

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Gentlemen: Shall the building of the Plank Road from Blue's Bridge to Albemarle be abandoned or not? The time has come when, it seems to me, that the friends of this important enterprise should put their shoulders to the wheel, and make a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether. Who, among its many friends, is willing to see it fail? I flatter myself that not a single one can be found. Now if none are willing to abandon it, and all are willing and anxious to see the road built, let us become united as one man, and push the work forward to its completion. It is true that the stock subscribed in Richmond was principally a conditional subscription, and those conditions were to guard those who subscribed against a contingency that might arise, in case a sufficient amount of stock was not taken to build the road to the Pee Dee country. But I see an article in a recent number of the Observer, where the Directors in Fayetteville have resolved to let out the whole road to Albemarle, as soon as the notes for the subscriptions in Richmond are received. Now I understand from this that the people of Fayetteville want our cooperation, in the shape of such funds as can be made available, to the amount of our subscriptions, and they will then guarantee the completion of the road from Blue's Bridge to Albemarle—that from Fayetteville to Blue's Bridge being already under contract, and a part of it completed and under toll.

The building of this road is of great importance to us in the Pee Dee country, as well as to the interests of Fayetteville, and I may add, all along the line. It will not only afford us a market in our own State, to which our farmers were accustomed to trade, and where many of us used to go when we were boys, but we hope at no distant day to have a line of stages on it, affording mail facilities which we have never been accustomed to enjoy. We expect also to see our real estate greatly enhanced in value, and a new impulse given to the farming interests in this part of North Carolina, and many other minor advantages which I cannot here enumerate.

We need not wait for aid from the public Treasury, for I am fully persuaded we shall get no help from that quarter. It is true we contribute annually to the wants of the treasury, but other portions of the State which seem to be more favored, are provided for, while we are left to provide for ourselves.

In conclusion, let me say, to one and all, who have subscribed, let us in good faith, give our notes, that the whole line may forthwith be put under contract. I hope there is not an individual subscriber whose horse does not glow with State pride, and would rejoice to see Fayetteville built up, and be made what she ought to be, and thereby swell the amount of our exports, in place of sending our produce out of the State, and giving to other markets that which rightfully belongs to our own.

P. M. FOWELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 24, 1853.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, 26th Feb'y 1853.

Messrs. Hale & Son: Gentlemen: I see in the Argus of the 12th inst. an Editorial headed "The Charlotte Mail," stating that this mail, which should leave Wadesborough every Saturday, &c., failed to get out of the Post Office last Saturday, and we believe is lying here yet. This failure occurred from the fact that the Carrier was taken suddenly ill on Saturday morning, the day the mail should have gone out, and was unable to go; and the Contractor being absent from home on business of the Post Office Department, the Postmaster, and Agent which the Contractor left to attend to his business during his absence, failed to secure any one to carry the mail that trip, after making due exertion to get some one. This is the true and honest cause of this failure. That Editorial goes on to state that this is the fifth or sixth time that this mail has failed during the last three months. Now if the Editors mean to say that these five or six failures were from negligence of the Contractor or Rider, they state that which is not the truth, but emphatically to the contrary. The mail has not failed to be taken from the office at Wadesborough on the regular days in the last three months, or as much of it as could be carried on one horse, (it being a horse mail), except the time above stated; though it has failed several times going through the contract in consequence of high water. Every man of sense, and particularly men who edit a newspaper to circulate in an intelligent and respectable community, should know and does know that such failures are unavoidable. It has been found necessary on two occasions to leave a part of the paper bags, the mail matter having accumulated so much from not being able to get around to distribute it, in consequence of high water. And this, I suppose, is the great sin committed by the Contractor and Carrier, that they should have had the presumption to leave left that tremendous volume of useless North Carolina Argus. Ah! it is too bad.

The same Editorial goes on to state, the Contractor has been remonstrated with. Again, the Editors have shipped the halter of truth and made representations which are not true. The Contractor has never been remonstrated with on the subject of this or any other matter. He saw some months ago a little bungling would-be writer some of these same tremendous Argus, about the mail horse falling down and should have been given to some Mexican officer, but really, Messrs. Editors, the Contractor looked upon this as such a diminutive effort that he read it more with feelings of pity to its authors than as a remonstrance to himself. I agree with the Editors in the closing part of their Editorial, i. e. they intend to cry aloud. They have cried aloud, like some other animals not of the hundred-eyed tribe.

I also, Messrs. Editors, see a communication in this same Argus of the 19th inst. in relation to this same subject, which I consider sufficiently answered in the above. I would notice some of the points in Union's communication, were it not for a good old saying: If a man condescends to kick at every dog that barks at him, he will be poorly employed. Thus I have nothing to say to Union.

THE CONTRACTOR.

Wisconsin, with a sparse and emigrant population, has a school and university fund of \$850,000, and an annual outlay for the instruction of her children of \$120,000; 90,000 of her 120,000 children have attended school during the year.

State Census.—The total population of Missouri as shown in the printed returns of the census taken in 1852, is 710,787—of which 87,762 are slaves, and 2537 free blacks. The white males exceed the white females more than 30,000.

In St. Louis county, the excess in favor of white males is 13,803. Among the slaves, the excess is on the side of the females. The number of dead and dumb amount to 250; of the blind, 116.

John Kennedy, now living near Columbus, Tennessee, has eighteen children, fully grown, seventy-four grand children, and fifty-one great-grand children, in all one hundred and forty-three. There has not been a death in the family since 1806.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

At the conclusion of the long and somewhat angry discussion of the Pacific Rail Road Bill, in the Senate, on the 22d ult., Mr. Badger spoke as follows:

Mr. BADGER. Mr. President, I am a very earnest and decided advocate for the establishment of this road, and in that I present no exception to the Senate generally. Everybody is in favor of the road.

Mr. MASON. No!

Mr. BADGER. The Senator from Virginia not in favor of it?

Mr. MASON. Decidedly not.

Mr. BADGER. I am glad to hear there is one man not in favor of it. Now, I am sure that I am an right, since the Senator is against me in the main project. [Laughter.] I was about saying that everybody in the Senate was in favor of the road, but there were so many conflicting opinions as to the mode in which, conventionally, constitutionally, and consistently with the principles of the Democratic party, it could be accomplished, that it seemed as if the general wish for a railroad was an abstraction, and the general difficulties in the way of its construction, a reality, which made the abstraction of any measure that is a practical one, that would accomplish the object which is of so great importance to the country. But I find that there are insuperable obstacles in what are called the principles of the Democratic party. I never hear of them without alarm; for I have generally observed that they are brought forward and separate precisely to the extent, and precisely for the purpose of preventing the accomplishment of some great good to the country. We have had, on this occasion, the abstractions of the Democratic principles as embodied in the resolutions of 1798, and that substantial and bodily exercise upon which the Democratic principles were constructed last year, on what was called the Baltimore platform; and it is found now, that those in utter and absolute opposition to any measure which the wit of man can devise, which is practicable and capable of being executed, for connecting the two sides of this great continent together.

It is now ascertained, that although we have had power to acquire, and have acquired this Territory of California on the Pacific, and though the Constitution gives us full power for that purpose, it has placed us in such a deplorable situation that we can devise no means to make that acquisition profitable, and can resort to no projects to enable us to defend it. And the Constitution has been so carefully constructed—that is, as expanded by the resolutions of 1798, and the Baltimore platform, together with the running commentary upon them, which we have heard in this Chamber—that this Government has perfect power to acquire a Territory, but no power to defend it or to make it available to the general interests of the country.

Now, Mr. President, it has been said over and over again, that this bill is dead. Gentlemen on all sides agree as to that, except the Senator from California, [Mr. Waller,] who has a manifest State interest in keeping it alive, and who I think mistakes certain galvanic notions in the dead body for the evidence of life, and conjures up for it future exertion and usefulness.

It is agreed on all hands that, whether by what has been done or not, it is the general sentiment in the Senate, and the deleterious effect of the administration of Democratic principles upon the measure, that it is dead, and the only inquiry on all sides has been how it should be decently and respectfully disposed of by an honest burial.

Now, instead of moving that this bill lie on the table, as a test question, having very great respect for the bill as it was originally reported, and the greatest respect and kindness for my honorable friend from Texas, who reported it, and who has pressed it with so much anxiety, I think the best course we can adopt with this distinguished member of the once practical measures, but now abstractions and humbugs, of the age, would be to treat it exactly as we treat a member of Congress when dead. And by way of taking final leave of it, and testifying our respect for its memory, I move that the Senate do now adjourn, [laughter,] with the understanding that that makes an end of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, at least for this session.

And the Senate adjourned.

In the debate upon the same bill on the day before, Mr. Rusk of Texas, a leading Democratic Senator made some hard hits at his brother Legislators all of whom are in favor of a "strict construction of the Constitution," but whose ideas of "strictness" contract or expand as occasion requires. He said:

"But, say gentlemen, it is unconstitutional to expend money within the States for the construction of a road. The honorable Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Toucey], especially, has dwelt upon the obligation of the Constitution, and pointed out the danger to which he supposes the bill will lead. The honorable Senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass], talked of our changing the Constitution and spending money within the limits of the States for internal improvements, and that we were utterly destroying the Constitution and making thirty-one constitutions out of one. He was good enough to say that no precedent operated upon him. Perhaps he intends to repudiate a precedent set by himself.

"I recollect, during the last session of Congress, the introduction of a bill into this Chamber, if I mistake not, in terms for taking out of the Treasury four or five hundred thousand dollars, in money, to construct a canal at St. Mary's beginning in the State of Michigan and ending in the State of Michigan. It was warmly supported by the Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass,] if I do not fail in my recollection further, the Senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Toucey,] after great preparation, delivered a constitutional argument in this Chamber in favor of the appropriation. If I recollect rightly—for I have not turned to examine it lately—the distinction drawn there was that it was connecting two great seas, Lake Superior and some other great lake, and that that might be necessary for defence.

"Now, sir, I do not know of what sort of materials this Constitution is formed. It may be that it is made of that kind of stuff that when it gets into the genial atmosphere of the lakes it expands and covers everything; and when it comes down to a central position on the Mississippi, it contracts and drives the States out of all benefits from it. But I have not so understood it. I regard it in its length and breadth just as much in force in California as in Washington city; just as much in force in my State as in Michigan; just as much in force in Missouri and Arkansas, although they are interior, and just as liable to stretch and contract there as any where else.—That is the Constitution I have sworn to support.

I have seen in my travels an article which the Mexicans cut out of a raw hide, which, on a sunny day, but in a wet, damp day it expands. But I have never regarded the Constitution as constructed of such material. I cannot understand the arguments as to the distinctions which have been made here. I will not call them metaphysical, because there are certain distinctions here which it may be that it is the obtuseness of intellect on my part which I cannot understand; certain legal constitutional arguments delivered by

the apostles of the Democracy, among whom I have unfortunately fallen into suspicion. I cannot understand it, upon our northern frontier you can spend \$500,000 to construct a canal in Michigan, that you cannot defend your possessions on the Pacific, and spend \$20,000,000 for that purpose, if need be. I cannot see the distinction between the two cases, nor did the earlier apostles of the Democracy.

"It is unnecessary for me to refer to the law on your statute-book, sanctioned by Jefferson and every President down to Jackson, making improvements of that sort. Then, where they took money for a certain object, they understood it.—Now, we whip the devil round the stump. But they were plain men. Mr. Madison was a plain and a tolerably learned man, too. He had considerable to do with the Constitution. I happened to come across an act introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Madison, entitled "An act concerning the post roads from Portland, in Maine, to Savannah, in Georgia." If I had given notice of introducing such a bill here as this, I should have been turned out of the Democratic party in fifteen minutes, and would never have had time to make an explanation.—This was done in 1796, soon after the Constitution was formed, and before it had received those learned comments; before it was found out that things were conveyed there of which its framers never dreamed."

DR. HAWKS AT NEW BERNE.

The Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D. was recently on a visit to New Berne, his native town, after an absence of seventeen years. A committee of citizens addressed him a letter, requesting the delivery of a Lecture by him on the subject of North Carolina to which communication the Doctor sent the following reply:

New Berne, Feb. 15, 1853.

Messrs. John D. Whitford, Jacob Gooding, G. S. Attmore, John R. Donnell, James W. Bryan, Moses W. Jarvis, and other citizens of New Berne.

GENTLEMEN:—I acknowledge with a deeply grateful sense of your kindness the cordial welcome to my native town, contained in your note of this morning. Deeply attached, as I am, to North Carolina, it greatly enhances the pleasure of my visit to find that my countrymen, and particularly my townsmen, deem me worthy of their affection. It has been my effort so to live and act, that those among whom I was born should not have cause to be ashamed of me as a degenerate or unworthy son of our good old State; if I could bring to her no honor, I have felt that I might at least save her from some reproach. This I have endeavored to do.

Were it in my power, gladly would I comply with your request to lecture; but my stay is unavoidably so short, that I am compelled to decline the honor to which you invite me. With sentiments of great personal respect for you individually, with warm affection for our dear old town, and my hearty prayer for the prosperity of our honest old State, I am, gentlemen,

Very gratefully and respectfully,
Your friend and countryman,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

Mr. Abraham W. Venable, of North Carolina, is the greatest talker of the age. He can out-talk any man we know. He is a very agreeable gentleman, too, provided you don't want to say a single word yourself, and provided you don't stay in his company more than twenty or thirty minutes. He won't allow any thing to take place without a little talk—just a word at last. North Carolina sent a block of marble to Washington, to be placed in the Washington Monument. The occasion was too good a one to be allowed to escape Mr. Venable. So he got together an audience and formally presented the block on behalf of North Carolina, in a speech full of patriotism and sentiment. Mr. Maury, the Mayor of Washington, replied to him, as in duty bound, in a very appropriate speech. The ceremony took place on the 22d, which made it an inexpressibly delightful to Mr. Venable. How the ceremony was gotten up we do not know; but some members of Congress from that State have thought it proper to say that they were not present, because they knew nothing of it—not having been informed of it by any one from North Carolina or anywhere else. Now we suppose that makes no difference with Mr. Venable. Indeed he hardly desired to waste his eloquence upon ears that were so familiar with it as those of the Congressmen from North Carolina. He no doubt preferred to delight new auditors with his volubility. These he got—and he don't care a fig about the absence of others.—They tell a good story on him. He was a member of the last National Democratic Convention in Baltimore. One of the Western delegations boasted of bringing with them the greatest talker in the Union. The North Carolinians knew Venable's capacity, and knew how vain was the boast of their Western confederates. So they at once laid a wager on him; and the North Carolinian and the Western talker were placed in a room together. About noon they were visited and found to be talking with forty horse power—later in the day they were found talking with very great energy; but the tongue of the North Carolinian was increased in glossiness from exercise, while the Western man seemed a little weary. The friends of the parties, anxious for the result, entered their room at an early hour next morning, and found the Western man sitting bolt upright in his chair, with his head thrown back, completely dead, and Venable talking close to his ear, with as much energy as when he began.—Rich. Dis.

Heavy Imports and Exports.—The import trade of New York, this year, promises to be very heavy. The total value of the goods entered at the port during the past four weeks is \$2,931,297 greater than for the same period in 1852, and \$2,952,604 greater than for the corresponding period of 1851. As compared with last year the increase for the month is nearly 80 per cent, very equally distributed among all classes of fabrics. This increase is altogether in goods entered directly for consumption, the warehousing business showing a falling off in the withdrawal of about 200 per cent. The aggregate value of the imports during the four weeks is \$8,721,992, and including the goods withdrawn from warehouse, it is \$9,054,702.

The exports of the country have also been very heavy. Up to this time we have exported 170,000 more barrels of flour, 1,700,000 more bushels of wheat, and 274,000 more bales of cotton than we did last year at this time, and what is of great importance to remember, all at greatly enhanced prices. As this continues it cannot fail to supply a large amount of exchange on Europe before the season closes. It is a fact, too, that we have shipped no gold this year, of importance, and consequently there must be a vast amount in the country in circulation.—Balt. Sun.

The North Carolina Copper Company will sell at auction in New York, on the 1st of March, 100 tons of copper ore, already received from their mines. They have been offered \$150 per ton, which they refused. This parcel of ore, together with about 500 tons more has been taken out of the mines within the last two months, the Company having just commenced operations.

U. S. MINT.—The Coinage of Gold, Silver, and Copper for February, amounted to \$5,041,589 31.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

VISIT OF RESPECT.

In accordance with a resolution of the City Councils of Washington, and agreeably to appointment, the members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, with the Mayor and other Executive officers of the Corporation, waited on President Fillmore yesterday, to tender their respects and good wishes in taking leave of him on his retirement from office and from the seat of government. Mr. Maury, the Mayor addressed the President, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Corporate authorities of the City of Washington wait upon you in a body, as a manifestation of their high respect and regard, for the purpose of taking leave of you upon your retirement from the exalted station which you now hold; and in doing so they desire to express to you their grateful acknowledgment for the kindness which you have uniformly shown towards our city, and the lively interest which you have always taken in its prosperity, and their earnest hopes that on your return to private life you may, surrounded by your family, live to enjoy many years of uninterrupted health and happiness.

I now, in the name of the Corporate authorities of the City of Washington, cordially bid you farewell!

REPLY OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: This is an honor which I did not anticipate, and am therefore unprepared to express in suitable language the grateful emotions which it naturally inspires. I can assure you, however, that I feel that I am entitled to the congratulations of my friends at the approaching termination of my official labors and responsibilities. While I shall retire from this exalted station without a single regret, I cannot leave your delightful city, where I have ever been treated with so much kindness and consideration, without feeling a pang of regret at the severance of so many social ties which have been to me sources of unalloyed happiness. If, in the course of my brief Administration, I have been able to accomplish anything to promote the prosperity or add to the attractions of this lovely city, bearing the name of the immortal WASHINGTON, this reflection will ever be to me a source of sincere gratification.

This city stands upon a spot recently selected by the wilderness, and consecrated to the exclusive use and control of this great nation. It should be adorned as becomes such a nation, and rendered an attractive object of love and admiration to the whole people. It is the emblem of our union, and should be the pride of every patriot. Acting upon these views, I have cheerfully lent all my efforts to beautify and adorn it, not merely for the sake of the residents of the city, but as an object of just national pride, and as a means of strengthening our glorious Union.

With my profound acknowledgments for this signal mark of your respect, and my sincere prayers for the continued prosperity of your city, I bid you an affectionate farewell!

From the National Intelligencer.

This is the last day of life for that Administration whose accession to power we sincerely hailed, and whose measures have received our concurrence and cordial support. The next sun will witness the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate to whom a majority of our people have decided to confide the direction of their national affairs for the ensuing four years. We were, for what seemed to us sufficient reasons, opposed to this decision. We raised our voice against it, but our opposition, though combined with that of more powerful journals and eminent individual talents, was ineffectual. We were defeated, but we have proudly remembered that, unsuccessful as he was, the unblemished plume of our leader in the contest was never soiled by reverence to his post, however perilous, nor dimmed by an unworthy act.

But let these things pass. We recall them in no tones of bitterness, for we do not regard our failure as humiliating. We prefer to act, as we feel, in the spirit of the ancient patriot, who, when informed of a similar result, simply expressed his gladness that Sparta had a nobler son than he. If the people have preferred to our candidate another citizen, let us all acquiesce in it, as we know the gallant Gen. Scott has done from his announcement, and let us prepare to receive, and in no factious temper judge by his acts, the incoming President. Let him be welcome; welcome for the respect due to a nation's choice; welcome for the propriety of conduct which we do not hesitate to say, has characterized him since he has been elevated to his present prominence before the public eye; and welcome from that feeling of generosity which should teach us to extend a hand to a stranger in an untried and difficult position. In the days of chivalry the true knight did not less firmly prize his lance, or aim less heavy blows at the breast of his antagonist, that he had on the eve of the contest assisted him in offices of gentle courtesy. If others feel impelled to a predetermined condemnation of Mr. Fillmore's successor, we shall not join them. He will be placed already in a sufficiently embarrassing attitude, following immediately as he will a gentleman who has not only augmented a reputation previously pure and high throughout the country, but who has endeared himself to his associates in the Government, and in an especial manner to the citizens of this metropolis.

Mr. Fillmore needs not the flourish of our praise, nor have we habitually sought for expressions of respect and approbation for his acts or his character. Had we sought for them, they were prepared to our hand in the teeming tributes of admiration found in the columns of every respectable and unbiased journal in our land. But he needed them not.

Good actions crown themselves with lasting bays;—Who will deserves needs not another's praise."

And we never have known any one in authority who seemed to act from a more inspiring motive of duty than he. With serene determination he met each arduous question as it rose, and public applause followed his acts as a consequence, not as impelling them. He never faltered, was never embarrassed, seemingly at least, and one would have thought that he had only easy duties to perform. Though a homely comparison, we may say that we have been reminded of him when we have witnessed the smooth working of a powerful engine, which with equal ease and grace crushed a mass of iron or broke the shell of a filbert.

While he was in the meridian of authority, we have often repressed the language of praise from reasons of taste and propriety. But now that he departs from us to the private life which he will grace and with the cheerful dignity of self-approbation, we think fit to express our admiration of his career, and of his firm and noble bearing as our Chief Magistrate; and we feel confident that we but express the general sentiment of the citizens of Washington in bearing testimony to the uniform courtesy and frankness which have adorned his less official intercourse here with those who have desired access to him. His patriotic and respected successor will find in his prudent and wise footsteps the path of safety and honor.

"Madam," said a cross-tempered physician to a patient, if women were admitted into Paradise, their tongues would make it a purgatory." "And some physicians if allowed to practise there," replied the lady, would soon make it a desert."

Late European Intelligence.—The steamer Humboldt arrived at New York yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 10th ultimo.

At Liverpool a slight decline had taken place in the price of cotton, and the late advance in breadstuffs was barely maintained.

In Italy every thing is represented to be quiet. There was no outbreak except at Milan, and that is said to have been a small affair. The killed and wounded numbered about fifty persons. The ring-leaders had been hanged.

The Legislative Chambers of France were opened on the 14th ultimo, at the Tuileries, by the Emperor in person, who in his speech said that he had decided to reduce the army to keep up a good understanding with Foreign Powers, and to prove to the most incredulous that when France expresses her intention to remain at peace she must be believed. The army is to be reduced 20,000 men.

Union Dinner at the White-House—Conjunction of two Presidents and two Cabinets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1853.

In my last letter, I mentioned an exchange of courtesies between the President de facto and the President de jure, at the White House, on the 27th ultimo. These civilities were doubtless mutually agreeable. They are such as always ought to be observed between a retiring and a coming President of the United States.

This evening, President Fillmore has given one of the most interesting dinner parties on record. Invitations were issued to President Pierce, and those who are supposed to be selected for his cabinet, with their wives, to meet the President and his cabinet, accompanied by their ladies. Every member of the present cabinet and their ladies were present, together with Mr. Cushing, Gov. Marey, Mr. Guthrie, Gov. McClelland, and Mr. Campbell. Mr. Jefferson Davis had not arrived in the city, and he sent an apology for his non-attendance. We may, therefore, take it for granted, that Mr. Fillmore considered the above named gentlemen as selected for Gen. Pierce's cabinet. As the gathering was private and confidential, however, we cannot announce the cabinet, and are left to inference. It is said that the new cabinet in the respective departments are placed in juxtaposition with their illustrious predecessors. But, as there is still some uncertainty, in regard to places, it is possible that there may have been unintentional mistakes in the arrangement. Of course, Mr. Crittenden was present with his new bride. I understand also that Gen. Cass and some other distinguished Senators were present. Thus the leading men of the two political parties were united in a social repast. The meeting was honorable to both parties. Indeed, party spirit in high places, has been greatly mitigated of late years. Liberality abounds, and good feeling predominates, among high-minded politicians, who may have been antagonists at the polls. This is as it should be. Entire freedom of sentiment should be encouraged.

WHAT INDUSTRY CAN ACCOMPLISH.

Major James O'Hanlon, of Log Castle, Richmond District, a candidate for election to the U. S. House of Representatives, in an address to the voters of the 6th Congressional District of this State gives the following sketch of his career, which we recommend (says the Charleston Courier) to the attentive perusal of our readers, especially the youthful portion of them, as showing what industry can accomplish:—"I was born in Columbia, S. C., near fifty years ago. My parents came from Ireland shortly after the Revolutionary war. My father, Terence O'Hanlon, is now in his 89th year, and resides in Wrensbury. I have but one brother living, John C. O'Hanlon, and one sister, Mrs. Sweeney. I am a widower, and have been for the last seventeen years, and have no children. The plantation on which I live is 14 miles below Columbia, on the Bleff road, and was given to me in 1835, by my father-in-law and friend, just before his death, Col. David Myers. Having the misfortune to lose my companion in October, 1835, in January following I removed to my place, and turned farmer. Since then I have known no other home or residence. And here I have lived in my castle, made of gum logs, 30 by 20, winter and summer, devoting myself to agricultural pursuits, and superintending my own business. I will state, for the encouragement of young beginners, what I have done since '36. The place was then in a waste condition—no buildings upon it, and what had been cultivated uncultivated and lying out, with a young growth of short leaf pine. With twenty hands I went to work, cleared land made fences, dug wells, and have erected near forty buildings on the plantation; have purchased lands adjoining me, in all about one thousand three hundred acres; had no stock when I came here, and now have 150 head of cattle of my own raising, by which means I not only raise beef for market, but have plenty of milk for my people. The past year I sold \$550 worth of butter, and \$350 of beef. My sheep furnishing me with wool for my clothing, and mutton for my table. Among my negroes I have had 34 births, and but two deaths out of the number. In a word, since I have been planting at Log Castle, I have more than doubled my estate in every particular, and now I don't owe one dollar upon earth by bond or note, judgment or mortgage.—The last three years, too, I lost more than the half of my crop by freshets and storms. Be not discouraged then, ye who are just starting in life, though the prospect may seem gloomy. Industry perseverance and economy can make all things bright. A planter never should despair or speculate, but beware of debt, and his success is certain."

For Liberia.—The Secretary of the American Colonization Society announces that preparations are making to start a vessel from Norfolk, Va., the first of May, with emigrants for Liberia. One hundred and seventy-eight persons have already applied for passage, of whom one hundred and fourteen are from Virginia, fifty-two from North Carolina, six from Kentucky, three from Massachusetts, one from Ohio, one from Pennsylvania, and one from New York. A fine large vessel will be chartered, affording the most ample accommodations for two hundred and fifty passengers.—Application for passage should be made immediately. The price of passage and six months' support in Liberia is sixty dollars for each one, for all who are able to pay. A free passage and six months' support will be given to all worthy persons who are unable to pay, and who come well recommended.

Unsophisticated Eloquence.—A country woman was carrying on a very simple process against a neighbor in one of the small courts of Germany. The attorney of the opponent pestered her with so much of eciency and legal subtleties that she lost all patience, and interrupted him thus:—"My lord, the case is simply this: I bespoke of my opponent, the carpet-maker, a carpet with figures which were to be as handsome as my Lord the Judge, and he wants now to force me to take one with horrible caricatures, uglier even than his attorney. Was I not right in breaking off the bargain?"

The Court laughed at the comparison, the attorney was stupefied, and the woman won her suit.

The General Pierre Harness—A Low State of the evening harness, yesterday, in relation to the splendid pair of harnesses recently made for the city, for presentation to Gen. Pierce, are presented to us as being made in several parts.

The manufacturer, Penneck & Hamford, 98 Union street, called upon us yesterday afternoon, and gave a brief statement of the matter. The report that \$400 was expended as the price for the harnesses, is stated to be correct, no sum having been named. The harnesses originally given was, to make the best possible harnesses to be got up. This was done, by contracting parties visited the establishment, and, at various times, impressing upon Messrs. Penneck & Hamford the importance of producing the perfect harness in their power, without regard to expense. It was finished, delivered, used and accepted.

On the presentation of the bill, which was introduced in 1857 '61, the contracting parties were notified and remarked that they must get new harnesses. They left the harnesses on Tuesday afternoon last. Previous to the harness had been packed in a box, ready to be transported to Washington. The harnesses caused a process to issue, and had the harnesses attached, and they are now in their possession.

These are briefly the facts as related to the above named gentleman. The manufacturing cost of the harnesses cost over \$1100, and the cost of the solid silver, and of most beautiful and costly setting oak branches, leaf and acorn. The harnesses are entirely original, and are of a most tasteful. We understand that the harnesses cost one cent of the sum named in the bill, and the expense of the carriage was \$1800, and that the horses \$1500. The manufacturer will probably submit the matter to a legal tribunal. Possibly it may turn out quite an affair.

An Ugly Man.—Portrait of the London Journal, is famous for his incisive, cutting style of "cutting up" an opponent. He is found in a late number of the Journal a description of an "ugly man," well known in the city, which reads as if the writer intended it as a portrait—with an intense desire to say as much as he could in as few words as possible. The Ugly Club will have to strive, what they can, not exist after this "ugly man." He is made immortal.

B's portrait is terrific. Such a thing should never be painted or digressed. It is so revolting to all our ideas of propriety, a man has a right to monopolize so much ugliness. If B's ugliness could be distributed over the faces of all the men in the city, it would not be so hateful. He ought not to be permitted to go into the street without a blanket or a hat, but to be confined to his room, and to be permitted to walk abroad, with unnumbered faces. We once heard of a man's face that was so ugly that it was placed on a sign for the purpose of frightening children from the fire and other effect. No child dared to approach the sign, and the liability to conduction from such a sign was greatly lessened. If B's ugly face were stamped on five plates, the effect would be equally bad, for the children would not dare to come to the fire to keep warm and would be come frostbitten and perhaps frozen to death. We cannot conceive of any reason why B's face should be as ugly as B. He is a sight that has starved hyena. He is ugly as a picture. It is a thoroughgoing about his ugliness that has competition. When Minerva desired to have as a tiger that had the smallest, he produced an ugly idea in everybody's mind, but it was not when compared with B's face. What a les made his beauty, his Venus, he took from one woman, a nose from another, a mouth from a third, and so on until the Venus was complete in her more than earthly beauty. You any Apelles, or artist of any appearance, would to make the most indubitably perfect representation of ugliness, he would not be enabled to take features from several very high positions. It would be compelled to do what B's face and the enterprise would have accomplished.

[Any body who has ever seen Jas. B. Bennett, Editor of the N. Y. Herald, will include at once that it was he, who sat for the portrait. We must admit, however, that Bennett is, the portrait is slightly uncorrected.]

Long Water for Hens—Accidental Injury.—During the last season, Mr. Joseph W. Bennett, of this town, having occasion to administer water to a sick horse, inadvertently left the preparation in his barn, which remained for some months, serving as a favorite drink to his hens. He soon afterwards found that the use of his hens was apparently increased to a considerable extent. Being convinced of the taste of the (to him) new discovery, he witnessed the present season, kept his hens supplied with lime water, placed in troughs in their convenient access, and the result was an increase in eggs of nearly four-fifths over with previous experience. He is willing to give the benefits of the experiment with his hens, if they choose to try it, and hence the publication. The newness of the discovery is applicable to the mode of imparting the lime water—its use in another form, for the same purpose, having been previously understood by the public.

Keutucky takes the fifth rank in the Union to the number of it lawyers. New York 4,740; Ohio 2,051; Virginia 1,426; Massachusetts 1,132; Kentucky 1,066.

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Loose I