unless the price be paid in

"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.

ches or less.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OHIO .- The Legislature is said to have ad-

is in consequence of the abolitionists holding

of the western whigs, will show what a set of

The cold shower bath is used as a mode of

ounishment in the Sing-Sing Penitentiary, N.

Y. It is said to have a better effect than any

other kind of punishment. In summer time we

dreaded. The patient is stripped and placed in

a sitting position, with his neck in a stationary

collar, by which means the water is thrown full

13- The Charleston Mercury, noticing the

recent correspondence between Gov. Means of

South Carolina, and the British Consul at Char-

persons of African descent who arrive here

confinement until the departure of such

vessels, and that their support in the mean-

60 time shall be at the cost of those who

2 brought them here. The statue was en-

leston, - an attempt which, as was fully

by colored persons from the West Indies.

It was the first attempt of the kind, from

the original settlement of the Colony, and

naturally strongly riveted attention on the

circumstance that it was the work of

strangers, and the natural remedy for a

shown itself as the spontaneous fruit of our

be to exclude from our shores the free color-

confinement. The object of the law was

simply to provide for the safety of the

people of the State, by an effective res-

life and property, and could hardly have

ended short of the annihilation of the black

FROM CALIFORNIA.

brings two hundred and ten passengers,

The health of California has greatly im-

The depredations by the Indians con-

have been compelled to leave their places

The cholera has entirely disappeared

Serious apprehensions are entertained

property to a considerable amount.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- The steamer Em-

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

population.

later.

from California.

sorted to in the election.

6th of February.

proved, originated with and was conducted

entering that port, says:

in the face, and he has no power to move.

the balance of power.

cobblers they were :

FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

VOL. 11-NO. 625, bythe year or six mort

my Persons who advertise in the newspapers should always mark their advertisements with the number of usertions; otherwise they often forget and let the ad-vertisement run longer than necessary, and when the bill comes to be settled there is something said about the tost. And when an article is advertised for sale, when it is solo, 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 HE A PA DA CO 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. 1 00

44 46 44 85 " 4, 5 or 6 " " 75 " " 1 quire letter-sheet blanks 1 25

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 received by them in each quarter of the year, containing but a few lines of matter to the sheet | and in due proportion of any fractional part of a will be charged a less price.

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 postage of Newspapers, Pamphlets, and Magais any thing in the shape of a hat, capor turban, | zines; also two cents is allowed for the delivery in New York or Philadelphia, that is calculated of each free letter, (excepting free packets of to please the public, they can be suited at my printed matter, such as Speeches, &c., though store, north-east corner Market Square, Green

I am prepared to furnish country merchants at wholesale on the most reasonable terms. I intend selling for very small profits.

Sept 21, 1850.

# \$10 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 9th inst., a negro boy by the name of WESLY. Said negro is 27 years of age; about five feet nine inches high; weighs about 1:0 or 165 pounds; has rather a saucy look; with a scar running across the forehead above the eye-brow, and he is of a dirk 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 fail so that I can get him again. Any in formation concerning him will be received if directed to me at Rollins' Store, Moore county, THOS. HARRINGTON. Sept 21, 1850. 60 i-tf

#### NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMENS' OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. WALDAUER & CO., (Hay street, corner opposite Fayetteville Hotel

and next door to Messrs Lilly's store,) Has just received a large assortment of winter Clothing consisting of fine double-sewed drab Overcoats; fine Castarin Coats; fine frock and dress Coats. &c.; and a good assortment of Pantalouas of all colors and prices. Cloaks, Catolons, a new and fashionable article; winter loose Sacks, and all kinds of winter toats; fine : hirts. (the flacst assortment ever brought into this market).

Boots. Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Travelling Bags,

Old customers are particularly invited to call and ex-A. WALDAUER & CO.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT.

Fayetteville, N. C.

NEGROES WANTED. Cash will be paid for likely young Negroes if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL. Sept 14, 1850. 603-1f

FALL AND WINTER BOODS. We are now receiving our Fall and Winter

In all Lines, which we are offering on our usual terms.

All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Busi-

Goods, consisting of a very general and well

Nov 30, 1850 614-tf J. & T. WADDILL, BLASHFIELD & WEST,

\*MPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Silk and Fancy Goods, SHAWLS, LACES, RIBBONS, &c.,

No. 80, CEDAR STREET, Near Broadway,

HUGH McNAIR.
Dec 21, 1850. 3m. pd MALLETT & PAULMIER

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 135 Front street, near Maiden Lane

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

P. MALLETT. NEW YORK, J. PAULMIER: fair share of patronage. Jan. 11, 1851.

SHEETING AND YARN.

The quality of these goods is too well known to need any recommendation They are equal, if not superior to any made in this State.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

A single letter means any weighing ! ounce avoidrupois or less. A letter weighing over 1 oz. and less than 2 isregarded as 4 letters. Newspaper, means a paper of 1900 square in-

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 ceuts 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 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 take from the poor man his hundreds [the disary proposition was referred to the commitsend franked letters from his own office at the

Postmasters whose annual compensation is not pertinwaxity?" 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 postages

quarter; but no Postmaster can receive a larger should suppose it would be too pleasant to be compensation from commissions than \$500 per per cent. on the first \$100; next 300; .. 2,000; on all over 2,400;

A commission of 50 per cent, is allowed on made up in letter form,) to officers where the commission does not am't 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 compen- leston, in regard to the law of that State in resation is not over \$200 may frank names of sub- gard to the imprisonment of all colored seamen scribers 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

Table of postages.

1-2 oz |1 oz. |2 oz|3 oz. Letters not over 300 miles, Letters over 300 miles, Dropped letters, Letters by British mails, Newspapers not over 100 miles, or within the State, for each

sheet or supplement, Do. over 100 miles and out of the To be prepaid if not sent from the office of publication. Pamphlets, Magazines, Pariodi-

cals and all other printed matter, except as before and undermentioned-for each not over 10z. 20z. 30z. 40z

A fraction of 1 oz. over not to be Circulars and handbills not over single cap size and unsealed-

(to be prepaid,) 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 ine, is received by the U. States.

### Important to Mill Owners. FAYETTEVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

The undersigned is now prepared to furnish Castings of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop. He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL. Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 612-tf

## LIVERY STABLE.

The subscriber informs the public that he keeps HORSES and VEHICLES for hire, and is portant. prepared to furnish conveyances to neighboring towns and villages. His stock is good, and drivers careful. He will also board horses at moderate prices. Apply to

J. W. POWERS, Agt., Who also keeps a good supply of GROCERIES proved, and the weather was very fine. of the best quality.

A few Boarders can be acommodated, with or without lodging, by apin consequence of the depredations J. W. POWERS.

# ROWLAND & MCKAY announce to their friends and the people of Robeson that they have opened A STORE in the which had, at last accounts, been out

town of Lumberton, and are now receiving from twenty eight days. selected GOODS, Embracing Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, The election of a United States senator

by fire. No lives lost. Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Hats, appears to be the all-engrossing topic of which is done, as you will see, not with and thus disturb the peace and harmony of Ready-made Clothing, and every article called for in a store.

Of the quality of their goods, they will only say that the utmost care was taken in the selection of their stock, and they do not believe that articles equal to these in durability and excel
The Convention which formed the Fedbraic pools, they will only the democrats, John B. Weller, P. W. The Convention which formed the Fedbraic pools, they will only the democrats, John B. Weller, P. W. The Convention which formed the Fedbraic pools are described back and expired. He was forty-four pools are named. The latter, however, and that North pools are named. The latter, however, and that North pools are named. The latter, however, and that North pools are named. The latter, however, and the total merchantize, and that she the democrats, John B. Weller, P. W. Hallock, J. W. George, and Colonel Fremont are named. The latter, however, and that North pools are named. The latter, however, and that North pools are named. The latter, however, and the total merchantize, and that she the democrats are named. The latter, however, and the total merchantize, and that she the democrats are named. The latter, however, and the total merchantize, and that she the democrats are named. The latter, however, and the total merchantize, and that she the democrats are named. The latter pools are named to the second pools are named. The latter pools are named to the second pools are named to the second pools are named. The latter pools are named to the second pools are named to the second pools are named to the second pools are named. The latter pools are named to the second pools are named to the county. They are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices which will enable them to make that comfortable living that ought to be Liberal advances made on consignments. the reward of every honest man's industry, and they solicit the public to bestow upon them their

If constant application to business, energy in its pursuit, and an anxious desire to please, will insure success, they feel certain that no man who once calls upon them will leave the store The quality of these goods is too well known to need any

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The quality of the Constitution, would, as to this, be dissatisfied. Their motto is 'Excelsion', and good for the citizen's property.

The quality of these goods is too well known to need any

The quality of the constitution of the citizen's property.

The quality of the good for the citizen's property.

The quality of the constitution of the citizen's property.

The quality of the constitution of the citizen's property.

The quality of the constitution of the citizen's property.

The quality of the constitution of the citizen's property.

The quality of the constitution of the citizen's property.

The quality of the constitution of the citizen's neighborhood in which they live. Lumberton, Oct. 10, 1850.

&c., declining, though quotations do not differ much from previous accounts.

31st Congress-2d Session.

Mr Pearce of Maryland, presented the memrial of members of the Convention to reform the constitution of Maryland, asking Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum to establish a line of steamers between this country and Africa. Referred to committee on commerce.

The New York and San Francisco mint bills were in full blast in the House of Representatives. Mr Bayly of Virginia offered a substitute, changing the bill to a simple act for stamping bars and ingots of gold, and legalizing them as a currency. The House agreed to take Mr Bayly's substitute, but before any action was taken the

ourned without electing a U. S. Senator. This House adjourned. A memorial was received from Barnabas Bates, a Yankee we suppose, offering to contract and restrictions. with the government for the transportation and 37 The following extract from the Address delivery of all mail matter on all the post routes readily assented to it. By confining the Such then being your object, we resexisting or to be established in the United States, States to the amount necessary to execute pectfully submit whether it does not come and at rates much reduced from present rates, their inspection laws, no hard thoughts within the perview and meaning of the "Suppose you take from the rich man and to pay the government a hundred thousand could or would arise, and by requiring the clause in question, which to some small his thousands, it is only his awl. If you dollars a year for the privilege. This extraor- consent of Congress, (if ever it becomes extent circumscribes the range of your poor hardly have units] it is his awl too. tee on post offices and post roads.

Which will cling to his awl with the more Mr Winthrop being about to be superseded in the Senate, by Mr Rantoul, introduced a resolution designed to settle authoritatively, how long a Senator may hold a seat under an appointment from the Governor. The committee appointed to investigate the matter, reported that a Senator receiving such appointment may retain his seat until an appointment shall be made by the Legislature, and the appointee accepts the appointment, and the Senate is officially informed thereof. It is understood that Mr Rantoul is engaged in Illinois, and will hardly be able to ac-

Wm. Henry Marsh, a boy three years old, The Senate passed a resolution for distributing living in New York, beats the drum as well as the works of Alexander Hamilton and John any old drummer. He is a prodigy on the drum.

> The bill to establish a board of claims in California was ordered to a third reading.

The New York and California mint bills were been voted in, in place of the original bill, was rejected. The original bill was then rejected by a considerable vote. The laws of South Carolina provide that

From the North Carolina Standard.

the constitutionality of the ad valorem tax, the Constitutional prohibition. or impost duty, which you propose-paracted immediately after the attempt in ticularly discriminating as it does, and

ditions annexed. as we belong to that school of politicians control of Congress." domestic system of servitude, seemed to

ed people of other countries, or to ensure their harmlessness while here, by strict followed. were we writing over our own signature, trol," if they did not fear its improper ex. Here, then, we see that a portion of the to make any profession of "State rights;" ercise? A revision and control of Conneither shall we now attempt any odis- gress-for what? Obviously that Congress the poor privilege of taxing mainly their triction on a class of strangers who, in the claimer," when we venture to speak of might see-first, that the "inspection own people to promote their own industry case referred to, had organized a conspira-

cy that threatened a wide destruction of State obligations. the States have rights which shall be res- though it be imposed for the protection of privilege was withheld, without the limipected-the States have duties which should the State manufactures, that they might tations alluded to. be performed. In adopting this language, see that it was done bona fide. In other Was the protection of the manufacturing for the purpose of conveying the sentiment, words, we hold that although the power of industry of the States by the States themwe do not wish to be understood even as taxation (with one or two Constitutional selves, such a suicidal policy in the estimaintimating that the duty of obedience was limitations) is plenary; yet that a State, tion of the framers of the federal Constituless obligatory than the duty to enforce through her Legislature, has no right to tion that Congress should first "revise," and pire City arrived here this afternoon. She obedience; by no means; on the contrary, impose a discriminating tax or duty, when then get the nett proceeds in the bargain? known duty cannot be postponed, but the it is obvious that her aim is to cripple the Certainly not. Whence then could such a and about one million dollars' worth of exercise of a perfect right, for sufficient "production," and not to obtain revenue, watchful and distrustful vigilance have gold dust. Her dates are from San Fran- reasons may be.

But let us proceed to the task before us cisco to January 1st, being two weeks "No State shall, without the consent of The news from the Isthmus is unim-A fire had occurred at Laguna, which destroyed eighty houses, besides other posts laid by any State on imports or ex- another." ports, shall be for the use of the Treasury tinue very annoying. Many of the miners

for the safety of the steamer Panama,

New York, a large stock of new and carefully | The Georgia has been totally destroyed | selves, we hold all party beneath us on this rivalry, of jealousy, of real or supposed inmomentous question,) are we forced to jury, would lead to such abuse as would mington Commercial. make an allusion to a "protective Tariff." be productive of retaliation and discord, conversation. Among the whigs, Edward any ulterior object, but merely to remove the whole. Bazant and John Wethered are promi- the rubbish from our path, and to defend Now we know full well that a State has Mrs Johnson, while in the act of lowering nently spoken of as candidates; and with the position which we now take-

lence, have ever been offered for sale in Robeson stand no chance if the plurality rule is re- power to protect the "domestic industry" Carolina has already exercised this right of the country, by any other than a "rev- which has likewise been affirmed by a de-The legislature meets at san Jose on the enue Tariff," it became obvious to the cision of the Supreme Court of the State. States that unless this power resided some- Neither are we ignorant that cases have the tower of the capitolifell and was killed The Empire City brings Kingston dates where, that cases would arise actually been adjudicated in the Supreme Court of at Baton Rouge (La.) on 5th inst. to the S1st January. The cholera was de- requiring it, and if it was to be found the United States, affirming the right of creasing.

A serious riot had taken place at St.

David's, by which several lives were lost.

Business in California generally is steady and healthy.

All kinds of produce in and healthy.

All kinds of produce in the government or in the States, amounts the continue states to tax merchandize after it shall have become incorporated with the continue states, amounts the continue states, amounts the continue states, amounts the continue states, amounts the continue states to tax merchandize after it shall have become incorporated with the continue states, and the continue states the states to tax merchandize after it shall have become incorporated with the continue states the continue states the continue states and the continue states and the continue states are continued at the continue states and the continue states are continued at the continue states are continued at the c

imposed, which would be met with retali- ion of control of Congress.

would not be withheld; for here, too, the some parts of it is perfectly inexplicable, motive being obvious, the consequences without giving it the interpretation which would rather be imputed to necessity than we have placed upon it. The hidden choice; but in both instances the nett pro- meaning, so far at least as provides for the duce, after deducting the expenses incident | manufacturing interest of the States, by to the first, would go "into the Federal State laws themselves, may be seen by Treasury." This, too, was a further re- the concurrent history, which we shall striction to its abuse, and was a silent now give ; and that our views are correct admonition to the Legislatures, that even we defy any other rational interpretation. in the exercise of the taxing power, bear. The piece of history alluded to is an tion made Congress the judge.

belonging to the States, that in some mo. the late convention. taken up, and Mr Bayly's substitute, which had be indulged in laying duties upon "im- tin, alluding to the constitutional clause, clause, that all such laws shall be eral government. It was orged by us, in vessels from other States, or from foreign To the Legislature of N. Carolina. - No. 6. Congress—that is, laws of that kind, of were given to Congress it would be but GENTLEMEN: In our last we ventured, the like kind or species; such as have an reasonable to leave to the States the power with proper deference we trust, to question assential identity or common kindred, to of bringing revenue into their treasuries

we are endeavoring to point out? First, not to injure or discourage industry, and 1822 to organize an insurrection in Char-We owe it, however, to ourselves to done, it shall be restricted to the excep- in which it would be proper for the pursay, that since we have commenced wri- tion expressed, and confined to the excep- pose of encouraging manufactures to lay ting upon this subject; our views have ma- tion implied, both from the concurrent duties to prohibit the exportation of the terially changed, both as to its constitution- history of the times, as well as inferred raw material, and even in addition to the ality, as well as to its expediency. But from the words "subject to the revision and duties laid by Congress on imports for

it would be perfectly useless for us, should Congress wish to "revise" or "con- gress and subject to its control, &c." laws" were not made a pretence for the (for we all know that a tax upon imports The language of all ought to be-that imposition of the duty. Second, that even falls mostly upon the consumer.) and that and still less to advance the productive in- originated? From no other source than a dustry of her people.

Congress, lay any imposts, or duties on every probable cause of collision or angry dency was to alienate the feelings of the imports, except what may be absolutely feeling, that they even say "nor shall any citizens of one State from another, and necessary for executing its inspection laws; vessel, bound to or from one State, be thus estranged, that they would cease to be and the nett proceeds of all duties and im. obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in what they started out to be-a band of

Why this restriction upon State taxaof the United States; and all such laws tion absolutely denying to the Legislature, shall be subject to the revision and control under any circumstances, the imposition of any duty upon a vessel coming from one These are the very words of the Feder- State to another? Unquestionably for the al Constitution, and they have both a deep purpose of unfettering the general comentirely inexplicable without a recurrence | mediate or particular exchanges of the to the other parts of that instrument, as States. Why busy themselves with the Here too, and without wishing to tread on the internal domestic exchanges? For on forbidden ground, (for if we know our- the again reason that the same spirit of

a right to tax merchandize, and that she the corps into the grave, suddenly fell

The Convention, on the other hand knew to become legitimate. It ceases to be an

that if they left the power in the States, 1 "impost" or . "advalorem" resting eith without the proper limitations to its abuse, upon pr hibition or protection as its ma that imposts or duties upon imports by the feature, but upon revenue, and as such States, might from an improper spirit be can be exercised without either the revis-

eralmonths, when it will be charged \$3 for two

months, \$4 for there, &c.

Sillfortwelvemonti

30- Liberal dedu

atory enactments, and finally destroy that Now then what is the "bons fide" object fraternal feeling which can alone hold the of your ten per cent. ad valorem, discrim-States together. Although they saw that mating tax? You have not the least conceal there was a manifest necessity, that the ed it; for we know that no son of the old States should possess this power, yet they North State will conceal anything. Your likewise foresaw that discriminating object is openly proclaimed. You avow it against the productions of each, was rath- to be a discriminating tax upon the manuer too delicate a preregative to be lodged in factured goods, not only of particularly enua common "brotherhood," without the merated States, but upon those goods when ever-watchful supervision of the common they shall become even the property of any parent. Hence the clause in question, of its citizens. You go farther, and admit and hence the reasons for those limitations that you do not want it for revenue, for you append a condition upon which con-The States saw it in the same light, and | tingency you make void the duty or tax.

their "domestic industry.") that consent the clause had a latent meaning, and that

ing upon "importations" that it should extract from a speech made by Luther never be made to discriminate against the Martin, one of the delegates of the federpeculiar industry of the States, without al convention. The speech was made in obvious necessity, of which necessity, in 1788, before the Maryland Legislature. this particular instance, the clause in ques- Mr Martin, in common with the other delegates from that State, were called They knew that notwithstanding this upon by the Legislature to give them inrestriction, that under the taxing power formation in regard to the proceedings of

ports," which would give rise to the same "every State is prohibited from laying retaliation, and end in the same discord. any imposts or duties on imports or ex-Hence they add to the latter part of the ports, without the permission of the genby laying a duty on exports if they should Now what is the common affinity which think proper, which might he so light as "imports and exports." Second, that if revenue. Also, that there might be cases revenue to lay a duty to discourage the whose judgments are ever the result of their Let it not here be said that we are sur- importation of particular articles into a mischief that had never in a single instance understanding, we never fear to proclaim rendering, ad libitum, the taxing power of State, to enable the manufacturer here the apprehensions of the one, as well as to the State; no such thing; we are only af- to supply us on as good terms as they could follow implicity, the sober dictates of the firming that it has bounds to its exercises be obtained from a fereign market. Howother, though we should even cross the path that legislative discretion is circumscribed ever, the most we could obtain was that of those in whose wake we have so often in its hitherto boundless range, by the this power might be exercised by the States very spirit of the clause stated. Why with and only with the consent of Con-

well founded apprehension that odious So careful were they to guard against discriminations might be made, whose tenbrothers. PEDEE.

### THE AMERICA.

The second boat, containing ten persons, which we reported as having left the wrecked steamer, a week ago last Thursas well as hidden meaning, and would be merce of the nation, as well as the inter. day night, was picked up off Cape Hatte. rass, on the same night by the schooner Star, from New York, bound to Washingwell as to the concurrent history of the day. vessels from one port to another, carrying ton N. C. The boat contained Capt. Broadwell and nine men. They all arrived safe at Washington. Another boat containing six men is still missing. - Wil-

> SUDDEN DEATH .- Mr Jesse Gaylord. of Bristol, a pall-bearer at the funeral of

FEARFUL DEATH .- Herr Reyninger, a wire performer, in attempting to walkifrom

When is money damp? Ans.—When money is deto in the moroing, and mist as.