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The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

BY WM. H. BAYNE. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 29, 1850. VOL. 11—NO. 692.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING: One square of twenty-five lines or less, for one insertion, 60 cents; every subsequent insertion, 30 cents except it remain for several months, when it will be charged \$3 for two months, \$4 for three, &c., \$10 for twelve months. Liberal deduction for large advertisements by the year or six months.

RECTIFIED RYE WHISKEY.

We have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davis county. We sell this liquor as we receive it, pure and unadulterated. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our warehouse.

March 30, 1850. 679-47

J. & T. WADDILL.

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,
40 Hhds. New Crop Molasses,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osmaburgs and brown Sheetings.
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 23, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

1850.
JAMES HYLE
Has just received a large & general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are,
Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Swiss and Jaconet Mullins,
Plain and striped Mullins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Caps, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Acker Bottom No. 1 to 10.
With many other articles, all of which being
purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered
by wholesale or retail at very low prices.
March 30, 1850.



A. A. MCKETHAN

Still continues to carry on the

CARRIAGE BUSINESS

in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by a strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, AND SULKIES,

finished, and a very large assortment of work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as it is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

57- All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

58- Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

January 19, 1850.

Cheap as possible!



The Subscribers having associated themselves together, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they carry on the

Saddle and Harness-making BUSINESS

on Person street, at Owen Houston's old stand, where they would be glad to receive a share of public patronage. They keep constantly on hand Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c., made of good materials and by good workmen. Persons wishing anything in their line will please examine their articles before purchasing elsewhere. Prices moderate.

57- REPAIRING neatly executed and at short notice.

O. HOUSTON,
W. OVERVY.

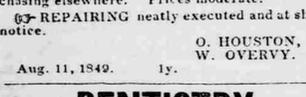
Aug. 11, 1849. 1y.

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon, respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

October 27, 1849. 657-47

SECOND STOCK.



I have received my second stock of Summer Hats, and am prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail, Boy's and Men's

Panama, Fashionable Brown,
Leghorn, do Silk
Tuscan, do Mole skin,
Palm Leaf, Broad brim,
Beaver, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of my own manufacture, of Beaver, Coon, and Wool Hats.

DAVID GEE.
May 29, 1850.

CARTHAGE MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Fall Session in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of July next, under the Superintendence of the Subscriber.

Rates of Tuition in each Department, for a Session of five months, are \$8, \$12, and \$15, according to the progress of the Students. Extras, in the Female Department: Music, \$10; Use of Instruments, \$2; Drawing and Painting, \$5; Wax flowers and fruit, \$10; French, Latin, or Greek Language, \$5.

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had in the village at \$7, and in the neighborhood at \$6, per month.

A. C. McNELL, Principal.
Carthage, June 22, 1850. 691-42

State of North Carolina—Robeson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1850.

Bright Williams vs. Thos. Grimley & others.

Probate of a Will.

It appearing that Thomas Grimley, John Grimley, Alfred Grimley, William G. Thompson and wife Amelia, Richard J. Grimley, Jesse G. Griffin and wife Eliza, heirs at law of the late Irvin Grimley, dec'd, residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, published in Fayetteville, for three consecutive weeks, of the fourth Monday in August next, why the last Will and Testament of the said Irvin Grimley should not be admitted to solemn probate. Witness Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court at office in Lumberton, the fourth day of May, A. D. 1850, and of American Independence the 24th day of May, A. D. 1850, and 15th June, 1850. S'ID H. HOWELL, C. C. C. Issued 15th June, 1850. 681-47. pr adv \$3 25

Bank of Fayetteville, } 12th June, 1850. }

Notice is hereby given that the shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank, upon which an instalment remains unpaid on the 1st day of July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Bank, on the 1st day of July, at 12 o'clock, M.

By order of the board,
W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.
June 15, 1850. 490-1d

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited for rebuilding the Bridge across Little Rockfish on the Camden Road, and may be handed to either of the undersigned, up to Friday the 25th instant. The Commissioners will meet on Saturday, 29th June, at the Bridge, at 12 o'clock M., to receive and open the proposals, and to let out the contract.

M. B. GILLIS,
COLIN McRAE,
J. McCALL,
C. P. MALLETT,
J. H. HALL, Commissioners.
June 22, 1850. 2w

LONG STREET ACADEMY.

The next session of this school will commence July 1st.

The subscriber will be assisted by Miss Anna Ray whose attention will be devoted to the female department. The terms of tuition are 6, 8, and 10 dollars per session of five months. Board in the neighborhood for 5 dollars per month.

ARCHIBALD RAY.
June 22d 1850. 591-1f

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in North and South Carolina, is directed to make public the subjoined particulars respecting an intended exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, to be held in London in the year 1851, and begs to invite co-operation in an undertaking of such obvious international benefit and advantage. He will be happy to receive communications from parties disposed to exhibit produce, machinery, or other specimens of American industry and art.

The exhibition will be divided into the following sections, and prizes will be distributed under appropriate regulations.

SECTIONS.

1. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE—illustrative of the natural productions in which human industry is employed.

2. MACHINERY (for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering, and other purposes), and MECHANICAL INVENTIONS—illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the productions of nature.

3. MANUFACTURES—illustrative of the results produced by the operation of human industry upon natural productions.

4. SCULPTURE, MODELS, and the CLASSIC ART generally—illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such application of human industry.

GEORGE W. MATHEW,
British Consulate,
June 22, 1850. 591-2t

WASHINGTON HOUSE, CHESTNUT ST. ABOVE SEVENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

IS central, in the immediate vicinity of the most important public Institutions, the best and most fashionable places of business, and the attractive public Squares of the city. In the important requisites of light and ventilation, two principal objects aimed at in the recent enlargement and thorough improvement of this House, it is not exceeded, perhaps, by any establishment in America. To strangers, therefore, its position is peculiarly desirable.—The Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and assures them that he will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors.

A. F. GLASS.
June 15, 1850. 590-2m

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL, Fayetteville, N. C.

This large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The better and furniture of all kind is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations, and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy front, double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850.

To Colonels of Regiments.

By the act of Legislature of 1848, it was made the duty of Colonels to give assents under that act, a certificate of exemption. We have supplied several regiments with blank certificates, and will keep a supply on hand at the Carolinian Office. 75 cents per quire.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
JUNE 29, 1850.

ADDRESS OF THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

To the people of the slaveholding States.

The address is too long to occupy five columns of our paper, unless it were of more momentous and immediate importance to the people. We shall give only the heads, points and conclusions.

The address professes to show the condition of the slavery question; to assert the rights of the South, and to demand their recognition by the general government.

The address dates the agitation of the slavery question 16 years back, or to the time when the people of other States began to petition Congress on the subject of slavery. [We should date it back to the foundation of the government.] At that time however, they commenced the agitation of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The address then gives a sketch of the history of the agitation up to this time.

The South is reviled and denounced in Congress and every where, on account of the institution of slavery, and the non-slaveholding States stand combined to undermine the rights of property in slaves. Concession on the part of the South only emboldens the North to make further demands. The great end being the abolition of slavery in the States, the efforts to accomplish it will never cease; and when time shall give the non-slaveholding States a preponderance of three-fourths of the authority of the government, the constitution will be altered and slavery prohibited.

The following sentence in the address contains a solemn and deplorable fact, verified and attested by the history of parties in the South; and many a politician in the South will read it, who, if he have sense enough to understand the application, will feel keenly alive to the justice of the rebuke. It reads thus:

If from the past transactions we have narrated, we learn our condition in the Union, they teach us also that our past policy of non-action and submission to aggression cannot bring us peace and safety. When the doors of Congress were thrown open to agitation on the subject of slavery, if the Southern States had moved with energy to avert a state of things unconstitutional in itself, and surely tending to bring the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States into collision, although late, it might not have been too late to stop subsequent encroachments upon our rights. But the Southern States were passive; and their forbearance has had the effect of inspiring the Northern people with the belief either that we value a union with them more than we value the institution of slavery, or that we dare not move from a conscious inability to protect ourselves. You have ungenerously stood still whilst your supporters and the defenders of the constitution in the Northern States, in their efforts to protect you from the agitations of slavery in Congress, have been politically annihilated, or have turned your foes. You have tamely acquiesced, until to hate and persecute the South, has become a high passport to honor and power in the Union.

The address then argues that where two bodies of people of opposite interests, live under one government, the dominant interest will oppress the other, and aggrandize itself at the expense of the other. To submit, therefore, to the aggressions will be to give up to gradual annihilation. The minority owe it to themselves and to the constitution, to maintain their rights. How shall their rights be maintained? The ballot box is ineffectual. Congress has thus far failed to do it. The compromise bill now before Congress fails, to do it. Here the address gives a sketch of the provisions of the compromise bill. How the rights of the minority shall be maintained, the address does not state, but we should inter that the writers considered separation the only available and reliable means.

The Missouri compromise is then named as the ultimatum, or the only proposition which will be acceptable to the South.

PROSPECT OF WAR!

The question to be tested.

Our readers will recollect that the authorities of the State of Texas, sent their Agent, Major Neighbors, to organize that part of the territory of New Mexico claimed by Texas, and all that region, have always denied allegiance to Texas, and have accordingly resisted the organization of counties by Texas. In this resistance, it appears (by a telegraphic despatch to the Washington Union) that the U. S. authorities at Santa Fe have joined the inhabitants, and the agent of Texas left for headquarters. The government and people of Texas have sworn to spill their blood in defence of their right to this territory; and if this news be true, we fear there is going to be trouble there.

We hardly know how to credit the news of the interference of U. S. authorities; for President Taylor intimated that he would not interfere. We presume the matter will be explained more fully in a few days.

F. S.—What is still more alarming, and for which the President must be held accountable, is that the commanding officer at Santa Fe, has issued a proclamation, like Genl. Riley did in the case of California, calling on the inhabitants of New Mexico to form a State government! If true, it deserves the reprobation of the whole world.

Late From Europe.



Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

HALIFAX, June 21.

The royal mail steamer Cambria arrived off her wharf here this morning. She brings Liverpool dates to the 8th instant, and London to the 7th. Her advices are one week later than those heretofore received.

The news from France and the continent generally is pacific, and the commercial aspect satisfactory.

The new French electoral bill has passed the French Assembly by a large majority, without creating any demonstration from the opposition.

The English press is wasting a quantity of paper in regard to Gen. Lopez's invasion of Cuba, and the matter was giving rise to discussions in Parliament.

The English manufacturing stocks are kept active, and the people well employed and well paid.

The flour market was dull, and prices about the same as at the close of the previous week, though rather favoring buyers. The market for Indian corn was also dull, and prices declined from 6d. to 1s. per quarter of 490 lbs.

The provision market was very quiet and favoring buyers. Lard had declined 3d., and butter and tallow were both 6d. lower. The late continental advices have created an active demand for coffee of all descriptions, and prices had advanced from 3s. to 6s. per cwt. The news from Cuba has had the tendency to strengthen the sugar market materially, and prices have advanced. Nothing doing in rice. Sales of American whole oil at £3 10s. per cwt.

The money market was easy, and the rates of discount low on good paper. The Liverpool cotton market was firm at the closing prices of the previous week. The sales of the week amount to 60,000 bales.

The following lines are a capital satire upon those who resist the progress of the age—denounce everything that is out of the old order of things, and think that the way their grandfathers went is good enough for them. Well, the old order of things was well enough in its time; but change, that annihilator of every thing human, is as irresistible as the will of the Great Jehovah. Even if it were possible, it is as perfectly ridiculous to resist it as it is for the toad in his cell to deem that the world is standing still while he is dreaming his dreams.

The spirit of the age demands improvement, and improvement is the order of the day; and those who will not avail themselves of the improvements of the age, will find themselves far in the rear of fortune and intelligence. Let no man think to prosper, while tarrain like, he shuts himself up in the shell of his own conceit, and with his feeble antediluvianisms attempts to compete with the youthful vigor of the spirit of the age.

THE PHILOSOPHER TALKS.

BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS.

Down deep in a hollow, so damp and so cold,
Where oaks are by ivy o'ergrown,
The grey moss and lichen creep o'er the mould,
Lying loose on a ponderous stone,
Now, within this huge stone, like a king on his throne,
A toad has been sitting more years than is known,
And strange as it seems, yet he constantly deems,
The world standing still while he's dreaming his dreams.

Does this wonderful toad in his cheerful abode
In the innermost heart of that flinty old stone,
By the gray-haired moss and the lichen o'ergrown,

Down deep in the hollow, from morning till night,
Don't shades glide over the ground,
Where a water-course once, as it sparkled with light,
Turned a ruined old mill-wheel around:
Long years have passed by since its bed became dry,
And the trees grow so close, scarce a glimpse of the sky
Is seen in the hollow, so dark and so damp,
Where the glow-worm at noonday is trimming the brake,
And hardly a sound from the thicket around
Where the rabbit and squirrel leap over the ground,
Is heard by the toad in his spacious abode
In the innermost heart of that flinty old stone,
By the gray-haired moss and the lichen o'ergrown.

Down deep in that hollow the bees never come—
The shade is too black for a flower;
And jewel-winged birds, with their musical hum,
Never flash in the night of that bowser:
But the cold blooded snake in the edge of the brake,
Lies amid the rank grass half asleep, half awake;
And the ash-white snail, with the slime in its tail
Meets wearily on like a life's tedious tale.
Yet disturbs not the toad in his spacious abode,
In the innermost heart of that flinty old stone,
By the gray-haired moss and the lichen o'ergrown.

Down deep in a hollow some wisecrack sits,
Like the toad in his cell, in the stone;
Around them in daylight the blind owlets fit
And their creeds are with ivy o'ergrown:
Their streams may go dry, and the wheels cease to ply
And their glimpses be few of the sun and the sky,
Still they hug to their breast every time-honored guest,
And slumber and doze in a glorious rest,
For no progress they find in the wide sphere of mind,
And the world's standing still with all of their kind;
Contented to dwell deep down in the well,
Or move like the snail in the crust of his shell
Or live like the toad in his narrow abode,
With their souls closely wedged in a thick wall of stone,
By the gray weeds of prejudice rankly o'ergrown.

Gen. Lopez has been bound over, in New Orleans to appear before the United States district court for trial. Now we shall have the question tested.

SKETCHES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS.—No. 2.

Perhaps to thousands, and joy to some;
This folio of four pages, happy work!
Which not e'en critics criticize, that hold
Inquisitive attention.
What is it, but a map of busy life,
Its fluctuations and its rest concerns?
COWPER.

In the first number on this subject, published some short time since, the history of the Press was collated from its discovery in the 15th century, down to our Revolution. The Press of our own State, from its first introduction into the Province in 1749, by James Davis, and the names and characters of the different Editors, were stated.

From that period to the present much information is collected, yet much is needed to make its history complete and satisfactory.

The ruling powers of England, says Williamson, in his History of North Carolina, vol. 1, 195, appear to have regarded knowledge as a dangerous plant in the provinces, else they would not have instructed Lord Effingham, the Governor of Virginia, "not to suffer the use of a Printing Press on any occasion whatever." It was a cause of gratitude, for which Sir William Berkley gave thanks to Heaven, "that there was not a Printing Office in any of the Southern Provinces."

Surely, if subjects afforded his Lordship any cause of congratulation, the early history of our State must have filled his loyal heart with happiness.

But, under the influence of free government, the Press, during the period which we are now considering, has attained in our Government position and power hitherto unknown in the history of our race.

Tymperly, in his Encyclopaedia of Literary and Typographical Anecdotes, informs us that the United States had in 1834, with a population of 13,000,000, more newspapers than all Europe with a population of 100,000,000!

Such are consequences of Institutions and Laws that realize the idea of Locke's perfection of a Government, where every man may think what he pleases and speak what he thinks.

At the commencement of the Revolution of 1776, the only newspapers in our State, were at Newbern, Wilmington, Halifax, Edenton, and Hillsborough.

In 1812, there were newspapers printed at Newbern, Wilmington, Edenton, Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Fayetteville, Raleigh, and Warrenton.

It is to be regretted that no files are extant of this period, or within the control of the writer of this sketch, which show "the form and pressure of the times" or the characters of the Editors.

We observe that the Legislature of Wisconsin, at a recent session, has ordered that the County Court Clerks of each County, shall subscribe in the name of the County, for a copy of each paper printed in the County for reference, to be bound up and preserved.

It would be a worthy enactment of our General Assembly; and further, to direct the State Librarian to procure a copy of each paper printed in the State, to be preserved in like manner. Their value would increase with their years, and be a most useful and reliable source of reference.

The Constitution, made at Halifax, in 1776, was printed, as well as the Acts of the Legislature, the first that assembled under the Constitution, by James Davis, at Newbern, in April, 1777.

James Davis was, as stated in a previous number of these Sketches, a Virginian by birth, and was appointed, under the Colonial Government, Post Master at Newbern, by Benjamin Franklin, and also held the commission of a magistrate, from Gov. Tryon—the last but one, of the Royal Governors.

The Private Acts of the General Assembly, from 1715 to 1790, were printed at Newbern, by Francois X. Martin, in 1794.

The life and character of Francois Xavier Martin, is full of interest.

The lesson it teaches is full of encouragement to the industrious, prudent and persevering. He was a Frenchman by birth, as his name indicates, without fortune and friends, but by application and industry rose to the highest ranks of society. In 1791, the Legislature afforded him aid in publishing the statutes of England in force and use in this State. In 1803 he was employed by the same to publish a revival of the acts of the Proprietary, Royal and State Governments. In 1809, he was appointed by Mr Madison to a judicial office, first in Mississippi Territory, afterwards Orleans; and when the latter became a State, Louisiana, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, in which office, he recently died, full of years, wealth and honor. In 1829, he published a History of North Carolina in two volumes.

Abraham Hodge, uncle of William Boylan, Esq., of Raleigh, was a cotemporary, and was early an extensive printer in the State. Of his life, character and death, the writer is not informed.

The name of Joseph Gales appears in Tymperly's Encyclopaedia as the publisher of the Sheffield Register No. 1, in England, in June, 1717. He fled to America from the persecutions of tyranny in 1794, and settled in Raleigh, where in 1799, he established the present Raleigh Register,

now conducted by his grand-son, Seaton Gales, Esq. In 1801, the office of the Register, with all its appliances, was burned to the ground; but by the generous aid of friends with the enterprise of the Editor, it revived, and took an active part for the country, in its perilous contest with England in the war of 1812.

An Accurate account of his typographical labours, by a faithful and familiar hand, would fill the period now alluded to, and is most desirable to the country. To those who have the material at hand, and more ability than the writer of this, this duty is confided. By many now alive, he is remembered with pleasure. His life was unobtrusive and full of gentleness, and his talents and his virtues have left behind a character worthy of regard and emulation.

The Newspapers now published in North Carolina, are as follow:

1. Aurora, Wilmington, by Henry I. Toole.
2. Albemarle Bulletin, Edenton, T. C. Manning.
3. Asheville Messenger, Asheville, J. M. Edey.
4. Buncombe Dollar News, Atkin and Sherwood.
5. Biblical Recorder, Thomas Meredith.
6. Common School Advocate, Guilford, N. Mendenhall.
7. Carolina Watchman, Salisbury, Bruner and James.
8. Christian Sun, Pittsborough, Com. Christ Church.
9. Charlotte Journal, Charlotte, T. J. Holton.
10. Communicator, Fayetteville, Wm. Potter.
11. Deaf Mute, Raleigh, W. D. Cooke.
12. Fayetteville Observer, Fayetteville, E. J. Hale.
13. Goldsborough Patriot, Goldsborough, W. Robinson.
14. Goldsboro' Telegraph, Goldsboro', W. F. S. Alston.
15. Granville Whig, Oxford, George Wortham.
16. Greensboro Patriot, Swain & Sherwood.
17. Halifax Republican, Halifax, D. N. Webb.
18. Hillsborough Recorder, Dennis Heist.
19. Hillsborough Democrat, John N. Bunting.
20. Hornet's Nest, Charlotte, J. L. Badger.
21. Lincoln Courier, Lincolnton, Thomas J. Eccles.
22. Lincoln Republican, Lincolnton, J. N. Newson.
23. Milton Chronicle, Milton, C. N. B. Evans.
24. Mountain Banner, Rutherfordton, Thos. A. Hayden.
25. North Carolina Standard, Raleigh, W. W. Holden.
26. North Carolinian, Fayetteville, Wm. H. Bayne.
27. North Carolina Herald, Asheborough, R. H. Brown.
28. North Carolina Farmer, Raleigh, Thos. J. Lemay.
29. Newbernian, Newbern, Wm. H. Mayhew.
30. Newbern Republican, Newbern, Wm. B. Gulick.
31. North State Whig, Washington, H. Dimmock.
32. Old North State, Elizabeth City, S. D. Poole.
33. Primitive Baptist, Raleigh, Burwell Temple.
34. Plymouth Times, Plymouth, Wm. Ebron.
35. Raleigh Register, Raleigh, Seaton Gales.
36. Raleigh Star, Raleigh, Thos. J. Lemay & Son.
37. Raleigh Times, C. C. Raboteau.
38. Religious Intelligencer, Wilmington, James McDaniel.
39. Spirit of the Age, Raleigh, A. M. Gorman.
40. Southern Advocate, Raleigh, Burwell Temple.
41. Tarborough Free Press, Tarboro', George Howard, Jr.
42. Wilmington Chronicle, Wilmington, A. A. Brown.
43. Wilmington Journal, Wilmington, Fulton & Price.
44. Wilmington Commercial, Wilmington, Thos. Loring.
45. Wadesboro Argus, Wadesboro, Saml. Fulton.
46. Walden Herald, Walden, Jas. P. Simmons.

It would extend this sketch far beyond its proper length to detail in this number the merits of each paper, or to attempt to sketch the character and pursuit of each of the proprietors. The material has been procured, and will be given in another number, at some future period. This shall be done fairly and justly—"nothing extenuated or set down in malice," so that those who come after us shall not be at the same loss, as we are now, of the name, character and talents of those who exercise at this day so important an influence on the public mind and morals.

TACITUS.

From the New York Spirit of the Times.

One of your correspondents relates his experience about horses looking back with regret, after having passed over a plank road. I was out on one the other day; the driver was pretty much of a wag, and made the following "sell" of one of my fellow passengers—

Passenger—"What is the reason you go so slow over the plank road, driver?"

Driver—"The horses wouldn't go faster if I were to whip them all the time."

Passenger—"Why so?"

Driver—"They know the plank road is only six miles long, and they want to spin it out as long as they can! When you see the horrid road we come to afterwards, you'll say they're right. Why, sir, I can turn them round, and keep them driving up and down the plank road all the week, and they would never feel tired; it would make them feel so good. A fact, sir, I assure you."

Spiritually yours, QUI VIVIT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 24, 1850.

In connection with this anecdote, we may state what we have been informed is beyond question, to-wit: that the horses on a wood wagon, after drawing several miles on the plank road, on being turned off on the deep sand, have stopped and positively refused to pull, until some of the wood was thrown off to lighten the load! And this, too, with the common \$1 or \$2 load that they had always drawn.

ANOTHER WONDER.—The Rev. O. C. Wheeler, pastor of the first Baptist Society of San Francisco, asked the trustees of the society to reduce his salary from the 1st of April, to the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, being just one-half the sum generously tendered him. This is the greatest wonder yet from that wonderful country.