

CANAL TO THE YADKIN.

From the Observer. Report of the Engineer appointed to make a Reconnaissance of the country between the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rivers, to ascertain the practicability of connecting them by a Canal.

Gentlemen: In conformity with your request of May 6th, I have examined the country between Fayetteville and the Yadkin, and am of opinion that from low waters to Cape Fear to the head of Mr. Haughton's Mill pond or Cross Creek, it would require probably fifteen or sixteen locks:—that to cross the ridge at the level thus reached by the North Prong, would require a deep cut one-half mile long, averaging twenty feet, and a tunnel one-half mile in length also.

By Southwest Prong the work would probably be reduced, though not to any great extent. Notwithstanding the depth of cutting the two branches of Cross Creek do not afford sufficient water to feed both ways; therefore it would be necessary to bring the water from McPherson's Creek, (six miles), and perhaps add to it the waters of Juniper Creek, (three-fourths of a mile further).

I had no opportunity of judging the fall to Lower Little River. To Ray's Bridge, (twenty-five miles), timber is rafted, and the river (I am informed) would require but little expense to render it navigable. From this point to the head waters of Drowning Creek, Lower Little River, Little River in Montgomery county, McLenon's Creek and others; most of which, and especially McLenon's Creek and its tributaries, dry up in the Summer, I am informed.

From this the disposition of the ground and nature of the soil, I consider the obstacles by the Southwest or the head waters of Lumber River, as too great for the resources of the country, even were the project practicable. The same observations apply to the route by the South side of the valley of Deep River, and also in a great measure to that by the River itself;—in fact, supposing the difficulty of connecting the Yadkin with Deep River overcome, the most natural, and indeed the only practicable route, is by the valley of Deep River and Cape Fear,—although I am of opinion that a direct Canal communication between Fayetteville and the Yadkin is immensely beyond the present or prospective resources of the country. I must say that I consider the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear, Deep, and Lower Little Rivers, would prove as profitable to the promoters as it would undoubtedly conduce to the prosperity of the country; and no person accustomed to observe the improvements of internal communications, and acquainted with the present condition of North Carolina and the position of Fayetteville, would advance that the general prosperity of the country could increase without that of Fayetteville increasing also, (unless by the most palpable neglect of every opportunity.) Notwithstanding so many projects have been broached, (and that not merely in the present day,) nothing has been done to open the Western country to the trade of Fayetteville.

Now the most effectual way, would be to construct good roads, the present ones being totally inadequate for the purpose. I have been informed that a bushel of Corn worth on Ucharie thirty-five cents, pays thirty cents for haulage to Fayetteville; and that between Salisbury and Fayetteville the charge for haulage is fifty cents per hundred weight, or \$10 per ton. Assuming the distance to be one hundred and twenty miles, it gives eight and one-third cents per mile, which on a good road I should suppose would not exceed one-half that sum.

In vain endeavor to obtain some positive information as to the amount of surplus production of the Western portion of the State. At present it is very small, as there is no inducement to grow or to send to market any more produce than will in exchange supply the indispensable amount of salt, iron, etc.; but it would rise to a considerable figure the moment a communication was opened with a market, as the soil is rich and there is a considerable portion well cultivated; the exchanges would necessarily rise in proportion.

The traffic through Carthage from the West is estimated by Dr. Bruce at an average of about one thousand wagons per year. At Kirk's Ferry on the Yadkin, at the mouth of the Ucharie, (from Kirk's books) the average for both ways per year—

Table with 2 columns: Wagon, Horsesmen, Light carts and wagons. Values: 400, 750, 40 to 50.

At Lassiter's Ford, Stokes's, and some minor private ferries, I could obtain no positive information; but from general statements we may assume the collective traffic at those points to be equal to that of Kirk's Ferry.

I have been moreover informed by Mr. Harris, that the population of Salisbury is one thousand eight hundred, and that of the surrounding country is one hundred and forty-one per square mile.

There are in Salisbury two stores that import per year of goods, 140 wagon loads. Six others import 160. Making a total import of 300 wagon loads.

There are at present numerous Cotton Factories in this part of the country:

Table with 2 columns: One in Cabarrus manufactures, Concord, Salem, Mocksville, Leaksville, Greensboro, 5 on Deep River, 4 in Surry. Values: 800 bales, 600, 1000, 300, 1000, 1000, 3000, 1200, 8000.

Making a total of eight thousand and nine hundred bales, four-fifths of which Mr. H. supposes to be exported.

These facts though very incomplete and disconnected, are sufficient to convince me that a good interest would be paid on the capital employed in the construction of a turnpike road from Fayetteville to the western part of the State; and I need not dwell on the influence of such a road on the prosperity of Fayetteville. I must observe, however, that it is expected that no great lapse of time will occur before the Railroad from Columbia to Charlotte will be extended through this country; and that it is essential that a communication with Fayetteville should be opened before the habits of the people have run in this new channel.

As regards the direction of this road, the double object of my communication d-barred me from giving my entire attention to this subject, but my opinion that it should leave Fayetteville at the corner of Mumford and Winslow streets, and pass about three hundred yards south of the Arsenal. Having gained the summit of the ridge between the waters of Rockfish and Lumber River on one side, and Cross Creek and Lower Little River on the other, the road should keep this ridge for six-

ty miles, passing to the south of Chiahelm's and McLeod's plantation. Here the road should branch, one towards Asheborough to open the North West portion of the country, probably remaining on the same ridge, and passing to the south of Carthage.

The other branch might with favorable gradients (and I should suppose without being any longer than the present one) be carried to the south of John Allen's plantation, somewhat in the direction of the forks of Little River in Montgomery county, and striking to the north of Oston Shore Mountains, fall into the valley of Barn's Creek, and down to the valley of the Ucharie, round the foot of Ucharie Mountains, and up the valley of the Yadkin on the north bank to the Narrows, which are favorably disposed for the construction of a bridge; then proceeding up the south bank six or seven miles and thence to Salisbury either by the valley or by the heights as might be found most advisable.

The first fifty or sixty miles through the sand Hills, it might be advisable to lay a plank road; for the remainder, good material appears abundant and at hand for the construction of a macadamized road, which would perhaps be the cheapest, considering its durability.

As regards the cost of this portion of the road, I have no data upon which to base an estimate, no work at that description having been to my knowledge executed in North Carolina.

The materials appear abundant and of good quality; but much would depend on their nature and the land, which could only be arrived at by a careful examination of every portion of the route. I should not, however, be disposed to rate it at less than five or six thousand dollars per mile.

With respect to a plank road, such as is mentioned in an article to which Mr. Hale called my attention, I consider the estimate of fifteen hundred dollars per mile as too low; considering the country, and the prices of material and labor, that have been mentioned to me, it would be safer to estimate it at from two thousand to two thousand five hundred dollars, and that for a way eight feet broad, which has the disadvantage of constantly meeting in the same place and obliging one of two meeting waggons to go off into the sand.

In considering this description of road, the necessity of its frequent and entire renewal should not be lost sight of. In conclusion, I should recommend before any steps were taken in this matter, that the country be examined in detail, and a correct plan and section of the proposed route obtained.

Yours truly, C. SHERGOLD, C. E. To Messrs. W. H. Hardin, D. G. McRae, E. J. Hale, Commissioners of Internal Improvements, Fayetteville, N. C.

Springfield, Mass., June 7, 1848.

GEN. TAYLOR HAS THE NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21. The steamer United States left New Orleans on the evening of the 18th instant for New York, having on board \$170,000 in specie.

Gen. Taylor has the news of his election. He was at Baton Rouge when the news of the result in Pennsylvania reached him, and at the same time came accounts from a sufficient number of other States to make it certain that he was elected. I hear from those who were present, when he first received intelligence, that he betrayed not the least exultation, but heard it with the composure and dignity which are so essentially parts of his character.

He soon afterwards left Baton Rouge in a steamboat for his plantation on the Mississippi; and we have a report of a rich scene that occurred on board. A passenger, not knowing the General, accosted him as one of the planters of Louisiana and introduced the subject of politics, stating that he (the passenger) had voted for Cass, though he thought very well of General Taylor as a man, but he always stuck to the party, and besides, did not exactly think Gen. T. was qualified for the office.

He then asked the General if he was a Taylor man, to which the General replied, "Not much of a one—partly because of family reasons, and partly because his wife was altogether opposed to sending 'Old Zack' off to Washington, where she would be obliged to go with him."

At this moment, another passenger stepped up and accosted the General, calling him by name! The other party looked a little wild, took a good look at Old Zack and then slipped off, before the General could have a chance of relieving him from the embarrassment into which he had been thrown.

The General is in excellent health, and bears his new honors with grace and dignity.

DEATH OF COL. WM. POLK.—Slave Rebellion.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 23d ult. states that Colonel William Polk, residing at Walnut Bend, Arkansas, died on the previous day, and that his slaves 300 in number, were in open rebellion. After his death they broke into the store-house, and freely helped themselves to its contents—consisting of clothing and groceries of various kinds. Some efforts were made by the few white persons about the premises to restrain them, but these were of no avail. The negroes alleged that their late master promised them if they served him faithfully during his life time, they should be free at his death, and express a determination to free themselves. There was not sufficient whites within many miles of the place to put them down, and much trouble was anticipated.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN SCHEME.—Among the latest schemes contemplated by the cotton planters of S. Carolina, is the establishment of a bank in each of the cotton States, to enable the grower to hold his crop until it can be sold at a fixed value. It is proposed to advance money, on the faith of cotton. As trade, under any circumstances, will regulate itself to a certain extent at least we should think the scheme rather absurd and likely to result in the ruin of planters, banks, and all. It is not to be supposed there would be found independent sellers of cotton "sufficient for all useful purposes."

INDEPENDENCE OF PRINCIPLE.—Lord Erskine was distinguished through life for independence of principle; for scrupulous adherence to truth.—He once explained the rules of his conduct, which ought to be deeply engraven on every heart.—He said: "It was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and leave the consequence to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit."

General Assembly.

Friday, Dec. 1.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES K. HILL deceased, Senator elect from Duplin, were adopted.

Committee on Military Affairs on the part of the Senate announced as follows: Moye, Patterson, Conner, Joyner and Bower.

Several local bills introduced and referred to appropriate committees.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Committees announced: On the bill to alter the law on turpentine inspection, Messrs. Stanley, Rayner, Dixon, Blow, Sheppard, Nixon, Farrow, Edwards and Pigott.

On Thanksgiving Day, Messrs. R. H. Jones, J. White, Smith and Brown.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws, as more effectually to ensure enlistment of hired slaves.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill to consolidate the various acts in favor of poor debtors; which passed first reading and was referred.

Mr. Shuford a bill to arrange the different Captain's districts in each county in the State, whereby their location may be well known, their identity be preserved and perpetuated, and for other purposes, which was read and referred.

Messrs. Farmer and Headen were appointed, on behalf of this House, on the Joint Committee to inquire into an appropriate method of testifying the approbation of this General Assembly for the gallant and heroic conduct of the sons of North Carolina who distinguished themselves in the late war with Mexico. Messrs. Hawkins and Sheppard form the Senate's branch of the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Martin, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an investigation of the affairs of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

On motion of Mr. C. Jones, the subject of the money advanced by the State to the North Carolina Regiment was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The House branch of Committee on Military Affairs are Messrs Steele, R. H. Jones, J. White, Smith and Brown.

Mr. Rayner, from the committee reported that B. F. Moore was duly elected Attorney General. The bill to divide Stokes county, passed second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed, 100 to 14.

Mr. Dobbin presented a resolution directing that Miss D. L. Dix be furnished 200 copies of her memorial to the Legislature on the subject of building an asylum for the insane.

On motion of Mr. Mesely, ordered that the committee on Military Affairs be required to take into consideration the general revision of the Militia Laws.

Saturday, Dec. 2. SENATE. Mr. Albright, from the committee to superintend the election of Solicitor for the 7th Judicial Circuit, reported that B. S. Gaither had received a majority of the whole number of votes, and was duly elected.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to unite the Roanoke Rail Road and the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Companies, and for other purposes, reported the same to the Senate with an amendment; also the bill to clear up Lumber River; which were laid upon the table.

Mr. Washington presented the memorial of citizens of Lenoir, praying the emancipation of two slaves named Charlotte and Hollin; which was referred.

A message was sent to the Commons, stating that Messrs. Thomas of Haywood, Patterson, Bower, Gilmer, and Thompson of Wake, form the Senate's branch of the committee on Cherokee lands.

The proposition of the House of Commons to raise a joint select committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to an investigation of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. On motion of Mr. Nicholls, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, on Tuesday next, instead of the day heretofore agreed upon.

Mr. Johnson presented a memorial from citizens of Randolph, praying the repeal of the act of 1844, chapter 47; which was laid on the table.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell, from the committee to superintend the election, reported that B. S. Gaither had received a majority of the whole number of votes given for Solicitor for the 7th Judicial Circuit, and was duly elected. The joint vote stood for Gaither 128, Avery, 12, Love, 2, Coleman, 1.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, ordered that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law as to make it obligatory on persons who make deeds of trust to let all their creditors share pro rata in the net proceeds of sales in all cases where there are not effects enough to pay all their creditors; and in the propriety of restricting the commissions of the trustees to 25 per cent. where the sale is made for ready money; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Mebane presented resolutions, which were adopted, referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the issuing of State bonds to discharge the States' debt to the bank of Cape Fear and the liability on account of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; to increase of revenue and sinking fund; the collection of tax on collateral debts, to the committee of Finance.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Williams, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of seven on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the School for the deaf and dumb, who shall visit the institution, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Stanley, from the committee on Privileges and elections reported back the papers on the contested election from Perquimans county, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the case. Concurred in. So the sitting member retains his seat.

On motion of Mr. Wooten, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law as to secure to married females all their property of every description, whenever acquired, free from liability for any of the debts of their husbands, unless by their own consent in writing.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell introduced a bill to increase the revenue of the State, which was read and referred. (Provides for taxing almost every taxable article.)

Received from the Governor a message, transmitting the memorial of the National Medical Convention held at Philadelphia, praying a legal

provision for the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the several States; which was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Monday, Dec. 4. SENATE.

The Senate's branch of the committee to investigate the affairs of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road are Messrs. Hawkins, Joyner, Murphison, Hargrove and Ashe.

In execution of the joint agreement, the Senate voted as follows for Solicitor for the 6th Judicial Circuit. For Mr. H. C. Jones 18, Guion 5, Lillington 2, Ellis 1.

On motion of Mr. Albright, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending an act concerning executors and administrators, chapter 46, of Revised Statutes, section 15, so as to authorize executors and administrators, in the payment of the debts of their testators, from and after —, where there are not funds enough in their hands, to pay off all the debts of the same dignity pro rata, if presented within twelve months.

On motion of Mr. Bell, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements, with instructions to inquire into the expediency and propriety of a surrender of said work to the counties in which it is situated.

On motion of Mr. Halsey, a message was sent to the Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee of two on the part of each House, to fix the time and manner of counting the votes for Governor.

The engrossed bill for dividing the county of Stokes, was received and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Senate, in execution of the joint agreement voted twice for Judge of the Supreme Court, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: 1st, 2nd. For Strange 25, For Pearson 13, For Battle 12, No election.

The Senate's branch of the joint committee on the Courts of the State, are Messrs. Halsey, Walker, Woodfin, Speight, and Watson.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to emancipate John Good; which passed first reading, and was referred.

Mr. Ashe presented the following preamble and resolutions, to wit: Whereas a member of this body hath been duly elected one of the State Electors in the late election for President of the United States; and whereas doubts have been expressed as to the constitutional right of a member to hold his seat in the Senate after he has cast his vote in the Electoral College.

Be it therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate there is no constitutional objection to the duties of both stations being discharged by the same person.

The said preamble and resolution passed their three several readings, the rule having been suspended for that purpose, on the motion of Mr. Ashe.

Mr. Bower introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Watauga; which passed first reading and was referred.

The Senate, in execution of the joint agreement, voted for Judge of Superior Court, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: For Augustus Moore 25, William A. Wright 1, Thomas Bragg 21, Mr. Reid 3, No election.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The Speaker announced the following members as composing the special committee on the resolution in favor of growers of the Irish Potatoe, viz: Messrs. Hicks, C. Williams and Beau.

In executing the joint order to vote for Solicitor for the 5th Judicial Circuit, the House voted as follows: For Mr. Coleman 58, for Mr. Jones 27, for Mr. Ellis 11, for Mr. Guion 12, for Mr. J. P. Caldwell 6, for Mr. Osburn 2, for Mr. Lillington 1.

Joint vote, Coleman 52, Guion 17, Jones 45, Lillington 3, Ellis 12, Osburn 2, J. P. Caldwell 4.

The House voted twice in execution of the Joint order, for Judge of the Supreme Court, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: 1st, 2nd. House Joint House Joint. For Battle 33, 45, 28, 38. For Pearson 33, 46, 40, 61. For Strange 42, 77, 50, 75. No election.

Mr. Stanley presented a resolution allowing Thomas Wilson pay for the time necessarily employed in attending this house in contesting the seat of Mr. Skinner, member from Perquimans; which was indefinitely postponed, 65 to 51.

Mr. Wadsworth presented a memorial from citizens of Craven, praying sundry amendments to the act of 1814, in relation to common schools.—Referred.

In the execution of the joint agreement; the House voted for Judge of the Superior Court as follows: Moore 46, Bragg 34, Wright 8, Robards 4, Mitchell 8, Dobbin 7, Graves 7, Eaton 4. Joint vote.—Moore 78, Wright 9, Robards 4, Bragg 55, Mitchell 8, Dobbin 7, Graves 7, Eaton 4, Reid 3. No election.

A DELICATE HIST.—The National Intelligencer says that the Secretary of the Navy recently received a letter, in a lady's hand-writing, which enclosed the announcement, cut from a newspaper, of the marriage of a young officer in the Navy, and a reference to the twenty fourth chapter of Deuteronomy and the fifth verse, which is as follows:

"When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business; but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he has taken."

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—A company has been organized in New Orleans with a view to emigrate to California, and have resolved to purchase a steamship valued at \$6000, to convey them to San Francisco. The vessel is to be purchased in shares of \$100, and each stockholder to be entitled to a free passage out.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DAVIS.—Official notice has been received at Washington, that Mr. Davis, our charge to China, landed at Macao on the 17th and at Whampoa on the 20th of August.

RATHER SEVERE.—A modern Poet thus criticises some Church-going people: "Attend your Church," the parson cries; "To Church each fair one goes; The old go down to close their eyes, The young to eye their clothes. The three most difficult things are to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of one's leisure."

WHAT CONSTITUTES A HIGH-MINDED HONORABLE MAN.—The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Journal says,—

"The resignation of Mr. Fleming, at this time is an unfortunate occurrence, and well calculated to operate to the advantage of our opponents in the Legislature. It is understood, however, that he had very strong reasons for resigning his seat, that he is determined to present himself again before the people of his county, as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own resignation. Whatever may be said in relation to the course which Mr. Fleming has thought proper to pursue in this crisis in the political affairs of the Legislature, I cannot but regard him as a high-minded honorable man, and nothing but the most serious imputations against his private character could have impelled him to surrender his seat, at this difficult and dangerous juncture in the Legislature."

The time chosen for this endorsement of Mr. Fleming's character is remarkable. The papers state, that an issue of fraud was made, and established against him by the finding of a Jury of his own county; and forthwith he is pronounced "a high-minded honorable man," who would not have resigned his seat but for "the most serious imputations against his private character." We know nothing of the facts, except as they are stated by the Greensborough Patriot, and Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, and apparently admitted by the writer for the Wilmington Journal.

In a subsequent letter the same writer says,— "The Democratic members of the Senate are not justly responsible for this unnecessary consumption of the public time; they offered to compromise on just and reasonable terms, but it seemed that nothing would pollute the edacity of their Whig associates in the Senate but a surrender of all the main offices to the Whigs. The Democratic members exhibited every disposition to harmonize with their Whig friends; but finding their propositions rejected, they finally agreed to elect a Democratic Speaker in the Senate, and to appoint Henry W. Miller, Principal Clerk, H. W. Husted, assistant Clerk, George Hill, Principal Doorkeeper, and Patrick McGowan, Assistant Doorkeeper. Thus have the Democratic Senators, in a spirit of liberality and concession, after having manifested the most intense anxiety to organize the Senate, capitulated, by electing Calvin Graves, dem., Speaker of the Senate, &c. &c."

To say nothing about "polluting the edacity," (which only proves that the writer's "edacity" had ended in his swallowing the dictionary,) we call attention to the assertion that the Locooco Senators "finally agreed," in "a spirit of liberality and concession," to the compromise which was made!—Let the reader turn to the Yvas and Nays, and see what amount of truth there is in the statement. But such as it is, it is the only version of the transaction which the Journal permits its readers to see. And we doubt not, that the benighted people of New Haven, Edgcomb, &c., who read the Journal, will suppose that it is all right.—Fayetteville Observer.

In McDowell County.—Esp. Pat.

THE ICE TRADE.—Ten years ago the country was struck with a remark of the Hon. Wm. C. Prentiss, that the only natural productions of Massachusetts which she exported, were Ice and Granite. It might well excite surprise, that with so little aid from Mother Earth, she should have grown so rich, upon the labors of the heads and hands of her enterprising and industrious people. But since that day, the Ice Trade, like every thing that Massachusetts engages in, has become exceedingly productive. The American Almanac shows that in the year 1817, Boston alone loaded 353 vessels, (95 to foreign ports and 258 coastwise,) with 74,478 tons, or 100,830,720 lbs. of Ice. The value of the Ice, freight and profit included, is stated a \$507,651.

In the South we do not condescend to such small things, but are content to buy, not only our ice, but hay, potatoes, cheese, apples, pails, brooms, and almost every thing else, from the clothes we wear down even to an axe-helve, from every where else but our own people. One reason of this is, that our wise men have done nothing to open the communication between different parts of our State, so that it is cheaper to bring an article from Boston or from New Orleans than from Salisbury, or Greensborough, in North Carolina.

When will this policy be changed?—B. Major GASTON H. WILDER.—This individual published a Card, in which he appears to declare the statement made in the Raleigh Register of Sept. 27th, that he, Maj. Wilder, had declared, that

"Gen. Taylor did not expose himself to any danger at the battle of Buena Vista, but that he was in a deep ravine between the mountains, far beyond the reach of danger,—that the place was pointed out to him when he was out there, by an Engineer, and that Gen. T. did not at any time, go in reach of the enemies' guns."

His card is a quibble, an evasion of the real point. But to put the matter at rest, the Register publishes the following statement:

We hereby certify that the statement published in the Raleigh Register, of Sept. 27, 1818, is substantially the language employed by Maj. Gaston H. Wilder, in a conversation with us about that time, in relation to the battle of Buena Vista. He further stated that Gen. Taylor was as free from danger, as though he had been on the other side of the Capitol from which we were standing. S. E. MADDOX, S. BIRDSALL, C. DEWEY.

Nov. 16, 1848.

Between three such gentlemen as these are Maj. Wilder, the public can be at no loss to decide. In the same Card, Maj. Wilder contradicts a charge which he says has been made against him by Mr. Badger and Gov. Morehead, of circulating Locooco documents. And he does it in the following sweeping language:

"Now I assert and aver most positively, that I have neither seen, read, or circulated a single democratic document during the late canvass."

If Major Wilder has told the truth, he is the greatest natural curiosity to be found. He beats the man who said (though nobody believed him) that he had read the whole of Bentons' speech against Gen. Kearney. Never "said, read, or circulated," a single democratic document."!!—That will do.—Fay. Observer.

The Philosopher Outdone.—A learned philosopher being in his study, a little girl came for some fire. Says the doctor, "but you have nothing to take it in;" and as he was going to fetch something, the girl, taking some ashes in one hand, put the live coals on with the other. The astonished sage threw down his books, saying, "With all my learning I never should have found out that expedient."



CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, BY THE EOLIAN MINSTRELS.

Consisting of two brothers and a sister, in Greensboro on Thursday and Friday evening, Dec. 14th and 15th inst., consisting of Social, Sentimental, Comic and Ethiopian Chorus, Glee, Trio, Duets, Songs, Solos, &c.; embracing many new and original pieces which have been composed and arranged by the Eolians, also a choice selection from Musical Gems and Popular Operas.

During the performance the Eolians will introduce the Violin, Flute, Trombone, Post Horn, Celestial Chimes, Accordion, Tambourine, and the inimitable Banjo. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock precisely. Tickets 25 cts.; to be had at the door; children under 12 years half price.

Part I. Quartet, AWAKE! EOLIAN LYRE, Dr. Calcutt. "Awake! Awake! Eolian Lyre awake! And give to rapture all thy trembling strings." Song in full chorus. Tyrolienne. HAPPY LAND. "Happy land, happy land, what'er my fate in life may be, Still again I still again my thoughts will cling to thee." Song by C. H. and J. W. Smith.

Comic Ballad.—MISS GAUDIE'S COMPLAINT. From Candie's Certain Lectures. Music by G. L. Smith. "Bless me mama, what shall I do? I hav'n't a bean, and I'm now twenty-two; If things don't improve, 'pon my word I'm afraid, do all I can, I shall die an old maid." Song by Miss E. M. Smith.

Solo and Chorus.—THE MILLER'S MAID.—A "There blooms a cot in the dale A beautiful rose of the vale; Arranged and sung by the Eolians. Intermission of ten Minutes.

Part II. Solo and Chorus.—LET US TO THE MOUNTAINS. "A Baron had a daughter fair, but sixteen summers had she seen; Her heart was light, no grief was there, and loved by all was she I ween?" Music arranged and sung by the Eolians. Song.—THE IVY GREEN.

A dainty plant is the ivy green, that creepeth o'er ruinous old; Of right choice food for his meals, I ween, in his cell so lone and cold; J. W. Smith. Comic Duett.—WHEN A LITTLE FARM WE KEEP.

When a little farm we keep, with little gals and boys, And little pigs and sheep to make a little noise, C. H. and Miss E. M. Smith. MEDLEY RECITATIVE.

Embracing a selection of Poetry and Music thirty-four different airs, so combined and blended together as to render the effect irresistibly laughable. J. W. Smith. Descriptive Ballad.—THE MAY QUEEN.

You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear, To-morrow'll be the happiest time of all the glad new year; Miss E. M. Smith. Comic Song.—THE SLEIGH RIDE. (Portraying the peculiarities of that Yankee pastime.) It snowed so hard the other day, I could not work, I could not play, And so I hired a horse and sleigh, resolved to go a sleighing. C. H. Smith.

G and Chorus.—THE FALL OF THE OAK. A glorious tree is the old grey oak, He has stood for a thousand years— Composed, arranged, and sung by the Eolians. Part III.

On account of the repeated solicitations of their auditors to hear the new and favorite Eolian-pian melodies, the Minstrels will here introduce (in citizens' dress), the most popular of