· Father, I've brought you in the back-log." * Uncle Peleg was struck up all of a heap; he ly rocky, and sustaining trees of large size. But couldn't believe his eyes, that that great sixfoot along the belt of convulsion the rocks are much er was the boy he had cow-hided, and he couldn't believe his years when he heard him call him growing the elasticity of which enabled them to father; a man from the grave wouldn't have surprised him more, he was unfakilized and bedumed for a minute. But he came too right off, and was iced down to a freein' pint in no time.

· What did you say I ' says he. . That I have brought you in the back log, sir, you sent me out for.

'Well, then, you're been a confounded long time a fetchin' it,' says he; 'that's all I can say.

Now, that's a fact Squire; I know the parties myself-and that's what I do call coolness-and no mistake ! '- Sam Slick.

A. Singular Natural Phenomenon in Western Carellua.

Extracted from a communication of the Hon. T. L. CLINGHAN, in the National Intelligencer, October, 1848.

Gentlemen : As you have recently been pubtion of the Alleghany range which is situated in North Carolina, you may, perhaps, find matter of interest in the subject of this communication. My purpose in making it is not only to present to the consideration of those learned or curious in geology, facts singular and interesting in themselves, but also, by means of your widely disseminated paper, to stimulate an inquiry as to whether similar phenomena have been observed in any other parts of the Alleghany range.

A number of persons had stated to me that at different periods, within the recollection of persons now living, a portion of a certain mountain in Haywood county had been violently agitated and broken to pieces. The first of these shocks remembered by any person whom I have seen, occurred just prior to the last war with England, or more have been noticed. The latest occurred ig more than three years ago, on a clear morning. These shocks have usually occurred, or at least been more frequently observed, in calm weather. They have generally been heard distinctly by persons in the town o Waynesville, some twenty miles off. The sound is described as resembling that of distant thunder, but no shaking of the earth is felt at that distance. In the immediate vicinity of the mountain, and for four or five miles around, this sound is accompanied by a slight trembling of the earth, which continues as long as the sound lasts-that is, for one or two minutes. After each of these shocks the mountain was found to be freshly rent and broken in various places. Having an opportunity offorded me a few days

a few hours to a hurried examination. It is sitthere are high mountains in all directions around The tract of ground examined by me was perhaps half a mile in length from north to south. The breadth of the surface subjected to violence was nowhere more than two hundred yards, and It is probable, however, that some difficulty have visited it immediately after a convulsion of seemingly indefinite extent, and so quick and concur in raying that every fallen tree and rock sudden as to displace the smallest fragments on the surface; and yet at the house of Mr. Rogers, I observed that a large block of granite, of an at the distance of a few miles, though the sound oblong form, which, from its size, must have is heard, no agitation of the ground is felt. weighed not less than two-thousand tons, had been broken into three pieces of nearly equal size. This mass was lying loosely on the top of the ground, in a place nearly level, and there were no signs of its having rolled or slidden? The fragments were separated only a few inches, rendering it almost certain that it had been broken

long enough to throw the pieces far apart. tions have been raised. There are a number of which panders to depraved appetites, traffice in surface where they grow.

ered by a good vegetable mould, not particular-

With reference to the mineral structure of the locality, it may be remarked that that entire section seems to constitute a hypogene formation. It consists of granites, gneiss, sometimes porphyritie, hornblende rock, micaceous schists, clay slate, and various other metamorphic strata. The nearest aqueous rocks that I know of are the conglomerate sand-stones and sedimentary Draw the coals forward, put it on, and then go limestone; in the vicinity of the Warm Springs, fifteen miles distant in a direct line. If any volcanic rock has been found in hundreds of miles I am not aware of it. The mountain itself bears the most indubitable marks of plutonic origin. It consists mainly of a grayish white granite, in which the felspar greatly predominates, but it is sometimes rendered dark by an excess of mica in minute black scales. This latter mineral I saw also there in small rather irregular crystals. Some portions of the rock contained, however, its three ingredients, in nearly equal proportions; the quartz, in color, frequently approaching ash lishing a series of letters in relation to that por- gray. In several places I observed that the granite was cut vertically by veins of gray translucent quartz, of from one to six inches in thickness. There were also lying in places on the ground lumps of common opaque white quartz, intersec- es; this the whole family complied with; first I ted by narrow veins not exceeding half an inch | myself, who, being the head of the family, I rec- and arbitrarily dealt with. Great changes in the in thickness, of specular iron, of the highest de- kon first; my wife, my brother Dick, who lives gree of brilliancy and hardness that that mineral with me, my son and my daughter, my negto is capable of possessing. It may be remarked that there are, in different directions within two miles of the locality, two considerable deposites of magnetic iron ore. The only rock which I observed there possessing any appearance of stratification seems to consist of mica, hornblende, and a little felspar, in a state of intimate mixture. Having but a few hours to remain there, I don't pretend that there are not many other minerals at the locality; but I have no doubt but that the in the year 1812. Since then some half a dozen predominating character of the formation is such as I have endeavored to describe it, and I have been thus minute in order that others may be able to judge more accurately in relation to the ing between the distant ridges and the plants about his feet, showed that while looking for deer he was not unmindful of the wants of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. On my questioning him in relation to the appearances, he said that he had observed them often after the different shocks; that the appearances were changed since, I paid a visit to the locality, and devoted just after a shock, before the rain and leaves had ing my wife and me alone one evening she came filled the cracks, adding that it did # not show at uated in the north-eastern section of Haywood all now." He expressed a decided opinion that mistress; I am concerned and afraid I shall get uated in the north-eastern section of Haywood the convulsions were produced by silver under the yellow jaunders, as I begin to look yellow in least fifteen millions of dollars. In 1764 British propriating immense sums to the enlargement of the surface. On my remarking that though I the face.' Decency prevented my smiling for vessels commenced visiting New Orleans. A her canals. No more significant fact could be of the little creek at the mountain is probably cleared some twenty-six or seven hundred feet when the surface. On my remarking that though I have face. Decency prevented my smiling for knew that metal in the hands of men was an effective agent in elevating rocks and excavating bove the level of the ocean. The French Broad, fective agent in elevating rocks and excavating the Warm Springs, some fifteen miles distant, the earth, yet I had not supposed it could exert is twelve hundred feet lower. They are separated and an influence when deeply buried under read, he has luckily escaped every other disor-ated, however, by a mountain ridge of more than greated, he stated in support of his opinion that four thousand feet elevation above the sea, and one of his neighbors had on the north side of the my wife desired me in the most serious manner lies the space of several yards on each side. that, in the midst of railroads, gridironing the

the locality in question. The immediate object egg. He also added that some three years since that I should rub her jaw with musk, as she was though money was scarce in comparison to the almost a mile a minute, the canals of England are of interest is the western termination of a mounof interest is the western termination of a moun-tain ridge nearly half a mile to the east of the north of this one, but in the direction seemingly variety of authors, that this was the best remedy. house of Matthew Rogers. The top of this of the line of force; a blazing fire for several I told her there was no danger of such an event, day, in 1788, a terrible fire occurred, which desment whatever? Does this look as though canridge, at the place where it has been recently convulsed, is some three or four hundred feet a- of the trees and going out suddenly for a moment bove the creek, at its western extremity; but it at a time at frequent intervals. He declared that rises rapidly for the same distance as it goes off at the distance of a mile from where he was the to the eastward towards the higher mountain brightness was sufficient to enable him to see range. The northern side of this ridge I had not small objects. Several other persons in the vitime to examine, but the marks of violence are cinity I found subsequently professed to have observable at the top of the ridge, and extend in seen the same light from different points of view. a direction nearly due south down the side of the and described it in a similar manner. As no one mountain four or five hundred yards, to a little of them seems to have thought enough of the branch ; thence across it, over a flat or gentle matter to induce him to attempt to approach the slope, and up the side of the next ridge as far as place' though some persons represented that they I went, being for three or four hundred yards. had subsequently found a great quantity of "cinder" at the point, the statement of fact is not

perhaps entitled to more weight than the hypo-

thesis it was intended to support.

generally rather less than one hundred. Along will attend any explanation that can be offered this space the ground has been rent in various in relation to phenomena at this place. We places. The fissures or cracks most frequently know that the elevation of the surface of the run in a northern direction, and towards the tops earth is at many places undergoing a change so of the mountain, but they are often at right an- gradual as not to be observed at any one time. gles to these, and in fact some may be found in Some of the north-western parts of Europe, for all directions. While some of them are barely example, are experiencing a slow upheaval evisible, others are three or four feet in width. The | qual to five or six feet in a century, while on the annual falling of the leaves and the washing of coast of Greenland the subsidence, or depression, the rains has filled them so that at no place are is such, that even the ignorant inhabitants have they more than five or six feet in depth. Along learned that it is not prudent for them to build this tract all the trees have been thrown down, their huts near the edge of the water. Similar and are lying in various directions, some of them changes are observed in various other places, six feet in diameter. One large poplar, which but they obviously bear no analogy to the facts stood directly over one of the fissures, was cleft under consideration. Again, it is well known open, and one-half of the trunk, to the height of that earthquakes from time to time agitate violenmore than twenty feet, is still standing. Though thy portions of the earth's surface of greater or the fissure, which passed directly under its cen- less extent; that while one single shock has perfre, is not more than an inch in width, it may be mantly raised two of three feet the coast of Chili observed for nearly a hundred yards. All the for several hundred miles, others have elevated roots of trees which crossed the line's fracture or depressed comparatively small spaces. It usare broken. The rocks are also cloven by these ually happens, however, that when the shock is lines. The top of the ridge, which seems orig- so forcible at one point as to break the solid strainally to have been an entire mass of granite, is to of the globe, the surrounding parts are violentbroken in places. Not only have those masses ly agitated for considerable distances. In the prex of rock, which are chiefly under ground, been sent instance, however, a shock for half a mile cleft open, but fragments lying on the surface at least in length and for the breadth of one bundhave been shuttered. All those persons who red yards, is such as to cleave a mass of granite both thrown from their beds as though they had less than half a mile distant, a slight trembling Loca life 1 up. In confirmation of this statement only is felt, not sufficient to excite alarm, while

> Very respectfully. T. L. CLINGMAN.

A Corrupt Press .- The most direct agency of disorder is yet to be spoken of. We mean the licentious, unprincipled and venal Press,by a sudden shock or jar, which did not continue the Press which sells its influence to the most corrupt uses, which sneers at benevolence and Some parts of the surface of the earth have mocks at religion, which has neither faith in bill, which he carefully folded up and deposited and frequently anchored, with no land in sight sunk down irregularly a few feet, and other por- man, reverence for God, nor belief in any thing, in his "tobacco-box" for safe keeping. Mr. M. in clear weather, with a depth of water ranging ful to parents and the admiration of merit. A Titule elevations of hillocks some of a few feet on- falsehood and calumny, speculates on dishonor, ly in extent, and others twenty and thirty yards gloats over vice, and does its utmost to weaken over. The largest rise at the centre to the height the moral sense of the public and bring the law of eight or ten feet, and slope gradually down; into contempt. Who will estimate the part some of these have been surrounded on all sides which this branch of the Newspaper Press has by a fissure, which is not yet entirely filled up. had in bringing about the Astor-place riot? Who In some instances the trees on their sides, none can tell how much of the violence there displayof them large, are bent considerably from the per-pendicular, showing that they had attained some size before the change of level took place on the

The folly of dabbling in medicine is very pleasantly hit off in the following humorous "About four years ago I was happily married

to a very prudent lady, and, being of the same ing emancipation and colonization. It says: disposition myself, we made a very prudent couple. Some time after our marriage my wife told me that doctors' bills were very high, and, as No more negroes are coming into the country we could not always expect to be free from disease, she thought it best to purchase some doctors' books, 'and thus,' said she with a smile. we can steal their trade at once.' This I agreed to, and made it my particular business to attend all auctions of books, in order to buy medical books at the lowest rate, in fine, in less than twelve months I had bought a couple of . Dispensatories,' ' Buchan's Family Physician,' two or three treatises on the art of preserving health, by different authors; seven treatises on the diseases of children, and divers others of the greatest note. My wife spent all the time she could spare from the economy of her household in studying them, and as soon as my store was shut up in the evening, I edified myself with a few re-

ceipts from my Dispensatory.

"As soon as spring arrived my dear wife informed me that she found it positively enjoined by some of our writers that we must swallow a large dose of cream of tariar and brimstone, to be taken every evening for three weeks, in molassboy, and the servant maid. This cure we all the desired effect.

" Soon after this the contagion of reading medical books spread through all my family, and self, through subordinate means, that finally scarce a day passed but some of them made use of some medicine or other. My poor brother Dick, after he had permission to read my books, had acquired a dejected countenance, the cause of which I could not conceive. At last he broke silence: 'Brother,' said he, (supposing that I had read more than himself.) feel my pulse; ! think I have too much blood; had not I better cause of the disturbances. While I was obsery- get bled? You know that if too much blood United States government with Spain in 1795 have an example before our eyes, in this very ing the locality, my attention was directed to an gets into the head it produces apoplexy: the elderly man who was gliding with a stealthy step through the forest, carrying on his left shoulder remarkable redness in the face, and you see that through the forest, carrying on his left shoulder remarkable redness in the face, and you see that of Louisiana was ceded by Spain to France, and mr. Polk certainly gave no such evidence of his a rifle, and in his right hand a small hoe, such as is exactly the case with me.' I could not but by France to the United States. In 1805, the magnanimity, in the removal of his immediate the diggers of ginseng use. His glances, alternat- laugh at him ; he was indeed red in the face, but such redness as indicated the very offspring of health. Our maid, from an education at a country school, had learned to read; she earnestly requested her mistress to lend her a doctor's book to read on Sunday afternoon. This reasonable request was granted, but, poor creature! being not of the fairest complexion in the world, she in each time at the surface; that I ought to see it a little while became quite low spirited, and findin, and ventured to express herself thus: 'La! not but enjoy a largh. My negro boy is always eating toasted only is for a cold, but as he can't such an influence when deeply buried under read, he has luckily escaped every other disormountain found a spring hot enough to boil an that if she should ever be taken with a lock jaw Great scarcity of provisions in 1769; and, al-

a lock-jawed lady is rara avis in terris. Hitherto our family medicines were used with confidence and satisfaction on all sides, till I considered one day that our family without a doctor, had consumed more medicine in one year than my father's family used to do with the advice of a physician in six years. But one day when my wife told me she thought it would be well to weigh our food before we eat it, lest we should eat too much or too little, and that Sancuorious advised it for good reasons, I got such disgust to our scheme that I resolved gradually to abandon it. I am now convinced of the truth more things must happen to every human body -to live temperately, to use exercise, to take physic, or he sick.' And I am pretty certain former courses we need not be in danger of the

Death of the Hon. Charles Fisher.

This community is again called upon to mourn the death of one of her oldest and most valued citizens. The Southern mail of Sabbath evening last brought the painful intelligence of the His health, as we learn, having become unsettled, under an attack of the lungs and liver, he had un-Reaching Hillsborough, he was unable to proceed further. There he laid him down to die; those who would have rendered with greatest ten- Statesman. derness the mournful services which his expiring nature required ; yet, such was the excellent character of the deceased, that we doubt not his bed was surrounded by many warm hearts, and skilful hands, and that he received all that attention his situation required. In the death of Mr. F. it is not only this community which have sustained a loss; but the State and Nation. The great interests of these, he was not less capable of promoting, than he was to them zealouely devoted. In the councils of the former he served long; in the Halls of the latter ably-in thoth efficiently, and with great credit. And whilst we leave to an abler pen the task of pronouncing a fitting culogy on the character of the deceased, we were untrue to ourselves and to his memory to say less than we have offered-an humble testimony to great worth and eminent ability.-Salisbury Watchman.

" A Yoke of Oxen at one Chave."-Many years ago a Mr. Miller, one of the early settlers of a neighboring town, sold a yoke of oxen for \$50, and received in payment a fifty dollar bank and finding a convenient portion, he put it into The sides of the mountain, generally, are cov. fleet on.—N. F. Tribune.

er, is a question which we leave for you to retreasure, he added, "Ohio! a yoke of oxen at R. thinks the whaling fleet may find employone chare!—At oxe one in the Arctic Seas.

leave for you to reone chare!—At oxe one in the Arctic Seas.

leave for you to reone chare!—At oxe of the mountain, generally, are cov.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, foremost among the journals of the South in all that pertains to enterprise and improvement, makes some intelligent observations on Mr. CLAY's letter concern-

"The Caucasian race outnumbers the African in the United States, at this time, as six to one. from abroad, whilst Europe is sending over a mil lion of white laborers, to reside permanently and multiply rapidly in the American Union, every four years. The ceaseless progress of this ever augmenting disparity in the number of the two races, and of two distinct classes of laborers, must eventuate in changing the character, complexion, habits, customs, and laws of society. It cannot remain stationary; and it is the part of sound conservative statemanship to foresee coming events, and shape them so as to advance the best interests of the community. Although we do not believe that the convention to form a new constitution in Kentucky will take any action in favor of emancipation, immediate or remote, nevertheless the time will come when property in slaves will cease to be desirable in that State."

The gradual operation of the laws of social and industrial economy, in every civilized community, carries with it a sanative for the ills, whatever they may be, of the system-ills which might become aggravated and inflammatory if rudely body social or politic cannot take place suddenly save by convulsions, which may peril the life itself. A chronic disease, fixed in the system, went through to the entire satisfaction of my wife, who had the pleasure to find her medicine had the desired effect.

Implying a gradual growth, requires to be removed by slow and gradual means, and by means in harmony with the vital principle. Rather, we may say, it is the action of the vital principle it-

THE PAST. PRESENT. FUTURE .- The city of ted into the Union; the same year the first mond Whig. steamboat descended from Pittsburgh. In 1723, a negro man slave was only worth \$125; and the population numbered at this time 200 souls. Ainhabitants for the first time.in 1769. The ex- are so often represented, behind the age. ports for that-year were about \$250,000, and the From a late admirable number of the Quarter

course Lafayette, Carrollton, Freeport, Gretna, age. Hence there is no collision between the so, its population fifty-two years hence, and du- pal canals swells its numbers with every year. ring the lifetime of children now at school, will be upwards of 3,500,000 souls! Any other fair mode of estimating the future importance of New Orleans would lead to similar results. The vast of a saying of a rational medical writer, one or and fertile valley of the Mississippi, it is believed, can maintain in agricultural pursuits a population to the square mile as dense as that of Ireland. If so, its capabilities in that respect may accommorealized by the Western and Southwestern States near 100,000,000. Taking the future growth of day, P. M.

The examination had closed, and all were in the basis of a calculation of the increase of the city, the result is that, in fifty-two silence, when the singing of a parting hymn ayears, New Orleans will contain at least 2,000,- wakened the sympathy even of strangers. Each leath of the Hon. Charles Fisher. He died on | 000 of souls! Any estimate that may be made the evening of Monday the 7th instant, at Hills- on fair principles will give, at the end of this porough, in the county of Scott, in Mississippi. Century, a population which can only be estimated by millions! By that time, our city or cities will have extended their solid blocks of spacious dertaken the journey to his home in this place. buildings from the Ursuline Convent to Carrollton, and in the central portions from the river to the lake! Our commerce will be computed by Mind." and though far from those most dear to him, - millions or hundreds of millions !- Lafayette

the city was incorporated.

From the far North.

Capt. Royce, of the barque Superior, arrived furnishes the following information relative to Divine Attributes." his cruise in the Arctic Ocean. He says " I passed through Behring's Straits on the 1st of July, 1848, with a current running to the North at the rate of from 4 to 5 mile an hour. Saw whales in the straits, working North with the current. after getting clear of the land to the North of the the Northward of the entrance by the current, the Pastors—reached the sensibilities of all. and supposed the barque within one degree of earlier navigators at tite same season."

on the North West grounds, with a comfortably tears. cold working air. Was on soundings all the time was accustomed to make use of the "weed" at from 20 to 30 fathoms. Found the water shoal copy of the Bible was also placed in the hand of any hour of the day or night even, whenever he as he went North. Took 1600 bbis. in 34 days, each graduate with a parental salutation. All felt an inclination for it. The night following which filled his casks. Passed the straits to the closed with prayer by the principal. the sale of the oxen, he sought his "tobacco box," Southward on the 23d of August. Saw in the Southward on the 23d of August. Saw in the bays as he passed by them in coming down from his month, and not readily obtaining the full bene- the North large numbers of whales, and during the exercises during the three days. He confit he expected, chewed it up most vigorously his stay saw many canoes passing from one con- gratulated the pupils who remained, and those and effectually, exclaiming as he did so, " No tinent to the other. Capt. R. always steered who were to enter upon other scenes; he constrength to the tobacco! No strength te the to- out of their track, having no desire to form ac- gratulated the Founder, and the Principal on the bacco!" When recollecting the transaction of quaintages with the natives. The current was the day, and the place where he deposited his found running South when he left the sea. Capt.

Proscription.

The Enquirer represents the Whig papers as coming around very rapidly to the doctrine of The Enquirer represents the range papers of coming around very rapidly to the doctrine of proscription. So far as we are concerned, we beg leave to claim an exemption from the genebeg leave to claim an exemption from the genebeg leave to claim an exemption as it is understood at mind at this time. I allude to the Central Railpresent, seems to us to be, the removal, without other cause, of officers for opinion's sake. Now we have never been favorable to any such dectrine as this. We have always maintained that in the habit of making removals of that character. What that sufficient cause is we have frequently taken occasion heretofore to explain. It is embraced in the cases of incompetency, and interference with popular elections. We have never endeavored to influence the minds of the Executive officers with regard to the particular cases of individuals, but have left them to find them out in the best way they could. True, we said vesterday, and we repeat to-day, that when a removal has been determined on, the new appointee should be chosen from the ranks of tho have been warm and zealous in electing and supporting Gen. Taylor. Person of this class have a right to expect offices, which have been made vacant by the act of the Administration in preference to its decided enemies. The Enquirer contends that Gen. Taylor was

elected by Democratic votes. That can hardly be, for no man ever received bitterer or more decided opposition at the hands of any party, than he did at those of the Democrats. It is true that many of them voted for him; but that is certainly no plea for the office-holders. They, to a man, were either banded against him, or where the case was otherwise, were dismissed without ceremony. We have yet to learn that such Democrats as voted for him are at all grieved at the removal of those office-holders who voted against him. We do not, moreover, understand that any man has been turned out of office for exercising the privilege of voting. Those who have been ejected, were incompetent, unworthy, or have been active electioneers ? New Orleans was founded in 1718 by the cele- have not learned that any man who attended to brated Bienville. Its first newspaper was called his business, and did not interfere in the election. Le Moniteur. By a treaty entered into by the farther than to vote, has been touched. We the navigation of the Mississippi was opened to city, of one such man as this who was to be reold United States Bank, chartered under Wash- predecessor, who as far as we can learn, never ington's administration, established a Branch in was a busy electioneerer, and always attended New Orleans. In 1812, Louisiana was admit- punctually to the business of his office.-Rich-

Canals not behind the Age. We mentioned some time since the fact that bout this date the Jesuits and Ursuline Nuns ar- New York, the most enterprising State of the rived. In 1763, the Jesuits were expelled from Confederacy, at the very moment that she is laythe Province by Pope Clement XIII, and their ing down her railways in every direction, and property seized and sold. That property would indeed preparing to push her cars at the English now be worth, exclusive of its improvements, at speed of fifty and sixty miles an hour, is also apdisease similar to the yellow fever afflicted the mentioned to show that canals are not, as they

population 3,190 souls. The cold was so in- ly Review, describing the great extent and perpresent age, flour sold at \$20 per barrel. In doing a better business and their stock is more

In 1803, the population was 8,050. In 1805, are behind the age. These want the railroad supplies. But canals for the heavy productions The population is, at this time, (including of of the earth are not, and never will be, behind the Algiers, &c.,) not less than 160,000 souls. It is two modes of improvement in England and New perhaps but a reasonable supposition, that it will York. In fact, as the latter State multiplies her hereafter increase in the same ratio that it has railways, the business on her canals constatly indone since it was coded to the United States; if creases, and the multitude of boats on her princi-

> From the Register. Edgeworth.

The senior class of EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEM-INARY, having completed the prescribed course of studies, were examined before a committee of Literary gentlemen and a large and attentive audience, and on the 10th inst., received the highest that if I and my family persevere in the two date a population of about 500,000,000 human honors of the Institution. The Diploma is the souls! At the rate of increase which has been finest specimen of art, and those on which it was bestowed had devoted many years to perfect since the acquisition of Louisiana, the population their Education. A more deeply affecting scene of the valley of the Mississippi, in 1900, will be cannot be imagined than the close on Thurs-

of the senior class read her last composition on some leading department of her studies. The ornaments of female delicacy and taste gave to the exact and chastened style a singular interest, aside from that of the occasion.

1. Miss Mary Richmond, (Milton, N. C.)-The Gospel adjusted to the Philosophy of

2. Miss Sallie Reid, (Iredell, N. C.) "The Author of the Analogy.' Miss Margaret J. Morgan, (Edgeworth.) "The Beauty and Power of Language.

3. Miss Julia Paisley Wharton, (Guilford at Sag Harbor, on Saturday evening last. He N. C.) "Sciences and Arts manifestations o

4. Miss Margaret Rankin, (Greensboro', N. C.) Astronomy an aid to Devotion." 5. Miss Margaret Monro, (Marion, S. C.)

6. Charlotte Eliphal Morgan, (Edgeworth.) The Harmony established by Infinite Wisdom." The pupils about to be separated from their straits, saw large numbers of whales, very gentle. beloved senior sisters, addressed them by one of creditable to the teachers and scholars; and all pres-Saw whales every day while there. Found it their number in the most moving manner. The ent expressed themselves as much gratified with the difficult to keep to the Southward owing to the farewell address by Miss Richmond to those out Northerly currents. Was swept four degrees to of Edgeworth, Visitors, Citizens, the Church,

Miss Reid, in her parting address to those in the ice, judging from the position given to it by Edgeworth, to Gov. Morehead, to the pupils Capt. R. describes the weather as being most the time thick and forgy, though not we can speak. of the time thick and foggy, though not wet, as heart without sympathy, no countenance without

The Diploma was bestowed on each with appropriate intimation of personal attainments, grate-

The Rev. S. A. Stanfield, in behalf of the examiners, expressed their high gratification in all success which crowned their respective efforts.

Then fair hands, with affectionate hearts,

Messrs. Swaim & Sherwood:

road. I am not in the habit of public speaking or writing for the public attention, as you will soon discover from what is before you, but probably the reader can gather my ideas on the subtrine as this. We have always maintained that officers should be removed for sufficient cause, officers should be removed for sufficient cause, once,—during the last summer while the campaign was going on, not one word was said about the construction of the Central Railroad; but to the contrary the subject was, "what shall we do to get rid of the burden we are likely to fall into on account of the present railroads?" Was there any talk of levying a tax on the people of this State to the amount of two millions of dollars? I guess that if a man could have been found who was in favor of that project he would have had to have gone to Raleigh on his own hook and there been an idle spectator. There was expected a charter to be granted for a road from Danville to Charlotte, that would be built without costing the State one cent and enable the western counties to pay what they are liable to pay for the present Roads, which give to the city of Raleigh and the counties below such great ad-

vantages, which they did not realize before the

construction of these roads, as a gentleman is a

public address stated in Raleigh lately. But the friends of the Central Road say they have fell upon the right plan to extricate the people from the pending danger that they were likely to fall into. Well, when I can be made to believe that if a man has one foot in the mud and in order to get out clean he should put the other in, or when a man is on a tottering log over a creek to keep dry he should jump in, then I will believe their assertion. I am much opposed to family jars and do not like to find fault of my neighbors, but in this particular I do not think there has been equal justice meted out to the counties north, south and west of Raleigh. If I should not be disappointed, which I hope I will; the people inhabiting these parts of the State, which I have mentioned,-will pay their proportion of the eight hundred thousand dollars which we are bound to pay, for which we never have received and in my estimation never will receive one cent in value for what we may pay. But notwithstanding we are bound for the above sum of eight hundred thousand dollars and for what? For the citzens of Raleigh and a few adjoining counties. I see a number of our western members after getting to Raleigh and hearing speeches made there in favor of such a plan, and being puffed by the citizens of Raleigh and neighborhood, and cheered in the lobbies and greeted by the friends of the scheme, became mesmerized, and forgot their electors who sent them there and therefore went hastily into the measure without giving the people a chance in the matter.

Now as stated before it was expected that a charter for a Road from Danville to Charlotte would be granted and that without the State payone cent; the stock would no doubt have been taken forthwith as in Virginia and South Carolina, and in all probability the work would now have been going on, and when done would give os seach benefit to the following counties, as the Central Road would or could do, that is taking the counties collectively, running a line from north to south by Raleigh, and all west of that line, for it is known that the counties south of Fayetteville will not be benefitted by the Central Road, and all above Fayetteville will not be benefited as much by the, Central Road as by the Danville Road.

But the doctrine held out by the Raleigh clique is State pride. O yes, State pride. You must give nothing unless the citizens of Raleigh have all, or at least a large portion of the profits. I presume the people have not forgot what State pride done for them in building the State house. You know that the estimate of the building was, if my memory serves me right, fifty thousand dollars, or at most seventy-five thousand; the appropriation was made, and one appropriation after another has followed until we have paid about a million of dollars and not finished yet. "And is that all?" No, see lately how the State Asylum sailed almost all over the State, but there was no place that it could alight until it got to Raleigh-there to set down quietly. Fellow citizens do not be mistaken on the subject, although you see so much stated in the papers about such great meetings; and they have even lugged Georgia into the scrape, but you do not see much certain subscription, none in fact. If the people were now called on to vote on that question, I have no doubt but a large majority would object to it, until they see that they are released of the eight hundred thousand doflars; and never will the people of North Carolina agree to be taxed three millions of dollars at any one time. Now, I profess to be a republican raised under Jefferson, and a disciple of his measures. My motto is, free trade and sailors' rights. And if I can benefit myself more by carrying my produce to Virginia or South Carolina, do not hedge me up; for I must say that both States have acted as friends towards us, and that the last legislature did act ungenerously towards them-for your project I believe will not succeed and you prevented those States from doing us much good-The Lincoln Republican and Highland Mes-

senger will please give the foregoing a place in their papers.

A MOUNTAINEER.

ALAMANCE CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE SPRING EXAMINATION of this Instituetion took place on Friday, the 4th inst., in the presence of a very respectable assemblage of spectators and to the entire estisfaction of all present. Both the examination and the speaking were highly whole of the exercises.

The next session will commence on Tuesday, the 5th of June : and we can confidently recommend this Institution to the patronage of the public. The teacher and scholars, except those who live in the neighborhood, all board at the same house; the instrucwithout hesitation; and probably no preparatory institution in the country affords more advantages for: the intellectual and moral improvement of youth.

PADAMS J W GILMER R W GLENN DC STEWART F SHAW H C DICK T RANKIN J McLEAN May,1849 5:8

TURNPIKE TO THE VIRGINIA LINE. THE attention of the public is called to this im-Books have been opened at the store of J & R Lindsay for subscription of stock. A copy of the charter is open to the examination of all who take an interest in the road. The rout will be from Greensboro by Wm, Watson's, Kerner's Cross Roads, Spain-

hour's, and Mt. Airy, THE COMMISSIONERS.