

MANCHESTER AND THE SOUTH.

The agents of the Association of Manchester for the promotion of the culture of cotton are ubiquitous. Scientific explorers no sooner reveal the existence of new territories abounding in a fertile soil and blessed with a semi-tropical climate than they test their capacity for the production of cotton. In Eastern and Southern Asia, along the entire southern shore of the Mediterranean, and in Western, Southern, and Central Africa, the Manchester Association has, at intervals, been busily at work distributing seed and laying plans for the future culture of this great staple. Nor have the capabilities of the States of Central America been neglected.

An official document, appearing in the *Gaceta* of Guatemala of July 23, informs the agriculturists and owners of estates in that Republic that the Government has received sacks of New Orleans cotton seed from the Manchester Association for general distribution; and proprietors of haciendas are urged seriously to direct their attention to the introduction of the plant among the products of the country. Pamphlets giving information in regard to the best mode of culture accompany the seed, which the Minister of Exterior Relations is urged to translate into the Spanish language for general distribution, and the people are assured that Manchester desires to cultivate the most intimate relations with the agriculturists of the State of Guatemala.

If liberal expenditures and unflagging labor can accomplish the object, Manchester is determined to open new fields of cotton production. She has agents everywhere; some enterprising private gentlemen, others holding official positions, but all provided with ample means to build up, if possible, a formidable rival to the cotton planters of the South, not with the expectation of obtaining a better article, nor through fear that the cotton States will fail to produce a supply equal to any prospective demand, but to render the Manchester spinners independent of the markets of this country.

The efforts so persistently made by the manufacturers of the Old World to become independent of the cotton market of the South, should teach cotton planters the wisdom—nay, the necessity—of measures to become independent of foreign manufacturers. The South can manufacture for the world as easily as it now produces the raw material that keeps its spindles and looms in motion. Manufactures contiguous to the cotton-fields have already proved more profitable than cotton culture itself. The South should manufacture largely—not simply what is needed for home consumption, but for export. It should soon enter the open markets of other nations as a successful competitor with Old and New England in textile fabrics, as it has hitherto been without a rival in theirs as the producer of raw cotton. The smoke of the steam-engine should begin to float over the cotton-fields, and the hum of spindles and the click of looms make music on all our mountain streams. Then the Southern planter will be unaffected by any future development of cotton culture by Manchester leagues, though they cast the seed in every road between the tropics.

The invention of the plantation spinning machine promises to produce a more rapid change in the history of the South than otherwise could have been anticipated. It must hasten the general tendency to manufacturing industry. Improved as it is soon likely to be, so as to spin yarns of different weight and quality as it regards fineness, it is not improbable that much of the crop, before many years elapse, will be worked up at home. Factories for coarse fabrics at least will weave only, instead of buying a supply of raw cotton.

What a position the South would occupy should she become the centre of cotton manufacturing enterprise, and at the same time hold in her hands the raw material upon which all nations depend! Nothing is more true than "cotton is king." Add to the influence and the wealth which the control of the cotton crop now gives the South, the greater power and more enlarged resources derived from a successful competition with the world in cotton manufactures, and the cities of the South would excel all the glory of ancient Tyre, or the grandeur of more modern Venice when in her palmy days, or that of London, Liverpool, and Manchester now.

K. O. Piquant.

A RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

We stated some weeks ago that, while the Congress of the United States has been debating the route by which an interoceanic railroad shall be built across the American continent, the Government of Great Britain has actually chartered a company, endowed, it is said, with a capital sufficient to construct a continuous line of railroad from Halifax to the Pacific ocean.

It is perhaps not generally known that, while we have been satisfying ourselves with the assured conviction that the territory of the British possessions is too cold and sterile to admit of a work so gigantic, the English have been quietly surveying a railroad route through this very country, and Professor Palliser, who for more than two years has been engaged in the survey, does not hesitate to report that the face and configuration of British America, is "eminently adapted for railroad purposes."

That these representations are not wholly unfounded is sufficiently proved by the interest this titanic enterprise is now exciting in Great Britain. Discerning the priority of its completion and management the guaranty of that commercial supremacy which may be made to turn upon the construction of such a work, the far-seeing minds of the British Government and people seem disposed to take time by the forelock, and thus, by their greater energy and dispatch, to more than compensate for the absence of those natural advantages which might obtain in a more southern route, but of which we, while possessing them, have thus far neglected to avail ourselves.

Mr. Walsh, the intelligent and veteran correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, writing from Paris under a recent date, remarks on this subject:

"Some American attention would not be unprofitably bestowed on the communications to the London papers respecting the feasibility and uses of a railroad across the continent of North America, through British territory. The editorial article of the London

Morning Post on this project is pregnant with warning to the United States. "The time has arrived when the sceptre of the commercial world must be grasped and held by that Power which shall be able to maintain the most certain and rapid communication between Europe and Asia. Where is the oceanic line to pass? Through a dozen or more of the sovereign and free States of the Union, every one of which has its own interests to consult, or through that wide-spreading territory which belongs exclusively to the British Crown?" The Post believes, with the President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, that the interoceanic line will be British, and will retain commercial superiority in the hands of England. British Columbia is destined to be the great entrepot on the Pacific of the trade of the East, and so forth."

TEMPTATIONS TO FRAUD.

The young ought to be made acquainted with the fact, which we derive from merchants of the highest respectability, that cases of private dishonesty are much more common than appears by any public statements. In banks, in offices, in shops, the unwarlike young man is led to appropriate what is not his own. Detection follows, but to prevent exposure, he is quietly dismissed—perhaps at some future day to figure in the police reports of San Francisco. It is an established fact, familiar to all observers, that larcenies and frauds of this nature connect themselves, in a majority of instances, with more common and more venial faults, against which the inexperienced should be warned. For example, the straitened clerk, whose parents are poor, and whose salary is scanty, has been silly enough to contract debts which he is unable to pay. There is a propagative power in debt, and he finds himself sinking deeper and deeper; it is one of the great reasons to deter from becoming thus involved. Instead of making a clean breast of it to parent or employer, he abstracts a portion of what is entrusted to his watch under the self-delusion that it is a loan. Or a young fellow buckish and vain of his person. He dresses and decorates far beyond his means; and in an evil hour seeks to supply his necessity from the property under his charge. Or he has been smitten with a passion for the theatre and its kindred entertainments, and thus is led to the till, the drawer, the sealed letters for the mail. More dreadful yet is the habit of early gambling, itself inseparable from dishonesty, and leading to thousands of small frauds at the place of business. The facts gathered by the Rev. Mr. Thompson on this subject, are truly awakening. Dishonest acts may be more frequently traced to gambling than to any other cause. It is well attested, that in all cases of delinquency on the part of the former bank of the United States, the money embezzled went for lottery tickets. These considerations should operate on persons in such posts, as a powerful argument for plainness of dress, temperance in food and drink, and rigid frugality in all expenses. No young aspirant for honorable gain can ever acquire too intense a horror of the beginnings of dishonesty.

James W. Alexander, D. D.

RINGS AROUND THE EARTH—CURIOUS ASTRONOMICAL SPECULATIONS.

In England the scientific men have recently been advancing some rather singular astronomical speculations. On the 12th of last month, Prof. Nicol, LL. D. delivered the third of a series of lectures on astronomy, at Manchester. The subject treated had reference chiefly to the rings of Saturn, and other analogous phenomena. In the introductory lecture the Professor made an observation respecting there being a ring or probably several rings around the earth. To this observation he referred in his last lecture, and said "what had been called the zodiacal light was only visible here in the form of a cone, but an American astronomer, who had gone to Japan and other favorable points, to investigate the subject, found that the cone opened on and extended across the heavens from horizon to horizon, and that he had by observations during the night, traced about three-fourths of the circle. This observer found that we had been looking at the rings as we might do at a hoop held edgewise, thus making it assume a conical form. The learned Professor now proceeded to say that the theory previously held that the zodiacal light proceeded from a nebulous ring around the sun, was thought to be premature, and that the appearance came from a great nebulous ring surrounding the earth. He explained, by means of a diagram, that we should see the rays from this ring reflected more strongly from our horizon than at its points higher up in the heavens. No ring around the sun could explain this appearance; one around the earth could entirely. They were forced also to the conclusion that it was not one ring only, but perhaps several. Its distance was about 100,000 miles; its breadth 25,000; its depth was not known; the mass of matter in it must be enormous, and no doubt was fulfilling some important functions in regard to the earth and the solar system. The composition of Saturn's rings was then discussed, and an account given of the changes which had been noticed in them by various observers.

From the dynamical conclusion of Laplace, combined with the changes asserted, the lecturer drew the inference that the rings have no coherence; that they are neither vapor nor fluid, and gave as a theory of their constitution that they are composed of millions of asteroids circulating around the planet; the bright parts being where they are most thickly strewed, and the dark lines, the absence of them. There was a faint slaty colored ring within the other, and this appeared to be gradually approaching the planet. It had approached at the rate of 30 miles a year; lately at about 80 miles a year; it would reach the planet itself in 180 years.

A DRY GOODS PRINCE.

From the *Journal of Commerce*.

Stewart's Palace has been enlarged within a few days by the addition of what is equivalent to three first-class stores,—that is, a building 75 by 100 feet, so that the entire dimensions are 150 feet on Broadway, by about 175 on Reade and Chambers streets. We thus have a structure which is a just object of pride, and is believed to have no superior in any country among houses devoted to commercial purposes. The fact is remarkable, simply as an instance of individual success, or of great achievements from small beginnings. Of the great number who choose the mercantile profession, by far the largest proportion are doomed to disappointment and disastrous failure, and of those who succeed, a number insignificant in comparison rise to a position of permanent affluence.

With regard to the latter class, the secret of their success is an enigma which the inquisitive always seek to unravel. Mr. Stewart, relying on his own unaided resources, opened a store in Broadway, in the year 1825, occupying a floor jointly with another shopkeeper, from whom he was separated by a board partition—leaving the space of twelve by thirty feet available for the incipient "marble palace." By previous years of study for the ministry, principles of honesty were inculcated which, applied to mercantile pursuits, have commended themselves for secular use. Any misrepresentations as to the character of goods, or any resort to the "tricks of trade" among employees, has always been a sufficient cause of dismissal. One price is adopted, and that governed by quality. Branch houses are established at Paris, Lyons, Manchester and Belfast, the great centres of the manufacturing interest abroad, through whom orders are filled, without the intervention of commission houses, so that goods are procured on terms the most advantageous as to cost, and with regard to American manufactures a liberal course is pursued, by substituting their fabrics for foreign, so far as they are adapted to the demands of trade. These principles and arrangements, with thorough system in the several departments, and close observation, have thus far produced their good results.

After two removals, Mr. Stewart, in September, 1846, located his store on its present site, in contravention of strong existing prejudices against that side of the street, and in disregard of the prediction that failure must ensue. The building, so large and costly, was described in a public journal as a "monument of folly and extravagance." Notwithstanding, two enlargements have since been made, the second and last being completed September 20th, 1853, the twelfth anniversary of the original opening. The value of this building is said to be at least \$1,000,000, and we are assured that the owner would not sell it for \$1,500,000. It would easily bring a rent of \$100,000 per annum. The value of the stock on hand is rarely less than \$3,000,000. The present working force comprise 400 persons, exclusive of a still larger number, mostly women, employed outside in making cloaks and other similar articles made necessary by the changes of the seasons.

The new addition affords a fine display of "magnificent distances," and the several floors, lighted from the roof, through openings in the centre, have the effect of a series of galleries, extending upward to a dizzy elevation. The walls are tastefully panelled and decorated in fresco. Of other features it is needless to speak more in detail. The building constitutes one of the chief architectural attractions of the city.

PROGRESS AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

If one desires to obtain a true judgment of the progress of the Sandwich Islands during the present century from Idolatry to Christianity, from barbarism to a high state of civilization, he should carefully peruse the two newspapers now published at Honolulu—the *Polyesian* and the *Commercial Advertiser*—which are well printed and ably conducted papers. In addition to the editorial and news columns, he should not forget of all things the advertisements, for they often give the best idea of life and business in the community where they are issued. In the paper before us, which was printed only two months since, we have announcements of packets to various parts of the world; express to California, the United States, and Europe; of daguerrean and ambrotype galleries; of a law term of the First Judicial Court, (Island of Oahu); of the meeting of various Masonic Lodges; of Oregon lands and California cheese for sale; of a depot for the sale of forty different newspapers published in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory; of a reward of \$1,000 for the detection of the persons who robbed the custom-house; of the sale of the first volume of the Hawaiian Law Reports, comprising many of the most important decisions and rulings of the superior courts of the Kingdom during the ten years ending with 1850; of the meeting of the Hotel Keepers' Club; insurance notices; billiard tables for sale; and also every imaginable comfort and luxury, including jewelry of every kind. A coffee plantation containing fifty thousand coffee trees, upon 1,650 acres, is offered at a bargain. In fact, a complete map of busy civilized life is furnished to the reader. What a change is here, and all accomplished in the space of fifty years! It is also evident that nearly the entire trade of these rapidly advancing islands is with the United States, and principally with Boston.

Boston Journal.

ITALY.—A letter from Florence in the *Providence Journal*, makes especial mention of the solidity of Florentine houses. They are built of stone, and last for centuries. A conflagration would be next to impossible. The city could hardly be destroyed by fire. In few houses is there sufficient combustible material to make a blaze enough to communicate to the adjoining house. The ceiling of the first story is almost universally a brick arch. These arches, in some houses, are also carried through all the upper stories. The floors are in every case of brick, ground to different degrees of smoothness, or of cement, handsomely painted in imitation of marble. Wherever it can be done, plaster is substituted for wood, as in the casing of doors and windows, or other kinds of ornament. What by our mechanics is technically called "ferrog" is unknown there. Whoever goes to Italy, as many do, expecting to find the principal part of the buildings of marble, will be disappointed. Marble structures form the rare exception instead of the rule. Full ninety per cent. of the buildings of Italy have stuccoed or plastered exterior walls. This is true of Naples, Rome, and Florence, as it is of Munich, Dresden, and Berlin. No country of Europe, with the exception of France, is so well supplied with stone of various kinds for exterior construction as the United States of North America. It is on the inside and not upon the outside of churches and palaces that

one sees the most liberal expenditure in mosaic pavements and panelings, in marble columns and entablatures, and altar decorations. There is no doubt that more marble has already been used in America in exterior construction than in all Italy.

A DOG STORY.

The New York correspondent of the *Portsmouth Journal* narrates the following:

It has always been a belief of mine that animals of the dumb creation think, all arguments to the contrary notwithstanding, and I have recently heard a dog story from some Portsmouth friends resident in Brooklyn that has increased my faith in the matter. Some neighbors of theirs have a very fine specimen of a Newfoundland dog, who, if half I heard of him be true, can do almost anything but talk.

Not long since his mistress said to him, "Ponto, you may go out in the front yard and stay half an hour, but don't go outside of the gate." After he had been gone a short time his well known knock was heard at the door, and, on its being opened, Ponto was discovered accompanied by a half-starved, abject looking object of the dog species, with one of his legs disabled, which he induced to follow him into the front basement, and lie down on a large soft mat near the door. He then went into the kitchen and intimated to Bridget that he wanted his usual forenoon's lunch, which having procured, he took it to his new friend, laid it down before him; and looked on with evident satisfaction while he ate it.

As Ponto's mistress did not wish a boarder of that description, she told him that he must introduce his new friend into the street again, which he pretended at first not to understand, but finally, in a very apologetic way however, did as he was ordered, assisting his unfortunate companion up two or three steps into the street, and looking after him, as he limped on his way, with a sad and troubled countenance. So much for Ponto's character for benevolence. Of his qualities as a night watch I learn that one night, during the past summer, he discovered that the front door had been inadvertently left open. He knew that was not correct, although the outside blind door was fastened by a dead lock; so he went to his master's bedroom, waked him up, and would not leave the room until he followed him down stairs and closed the door. He is thought to be worth three star police-men and a pair of private watchmen in addition.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—One of the saddest stories that we ever read was that of a little child in Switzerland, a pet boy, just as yours is, reader, when his mother, one bright morning, dressed in a beautiful jacket, all shining with gold buttons, and as a mother's love could make it, then permitted him to go out to play. He had scarcely stepped from the door of the Swiss cottage, when an enormous eagle snatched him from the earth and bore him high up among the mountains, and yet within sight of the house of which he had been the joy. There he was killed and devoured, the cry being at a point which was inaccessible to man, so that no relief could be afforded. In destroying the child, the eagle so placed his gay jacket in the nest that it would flutter, and the sun would shine upon its lovely trimmings, and ornaments. For years it was visible from the lowlands, long after the eagle had abandoned his nest. What a sight it must have been to the parents of the victim.

HIGH LIFE.—Bayard Taylor, while in the Arctic region in winter, used to eat a half-pound of meat at a meal to warm himself. He thus speaks of the cold which he endured in Lapland:

"I should have frozen at home in a temperature which I found very comfortable in Lapland, with my solid diet of bread and butter, and my garments of reindeer-skin. The following is a correct scale of the physical effects of cold calculated for the latitude of 65 to 70 degrees north: 15 above zero, unpleasantly warm. Zero, mild and agreeable. 10 deg. below zero, pleasantly fresh and bracing. 20 deg. below zero, sharp, but not severely cold. Keep your fingers and toes in motion, and rub your nose occasionally. 30 deg. below zero, very cold; take particular care of your nose and extremities; eat the fattest food, and plenty of it. 40 deg. below zero, intensely cold; keep awake at all hazards; muffle up to the eyes, and test your circulation freely that it may not stop before you know it. 50 deg. below zero, a struggle for life.

THE HUMAN FACE.—The Rev. Orville Dewey, in one of his lectures on the Problem of Human Destiny, remarks:

"The expression of the face is a beautiful distinction of humanity. We are little aware of the influence which it constantly exerts. If the dumb animal on whom man exercises his cruelty, if the horse or dog, when suffering by a blow from the violence of man, could turn upon him with a look of indignation or appeal, could any one resist the power of the mute expostulation? How extraordinary, too, the difference of expression in the human face, by which the recognition of personal identity is secured! On this small surface, nine inches by six, are depicted such various traits, that among the millions of inhabitants on the earth, no two have the same lineaments of the face. What dire consequences would ensue if all countenances were alike; if fathers did not know their own children by sight, nor husbands their wives! But now we could pick our friends among the multitudes of the assembled universe."

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Some new and original machinery has been devised, designed to secure a fine, substantial, durable, and uniformly reliable American time keeper. The movements are new in construction, and are pronounced faultless in principle and quality, having been proved by the most exacting tests to be reliable and unflinching in action. The watches are manufactured entire from the crude materials in a single establishment, by connected and uniform processes—the manufacturing being organized upon the same system that has been adopted in the production of the unequalled American fire-arms. In this way a movement is produced at one-half the price of any foreign movement of the same quality. All foreign watches are made by hand, the American watches being the only ones made by machinery, upon a uniform system throughout.



Hillsborough Recorder.

Union, the Constitution and the Law—the Guardians of our Liberties.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
Wednesday, October 27, 1853.

State Fair.—The Sixth Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, was held in the city of Raleigh last week, commencing on Tuesday and closing on Friday. The articles on exhibition made a very fair show, and the number of visitors, particularly on Wednesday and Thursday, was thought never before so large; and taken all together this Fair has been eminently successful.

On the first day, the trotting match under the saddle, for a silver cup, value \$10, was won by C. Cornelison's horse "Joe Smith." The trotting match in single harness, for a cup of the same value, was won by T. Barnes' horse "Roanoke Clipper;" and the pacing match under the saddle, for a cup of the same value, was taken by John Togg's horse "Jesse."

On the second day, Wednesday, an examination and trial of the Agricultural Implements took place. Of these there were quite a variety, and many of them displayed excellent workmanship. The horses, jacks and mules were paraded and examined, and the oxen tested. Some of them made a very good show, but we think our county of Orange could equal the best.

The third day, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, the Oration of the day, Hon. T. L. Clingman, of Buncombe, was introduced to the assembled throng by John S. Dancy, Esq. of Edgecombe. Mr. Clingman spoke for an hour and forty-five minutes, and was listened to with great attention.

A trotting match in single harness for a premium cup worth \$20, was won by D. J. Southland's "Jack."

A trotting match for a silver cup, was won by W. W. Happer's "Mad of Halifax."

On the fourth day, Friday, at 11 o'clock, the awards of the judges were read from the speaker's stand, by Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq. the Secretary of the Executive Committee. The list is quite a long one, and we should be glad to see from it for publication in the Recorder those in which our readers are interested; but we are unable to do so, because in many cases the residence of the persons to whom premiums were awarded are not mentioned. We notice, however, that our townsman, Dr. James F. Cain, received a premium of \$15 for the second best two year old stallion, and Messrs. M'Mann & Dickson \$10 for the best Saddle Horse.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, a dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on the 12th of December, and eight thousand dollars were appropriated to the sinking fund of the Company. The receipts of the Road for the fiscal year, ending Oct. 1853, have been, from Freight, 119,551 65; Passengers, 72,628 67; Mail, 9,900 00. Total, 222,080 32. Being an increase on Freight of 21,132 97, and on Passengers of 4,031 65, making a total increase for the year of 25,164 62; leaving a balance on hand, over the total expenditures of the year, of 76,753 59.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders is to be held on the 25th inst.

Sad Affair.—The Asheville News gives an account of a sad affair, which occurred on Swannanoa, some ten miles east of Asheville, on Friday, the 15th instant. Some altercation took place between Col. Samuel W. Davidson and Mr. D. V. Shope, both highly respected citizens. In the scuffle Col. Davidson received a kick upon the neck, and died almost immediately. Mr. Shope went to town and surrendered himself to the authorities. The Grand Jury being in session at the time, investigated the facts, and refusing to find a bill, Mr. Shope was discharged.

The News says: "The unfortunate affair cast a deep gloom over the whole community. Col. Davidson was one of our oldest and best citizens, widely known, and greatly esteemed. Mr. Shope is also a clever man and a good citizen, and we doubt not regret the unfortunate event more than any one else."

INCENDIARY FIRE.—In Union county, on the night of the 1st inst., the gin house of Mr. Jesse Hestey was burned down by some fiend in human form, destroying his entire crop of wheat, (some two or three hundred bushels,) a four-horse wagon, and many other valuable plantation implements.

Watauga Argus.

KILLED.—A man named Carter was found near Harrisburg Station on the N. C. Railroad on Friday morning last. Both legs were mashed off. It is not known whether the accident was caused by his jumping off the train the night previous, or by his getting drunk and lying across the track. It is probable that the latter was the cause, as it is said that a bottle was found in his pocket or near him.

Charlotte Democrat.

DEPARTURE OF THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

From the *N. Y. Jour. of Commerce* of Saturday. About noon, to-day, the U. S. frigate *Sabine* got under weigh and sailed from this port, upon the expedition to Paraguay. The *S. gine* takes out the special Minister of the United States, Judge Bowlin and his suite, and also the naval and military commander of the expedition, Commodore Shubrick. The noble ship departs upon her interesting and important service, under the auspices of a bright sun, and with the good wishes of the entire body of the American people.

The *Sabine* was but lately put in commission, and now, for the first time, she is to see the ocean. Her complement of men, including marines, is about five or six hundred.

The *Sabine* will proceed no farther than Buenos Ayres, where the Minister and his suite will be received on the U. S. steamship *Fulton*, which will proceed immediately up the river towards the capital of Paraguay, Assunpcion. It is supposed by the Minister that upon his arrival in the *Fulton*, at the mouth of the river—near which is the Paraguayan fort of the *Tras Bercas*—he will have some diplomatic communication with the authorities of Paraguay. There he will declare, in general terms, the objects of his special mission.

It will remain with the Paraguayan government then, to determine whether they will

permit the *Fulton* to proceed.—and, in fact, whether they will receive her minister.

Under a decree of the government no ship of war is to ascend the river without permission. So there is a chance for a crisis at once, in Judge Bowlin's mission.

The river Paraguay is navigable up to Assunpcion by vessels drawing not more than thirteen feet water. The *Fulton* draws but eleven feet.

We learn that Com. Shubrick can, in case of hostilities, land over two thousand men. The *Sabine* will remain at Buenos Ayres, but can furnish about three or four hundred men for military operations.

Judge Bowlin will deport himself in his mission with the greatest degree of civility towards the government of Paraguay, and will endeavor to bring about an adjustment of present difficulties, and the establishment of mutually beneficial relations for the future, between the United States and Paraguay. Hostilities are not to be expected as the result of his proper demands and offers.

MOVERS.—On Friday morning last quite a large caravan of people passed through our town on their way to the West, to Arkansas we believe. There were 39 persons, men, women and children, and were from our old county, Lincoln. We regret to see this disposition growing on our people, for leaving the Old North State, and especially with such people as those we saw on Friday. They will prove a valuable acquisition as citizens of the right grit to any State, and we wish them good luck.

Rutherfordton Eng. Oct. 12. We, also, regret this disposition among the people to move off, and cannot understand the reason of it. It certainly is not on account of high taxes, for taxes are higher in other States than they are in this; neither can it be in consequence of the unproductiveness of the land, for those who offer their land for sale, with the intention of moving away, generally extol its superior quality and the advantages their premises possess. Why, then, they want to leave we can't comprehend, unless it is to satisfy a restless spirit.

Especially in this section of the State does the land yield a fair remuneration to the husbandman—the markets are good and the facilities for reaching them greatly improved, and improving every year—the country is healthy, and the climate pleasant—in fact, taken altogether, no State possesses superior advantages to North Carolina, and but few as good. The more surprising is this disposition to migrate when it is remembered that those who leave generally possess enough of this world's goods to last them a life time if they make no more. With the same preparation and toil they undergo in a western State, we believe more wealth could be accumulated in this.

It is not necessary for one to bother himself much about acquiring more land for the benefit of his children. Give your children a good education, instill correct principles into their minds, and above all, teach them to work and be industrious, and they can very soon acquire as much land as they want. The great danger is if they inherit land they will spend it and not know how to make more. Don't move away to get more land—many persons in this State owe too much now.

Charlotte Democrat.

GEN. JAREZ DENIED.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that Gen. Jarez has been informed by the Secretary of State, that, not having power, as it was understood he had, to settle the Nicaragua difficulty by accepting the Cass-Yrisarraty treaty, it would be useless to hold further communication with him, and that this government, in the meantime, would not wait for any further useless negotiations, which only served to embarrass a plain question, but would pursue the decisive policy already explained to him.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.—It is stated that the United States Attorney General has prepared an opinion on the action of the Naval Retiring Board, in which he declares their entire proceedings illegal, and, consequently, void. On the strength of this opinion, the President will probably, it is stated, restore the whole list of retired and dropped officers, though several of them will be brought before courts martial to answer charges to be preferred.

Washington, Oct. 15, 1853.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—Information has been received here that General Gasparan, commanding the forces at Guadalajara, had been defeated in the vicinity of that city by Degollado. Gasparan lost, out of one thousand men, eight hundred killed, wounded and disabled, besides his artillery and ammunition. Blanco and Rocha, Generals under Degollado, had taken the cities of Leon, Culaca, Salamanca, and some towns near Guanajuato. Culacah, the capital of the State of Sinaloa, had pronounced in favor of the constitutionalists, and Coronado, chief of the constitutional forces there, was marching on Mazatlan. Three companies of Echegaray's forces, at Jalapa, had gone over to the constitutionalists, who were posted, under Llave, five leagues from that city. Three other companies were to follow this example next day. There is a general movement, from the circumference to the centre, of the City of Mexico and Puebla, on the part of the constitutionalist forces, and it is believed Zolagala's fall is imminent.

Garzo's conduct, in making the forced loan on foreigners, is disapproved of by the liberal leaders.

BETTER THAN STREWING.—Irad Kelley is an independent candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth district of Ohio, and the following card is published in the Cleveland papers:

"Mr. and Mrs. Irad Kelly invite all their acquaintances and others, and strangers of suitable age and character, to their Grape Levee, on Monday, September 27, at precisely seven o'clock. They will be in waiting until eight o'clock, at which time promenade and dancing will commence. At 9:30 the grape tables will be opened, and remain until twelve; dancing, &c. until then, at which time the party will sing 'Home, Sweet Home,' after which the brass band will play 'Yankee Doodle' and other national airs until the guests retire. All persons will be expected to leave their names or cards, and be introduced, unless previously acquainted."