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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., OCTOBER 12, 1850. VOL. 11—NO. 607.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: One square of twenty-one lines or less, for one insertion, 50 cents; every subsequent insertion, 30 cents except in remittances for several months, when it will be charged \$3 for two months, \$4 for three, and \$10 for twelve months. Liberal deduction for large advertisements by the year or six months.

Persons who advertise in the newspapers should always mark their advertisements with the number of insertions; otherwise they often forget and let the advertisements run longer than necessary, and when the advertisements are settled, there is something said about the cost, and when an article is advertised for sale, when it is not sold, the advertiser should attend to taking it out of the paper, because it misleads the readers of the paper besides running him to more cost.

PRICES OF BLANKS AT THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE, From and after the 1st of Sept. 1850.

For all such Blanks as we keep for sale, 60 cents per quire. Where Blanks are printed to order, the prices will range from 35 cts. to \$1 50 per quire, thus: 1 quire cap blanks \$1 50 per quire. 2 " " " " 1 00 " " 3 " " " " 75 " " 4, 5 or 6 " " " " 65 " " 10 " " " " 50 " " 20 " " " " 40 " " 1 quire letter-sheet blanks 1 25 " " 2 " " " " 1 00 " " 3 " " " " 75 " " 4, 5 or 6 " " " " 65 " " 10 " " " " 50 " " 20 " " " " 40 " " 1 quire letter-sheet blanks 1 25 " " 2 " " " " 1 00 " " 3 " " " " 75 " " 4, 5 or 6 " " " " 65 " " 10 " " " " 50 " " 20 " " " " 40 " "

Any blank printed to order which has more matter in it than is usual in blanks printed for the above prices, will be charged extra according to the amount of matter, or the fancy-work directed to be done. In like manner, a blank containing but a few lines of matter to the sheet will be charged a less price.

\$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 16th Aug., a mulatto man named CARY. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, well built, bright complexioned, bushy hair, sharp features; has a slight stoppage or impediment in his speech. He is about 30 years of age, and can read tolerably well. He has a wife at Mr. Jas. Kirkpatrick's, below the mouth of Rockfish, where he is supposed to be lurking, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him. MALCOLM MCGREGOR, 14 miles west of Fayetteville. Aug. 31, 1850. 604-1f

Visiting Cards

For sale at the Carolina Office, at 25 cents per pack of 50 cards. And names printed on if desired, plain or fancy, for forty cts. additional, being a lot of cards we are anxious to dispose of. A neat pack at 60 cents cash in cleop.

To Colonels of Regiments.

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

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND TURPENTINE AND TIMBER Land for Sale.

The subscriber intending to remove to the west, offers for sale his plantation in Robeson county, 7 miles from the village of Lumberton, lying immediately on the main road from Lumberton to Marion Court House. The tract contains twelve hundred and fifty acres. It lies within five miles of Lumber River, and is very heavily timbered, as none has ever been cut from it. No better turpentine land can be found in the country. The cleared land (about 4 or 500 acres) yields as good crops of corn and cotton as any in this section of country. About 100 acres is perfectly fresh. The situation is high, pleasant and healthy; water good, with a comfortable dwelling house and all necessary out-buildings in good repair. There are also on the premises a good water grist mill, a gin and screw, all in good repair. Any person wishing further information, will please address the subscriber at Leesville, Robeson county, N. C. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to look at it. ALEX. B. FULMORE, Sept. 7, 1850. 604-1f

FALL, 1850. JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, Among which are, Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds, Vestings, well assorted, Black and colored Silks, French and English Merinos, Do. do. Muslin D'Lains, Alpacas, well assorted, 2500 pieces Calico, Domestic, 3-4 to 10-4, bleached and brown, Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers, Merino lung and square Shawls, Flaid and other woollen do. Anker Belting Cloths, at reduced prices, With many other goods, all of which being purchased for cash by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at low prices. Sept. 7, 1850.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

We have just received at our old stand, north corner of Market Square, a large and well-assorted stock of DRY GOODS, embracing nearly every article kept in that line. Also, fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. We solicit an early call from our former customers, friends, and the public generally, as we shall endeavor to please in styles and prices. ALEXANDER JOHNSON & CO. Fayetteville, Sept. 14. 603-3f

\$100 REWARD.

We will give \$100 reward for a negro man named HANNIBAL, if delivered to us at Halifax Court House, Va., or \$50 reward if secured in jail in Fayetteville, or any other jail, so that we get him again. The said negro man Hannibal is about five feet high, rather a brown complexion. He has a scar over one of his eyes, and has one or two of his front teeth out. About 26 years of age. We will give the above reward to any person who will secure the said negro so that we get him again. POINDEXTER & EDMONDSON, Sept. 14, 1850. 603-1f

STOLEN.

On Friday night 8th inst., the subscriber had a new double-barrel Gun stolen from him 2 miles north of Fayetteville, on the road leading by Mr. Isham Blake's, and a short distance from his house. The gun is a new one—the barrel supposed to be 42 inches, of fine finish. No particular mark recollected, as I had just bought it. A liberal reward will be paid for the Gun, or any information left at Mr. P. P. Johnson's store or Capt. Jno. Stewart's, will be thankfully received. WM. GILES, Sept. 14, 1850. 603-1f

MISS BINGHAM

Will resume her school on Tuesday the 1st of Oct. Sept. 21, 1850. 604-6f

NEGROES WANTED.

Cash will be paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon. J. & T. WADDILL, Sept. 14, 1850. 603-1f

HATS & CAPS.

I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public generally to my new and large stock of Hats and Caps. Having selected them with great care, I feel assured that if there is any thing in the shape of a hat, cap or turban, in New York or Philadelphia, that is calculated to please the public, they can be suited at my store, north-east corner Market Square, Green street. I am prepared to furnish country merchants at wholesale on the most reasonable terms. I intend selling for very small profits. DAVID GEE, Sept. 21, 1850.

RANAWAY

From the subscriber on the 22d of July, a negro man named MORRIS. He is 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, but slender built; yellow complexioned, rather blind eyed; has a scar on one cheek. When last heard from, he was making his way towards Lumberton, where he has relations. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him again. JOHN S. WILLIS, Prospect Hall, Bladen county, N. C. August 5, 1850. 598-1f

\$10 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 9th inst., a negro boy by the name of WESLEY. Said negro is 27 years of age; about five feet nine inches high; weighs about 100 or 65 pounds; has rather a sandy look; with a scar running across the forehead, above the eye-brow, and he is of a dark copper color. He has a large natural gap between the upper front teeth. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for putting him in any jail so that I can get him again. Any information concerning him will be received if directed to me at Rollins' Store, Moore county, N. C. THOS. HARRINGTON, Sept. 21, 1850. 604-1f

State of North Carolina—Moore County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1850.

Bailey Williamson, Adm'r, vs. Lewis Williamson, and others. Petition for account and settlement.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis Williamson, Wm. Garner and wife Dolly, Wm. Williamson, Robert Kennedy, Lewis Kennedy, Josiah Kennedy, Dicy Kennedy, Sally Kennedy, Sparks Kennedy, are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the above named parties to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th day of October next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the 4th Monday of July A. D. 1850. A. C. CURRY, C. C. C. Price ady \$3 25. 605-6f

Linseed Oil.

For sale by S. J. HUNSDALE, Sept. 26, 1850.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN!

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has opened an establishment on Hay street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, for the manufacture, and repair of

Guns, Pistols, Rifles, Revolvers &c.,

of all descriptions. He would call particular attention to his manufacture of AIR GUNS, which for utility and beauty of finish, cannot be excelled. His stock on hand, embracing all descriptions, enables him to supply at once all who may favor him with a call. He will also pay particular attention to lock-smithing and bell-hanging. M. A. BAKER, Sept. 28, 1850 605-3f

EQUITY SALE.

Will be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on a credit of 12, 18, and 24 months, on Monday the 11th day of November next, a valuable Plantation about four miles north of Fayetteville, on the west side of the Cape Fear River, late the property of Hugh Campbell, dec'd, known as Pine Park.—Said tract contains about 800 acres, a considerable portion of which is low-lands, the remainder heavily timbered with Pine. ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, Clerk & Master, Sept. 21. 604-3f

Also at the same time and place, will be sold a tract of land of 15 acres, on Fayetteville, the Plank Road, two miles from Fayetteville. Terms as above. A. A. T. SMITH, C. & M. E. CONGRESS WATER, A few dozen for sale by GEO. McNEILL Sept. 28, 1850.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices. North-west corner Market Square, Green st. October 5, 1850.

NEW FALL GOODS.

We are now receiving and opening a rich and extensive assortment of SILK & FANCY DRY GOODS, Consisting of EVERY DESCRIPTION for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. HATS, Caps, BONNETS, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., Making the most complete assortment we have ever before offered, to which we invite our customers and the public generally. North-east corner Market Square. E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON, Oct. 5, 1850. 2m

D. & W. McLAURIN

Have received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed Dk. brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c., with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory. Sept. 28, 1850. 605-1f

WATCHES & JEWELRY

The subscriber gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has REPAIR AND SILVERSMITH BUSINESS, and is now receiving a good assortment of goods in the line, such as GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Gold fob, vest and gourd Chains; gold Watch Keys; Ruby Link gold Ear-Rings; now all the rage; gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; music boxes; fine knives, razors and scissors; silver thimbles; needles; surveyor's compasses and chains; revolving and common pistols; double and single barrel guns; powder flasks; shot pouches; game bags; percussion caps; violins; clarionets; flutes; fife; accordions; violin and guitar strings; perforated steel and gilt watch chains and keys, watch gears; porte monnaies, &c. &c. ALSO, 8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms. (33) Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted. All kinds of jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and dispatch. A share of the trade is solicited. W. PRIOR, At the old stand, on the north side Hay street, 4 doors above the Market House. Sept. 28, 1850. 2m

TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL. F. T. WARD'S Is Removed To the south-east corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making Factory Drums and Cans, and to do all kind of work for Factories; also Roofing, guttering, and all kinds of JOBBING done on short notice, & by experienced workmen. A constant supply of Tin kept on hand, at wholesale and retail. Country merchants and pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices. F. T. WARD, Agt. Sept. 28, 1850.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

\$1,000,000—SAFELY SECURED—ACCUMULATED BY THIS COMPANY. ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED. A dividend of 52 per cent. was declared 31st January, 1848.—Persons can effect insurance on their own lives, or of others.—A wife can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law to herself and her children. All persons dependent on salaries, or daily earnings are invited to call and avail themselves of a resource whereby their wives and children may be secured from want. This is perhaps the best Company in the U. States. JNO. M. ROSE, Agt. Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1850. 1f

To the heirs at law of Mary Henry, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Personal Estate of the late Miss Mary Henry is insufficient to pay the debts of the deceased, and that I, as her Administrator, have filed a Petition to sell the Real Estate, according to act of Assembly. You are therefore notified to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December, 1850, then and there to shew cause, if any you have, why a sale of said Real Estate should not be made by Decree of said Court. JOSHUA CARMON, Adm'r of Mary Henry, dec'd. Sept. 28, 1850.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

A single letter means any weighing 1 ounce avoidupois or less. A letter weighing over 1 oz. and less than 2 is regarded as 4 letters. Newspaper, means a paper of 1900 square inches or less. No P. M. can frank a letter weighing over 1 ounce, except on official Business. Postage on letters from any office in the U. S. to and from California, or our Territories on the Pacific, 40 cents prepaid or not. Newspapers and pamphlets 3 cents each, sea postage, and the inland Postage to be added, if any. P. M.'s whose com's were \$200 or less for the year ending June 30, 1850, can send and receive written letters free, not weighing over 1 oz. each on their own private business.—They can frank to California, or any other place in the U. S. possessions, but not beyond. Postage on letters to China, &c. may be 75 cents or 45 cents. Postage on regular or transient papers, 1 or 1 1/2 cents, and 50 per cent. commission on them. Total postage on papers to Great Britain 4 cents, 2 cents to be paid in each country; to any place through Great Britain 4 cents, prepaid. The Postage on letters, to or from Great Britain is 24 cts. the single rate. The franking privilege travels with its possessor. A Postmaster can frank through any office he may pass in travelling, but he cannot send franked letters from his own office at the same time. Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over \$200, may frank names of subscribers and money to newspapers. Postmasters are entitled by law to the following commissions on the amount of letter postage received by them in each quarter of the year, and in the proportion of any fractional part of a quarter; but no Postmaster can receive a larger compensation from commissions than \$500 per quarter: 40 per cent. on the first \$100; 30 " " next 300; 20 " " next 2,000; 12 1/2 " on all over 2,400; A commission of 50 per cent. is allowed on postage of Newspapers, Pamphlets, and Magazines; and two cents is allowed for the delivery of each free letter, (excepting free packets of printed matter, such as Speeches, &c., though made up in letter form,) to officers when the commission does not amount to \$500. On letters received for distribution at such offices as are designated for that purpose by the Postmaster General, a commission of 7 per cent. is allowed. Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over \$200 may frank names of subscribers and money to editors. At offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, 50 instead of 40 per cent. is allowed on the first \$100 of letter postage.

Table of postage.

Letters not over 300 miles,	1-2oz	1oz	2oz	3oz
Letters over 300 miles,	3	10	20	30
Dropped letters,	2	2	2	2
Letters by British mails,	24	45	96	144

Newspapers not over 100 miles, or within the State, for each sheet or supplement, 1 cent. Do, over 100 miles and out of the State, 1 1/2 cts. Pamphlets, Magazines, Periodicals and all other printed matter, except as before mentioned—mentioned—for each not over 100 miles, 2 1/2 cts. 300 400 500 A fraction of 1 oz. over not to be regarded. Circulars and handbills not over six 16 size and unsealed— (to be prepaid), 3 cents. The Cunard line of steamers is under contract pay with Great Britain, for carrying mails, and all the postage except 5 cents on letters carried from the U. States by that line, is received by Great Britain; but the Collins' line is under contract with the United States, and all the postage except 3 cents on letters carried out by this line, is received by the U. States.

J. E. BRYAN

Has just received at his store opposite Bank of Cape Fear, a general assortment of staple DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND GROCERIES. Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Blacksmith's Bellows, anvils, hammers, vices, &c. Saddles, bridles, martingales, whips and Trace and log Chains, Ames & Rowland's Spades and Shovels, Turpentine Axes and Round Shaves, Pots, Ovens, and other household-ware, Great Britain and English Bar Iron, Hoop-rod, and band Iron, American and German Steel, Cut Nails, wheel boxes of all sizes, &c. All of which will sell low for cash or produce. October 5, 1850. 3m

TO OLD SOLDIERS.

The undersigned will procure BOUNTY LANDS for any soldier, who served in any regiment, company or detachment, in the war with England declared in 1812—or in any of the Indian Wars since 1790. Old Soldiers would do well to make immediate application to him, and all the necessary information will be furnished to establish their claims. JNO. M. ROSE, Fayetteville, October 5, 1850. 606-3f

LAMP OIL.

Bleached winter strained Sperm Oil, for sale by SAM'L J. HUNSDALE, Sept. 28.

A CARD.

MRS. HAWLEY will resume her School on Monday next, the 7th of October. Oct. 5, 1850 604-4f

50 Laborers wanted, at Jones' Falls, Cape Fear, at \$1 per day, and a charge of 25 cents per day for board. J. W. WATT.

For Rent,

The framed dwelling house, belonging to, and adjoining the residence of, Mrs. Fitzharris, on Rowan st. Apply at the Carolina office.

TAKE NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for an act establishing a new County, to be made from the counties of Chatham, Wake, Cumberland, and Moore, lying on both sides of the Cape Fear River. 604-3f

Notice.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for amendments to the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company. 604-3f

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. OCTOBER 12, 1850.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The Raleigh Register publishes the Fall distribution of the common school fund. The following counties are to receive the sums opposite their names, on proper application to the Treasury Department:

Anson,	\$1232	Chatham,	1342
Bladen,	634	Columbus,	334
Brunswick,	421	Cumberland,	1249
Duplin,	556	New Hanover,	1023
Iredell,	1350	Fitt,	908
McDowell,	444	Randolph,	1250
Mecklenburg,	1495	Richmond,	700
Montgomery,	453	Robeson,	877
Moore,	704	Sampson,	958
Stanly,	445	Surry,	1306
Wayne,	896		

ANOTHER SCREW LOOSE.

Mr. Oscar Hart, a rabid whig but a short time ago, has published a long address in the Jacksonville, Fla., News, in which he makes the remarkable declaration that "Mr. Clay in the councils of our country, is an enemy more to be dreaded than Benedict Arnold in the camp of the British army." The occasion that called forth Mr Hart's card was this: a meeting was held at a place called Gravelly Hill, Florida, at which a committee of 24 was appointed. Mr Hart was not at the meeting, but strange to say, his name appeared among the committee of 24 (that is the way the whigs manufacture public opinion.) When the report of the committee was published, it highly approved Mr Clay's compromise, and what else we know not as we did not see it. This report not being the sentiments of Mr Hart, he denounced the whole concern. Mr Hart does not say, however, that he is a democrat, but the inference is that he will not be a whig any longer, (at least on the subject of State rights.)

FAYETTEVILLE AND SALISBURY PLANK ROAD.

As so many important measures were set on foot by the last Legislature in a few days, to the great surprise of the country and the members themselves, some imperfections may reasonably be expected.—The charter of the Plank Road in question makes Salisbury the Western terminus; but the Stockholders and Directors of the Company, considering that the design of the road was, first, to benefit Fayetteville, and secondly, the greatest number trading to that place, wisely, as we think, diverted it as much as possible. A route has been surveyed from Fayetteville to Lexington, via Ashborough, and the road is either built or under contract for a distance of some 80 miles. The charter of the North Carolina Rail Road has been secured, and it will doubtless pass through Lexington and Salisbury. Now if the Plank Road is still to be extended to Salisbury, the two roads must be built side by side for some 20 or 30 miles. To say nothing of the injustice of this policy to other portions of the State, we cannot doubt for a moment that it will prove injurious to the State and Stockholders. We consider Salem far the most eligible point for the terminus of this road, as it taps a great grain growing country that looks to Fayetteville as its natural market. So far as we have been able to gather public sentiment, this seems to be the sense of the public generally. If the road should not be diverted, the people of Salem and vicinity will ask for a branch in that direction, which cannot in justice be denied them. It seems to us that the route from Fayetteville to Salem is the best for the main stem, being somewhat central in the direction of trade, and affording great facilities for extending branches into sections of country that greatly need market roads. We do not make these observations with the slightest prejudice to any particular section, but simply as indicating that policy which we think best for the State.

We hope the next Legislature will take this matter into consideration, and adopt that course which may best conserve the public interest. Since we are engaged in a laudable scheme of internal improvement, it certainly is of the utmost importance that we make no fruitless expenditures. The great secret of success in improvements, is, to engage in none that are not required by the public wants, and so to plan even those that they shall not conflict with each other. That the Legislature has power to make the diversion suggested, we have not a doubt; and as no part of the route is under contract that will be affected by the alteration recommended, no serious injury will be done to any particular community.

A little girl visiting Niagara with her father and seeing the foam at the foot of the falls, exclaimed, "Pa, how much soap it must take to make so many suds."

WILMINGTON RAILROAD.—The Aurora says: The travel on our Road does not diminish. On Wednesday last the company found it necessary to employ an extra Train. Much must be attributed to the adjournment of Congress, and the return of southern merchants from the North, but more we think to an increased confidence in the safety of the Route, and the accommodating disposition of the officers.

THE CROPS.—The Griffin Whig of the 26th instant says: From all sections of the country, the cry of short crops is heard. We can only speak of our immediate neighborhood. The farmers generally, are of opinion now, that a half crop of cotton will not be made, and the Corn crop is cut short at least a third, if not more."

APPOINTMENTS in North Carolina.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS. Robert G. Rankin, District of Wilmington; Joseph Ramsey, District of Plymouth. NAVAL OFFICER. Jas. S. Green, District of Wilmington. SURVEYOR. Jno. Cowan, Port of Wilmington.

NORTH CAROLINA WOOLLENS.

Having heard the "home-made casimere," at the store of J. & R. Lindsay, frequently spoken of the last few days, we called yesterday to see them, and frankly say that the half had not been told us.—They are from Rock Island Manufactory, Mecklenburg county, N. C. For softness, fineness of texture, and elegance of finish, they are "good enough for kings to wear." And in this one particular they are better than any similar quality of goods from the North, to wit: they are made at home. Quietly and steadily to encourage and raise up manufactures of this sort among us—developing our own resources, and employing and rewarding the skill, enterprise and labor of our own people—is infinitely better than to be eternally grubbing and passing indignation resolutions against the North; while we are at the same time pouring all our means into the laps of Northern manufacturers, to buy what we can as well make ourselves. It is foolish to talk about Southern independence while we are above working for ourselves.—Greensboro' Patriot.

ORIGIN OF NANTUCKET.—As many of the citizens of this Isle of the Sea, may be ignorant of its origin, or how it was formed, we give below an Indian tradition, which we believe to be the truth? If any of the present inhabitants of the island can prove it to be false we should be pleased to hear from them.

On the West end of Martha's Vineyard, are high cliffs of variegated colored earths, known by the name of Gay Head. On the top of the hill is a large cavity which has the appearance of the crater of an extinguished volcano, and there are evident marks of former subterraneous fires. The Indians, who live about this spot, have a tradition that a certain Deity resided there before the Europeans came to America, that his name was Manshop, that he used to step out on a ledge of rocks, which ran into the sea, and take up a whale which he broiled for his own eating in the coals of the aforesaid volcano, and often invited the Indians to dine with him or gave them the relics of his meal. That once to show their gratitude to Manshop for his very great kindness to them, they made an offering to him of all the tobacco which grew upon the island for one season. This was scarcely enough to fill his great pipe, but he received the present very graciously, smoked his pipe and turned out the ashes of it into the sea, which formed the Island of Nantucket. Upon the coming of the Europeans into America, Manshop retired in disgust, and has never since been seen.—Boston Trans.

CAN A MAN BE HIS OWN GRANDFATHER?

The New England Genealogical Journal says he can—a widow and her daughter-in-law and a man and his son—the widow married the son, the daughter the father; the widow was mother to her husband's father and grandmother to her husband; they had a son to whom she was grandmother. Now as the son of a great grandmother must be either a grandfather or a grand-uncle, the boy must be one or the other. This was the case of a boy in Connecticut.

Why is a newly opened dry goods store like a house on fire? Because it starts all the bellies of the city.

I like the story of the blacksmith, who was requested to bring a suit for slander. He said he could go into his shop and hammer out a better character in six months than all the courts in christendom could give him.

Nobody knows anything about genius, what it springs from. Ask a man of genius, and he can not tell you wherein he differs from other men. We only know it by the effects. Industry, however, is a fearful rival of genius. Many times have they wrestled together, and men were divided as to which belonged the triumph. Industry can give genius a hard tug any day.