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They will attend to the collection of all claims entrusted to them in Anson and the surrounding counties.

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ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ENGAGED IN THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

Cummings & co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods,

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NUMMINGS & CO. ARE NOW RECEIVING

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., Selected with great care, and with special reference the SOUTHERN TRADE, to which the attention their house has been directed since its establishmen The most liberal terms will still be continue to their Southern customers. to their Southern customers.

The attention of buyers visiting the Northern market, is respectfully solicited to an examination of Jan. 16, 1866—73-81

TREATS ALL DISEASES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CHRONie diseases. Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Influents, Asthms, Bronchitis, all diseases of the Nose,
Mouth, Throat, and Lungs; all Skin Diseases of every description successfully treated;—Lumbago,
Lumbar Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout,
Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, or Convulsions, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrrhœa. The very worst cases
of Piles cured in a short time; also of the Stomach,
Liver, and Bowels. There are many diseases inci-Liver, and Bowels. There are many diseases inci-dental to woman and children which are treated with distinguished success. All particulars will be given by letter. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand cer-tificates of his perfect success in curing.

CANCERS, OLD SORES, OR ULCERS, HIP DISEASES, PISTULA OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SCALD HEAD, WERS, POLYPUS OF THE NOSE, Or in any part of the body, Tumons, and Swellings

of every discription, and without the use of the knife, or any surgical instruments. These last named diseases cannot be cured by correspondence; therefore all such patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

Doctor Baskee has made a n w discovery of a "Prup," that will produce absorption of the "Caranact," and restore permanent vision to the Errs, without resort to the knife. All diseases of the

EYES AND EARS are successfulty treated without the use of the knife or needle. Dr. Bankee has constantly on hand at his office a very extensive assortment of beautiful ARTIFICIAL EYES

TYMPANUMS, or EAR DRUMS, which are suitable for either sex and all ages—insec-ted in five minates. Ean Trumpers of every des-cription; also every variety of artificial articles known in the world—a large assortment of beautiful and

> ARTIFICIAL HANDS, with the Arm and Elbow Attachment: ARTIFICIAL FEET,

ARTIFICIAL FEET,
with the Ankle, Leg. an i Knee-Joint attachment.
These articles are perfectly natural, and adapted for
either sex, and can be sent by express to any part of
the world. All kinds of Trusses for Hernia or Rupture of every discription, for e ther sex, and Trusses
particularly adapted for females in a weak condition,
also for those with Prolarus Uteri.

Doctor Bankee is one of the most celebrated and
skillful physicians and surgeons now living. His
fame is known personally in every principal city of
the world.

All letters directed to Dr. Bankee must contain ten

cents, to pay postage and facidental expenses. All Chronic Discuses can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, which will require his per-

Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. street, New York City.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER. J. COX. TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNC. ing to his customers, friends, and the public generally, that he has received, and is now receiving, A MORE EXTENSIVE STOCK THAN USUAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLEGOODS—consisting, in part, of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS; READY MADE CLOTHING; HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and

SHOES; HARDWARE and CUTLERY; BAGGING, ROPE and TWINE; GROCERIES, &c., &c. These Goods are of the best quality, and those wishing to purchase will be consulting their interest by calling and examining for themselves. They will be sold low, on the usual time, but accounts must be settled purchasely. settled punctually.
Lilesville, N. C., Sept. 25, '59-55-tf

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, IN the Brick Store recently occupied by Daniel A. orn. A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK prised in part of

DRY GOODS. Prints, De Laines and Dress Goods; Bleached and Brown Goods; Hosiery; Negro Goods, Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

HATS AND CAPS. All styles, colors and qui BOOTS AND SHORS.
Calf, Kip, Wax, Seal, Goat and Kid; Black and Rus set Brogans.

HARDWARE. Pocket and Table Cutlery; Pins; Tacks; Locks; Wood Screws; Sieves; Coffee Mills; Hoes; Shovels; Spades, Traces, &c., &c.

HOLLOW WARE. Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, &c., of all shapes and sizes. IRON AND NAILS Broad and Narrow Bar; Hoop, Band, Red and Square Nails, 4 to 40 penny.

LEATHER. Sole and Upper, Kip and Calf. BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE. LIME AND PLAISTER PARIS.

GROCERIES. Loaf, Crushed and Coffee Sugars; Javs, Laguayra and Rio Coffee; Tea; Cheese; Mackerel; Bacon, Lard, Salt, Soda, Potash, Molasses,

and every other article called for in this market; all and every paper article called for in this market, and of which will be sold on as favorable terms as they can be purchased in this market, for each, or on short time to those who will pay when they promise.

All orders strictly attended to.

J. M. THREADGILL.

Cheraw, Sept. 20, 1859-55-tf

Take Notice.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & LINDSEY, DRUGGISTS, having dissolved, all persons indebted to it are hereby notified that they must come forward and make

"HARD TIMES NO MORE." A States possessing from \$3 to \$7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp.)

W. R. ACTON & CO.,

41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

November 21, 1859-68-5m NY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN THE UNITED the right or interest of another is injured

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS, his choice stock, then I will give up that I am

had lain idle lo! these many days-and as truly might have said, years. Indeed, it has been was a little better acquainted with the physiology several years since I have committed a newspa- of animated nature, he might not so plainly see per paragraph. I therefore, with some degree of the necessity of "a superior power" to bring about the results anticipated by Jacob.

I have read the 11th 12th and 13th verses of chapter xxxi of Genesis, as requested, and find recorded therein that Jacob dramed someposed on Monday night last during a severe

were at home." If I could know the parasal of these lines would impart some degree of confidence and comfort to one timid and storm-fearing heart, I would be repaid for penning them.

TRUST IN GOD. "What time I am afraid I will trust in thee."

What time I'm afraid, I'll trust in the Lord,-His promise is good, and sure is his word. Though black clouds lower, and tempests arise, Swoop over the earth, and darken the skies, Still yet, oh, my soul! thy trust never dease-The mind stay'd on God shall have perfect peace.

Away with thy fears; and remember, the hand Which turns loose the fierce winds still can command And whenever they His purpose fulfill, At the potent word "Peace!" lamb-like they "be still." Theu-then, oh my soul! thy trembling fears cease-

The mind stay'd on Him, shall have perfect peace. Jesus my master, what time I'm afcaid, On thee I'll rely, till the storm be allayed. Thy "mercy," I know, "is as great as thy power" Oh be my covert in this dreadful hour. Then, though Thou slay time, my trust shall not cease-The mind stay'd on Thee, shall have perfect peace.

Pleasant Hill, Auson, March 14, 1860

THAT VINDICATION OF JACOB!

To Constance : I was a little surprised, and somewhat amused on opening the last Argus, to find, over your sig nature, a vindication of that ancient patriarch

Jacob, from sundry "heinous" charges made against him is my serio-playful "Essay on Mau," and feel myself at some little loss how to begin a rejoinder. I think that I recognize in you one whose day it is to "expound the scriptures," and consequently one who ought to be perfectly familiar therewith. I feel, therefore, that in you I shall, at least, find "A foeman worthy of my steel."

But notwithstanding you may be very familia with the Bible-as familiar with it as Daniel Webster was with the Constitution of the United States-I think that in the act of undertaking to defend Jacob's manner of acquiring the prop-erty in question, you will find that you occupy untenable ground

I would not be thought to treat with levity, or irreverence, the Bible-that great Book of books -that beacon by whose steady light we are guided in our pathway over the great sea of life. Far from it. I have been taught from my early childok upon this book with a kind of rev-Office, 704 Broadway, a few doors above Fourth crential awe, but I have never been taught by it are dismissed each to his own way. Is there nor by any other to give my sanction to or aught in Grecian or Roman story, in ancient or modern revolutions, that can equal the last act of found recorded, nor by whom committed. Be- our veteran fathers' magnanimity and patriotism? cause Jacob was the great father of the Israelitish people is no reason that he could not have been THE TRUTH OF THE CASE -A Georgian is

own heart. My friend is greatly mistaken when he thinks at the South. that I have a "spite" against Jacob. Such is not the case; nor was such the motive which actuated me while penning the article in question. fifteen years were a rifle and a shot gun, both

my subject, and in proof of my position, simply door to look out. She saw a man walking in front as I would to any other historical character—as with a gun. She asked "Who's there?" "It's I would have alluded to Aristides as an example of probity, or to Napoleon Bonaparte as an example of the consequence of unrestrained ambition. I singled him out from among the mass of was away; so I took my rifle, and gave to coachevidence presented partly because he was the man the shot-gun, and I determined to shoot the best example I could find, and partly because he first man who tried to break in here." Are you was "better known to the jury" than many other astonished that my wife retired in perfect secuhistorical characters I could have named.

We will not discuss the character of Jacob much lenity as possible-for a great many of them were, no doubt, attributable to the indul- the Southern United States. gent partiality of his mother. We are apt, in fact it is an established principle in our nature, to love the beautiful and to contemn the deformed The partiality of Rebecca for the younger born may be attributed in part to his being more in her company than Esau, who was in the habit of spending a great deal of his time in the woods, hunting, but principally to his being the prettiest boy of the two. Jacob was a nice, smoothfaced boy, (like Constance, or myself for instance!) with, doubtless, a very oily tongue; while Esau was a coarse, hairy, big-fisted, brawny, open-heart ed fellow, who would never have thought of "pilling streaks" in hezel and poplar poles to obtain an advantage of his fellow. But to return

to the case of swinding.

Now, my dear Constance, I want you to put on your moral "spees,', and read from the 37th to the 42d verse of the xxxth chapter of Genesis, inclusive; and if, after submitting the case to your moral judgment, you are not convinced that Jacob did, by a subtle artifice, "swindle his dady-in-law out of his goats and sheep," I shall deem it useless to argue the matter further. I am not in the habit of making assertions which I cannot prove, and I trust that my readers will find, in the passage referred to, sufficient evidence to sustain me Any other proof of my assertion than that contained in the simple narrative of the matter, as recorded by Moses, is unnecesbereby notined that they must contained in the simple narrative of payment to either of the partners of the late firm by the first of January, and save themselves from trouble. We must have money. The books are at the Drug sary The simple record bears upon i's face store. [59-tr] SMITH & LINDSEY. "prima face evidence of intentional fraud" "prima facie evidence of intentional fraud Fraud is an artifice," says Webster, "by which

wrong. The only plen for this act of Jacob is one of justification—that it, like those of extorting from his brother his birthright and deceiving his father, was "overruled by Providence," for Orville, spoke truly when he said of my pen, it good." By the way this "overruling by Provi-

thing, and because, forsooth! his dream agreed storm. I was alone with my children, and while with his pre-conceived notions of things, he took the winds fearfully roard without, the little it for the word of the Lord! After concecting that grand scheme for the enlargement of his things tremblingly clung to me and wished " Pa flock, I am not at all surprised that he should have bud such a dream.

In conclusion, I hope that I may have said nothing in this article calculated to apple the placed brow of my friend. It I have, I beg pardon. I hope, also, that a more careful reading of sacred history will convince him that a wicked net, no matter how great and popular soever the perpetrator may be, will not admit of justification. I hope, too, that hereafter he will learn to make the proper distinction between dreams and the direct sapetion of Divine Providence.

Respectfully, yours truly,
EDGAR ORVILLE.

R. R. Springs, N. C., Jan 30, 1860. [Note.—The above reply to Constance we have had on hand for sometime, as will be seen by the date, and should have published it before, but for the reason that we had laid it aside and overlooked to give it in its order. We give it now, as the author claims the right of rejoinder. And in giving these articles we wish it distinctly understood that we are not parties to cither side.]

DISBANDING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY. When has the sum, in all his course, since time began, shone upon a scene like the disbanding of the Revolutionary army? Where is the history that can show its parallel, or the people that can boost its equal? An army flushed with victory, that had just achieved the independence of its country, and given it a name and a place among the nations, -had effected, with indescribable totl and hardship, the high purposes of its enlistment, and that had large and just claims upon the treasury as well as gratitude of the nation, is summoned on parade for the last time. Their arrearages are unpaid—they are without a dollar in their pockets-without comfortable apparel-without a single day's rations in their knapsacks, hundreds of miles from home-which may have been desolated, in their at sence by savage violence-many of them enfeebled by sickness and protracted sufferings-and all of them goaded by extreme sensitiveness, by a most eloquent exhibition of their deserts, and an existing portraiture of their grievances, by a talented and ingenious factionist Will their love of country overcome the promptings of selfishness and the keen and bitter stings of disappointment? Will they refuse to listen to the song of the syren, that justifies and urges selfremuneration? Will these careworn and ne glected veterans pile their arms, and literally beg their parsage homewards? Will they quietly surrender the means of redress in their hands and trust cold charity for bread, and the tardy justice of the country for remuneration? Oh, it is more than human-it is God like! The drum beats-the line is formed-the flag of independence is advanced to the front-the officers, with uncovered heads, bid their men a sileut farewell! Filing off, they pile up their arms in solemn si-

guitty of a wicked act. Had it not been possible contributing, through the New York Journal of for good men to sin, the prophet Nathan might Commerce, a series of letters to an "honest Abohave never had an occasion to reprove that great litionist." We hope the letters may reach the and good personage, David, whom, we are informed by the Bible, was "a man after God's read and studied by those who need information concerning the relation of master and laborer

We quote from the last letter : The only firearms on my premises for the last I am not only willing to give Jacob and the Devil owned and kept by one of my negroes. "On one his due but to render the same unto Constance. occasion, in my absence, there was a riotous crowd I alluded to Jacob for the purpose of illustrating in the streets at night, and my wife came to the

rity? Facts like the above could be multipled indef-We should look upon his faults with as initely. The truth is, there is a great affection lenity as possible—for a great many of existing between the master and slave in

there not two sides to this question !

trouble. He is sued for assault and battery, the damages being laid at the modest sum of \$10,000. The circumstances of the case are as follows: John Duffy, Consul to Galway under President Pierce, and one of the Subterranean Democracy, concluded to visit Savannah in November, 1857, He took a steerage passage, and when the Captain came to collect the tickets, going down the Bay at the time, Mr. Duffy had none, and refused to pay the regular fare. He and the Captain had words and then they came to blows. As the ship got ahead of Sandy Hook, she was stopped and Duffy put in a small boat and landed on shore. Just before leaving heoffered to pay the full fare, but the Captain said, "narry time," and off the Ex Consul was obliged to go into the wilderness of New Jersey. He told a long yarn about his travels, troubles and hair-breadth escapes, when he got back to the city, and concluded to have reparation in damages. I hope he'll get just six

In a subsequent letter, Pink states that Duffy got \$49 damages. "This sum," he says, "you will readily imagine, is a very odd one to hit upon.

If the jury had awarded 850 damages, it would have carried costs with it, but they left the ex-Consul to pay his lawyers and to foot the bill of costs too.

Russian Government near Inkerman, the funds artifice." Now, if Constance will prove that for which are supplied by the sale of cannon the city. The enclosure is divided into squares, Jacob did not by "deliberate artifice" injure the balls, which have been picked up at Ingerman laid out in gardens, around which are detached "interest" of his employer by depriving him of and Sebastopol.

THE EMPIRE OF MOROCCO.

ing against that Empire, some general notice of men, who have gardens exclusively to themhistory and present condition of the country selves. will be interesting and valuable to newspaper

The Empire of Morocco-embracing the kingdoms of Morecco-and Fez-is in the extreme porthwestern portion of Africa, forming a part of that extensive region called Burbury. It is a comparatively narrow strip of country, extending from north to south about 500 miles, from the straits of Gibraltar, on the Mediterranean, to the Sahara desert, with a width varying not much from 200 miles. It has a western sea coast for the whole length of the empire, on the Atlantic, and a north coast for its whole width, on the Mediterranean. It contains an area of about 300,000 square miles. It is territorially, therefore, the largest Empire in the world ex-cept Russia and Brazil. The surface of the country is extremely diversified, and compara-tively little is known to the world of its topography. The coast generally, as well on the Mediterranean as on the Atlantic, is high and rocky, and in many parts inaccessible. The country rises from the seashore in a series of plains, one above the other, like terraces, till at the bass of the Atlas an elevation of 4,000 feet is reached. The soil is generally light, but in some cases very productive and affording excellent posturage. Some of the valleys are ex-tremely fertile. The country has seldom, and the southern part, beyond the Atlas, perhaps never, been visited by Europeans. The climate is agreeable, the thermometer seldom falling five degrees below the freezing point. The govern-ment of Morocco is an absolute and perfect despotism. No government could be more so. The people are oppressed at the will of the Emperor. who is maker, interpreter and executioner of the laws. His power is a military power in fact, a!though there is nominally no standing army. Some 5,000 troops are about his person always, being a body guard of negro slaves and merec-

Morocco has been successively under the doninion of the Rowans, Goths, Vandals, Greeks and Saracens. About the middle of the eleventh century, an Arabian tribe, called the Almoravides settled in the desert of Sahara, and gave the name to a Mahommedan sect called Molthemin, on account of their wearing vails. Under the plea of rescuing the African tribes who dwelt beyond the chain of Mount Atlas, from the state of gross ignorance in which they lived, the Almoravides made war upon them, subdued the Berbers, and built the city of Morocco. Yussef, the chief of this exploit, declared himself sovereign prince, assumed the title of Prince of the Believers, and established the empire of the Almoravides. He died at Morocco in 1106, at the age of 57. His son and successors kept up the dynasty for about half a century, when was overthrown by the Almohades, another Maommedan seet, though not till its dominion had been extended into Spain, and its capital had been established at Cordova. The Almohades originated with a son of a lamp-lighter in a mosque at Cordova, who preached against the vices of king and people, and gained followers by promising Paradise to those who should join him and fall in the centest which he set on foot against the Almoravides. The dynasty was continued by his son and successors almost a hundred years. The last Emepror of the dynasty began his reign when a boy, and grew up with such profligate and voluptuous habits that he crippled the power of Morocco. He died early, power of the Morocco Emperors in Spain began o decline For two centuries afterwards, amidst continual warfare and revolution, it was limited to Granada, till in 1491 the Moors were driven from that kingdom, and finally expelled from Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella. The present reigning family of Morocco has been in power about 300 years.

more estimate or conjecture. The best authorities make it about 9,000,000. It is composed of Amazirghs, Arabs, Jews and Negroes. The former are the aboriginal or most ancient inhabitants of Northern Africa. They are divided into Berbers, who are nearly white, resembling Europeans more than Africans, and Shellubs. whose color is sallow, and who resemble and are thought to have descended from the Portu-"It's guese. The Berbers live under tents and in caves in the mountains, generally. They are huntsmen and herdsmen. They live on the produce of their cattle, and have large herds of sheep, mules and donkeys. The Shelluhs are agrigulturists and mechanics. They build their houses of stone and cover them with tiles or slate. They are much more advanced in civilization than the Berbers. Among the Arabs, the Moors are the most numerous. They indeed constitute nearly half the population of the Empire. They are the only people of the country with whom Europeans have any intercourse; they are the Is such a social state unmittigated evil? Are principal inhabitants of the towns; they fill the offices of government, and they form the mil-Pink, of the Charleston Codiler, writing and black. Their color varies between yellow from New York, says: Captain George R. Scheuck, . live in the towns, are generally dispersed over of the Savannah steamer Alabama, is in legal the plains of Morocco, where they adhere to their wandering habits, living in tents and following a pastoral occupation. The Jews are intermixed with all the other races; but they are most numerous in the seaports and commercial towns. They are much oppressed by the Moors. The pegroes are imported as slaves; and as they frequently obtain their liberty, and are distinguished for fidelity, the Emperor has formed his body guard of them, and they have heretofore, to the number of five thousand, constituted the only standing army.

The city of Morocco, the capital of the Empire, and the residence of the Emperor, or Sultan, built in the centre of a great plain, on the porth side of a part of the Atlas mountains, and about 100 miles from the sea coast. It is surrounded by a strong wall, thirty feet high, with square turrets at every fifty paces. The wall is six miles in circuit. The population is estimated variously at from 50,000 to 200,000. The former estimate is nearest the truth, probably. The city is but a shadow of its former glory having once contained a population of half million at least. The plague and successive have been a fire eater; and you were again a wars have depopulated it. The palace of the Consult to pay his lawyers and to foot the bill of of walled city in itself. An enclosure of about 1,500 yards in length and 600 in width, is surrounded by a wall of quadrangular form and of extered d, he replied. "Pretty well, I thank you, it is an an an extended by the sale of cannot the city. The enclosure is divided into sources is divided into sources." pavillions forming the residences of the Empe takes the heart.

ror and his sons, and the legions of women who As the attention of the world is now directed belong to them. The gardens, which are de-to Morocco, by the war which Spain is prosecut. acribed as handsome, are not visited by the wo-

Fez, which is probably the most industrious and commercial town of the Empire, is a hundred miles or more from the seacoast, in the valley of one of the brances of the Seboo river. has a population variously estimated at from 50,090 to 100,000. It contains upwards of 100 mosques, and several public schools, and even a university. Some of the mosques are magnificent buildings. There is an imperial palace at Fez, which, with the buildings and gardens annexed, occupies a great space.

The town of Tangier is built on a hill, in an mphitheatrical situation, near a spacious bay of the Atlantic, about 80 miles from Gibraltar. is the residence of the foreign Consuls, and is surrounded by a wall, or the ruins of a wall, and defended by two or three small fortresses. The harbor is pretty good, but the commerce of the place is limited to a small trade with Gibraltar and the opposite coast of Spain They have several synagogues there, and the Roman Catho-lies have a church, the only Christian establishment of the kind in the Empire.

Mogadore, which is the principal trading port of the Empire, is on the Atlantic, between Cape Cantin and Cape Ghet. It is regularly built, and contains a population of perhaps 15,000, among whom are many European residents."

At the mouth of the river Regreb, on the Atlantic, are the towns of Salle and Rabatt. They contain together same 50,000 inhabitants. The common barber of both towns is shallow. Salle, formerly the stronghold of the Moorish pirates. is in a ruinous state, but Rabatt is thriving
The Moghrebins, as the inhabitants of Moroe-

co are generally called, maintain an extensive trade with the interior of Africa and with Egypt and Arabia, by caravans, and with several parts of Europe by sea, through the principal ports of the empire, Tetuan, Tangier, Dar al Baida, Mazagan, Seffi, Rabatt and Mogadore. The caravans set out from the commercial towns, generally consisting of about 150 persons and 1,000 or 1,500 camels, and are then called cafilas.

The exports from Morocco, by sea, are princially wool, which goes to France and Holland; wax, to Italy, Spain and England; hides, to France and England; gum arabic, copper, bitter and sweet almonds, goat skins, argan and olive oil, ivory, ostrich feathers, dates, &c., to various Cotton cloth, from the East Indies and places. from Eugland, constitutes the most important article of import by sea. There are also imported woollen and silk stuffs; colonial merchandise, especially sugar, pepper and ginger; tea, opium, iron and steel, nails, cutlery, earthenware, glass, &c.

Two treaties have been made with Morocco by the United States-one as early as 1787, and another in 1836. In respect to trade and commerce, the treaty (which is to continue fifty years from the time it was made, with the usual twelve months' notice after the expiration of that period) is liberal, giving us a footing with the most favored nation for the time being, and authority to pass and repass the country and seaports when-ever we please, without interruption.

The maratime commerce of Morocco in 1848 including imports and exports-reached \$2 .-750,000; in 1849, \$3,000,750; and in 1850 \$3,-500,000. Among her imports in the years abovementioned, was an article called "Americanos," of which an official dispatch to our State Department, from Tangier, speaks as follows: " Throughout the whole empire of Morocco, from the Sultan down to the lowest subject, the article which we call 'course domestics,' is used under the ar ereignty. With the fall of the Almohades the pellation of 'Americanos.' It is the principal article of import, and is an imitation, by manufacturers of Manchester, England, of the coarse domestics of Massachusetts. It took with the Moors, who were so enthusiastic in their praise of it that the Engligh manufacturers dispatched an agent to this country to examine and report on the fabric and the probable demand. They then set to work to manufacture in every respect similar; and stealing the name, they The population of Morocco is a matter of managed to undersell our countrymen and monopolize the market."

The policy of Spain, in its present invasion of Morocco, remarks the Boston Courier, is of doubtful expediency, not to say justice. The ostensible object, that of obtaining redress for grievances for which the Government of the empire is not really responsible, can sourcely be accomplished at a cost which any degree of success rould justify. If conquest and the destruction of the ancient Moorish Empire be the purpose, the event will prove that if temporary subjugation be possible-which is extremely doubtfulthe retention of the dominion and the maintenance of supremacy there will be wholly beyond the power of Spain.

Joun Poot, Esq.-With this gentleman, who is the candidate of the Opposition for Governor, we have had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance for four years, and as a man he is wholesouled, generous hearted, and a true friend. As debater and speaker he has not his superior of his age, we do not believe, in the United States. Withoverwhelming Democratic majorities against him in the two last Legislatures he seldom failed to carry any question-not strictly party-to which he chose to devote his energies. His power of invective and oratory always seemed to us like a vigorous farmer laying low the grass with a freshly sharpened seythe. We have seen with a freshly sharpened scythe. him single handed combat the whole Democratic side of the Senate and when the vote was taken earry his point by a large majority. We have listened with pleasure many a time to his strong arguments put forth with such irresistible power, and others have often done the same. In the Senate he was respected and feared, and whenever his sledge hammer power was exercised, whatever he opposed fell crushed, mangled into atoms before him. He will make a canvass long to be remembered by the people of this State. Asheville Advocate.

wo. William H. Polk, the brother of the late President, was, until afew days prior to the last election in Tennessee, an independent candidate for Congress. It seems that Mr. Thomas, his opponent, habitually in their discussions charged Mr. Polk with inconsistency. He said on one occasion to Mr. Polk, "Sir, in 1850-51 you were a compromise man; since that time you quasi American; and then you again were 'soft'

Loquacity storms the ear, but modesty