeast boundary between Great Britain and the United States. On the 6th and 7th of this month, Mr Webster occupied the Senate in reply to the speech of Mr Ingersoll particularly, and attacks from other quarters generally. We did not read his speech, but the Union said it was bitter, coarse and in bad taste.

Well, on the 9th of April, Mr Ingersoll in the House, asked indulgence of the House for a personal vindication, as he conceived his privileges as a member, and freedom of speech had been grossly attacked by a Senator. He said he had never spoken of Mr Webster as Senator, but as Secretary of State. He desired to explain some resolutions calling for minutes of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in February, 1843, &c. He then said, "These minutes will prove that Mr Secretary Webster made known to members of that committee, by a written communication, the President's wish for a special mission to Great Britain, which mission, I think, it will sufficiently appear, was to settle the Oregon question, by yielding which, Mr Webster has lately denied our right to claim."

The resolution for information from the Department of State, will bring forth proofs of Mr Secretary Webster's misdemeanors in office, his fraudulent misapplication and personal use of the public funds, and corrupting party presses with the money appropriated by law for the contingent expense of foreign intercourse. When discharged, as he was, from the department to which he was so great a disgrace, he was a delinquent, a public defaulter. He did not account for the money he fraudulently abstracted from the department till more than a year after he was expelled from it, and did not account for most of it then, by paying back the money he abstracted but by vouchers from notoriously base agents of his choice, who received for it, to be expended in managing party presses. Papers from the Department of State, some of them signed by him, will reveal the mystery, of which one of his corrupt agents, in a letter to him marked "private," applauds as Mr Webster's new and admirable mode of settling the Northeastern boundary question, after the forty years' blundering, however honest and patriotic, of Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren, who did not consider it right to expend public moneys in corrupting the press and the people.

It is sickening, if not sad reality, that a man of fine abilities, as preposterously as profanely mis-called Godlike, should be exposed to such a public and notorious base fellows in palpably vile misuse of the public money. When I spoke the offensive words of the Secretary which appear to have goaded him to the madness generally betraying the guilty, I had no idea of the extent of his offence. Indeed, I have not now, for detection has only begun since he called me to it. One of his confidants writes to the Secretary of State, that he presumes the contingent fund is ample, and the Secretary's control over it complete.

These papers, when made printed documents, will show, also, application of some of the same secret contingent fund to the release of McLeod; and although Mr Webster is reported to have said in the Senate, that there was only one letter on that subject, three in one and the same day will appear.

Whether, when possessed of the proofs of Mr Secretary Webster's malversation, corruption, and delinquency, his offences will be deemed impeachable misdemeanors in office, conviction for which might remove him from the Senate, and disqualify him to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States, will remain to be considered.

Should it prove necessary to go to that extremity, the similitude will be wonderful with a great English lawyer, called by a poet the wisest and meanest of mankind.

This subject occupied the remainder of the day in the House. Mr McKay at first opposed the resolution as conflicting with a law by which the President is entrusted with a fund for secret purposes, to be used when he may think proper in negotiations.

Mr Ingersoll said his resolution was not designed to interfere with those secret transactions except so far as to expose the abuse of this power and this fund. He said that although the Presidents of the United States had been investigated with the use of this money for secret service, this from Genl. Jackson's time in 1829, down to the expiration of Mr Van Buren's term, the use of not one farthing of that money was kept from public view, and that the private use of it did not begin until after Mr Webster came into office.

Mr McKay then withdrew his objection to the resolution. Mr Dromgoole sustained the resolutions. He said he believed Mr Tyler's the most corrupt administration we ever had.

Mr Baily answered Mr Dromgoole, and defended Mr Tyler. Mr B. said this secret service money was given to the Government after the example of England and other governments, who used it to obtain information by bribery, which could be obtained in no other way; and that it could be obtained in this way only by the pledge of the Government to strict secrecy. He thought, however, that the United States had followed a bad example in following this example of old monarchies. But he argued that if these disclosures were to be made, it would forever debar the United States from resorting to this means, for no one would trust this Government after having violated its faith.

Mr Ingersoll said that the gentleman entirely misconceived the use of this secret fund. It was never to his knowledge applied to any such purposes as bribery or corruption. He thought it an imputation on his own Govern-

ment to say that it was or was intended to be. Mr Baily said, well, probably he was mistaken.

However, the resolutions at last were passed by a vote of 136 to 28, in the following form: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be furnished to the House an account of all payments made on President's certificates from the fund appropriated by law through the agency of the State Department, for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse since the 4th day of March, 1841, until the retirement of Daniel Webster, Esq., from the Department of State, with copies of all entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, memorandums, or other evidence, of such payments, to whom paid, for what, and particularly all concerning the northeastern boundary dispute with Great Britain; also, copies of whatever communications were made from the Secretary of State during the last session of the 27th Congress, particularly February, 1843, to Mr Cushing, and to Mr Adams, members of the Committee of this House on Foreign Affairs, of the wish of the President of the United States, to institute a special mission to Great Britain; also copies of all letters on the books of the Department of State, to any officer of the United States, or any person in New York, concerning Alexander McLeod, Esq., provided, That no document or matter is to be questioned by the foregoing resolution, which, in the opinion of the President, would improperly involve the citizen or subject of any foreign power.

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee of this House on Foreign Affairs, submit to this House the journal or minutes of that committee during the last session of the 27th Congress.

In the Senate on the 11th, after the transaction of some routine business of no public interest, Mr J. M. Clayton's resolution calling on the President for information relative to the Oregon negotiation was taken up and agreed to.

The House finally passed the Senate bill to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen, with an amendment, requiring the officers to be taken from the line of the army.

In the Senate, on the 13th, it was agreed, informally, at the suggestion of Mr Allen, that the vote should be taken on "the notice" on Thursday next.

Mr Huntington addressed the Senate on the special order, Mr Upham, who had the floor from last week, being still, we regret to say, indisposed. Mr Huntington was in favor of the notice in a modified form, and desired its postponement till a later period of the session, in order to give time for negotiation.

A message was received from the President of the United States in reply to Mr J. M. Clayton's resolutions, announcing the fact that no additional diplomatic correspondence in relation to the Oregon question had been received from government of Great Britain since the date of his (the President's) last communication to Congress on this subject.

A message was also received from the President in relation to the recent difficulties with the Cherokee Indians.

The House entered upon a long debate, which ran through many hours, on the bill to protect the rights of American settlers in the territory of Oregon, until the termination of the joint occupation of the same.

A CARD.

The Subscriber, on leaving Fayetteville, takes this opportunity to return his thanks to those friends from whom, in various ways, he has received manifestations of their kind regard for his welfare. To the ladies of the Presbyterian congregation, he would tender his particular acknowledgements for their liberal donation on the eve of his departure.

These tokens of friendship are valuable not only in themselves, but as an indication of those kind feelings which make society pleasant, and which stamp an impression on the mind, not easily effaced. That the best of Heaven's blessings may rest upon all with whom he has been connected, is the earnest prayer of the subscriber, while a grateful recollection of the kindness bestowed will form a powerful stimulus to fidelity in the future scenes of life. SIMON COLTON.

STRANGE.—Lt. Fremont, in his Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in 1842, says he found roses all along his route, in clusters, reminding him of cultivated gardens and civilization. It is certainly strange that this beautiful and fragrant flower, so beloved by all, should be found in the prairies and wildernesses of longitude 96, latitude 39.

He purchased some sugar and coffee from the traders, for which they paid \$1 per lb. Alcohol, diluted with water, so as to make it like whi-key, is sold by the Mexican traders to the Indians at \$36 a gallon.

FOREIGN NEWS.—No steamer has yet arrived, although one has been expected for the last two weeks. In the meantime, the Packet has brought some news. The Pilot boat Wm. J. Romer, whose departure for England was such a mystery, has arrived at New York. The True Sun says that she was sent out by two New York newspaper establishments, for the purpose of bringing off news sooner than the steamer. If such is the fact, it was a poor speculation, as she has occupied nearly twice the time that a steamer would have occupied.

The news she brings is up to the 11th ult. The cotton market exhibited no change, but flour had advanced a little in England.

As was to be expected, the British Press make considerable "big talk" about the refusal of the American Government to accept arbitration on the Oregon question.

The natives of Poland which country has for some time been under the dominion of Austria and Russia, have succeeded in making quite a general revolution in that country, in favor of freedom, but it is still doubtful if they will succeed.

Sir Robert Peel says that the Government of England have already expended 100,000 pounds sterling for food for the suffering people of Ireland.

Great fears are entertained from the look of the potatoe cuttings that the rot will again destroy the crop.

The British are still active in preparing their ships of war for service.

British arms meet with considerable reverses in India. The Sikhs, as the natives are called, manage to thin the British armies very extensively.