

From the "Notizie del Giorno," April 8, 1846.

Later From Europe.



From the Baltimore Sun.

New York, April 6—5 p. m. We have intelligence of the arrival of the royal mail steamer Niagara at Halifax, on Thursday night, with fourteen days later advices from Europe, having sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of March. I annex you a brief summary of news: American stocks had fully maintained the advance quoted by the steamers Canada.

Cured provisions were steady. At Liverpool, beef had fallen from 3 to 5 shillings per tierce. Pork was selling at 55 a 57 shillings, chiefly to ship stores. Bacon was active at former prices, and lard had fallen sixpence per cwt.

The news from the East Indies created great feeling among the English people. The demand for goods in the manufacturing districts had fallen off. The demand for iron had also receded. Money was abundant at London, and prices easy.

The cholera was disappearing in England, but still rages in Ireland to a considerable extent.

Trade was depressed in consequence of the unfavorable news from the continent, until three days before the steamer sailed, when more favorable news caused an improvement.

Cotton had fallen one-quarter penny, but rallied again on eighth, closing with a brisk demand. The following are the quotations: Fair Upland 4 1/2, and Mobile 4 1/2, fair Orleans 4 1/2. Sales for the two weeks preceding the sailing of the steamer amount to 60,000 bales.

FRANCE. Two of the murderers of General Breaux had been guillotined, and the others pardoned. The red republicans clamored loudly against the execution.

An office had been opened at Havre to register the names of all who desired to go to California.

The King of Holland died on the 17th of March.

The elections throughout Prussia give strong indications of a democratic majority.

Prussian envoy will proceed to the United States shortly, for the purpose of purchasing ships and steamers, to be commanded by American officers till the natives, shall be qualified for that purpose.

It is stated, on good authority, that the Russian ambassador has demanded his passport from the French government. It is said, also, that the Emperor of Russia stated that he should acknowledge the French republic if General Cavaignac was elected President. Since Bonaparte's election he has considerably changed his tone, as he considers this a sign of a still existing spirit of conquest. The French ambassador has left St. Petersburg in consequence.

In consequence of the state of Italy, troops had embarked at Toulon, and the army of the Alps is reconnoitring.

Official notice has been issued of the renewal of the Schleswig Holstein armistice, and efforts are making to prolong it, which are rumored to have been successful, and it will continue three months longer.

New York, April 7, 8 p. m. Ireland is presented as being in a most deplorable state. Pestilence and famine are making awful havoc among the inhabitants, while the most frightful murders have been perpetrated in several places in the South and West of that unhappy island.

The most cordial understanding exists between France and England in regard to the affairs of Italy. As a matter of precaution, and to guard against contingencies that might arise in that quarter, a number of troops that had embarked at Toulon for Algeria had been recalled.

William, the third son of the late King of Holland, had ascended the throne.

Official notice had been given of the termination of the armistice between Denmark and Duchy of Schleswig Holstein, but strong efforts were making to prolong it for another three months.

The war between the Imperialists and the Hungarians is carried on with relentless ferocity. The Maygars have adopted the guerrilla system of warfare, and are harassing the invaders, by intercepting their communications, and cutting off their supplies. Windischgratz was still remaining at Barra, and his neglecting to advance shows the difficulties by which he is surrounded, and that the war has only just commenced.

END OF THE PROTOCOL.—The Washington Union has the following, which is important, if true, and we see no reason why it should not be true:

"We feel no difficulty in stating, what we have little doubt is the truth, that the Secretary of State (Mr Clayton) has addressed a note to Senor Rosas, who has in vain brought up this protocol, that the administration attached no sort of importance to it, and that they considered the treaty itself binding upon the two republics. Thus the administration is acting with a firmness, spirit, and consideration which are due to the occasion. And so ends the chapter."

We understand a successful surgical operation was performed on a negro woman in Raleigh, on the 7th, without pain or her even being conscious that any incision had been made at all, while under the influence of chloroform. A large fatty tumor of more than a pound in weight was cut from her right axilla by Dr. Haywood. The chloroform was administered by Dr. Scott. This is another of many dangerous operations performed successfully by the same gentlemen in this vicinity.—Standard.

A MIRACULOUS CURE, IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A wonderful recovery is stated to have occurred at Orleans last May, through the intercession of the venerable servant of God John Battista de la Salle, the founder of the congregation of "Brethren of the Christian School."

A young woman, Victoria Ferry, 29 years of age, of that city, whilst sewing, in the capacity of an attendant in the Insane Hospital, was attacked by one of the crazy inmates (a female) in the hall of the institution, and so severely beaten that she would have been instantly killed had not two persons come to her aid and saved her from the raving maniac.

Soon after being carried to her room and put to bed, she was seized with a flow of blood from her mouth and eyes, which was accompanied with rigors. Doctor Vallet, who was called to attend her, prescribed various remedies, which proved of no avail. The patient grew daily worse.

The vomiting of blood continued constantly from day to day, which was supposed by her physician to come from her stomach and lungs. Her debility, was extreme, so that, being unable to sit up, she confined to her bed.

Doctor Vallet, who had charge of her case for the first seven years, considered that she laboured under an organic disease of the heart.

During the last eight of the twelve years of her disease her fever never left her—the thirst being unquenchable. It was difficult to induce her to take anything, as the act of deglutition was difficult and increased the vomiting; the head, throat, breast, arms, legs and thighs were greatly swollen. The left side was larger than the right.

The attending physician having ceased his visits for years prior to the recovery, Dr. Champignon was called in. She was under his charge about three months, during which period he gave them no hope. He directed cataplasms to the heart and loins; but as the disease had been of so many years standing he pronounced her incurable. The use of leeches he suspended and her vomiting then became more frequent. Hot baths were substituted, which proved useless. During the last few years the extreme rites of the church were administered.

She had frequent attacks of syncope, and lay for three or four hours at a time in the arms of her mother, apparently dead.

Growing worse, and remedies proving useless, on the 18th May last she commenced a new one, by imploring, through the intercession of the venerable father, John Battista de la Salle, the Almighty to restore her to health, and in which the brethren of that school joined.

Meanwhile the disease continued; she passed the day in great and universal bodily pain, and at night was unable to sleep.

Suddenly the venerable father seemed present, saying, "Thou art healed." Every bad feeling ceased, and the next morning she arose from her bed and eat with a good and healthy appetite.

She continued thus for the following days, when, on the 26th, the day of Pentecost, her mother having bought her new clothes, as the old ones had been given to the poor, thinking she would have no further occasion for them, she went without any assistance to mass, and returned alone, feeling no inconvenience therefrom.

Many persons who were in the church were persuaded of the extraordinary cure, surrounded and followed her; and others of the crowd came to learn the particulars. All praised God, and, weeping with joy, exclaimed, "A miracle!"

The physician visited her and perceived no remains of the same or of any other disease, and which, according to the principles of medicine and the use of a thousand experiments, must be considered incurable.

Since then she has continued to enjoy, and does still enjoy, excellent health, and has not suffered either from a return of that or from any other malady.

All who have had any knowledge of this consider it a miraculous cure, and to this there is not one dissenting voice.

NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRE.—A LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE ATLAS STATES AT A RECENT MEETING OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, AN IMPORTANT PAPER WAS READ IN RELATION TO A DISCOVERY, BY MEANS OF WHICH CARBONIC ACID GAS IS APPLIED TO THE EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES WITH GREAT SUCCESS. THE FOLLOWING IS THE SUBSTANCE OF THE PAPER.

"In large fires, flame is the great agent of destruction; it occasions a violent draught, intense heat, and rapidly generates suffocating and noxious gases. For its existence a constant supply of pure air is necessary, as well as a constant high temperature. To prevent the latter, water is sufficient, but not to prevent the other condition. The 'fire-annihilator' subdues flame by preventing effectually the supply of its vital element, pure air, and supplying instead one destructive to its existence—carbonic gas and steam—thus rendering the continuance of flame impossible. These are generated by the apparatus, which is perfectly portable; for one ample for the private house weighs only about 25 pounds. It is so contrived that by simply touching a spring this active agency can be aroused in three seconds of time. For the protection of larger buildings, such as churches, factories, &c., a larger apparatus in proportion will be required, in a convenient position. The potency of this invention was exhibited in several different ways in the lecture room. Models of houses, ships, &c., were set on fire, and when fully ignited the flame was extinguished as soon as the annihilator was brought to bear upon it.

The great advantages of this invention are the instantaneous effect produced, long before a fire engine could have been got in preparation or brought to bear upon the fire, and the complete freedom from any furniture inseparable from the employment of water."

LEGISLATIVE DIVORCES.—In the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, of the 27th ult. we find a full and accurate report of one of the most important decisions ever made by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. It declares divorces granted by the act of the Legislature to be unconstitutional and void, so far as the rights of property are concerned; and that a wife so divorced, without her consent, is, upon the death of the husband, entitled to a dower in his lands and slaves, and to a distributable portion of his personal estate, as fully as if no such act of divorce had been passed. The Louisville Courier says: "As to the effect of such a divorce upon the relations of the parties, aside from the rights of property, nothing is decided. That question did not arise in the case, and the opinion does, by no means, go the length (as some have supposed) of declaring subsequent marriages of persons so divorced to be illegal and void."

FATAL EFFECTS.—A woman, who was suckling her child, gave it the breast, at a time when she was in a state of violent excitement. At first the child rejected the breast, but was subsequently compelled by hunger to take it. Soon afterwards, the child was seized with violent vomiting, and the whole of the milk was rejected. After some hours had elapsed, the child took the other breast,—convulsions supervened, and in a very short time, although medical assistance was at hand, and every attempt was made to save it, it died.—Lond. Med. Gaz., June, 1845.

We are gratified to learn that Lieut. Henry B. Watson, a native of this State, has been promoted to be Captain by brevet in the Navy, for gallant conduct. The Portsmouth Chronicle of the 13th Feb'y says: "Among the recent appointments and promotions by the President, with the approval of the President, we are pleased to see that of First Lieut. Henry B. Watson, of the Marine Corps, to be Captain by brevet, from the 20th Nov., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of the 8th and 9th January, 1847, on the banks of the Rio San Gabriel, on the plains of Mesa, in California, and for the defence of Guayamas from the 20th October to 20th November, 1847."—Raleigh Standard.

EPILEPSY. We learn from the New Brunswick, N. J. Times, that novel means have recently been resorted to, in order to render surgery subservient to the cure of that terrible and distressing malady, Epilepsy, which cannot but prove interesting to the public as well as to the medical profession. The new mode of treatment consists in obliterating the calibre of one or both common carotid arteries by means of ligature. These trunks transmit the blood which supplies the head and cerebral membranes, and by arresting so large a current from the brain it is expected that the morbid influence will be starved or altered. Should this remedy prove as successful in ameliorating certain forms of this complaint, as the results already promise, it may unveil the obscurity which at present involves the nature of epilepsy. Two cases, we understand, have been operated on in New York, one by Dr. Parker and Dr. Mott. The result in both cases has been very satisfactory so far. Dr. Morrigh of New Brunswick, in the presence of Doctors Skilman, Gayler, Woodhull, and Chevaller, lately performed an operation, an account of which has been furnished us. The patient was a young man of considerable intelligence and firmness of mind. His sufferings as he described them, had been indeed deplorable. For years he has been subject to excruciating distress in the head, attended with throbbing of the temporal arteries. He exhausted, in vain, every conceivable system of treatment; his memory was failing, and hope was yielding to the dreary and melancholy prospect of complete fatuity. The hazard of the operation was explained to him in rather exaggerated colors, but he was resolved, and submitted to its performance without showing the slightest manifestation of pain or excitement. The artery was tied at the upper margin of the omohyoid muscle. On the fourteenth day the ligature came away, when the patient left New Brunswick for his residence at Six Mile Run, with only a slight trace of the wound remaining, and feeling more free from distress than he has been for many years. It is now more than a month since the ligature came away, during which time we are informed he has not experienced any return of his complaint.

PLANK ROAD.

A public meeting was held at this place on Tuesday last, at which liberal subscriptions were made to the Plank Road. Having scolded our farmers pretty severely two weeks ago for their inactivity, we now ask leave to take it all back, and feel very much disposed to give them praise instead of censure. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars was required at our hands, and we are pleased to be able to state that that sum was promptly guaranteed. Our farmers, who did not at first consider this enterprise judicious, have become fully aroused to the importance of the subject. A route through Moore, Randolph and Davidson, will no doubt be selected, being deemed the best for construction as well as most useful to the greatest number.—Asheboro Herald.

THE FIRST EFFECT OF A BILLIOUS CLIMATE UPON THE HUMAN SYSTEM IS TO PRODUCE TORPITUDE AND INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER, THEREBY PREVENTING THE NATURAL AND FREE DISCHARGE OF BILE. ALL KNOW THE LURKING NATURE OF THE POISON THAT PRODUCES FEVER AND AGUE, AND ITS KINDRED DISEASES. A SALLOW COMPLEXION, CAPRICIOUS APPETITE, AND OCCASIONAL PAIN IN THE SIDE, ARE OFTEN THE ONLY SYMPTOMS TO WARN OF IMPENDING DANGER. TO OPERATION OF DR. OSGOND'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE IS TO COUNTERACT THIS MISAL INFLUENCE, BY PRODUCING ACTIVITY OF THE BILIARY ORGANS, AND A HEALTHY, NATURAL DISCHARGE OF BILE FROM THE SYSTEM.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.

Our readers have doubtless seen some accounts of experiments lately had at the North, going to prove the possibility of constructing an aerial conveyance, propelled by Steam. However incredulous we have been and may be, the confidence with which such a probability even is regarded by many, almost disarms skepticism. Fifty years since, the idea of steam navigation would have been considered equally as chimerical, and that of telegraphic communication been hoisted at as worse than visionary.

We have seen within the past day or two a diagram of the conveyance, and read the proposals of its proprietors, wherein they offer to take passengers for California, at \$50 each—through in five days!—The Steamer is to be 500 feet long by 50 in diameter, and ready for its first cruise about the 15th of April. The engine is of ten horse power driving the propellers at the rate of 200 revolutions a minute; and hence the speed is estimated at between fifty and a hundred miles per hour! It almost takes one's breath away to think of it!

If this experiment succeeds, what may we not expect next? The reverie of Oliphaunt may be realized—who knows. Here it is: "Imagination took a wide range—and presently I was in a dream. And methought in my dream that I was in the second story parlor of the Atlantic and Pacific Hotel, and United States' Halfway House, on the top of the Rocky Mountains. After a sumptuous repast, and beautiful view of the country, east and west, which I may hereafter describe, I took up the village newspaper. It was entitled the New Babylon Observer and Register of the World. The copy I held in my hand bore the date of May 17th, 1940. It was sent round the place by a rail-car, and was thrown in the dwellings by machinery, conducted by steam. The first paragraph that struck my eye was this, amply emblazoned, suddenly to catch the general eye: 'REPORTED FOR THE NEW-BABYLON OBSERVER: 'TERRIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES!'

It becomes our imperative and extraordinary duty, to promulgate the facts of a disaster which reached us to-day, by the mail from Thebes, via the perpendicular railroad. As a party were ascending, with the locomotive playing a lively tune, assisted on the piano-forte by another locomotive, that had been hired by Signor Guitini, preparatory to his first concert in New-Babylon, some religious persons of the United States' Established Mormon Church, insisted that the tune, being irreverent, should be changed. This offensive tune was no less than the well known and popular song (supposed to have been written in England, previous to the subjugation of that place by the Russians), entitled 'Proceed it, ye Crippled Ones, Babylon's Nigh.'—This complimentary course on the part of the locomotive, and the gentlemanly engineer with whom it associates, was hissed by the Mormons, until they were overcome by the encores of the majority. The locomotive was of course embarrassed, but we understand, continued to play. One of the Mormons, enraged beyond measure at this circumstance, rushed forward through the doorways of the train, and went only turned the stop-cock of 'What's become of good Old Daniel? one of the slowest tunes of the day. The consequence was, that the train proceeded with the greatest discord, because the latter tune was for the backward, in descending the mountain. The result was, the cars were thrown off the rails, down a precipice of nearly three hundred feet; but owing to the exertions of Mr Inclination Plain, first engineer, they were got back by his Upward Influence screw, which has thus far answered admirably, stopping cars in mid air, if they run off a precipice, and returning them safely, by means of the patent steam wind bags, which extend beneath the trains, and destroy their gravity.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEORGE W. WISTAR.

We are daily receiving testimony like the following from the North, South, East and West:— "Georgetown—I was afflicted with Asthma, for fourteen years, and had tried every remedy in the country; I had also been to several physicians and found no relief whatever. I was afflicted at times so severely, that the blood would gush from my nose, and my breathing was difficult. Indeed the disease had gained so much on me, that I had feared of ever getting well; when I chanced to get a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which effected a cure, and I now consider myself perfectly cured. This can be proved by numbers of men in Franklin County and vicinity, and think it my duty to let it be known."

THOMAS A. PATRICK Franklin County, Georgia, Nov. 19, 1846.

Be not deceived, remember that spurious imitations and other preparations of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry abound throughout the land, but it is Dr. Wistar's that has performed many thousand wonderful cures, therefore buy no other than the genuine original Balsam of Wild Cherry, and the genuine original Balsam of Wild Cherry, which effected a cure, and I now consider myself perfectly cured. This can be proved by numbers of men in Franklin County and vicinity, and think it my duty to let it be known."

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE; in Raleigh by Wm. Haywood & Co.; in Wilmington, by Wm Shaw.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

E. L. & J. A. Pemberton

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A LARGE AND HANDSOME SELECTION OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of: Chamelon and changeable Silks; Satin stripe and plaid Tissues; plain Satin stripe Barges; embroidered Tarletans; Silk and Linen Barges; English and French Gingham and Ginghams; Lawns; Organdies; Print Laces; and Muslins; French, English, and American Prints, &c. A large variety of French Worked-Laces; Capes and Collars; inside and standing Collars; Muslin Trimmings; Cotton and Thread Laces and Insertings; Swiss, Jaconet, and Plaid Muslins, figured Bobinets; Silk Laces; Tissue Shawls, Silk Points and Cravats, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Coatings, Gentlemen's superior Cravats and Scarfs, Ready made Summer Clothing, of warranted workmanship.

Molekin, Panama and Leghorn HATS; Youth's and Boys' Summer Hats, of every description. A beautiful assortment of latest style BONNETS, such as Pamela, colored French Lace and Straw ditto; Misses' Flats, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, and Wreaths.

Parasols, Umbrellas, BOOTS and SHOES, &c. Our customers and the public are respectfully invited to view the above Stock, an examination before making their purchases, as we are determined to keep up our reputation for selling Goods CHEAP.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

April 7, 1849.

FROM CALIFORNIA

Interesting Letter from San Francisco.

The following letter, of a recent date from San Francisco, was received by one of our most esteemed fellow-citizens from his brother, formerly American consul at the Sandwich Islands, but now of San Francisco, and attached to one of the very first commercial houses of that place. These statements can be relied upon to the fullest extent, as the probity and sagacity of the writer are unquestionable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20, 1849.

Dear Brother—I suppose that ere this reaches you the excitement in the United States about California will run as high as it now does throughout the Pacific. My partner arrived here on the 10th and I on the 21st of November; and our sales already go above a half million of dollars. The great excitement which prevails in Chili and Peru relative to this gold country is fast depopulating those countries of their European population. Every vessel that arrives brings many passengers and reports of every body else winding up their affairs to join in the rush.

The quantity of goods that is pouring into the country is reducing the price materially; still every thing is, compared with the original cost, very high. I paid a bill to-day for our table; it runs thus; butter, \$1; sausages \$1 per dozen; pork; 25 cents; eggs, \$2 a dozen; milk, \$1 per bottle; a box of fine salt, \$2; sperm candles, \$2 a pound; raisins, \$1 a pound; common lamp oil, \$2 a gallon; bottle of mustard, (half a pound) \$2 &c. &c.

For the little unfurnished one story building in which we stay—dining and sleeping in the same room—we pay \$100 per month. Our cook receives \$100 per month. My washwoman has condescended to do my washing for \$6 per dozen. The carpenters employed on our warehouses threaten to leave unless we increase their wages above \$8 per day. I paid a cartman this evening \$72 for two days. You can judge by these quotations the quantity of money that a laboring man can obtain by a little work.

In regard to the gold, every day only adds to the surprise created by previous reports of the quantity to be had. Yesterday morning an Indian showed me specimen of ore intermixed with a stone, weighing five pounds. He sold it for five hundred dollars! To-day some Oregon farmers, who came down to obtain gold, and remained a month at the mine, offered to sell me 150 pounds of gold, which they had collected. Mr Brannon, who has the establishments for storing and selling goods at the mines, told me to-day that seven men took from the earth, within one hundred yards of his upper store, thirty-three thousand dollars' worth of gold in four days; and the gold was weighed by a man in his employment.

Land throughout California has gone up to enormous prices. The present week Mr Cross purchased of Capt Paty a building lot, say one hundred feet square, on which there was an unfinished building, and paid \$15,000 for it. Two years since Capt. Paty gave a barrel of rum for it, or rather took it for a debt due for a barrel of rum. There is no lot of one hundred and fifty feet square in San Francisco that can be bought for less than three to ten thousand dollars. Towns are being laid out in many parts or points on the Bay, and lots are selling at from fifty to two hundred dollars.

The climate, to persons who have resided in the tropics, is not agreeable, because it occasionally rains, and is at times quite cold; but it is infinitely superior to New England. It has had an astonishing effect on me, and from a sallow looking skeleton (but not ill) I am getting fat, and am running out of my clothes fast. I suppose that in a week or more I shall have to throw them all aside. One thing remarkable in this climate, is, that every body, at all times, has a great appetite.

Lumber is very scarce and goes off immediately at \$150 per thousand, if seasoned; and \$1000 if green.—Fifty shiploads could be sold immediately. I think the greatest part of the lumber used here will be sent from Boston, for labor is too high, and it is too small business to attend to saw mills in this country. Of all things that are sent out from home none will so sure of sale as small frame houses.

At the present, in San Francisco, many are living in tents, although occasionally there is a flight of snow and a plenty of rain. In order to afford the means to introduce the greatest quantity of lumber, Commodore Jones, now here, has licensed a limited number of foreign vessels to engage in a coastwise trade to the Columbia River.

Since my arrival here I have heard from my family at the Sandwich Islands as often as once in ten days; and I hope to continue to, while I am here.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

THE REVENUE ACT.

From the Raleigh Register.

Mr Editor: In reviewing the many new and important measures of the late Legislature, perhaps no single one (always excepting the North Carolina Rail Road) is likely to exert a more deep, extensive and permanent influence on the prosperity of the State, than the Revenue Act. No subject illustrates more strikingly the characteristic sapineness of our people in all matters of state policy, than the history of taxation amongst us. In the face of all reason, and against the clearest dictates of common sense and equal rights, up to about 1816, land was taxed in North Carolina by the hundred acres, instead of the hundred dollars value! Our Senate is an admirably constituted body. The design of its peculiar constitution was to protect the great leading property interests of the country. These interests are land and negroes. It is founded on real estate and taxation. The owners of real estate are generally the slave holders of the country; it should, therefore, have always been a

vigilant guardian—the constitutional protector of these two leading interests against high or exclusive taxation. And yet, up to this day, land and polls have paid nearly all the taxes of the State, while a hundred interests far more able to pay, and equally proper subjects of taxation, have escaped altogether. Positively, sir, no legislators, no public men have ever been guilty of such supreme, palpable folly, as ours. No where can be found so blind, so inveterate an adherence to all the absurdities of the past, which we have treasured as precious relics, as we witness in North Carolina.—With the very best opportunities for studying taxation—the history of the old world and the successful experience of the new, both before us—we should have long since changed, modified and improved our system. But we continue to cling to the beaten path of custom and habit. It is not at all a matter of surprise that our people have deserted this State, where taxes are said to be comparatively low, and gone to other States where they are really high, when we recollect how equally the latter are distributed, and, therefore, cheerfully borne.

There is some complaint against taxing money at interest. That is, *par excellence*, the virtue, the beauty, the glory of the Act. Why so? It is a notorious fact, that for many years past, the Agricultural interests in North Carolina have been in a depressed, drooping condition. It is clearly ascertained that these interests do not realize over and above all necessary wear and tear, loss and expense, six per cent. net profit. Consequently, men of means do make heavy investments in that way. They put their money at interest, which is the better business. Yet these same agriculturists—the depressed farming interests—pay all the taxes of the State? Pay them for what? If a man owns a small farm, he not only improves it, gives employment to labor, consumes and produces, and thereby confers some benefit on the community—but that land takes care of itself. It is a trouble and expense to no one, and its owner has little or no need of courts of justice, sheriffs, clerks, or other public officers. But the capitalist, the money lender, the note shaver, he is constantly using the courts of justice, the ministers of the law, and all the machinery of government, to secure his debts and enforce his rights—but, forsooth, must pay nothing—not one cent, for all this. The farmer not only pays him six per cent, which is more than he realizes, but he must also pay his taxes besides. No wonder people leave the State!

But this tax will not drive capital from the State. These moneyed men know their own interests too well for that. It may have the salutary effect of driving some portion of it into useful, beneficial employment in improvement of the soil, mechanic arts, manufacturing, mining or some thing else. The tax is reasonable and just; and I call upon the whole State to unite in upholding and supporting the law, and carrying it into successful operation. I have heard it intimated that practically the debtor might be made to pay the tax to his miserly creditor, or the collection of all debt might be forced. He can be made to do no such thing. And if any old Shylock should attempt such a game, let the public apply the usury laws to his sensibilities. It would be the most palatable, bare-faced usury; and none such should escape.

I say Mr Editor, three cheers, loud and long, for the Revenue Act and the Legislature of 1848-'9.—The subject of taxation is always a dangerous one to public men, and any bold action on it indicates a crisis in the country. It is the question above all others, that moves the public mind. We are now passing through a revolution in North Carolina in regard to our whole Domestic Policy. We have at last abandoned our former "masterly inactivity."—This triumph of the late Assembly is a glorious victory to the State. It was not gained without an effort, fierce and bitter contest, a desperate struggle. You know, Mr Editor, how we toiled, and yet how fruitless seemed all our labors during the early middle parts of the Session.—But, sir, we toiled on—were triumphantly successful. For good or evil—for weal or for woe—the last days of that patriotic Assembly were full of deep, momentous interests to the people of our beloved State, now and forever. Our banner is floating in the breeze. Its motto is State Policy, State Reform and State Improvement. Onward is the watch-word. Beneath this banner we will be found fighting to the last, whether in victory or defeat.

A MEMBER.

From the Charleston Mercury.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MALFORMATION.—We went yesterday in company with a medical friend to Johnson's Wagon Yard, King street, to see the most curious type of the human form, that he had ever heard of.

The subject is a young man named Cornelius Allman, twenty one years of age, a native of Rowan County, North Carolina, who was born with malformation of the hands, legs and feet, so extreme, as nearly to deprive those parts of his body of all resemblance to the human shape. We shall not attempt to give the reader an idea of what indeed can only be imagined possible, by being seen.

In a general way, we may say that he has on both hands together, but four fingers and one thumb; while his feet and legs are, from their malformation, entirely useless, even for the most restricted exercise of their ordinary functions.

The unfortunate young man was decored from his home by some unprincipled adventurers, under the assurance that he might secure a living, by allowing himself to be exhibited, but after a short time, they abandoned him, leaving him helpless and penniless, to the mercy of accident. He was picked up in the neighborhood of Camden, by a kind hearted wagoner, and brought to Charleston.