

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in granting laws of omniscience.

BALSBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1851.

[VOL. XII., No. 509.]

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

NEW CENSUS.

In consequence of the various enquiries relative to the New Census, we have procured from Washington, through the polite attention of Wm. C. H. Waddell, Esq. of the State Department, the following valuable document on this subject—

Table with columns for STATES, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and Increase from 1830 to 1850. Lists population counts for various states including Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, etc.

At the next Session of Congress, the new ratio of representation will be furnished and fixed. Nothing has yet been done, but it is highly probable, nay, even certain—that the next Presidential Election will be conducted under that new ratio.

From the United States Telegraph. TWENTY SECOND CONGRESS.

The approaching meeting of Congress will render a list of the members of the House of Representatives both interesting and useful, as matter of information to which it may be convenient to refer. We give below the names of the Representatives from the several States as far as at present ascertained.

- List of members of the 22nd Congress by state: MAINE: John Anderson, Leonard Jarvis, Cornelius Holland, Rufus McIntire, George Evans, James Bates, Edward Kavanagh. NEW HAMPSHIRE: John Broadhead, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Hammons, Henry Hubbard, John W. Weeks, Joseph M. Harper. RHODE ISLAND: Triestram Burgess, Dutee J. Pearce. MASSACHUSETTS: H. A. S. Dearborn, Isaac C. Bates, Rufus Choate, John Davis, Edward Everett, John Quincy Adams, Nathan Appleton, George Grennell, Jr., Joseph Kendall, John Reed, George N. Briggs—two vacancies. VERMONT: Wm. Cahoon, Horace Everett, Johnathan Hunt—two vacancies. CONNECTICUT: Noyes Barber, William W. Ellsworth, J. W. Huntington, Ralph Rogers, William L. Storrs, Ebenezer Young. NEW YORK: John A. Collier, Gamaliel H. Barstow, Bates Cooke, William Babcock, John Dickinson, G. H. Wheeler, P. L. Tracy, Fred Whittlesey, Edmund H. Fendleton, John W. Taylor, Samuel J. Wilkin, Wm. G. Angel, Samuel Beardsley, John T. Bergen, John C. Broadhead, Joseph Bouck, Charles Davan, U. F. Double, John T. Hogan, Michael Hoffman, John King, G. Y. Lansing, James Lent, F. G. Jewett, Job Pierson, Nathaniel Picher, Nathan Soule, Edward C. Reed, Erasmus Root, C. P. White, C. C. Cambreleng, G. C. Verplank, Aaron Ward, Daniel Wardwell. NEW JERSEY: Lewis Condict, Silas Condict, Richard M. Cooper, Thomas M. Hughes, James F. Randolph, Isaac Southard. PENNSYLVANIA: Hafnat Allison, Robert Allison, John Banks, T. M. McKean, William Heister, David Potts, Jr., John G. Watmough, Andrew Stewart, Thomas H. Crawford, Richard Coulter, James Ford, John C. Bucher, Peter Ihrie, Jr., John Gilmore, Henry Horn, Adam King, H. A. Muhlenburg, John K. Mann, Samuel A. Smith, Philander Stephens, Dewis Dewart, Joel B. Sutherland—one vacancy. MARYLAND: Benjamin C. Howard, J. T. H. Worthington, George E. Mitchell. B. I. Semmes, Francis Thomas, Daniel Jenifer, John S. Spence, John L. Kerr, Geo. C. Washington. DELAWARE: John J. Milligan. VIRGINIA: Mark Alexander, Robert Allen, William S. Archer, N. H. Claiborne, Robert B. Craig, Thomas Davenport, Charles C. Johnston, Wm. F. Gordon, William McCoy, John M. Patton, John J. Roane, Andrew Stephenson, John Y. Mason, John S. Barbour, Thomas J. Bouldin, Richard Coke, Jr., Joseph W. Chinn, Charles F. Mercer, Lewis Maxwell, Thomas Newton, Philip Doddridge, William Armstrong. NORTH CAROLINA: Daniel L. Barringer, Samuel P. Carson, Henry W. Conner, Lauchlin Bethune, James J. McKay, Thomas H. Hall, Abraham Rencher, Robert Potter, William B. Shepard, A. H. Shepherd, Jesse Speight, John Branch, Lewis Williams. SOUTH CAROLINA: James Blair, Thomas B. Mitchell, John M. Fedler, William Drayton, Rob. W. Barwell, Warren R. Davis, George McDuffie, J. K. Griffin, Wm. T. Nuckolls. GEORGIA: Daniel Newnan, Thomas F. Foster, Richard H. Wilde, James M. Wayne, Henry G. Lamar, Wiley Thompson—one vacancy. KENTUCKY: Henry Daniel, Nathan Gaither, R. M. Johnson, John A. Jar, Joseph Lecombe, Chittenden Lyon, Charles A. Wickliffe, Albert G. Hawes, Chilton Allen, Thomas A. Marshall, R. P. Letcher, Christopher Tompkins. TENNESSEE: Thomas B. Arnold, John Bell, John Blair, William Hall, J. C. Isaacs, James K. Polk, Cave Johnson, James Standifer, Wm. Fitzgerald. OHIO: James Finley, Wm. W. Irwin, William Russel, John Thompson, H. H. Leavitt, Elutheros Cooke, Wm. Creighton, Jr., Thomas Corwin, William Kennan, William Stanbury, Joseph Vance, Samuel F. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey. ALABAMA: Dixon H. Lewis, Clement C. Clay, Samuel H. Mardis. LOUISIANA: Edward W. White, Philcaison Thomas, H. A. Bullard. INDIANA: Ratliff Boone, John Carr, Jonathan McCarty. ILLINOIS: Joseph Duncan. MISSOURI: Vacant. MISSISSIPPI: Plummer.

The following are the Delegates from the Territories. MICHIGAN: Austin E. Wing. ARIZONA: Andrew H. Sawyer. FLORIDA: Joseph M. White. (Note by the Ed. Car.) Mr. Potter has resigned his seat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Being an extract from an article in the North American Review, on the American Library of Useful Knowledge.

Chancellor Oxenstiern told his son, that by going to the Congress of Westphalia, he would soon see how little wisdom is employed in governing the world.

In looking over the roll of history, one is almost tempted to suppose, that most nations have been occupied the greater part of the time in endeavouring to ascertain by experiment the minimum quantity, which is absolutely necessary for this purpose. The Christian world has been for the last fifty years, and is now, very busily engaged in attempting to solve the still more difficult and hazardous problem.—how little Power is requisite for the same great object. In this country, in particular, we have reduced the action of Government within narrower limits, and given a wider scope to individual liberty than any people that ever flourished before.

What will be the issue of these dangerous experiments? Shall we continue our career with a prosperity corresponding to the fortunate auspices under which it commenced? Will the nations that have acted with less discretion or worse fortune upon our principles, after many unsuccessful trials, at last work out the same results? Or shall we all learn in the sad and bloody school of experience, that we have been led astray by false lights, and be compelled to resort to other, and as we now consider them, exploded maxims of policy?

One thing is certain, and that is, that if the experiment succeed, whether, in this country or in Europe, it can only be where the extent of individual knowledge and virtue is increased in exact proportion to that of individual liberty. This truth has been generally felt by the friends of improvement, and hence the unprecedented efforts in the cause of education and popular instruction, which throughout the civilized world have marked the beginning of the present century.—The great agent of this work is, undoubtedly, the press. With all their abuses, which no one is more ready to acknowledge and lament than ourselves, we have no hesitation in saying, that the newspapers are the main spring in the machine of representative Government, and that the system without their agency, would be entirely impracticable.—Books and pamphlets provide the materials that are afterwards to be distributed through daily weekly, monthly, and quarterly channels, as the various wants of the public may require. Seminaries of instruction, from the infant school to the University, co-operate in the same good work; finally, the ministers of religion proclaim from the pulpit the great truths, which it is the duty of their profession to inculcate, and which furnish a basis and a sanction to the good principles, that may be learned from other sources.

By the concurrence of all these agents, it is hoped that the light of knowledge may be made to penetrate the mass of society, and that a majority of the people will be sufficiently

informed and disciplined to do their duty as citizens with discretion. But is not this very diffusion of knowledge, which is the indispensable condition of liberty, attended itself with dangers and abuses? Undoubtedly it is. The same channels which convey to the public mind the idyllic and moral nutriment, which is absolutely necessary to the life of a Republic, are too often made the conduits of the most virulent intellectual and moral poison. What is the remedy? A preliminary inspection of manuscripts,—an almost complete suppression of newspapers,—the severest laws against offensive publications:—such is the mode of treatment provided by the theory of arbitrary Governments, and hitherto generally used through out the world. But to acknowledge the necessity of these, is to admit that the great experiment in which the Christian world is engaged has already failed. If knowledge, the diffusion of which throughout the community is indispensable to the existence of free Governments, be itself an edged tool cutting both ways, and too dangerous to be intrusted to popular hands, it is obvious, that free Governments must be abandoned as a thing entirely impracticable. The theory of liberty supposes that the diffusion of knowledge carries with it an antidote to all the abuses to which it is liable; that the amount of good principles conveyed through the channels of the press will, on the whole, exceed that of nonsense and falsehood;—that truth is great, and finally will prevail.

Is this theory correct? This, as will be seen, is the same question under another form with the one proposed above,—whether political institutions as free as those under which we live, are in their nature practicable. We are some times visited with strange misgivings on this subject, when we witness the unbridled licentiousness of a portion of the newspaper press, and we incline to think, that further experience will suggest some improvements in the state of legislation, which, without materially infringing on the liberty of the citizen, will put a check upon the grosser forms of this great evil. But even as things now are, we are encouraged by the consoling fact that the system, which all its inconveniences, has thus far worked well. It is, however, generally felt by the wise and well meaning, that every effort should be made to strengthen, as far as possible, those principles which tend to good. With this view, associations have been formed for the distribution,—either gratuitously, or at very low prices,—of useful publications.

St. John's Church Fayetteville.—The new bell for this Church, cast at the foundry of Mr. Hanks, in Troy, is ready for shipment, and is said to be an excellent specimen of workmanship, and of a tone that cannot fail to give satisfaction. The following inscription, is raised letters, surround the bell: "Tribute of love from St. John's Church, Fayetteville, 1851." "In flammis perit. In amore surrexi. J. Hanes, fecit, Troy, N. Y." The Latin inscription may be thus rendered: "I perished in flames. I arose by love. Churchman."

Among other strange changes which have taken place of late years, it may be mentioned, that what was heretofore the quickest mode of travelling viz: with post horses, is now the slowest, and that the speediest manner of getting over the road now-a-days is without any horses at all.

THE CHOLERA.—It is worthy of remark, that the word occurs in two passages of the Bible, both in Ecclesiasticus, and in both places in connexion with directions and exhortation to a sober and temperate mode of living, which is still recommended as the best preservative against this disorder.

Proof of Death. A subscriber to one of the eastern papers, a few years ago, being sadly in arrears for the same, promised the editor that, if his life was spared to a certain day he would, without fail, discharge his bill. The day passed, and the bill was not paid. The natural conclusion, therefore, was that the man was dead. Proceeding on this conclusion, the editor, in his next paper, placed the name of the delinquent under his obituary head, with the attending circumstances of time and place. Pretty soon after this announcement the subject of it appeared to the editor, not with the pale ghastly countenance usually ascribed to apparitions, but with a face as red as scarlet. Neither did it, like other apparitions, wait to be first spoken to, but broke silence.—"What the—, sir, do you mean by publishing my death?" "Why, sir, the same that I mean by publishing the death of any other person—viz., to let the world know that you were dead." "Well but I am not dead!" "Not dead! then it is your own fault, for you told me you would positively pay me by such a day if you lived till that time. The day is past, the bill is not paid, and you positively must be dead for I will not believe you would forfeit your word." "I see you have got round me, Mr. Editor—but say no more about it, here is the money. And barkee, you wag, just contradict my death next week, will you?" "O certainly, sir, just to please you—though, upon my word, I can't help thinking you died at the time specified, and that you have merely come back to pay this bill on account of your friendship for me."

We are scarcely able to keep pace with the incessant notices of new rail-roads, either contemplated or in actual progress. We have now to announce another great project. The Indiana Democrat contains a notice of an intended application to the Ohio Legislature for an act to incorporate a company, for the purpose of making a rail road from Cincinnati to the State line; and, with the leave of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, to extend the same to Indianapolis, and elsewhere, in said State. Also to empower said company to make another rail-road from the northern termination of the Miami canal to such point on Lake Erie as they may deem most eligible.

At this rate, we may predict that at no distant period, there will not be in the Union a tract of an hundred miles square, eligible for the purpose, which is not traversed by a rail-road. U. S. Telegraph.

A gentleman in New York whose family has made sad inroads upon his fortune by following the rapid changes of the style of dress, has requested the editors of the Courier and Enquirer to suggest the expediency of holding a Convention twice a year, to regulate the fashions; so that a lady's frock, which may be considered exquisite in June, may not be called horrible in July.

A Highlander who sold brooms went into a barber's shop in Glasgow, a few days since to be shaved. The barber bought one of his brooms, and, after having shaved him, asked the price of it. Two pence, said the Highlander. No, no, said the barber, I'll give you a penny; if that does not satisfy you, take back the broom again. The Highlander took it, and asked what he had to pay? A penny, said Sirap. I'll give you a haubec, said Duncan, and if that dinna satisfy ye, ye may put on my beard again.

A young Russian nobleman, travelling in Germany, struck with great violence the postillion who drove him.—"Take care," said a bystander "you will kill him!" "Oh, as for that matter," said the Russian, "I am rich enough to answer for it. What do they charge for a postillion in this country?"

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