

SHOCCO JONES

FROM MY LODGE IN THE PRAIRIE. My last left me just after I had forded the Big-lee river, near night-fall, upon the eastern bank...

I have for some years gone into retirement. This is the residence of my mother, where I have a home. Here I shall live till I have done with life's fitful fever.

From the National Intelligence. THE CHINESE REVOLT.

From a file of Hong Kong papers to the 24th of March we copy the annexed articles respecting the formidable revolt now spreading through the Chinese Empire.

From the China Mail of March 24.

The present rebellious movement we can even now, from our limited knowledge, form no just estimate of; and until lately most people considered it a disturbance originating with a mere band of marauders, having no object in view beyond the plunder and license of a day.

And true enough, my old acquaintance, Shoeco, the world renowned, had turned up in a log cabin on the borders of the prairies. There he had been living; forgotten by the world several years, smoking pipes all night, and dreaming of the world he had flown from, and sleeping all day.

The Whig doctrine of securing Southern rights, and maintaining Southern equality and independence, by adding to the material strength of the South—by digging canals and building railroads; by encouraging home manufactures; by improving the soil by increasing the population and wealth of the Southern States—this doctrine, in opposition to abstractness, political resolutions, secession, and nullification, is daily gaining ground among the People.—Alex. Gan.

The Gold Fever in Texas, which is a kind of annual epidemic, has had but a short run this year. The one hundred and fifty dollar lumps, found on the Colorado, are few and very far between.

So when with dallying and idling, now drink- ing my horse brown at the leaves, and now drink- ing at a rivulet, I took little note of Peter's direc- tions, and the sun set, finding me at least three miles beyond the ford where I had left Peter, and not a sign of other habitation than a deserted negro cabin in an old field, I drew rein and began to look about me.

High-priced Pictures.—At a recent sale in London of the Spanish collection of pictures owned by the late Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French, many of the works brought the highest prices. The portrait, by Velasquez, of the Minister Olivarez was sold for \$1,550.

Our latest accounts from Shanghai, mention it as probable that before another packet can be dispatched Nankin may be no longer garrisoned by the Emperor's troops, the greatest excitement prevailing among the Chinese officials; and the most urgent requisitions are made for troops, ships, and military stores.

At the tea table, which was profusely piled with good things, sat besides a dignified matron of the old school, her son, the young host (just named), and shortly came and seated himself, a dark-complexioned, thoroughbred looking gentleman, but evidently in premature age. He was presented to me as "Mr. J. —." He wore a long unshaven gray and black beard, and his hair was streaked not faintly with silver strands.

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attack the strong position of the Rebels, and so utterly rout them. He also is slow in the business, and there is no excuse for either of them. This is the time to extirpate the Rebels, and if the Commissioner Su and General Hwang-yung were heavily punished, it would only deliver them out of their difficulties; therefore the Governor-Generalship of the Two Kwang and the honor of the double-eyed peacock feather are to be taken away from Su, but he is to retain the title of High Commissioner, and of Acting Governor-General of Hu-Kwang.

The provincial city Wu-chang is the residence of the Governor and other high officers; how suddenly it was taken by the Rebels, and how great is our sympathy for the distress it endures! We regret that we did not employ the right persons, and that our people have not been delivered from this wicked horde. The trouble of the South gives us no rest by night, and deprives us of appetite. We have already appointed Lu Kien-yung (Governor General of the Two-Kiang) and Kesh-to be High Commissioners, each to lead a strong army for the extirpation of the Rebels; and also appointed Shing-shan, the Governor General of Shensi and Kansuh, and Yu-sui, the General of Sz-chuen, to proceed to Hu-pih and Hunan and extirpate the Rebels with their united forces.

The Manchester (N. H.) American thus refers to the double-dealing course of the new Chief Magistrate: "It was in the year 1850, while Gen. Pierce was President of the Constitutional Convention, that the great 'Union Meeting' was held in this city. Gen. Pierce in company with several members of that august body came from Concord, and they all gathered upon the platform of the city hall with great anxiety of mind, intent upon saving the Union. During the evening Gen. Pierce arose to speak, and was saluted with many cheers and some hisses. He was interrupted in the progress of his remarks by one of the fiercest free soilers in the city, a man whose opinions no Whig ever endorsed, but who never, so far as we ever heard, gave utterance to sentiments hostile to the Union of the States."

What is "capital"? There is no magic or mystery about it. It is nothing but hoarded labor. It is the result of all preceding labor of which the individual, whether honestly or not, has somehow or other come into possession. It represents past labor; and by that fact it becomes the remuneration of present toil. All money is but a conventionalism to indicate to us that so much toil has, by somebody or other, been already expended. Accordingly, from the very earliest times, the need of such a medium as money has been felt. The precious metals have no particular intrinsic worth, yet have, on various accounts, the recommendation of commerce for this purpose. As to the intrinsic worth, if any one were left, like Robinson Crusoe, on a desolate island, he would find a hoard of iron a much more valuable tool than one of gold or silver. But the proportion in which these metals are found, and a variety of circumstances, have, from an early stage of the history of mankind, recommended them for this purpose. They were used even before Governments came into being for money, by weight, as a medium of exchange.

Our latest accounts from Shanghai, mention it as probable that before another packet can be dispatched Nankin may be no longer garrisoned by the Emperor's troops, the greatest excitement prevailing among the Chinese officials; and the most urgent requisitions are made for troops, ships, and military stores. To men who have so lately traversed about seven hundred miles of country, presenting many natural obstructions, the distance of some 100 or 150 more from Nankin to Shanghai, and that if they please on the fair stream of a broad navigable river, is but a step. So formidable a force was never in our neighborhood before, and though it is probably not their design, as it cannot be their true policy, to molest foreigners, it certainly believes us to observe passing events with a very watchful eye, and to fail in no reasonable precaution.

The city of Wu-chang-foo, capital of the province of Hu-pih, mentioned in the following Imperial Edict, is situated in lat. 30° 40' north, and long. 114° east; on the banks of the great river Yang-tsz-Kiang, in the centre of China proper, and the place from which it is the easiest to keep open a communication with the rest of the provinces. This city, in conjunction with Hanyang-foo, lying on the opposite side of the river, forms the most populous and frequented portion of China; and, in addition to the shipping before them, one of the largest assemblages of houses and vessels, inhabitants, sailors and skippers, to be found any where in the world. London and Yedo alone can compete with it. The number of vessels of the largest size in 1845, according to the statement of a Catholic Missionary residing there, exceeded 10,000, while the multitude of small craft moving about was much greater. The river is here nearly five hundred miles from the sea, yet it is three miles broad, and deep enough for ships of the largest size.

Edict of the Emperor. Today (29th January) a memorial was received from Commissioner Su, stating that the Rebels had captured the provincial city Wu-chang, (the capital of Hu-pih province.) We cannot express our indignation. Hwang-yung, the Governor-General, fought with the Rebels on the eastward of the city, and was victorious; but the westward of the city is level with the lake, and the Wang-chang and other gates are near the mighty river, (Yang-tsz-Kiang.) The Rebels (took advantage of this,) and dug a mine, and on the 4th day of this moon (12th January) some underground explosion took place, and thus the garrison was scattered and the provincial city Wu-chang was taken by the Rebels. According to a former memorial of Su, it was stated that Wu-chang was able to withstand a siege; and only a few days afterwards he has to report that Wu-chang had been taken by the Rebels. Does he not know that in military affairs there is a difference between matters that may be postponed and those which demand instant action? His memorial is as the thought of a man in a dream. Between Chang-sha and Hu-pih Su tarried on his way. Hwang-yung, who is the Commander-in-chief, though he arrived in time to obtain a victory, yet he could not at the same time

From Europe.—The Arabia with Liverpool dates to the 21st.

A fair business has been done at Liverpool in cotton, the sales averaging 8,000 bales per day. Lower grades were in better inquiry, at about 1-16d. advance.

The Paris La Patrie contradicts the statement that France had sent a hostile fleet to the Sandwich Islands. The French Assembly continue to manifest hostility in various ways to the dictation of the Government, and a dissolution is expected.

A cotton mill valued at \$400,000, and \$100,000 worth of raw cotton, were destroyed by fire at Liverpool on the 17th. In the British Parliament, in reply to Lord Jocelyn, Lord John Russell stated that the Emperor of the East had applied to Great Britain for assistance, but no orders had been given to interfere in any way, except for protection of British property and subjects.

Newspaper Office Molled.—A great excitement was created early this morning by the destruction of a printing office. A mob entered the office of a paper called the Life in Boston, destroyed the furniture and threw the type in the street. A great crowd collected to witness the scene.

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Liability of Railroad Companies as Carriers of Cattle.—It is stated in the Putnam County Courier that Mr. Lyman Bailey, of Carmel, who is extensively engaged in the cattle business, at the last circuit court in that county recovered a verdict for \$600 damages against the New York and Erie Railroad Company. Mr. Bailey purchased five hundred and twenty-nine fat cattle in Ohio, and put them on a freight train at Dunkirk destined for New York. The train was more than two days and two nights on its passage to the city. The different conductors turned a deaf ear to Mr. B's request to stop a sufficient length of time at some station that he might feed and water the suffering cattle. For fifty-nine hours the poor animals were without food or water! They were damaged, according to the testimony given on the trial, to the extent of five dollars a head when sold. The principle decided by this case is an important one, both to railroads and cattle dealers. [The damages ought to have been \$6,000 instead of \$600, the additional \$5,400 being as punishment for the cruelty of keeping the beasts 59 hours without food or water.]

Arrival of Immigrants.—An immense fleet of vessels from all parts of the world arrived at New York on Monday; among them the packet ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool, with 720 passengers; packet ship London, from London, with 440, and packet ship Mercury, from Havre, with 588. Besides these, some half-dozen ships from German ports came in fall of immigrants.

Excess of Gratitude.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that William Lloyd Garrison, in a speech before the anti-slavery meeting lately held in that city, boasted that he stood outside the Union, and thanked God that he was not recognized as a Christian.

In a recent debate in the British House of Commons on a bill for regulating licenses for public houses in Scotland, Mr. Henry Drummond affirmed that every Saturday night thirteen thousand men got drunk in Glasgow, and lay in a state of perfect insensibility until Monday morning.

[Correspondence of the Raleigh Register.]

Mr. Editor:—Our Commencement up to this (Wednesday) evening has been unusually brilliant. In a few remarks submitted by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, this afternoon, in seconding a motion by Gov. Swain to return the thanks of the Alumni Association to Dr. Dickson for his eloquent and learned Address, that gentleman said, that although it had been his fortune to attend many such festivals at different institutions in the country, he had never listened to efforts of greater excellence than the two which had been delivered in the College Chapel during the day. He then proceeded with appropriate epithets to characterize the addresses of Mr. Nicholson and Dr. Dickson as of the highest order of merit. Dr. Hawks but expressed the general sentiment of the audience. I do no dishonor to the high distinction properly awarded these gentlemen, however, by saying that Dr. Hawks himself has been the great ornament of this occasion. With a liberality beyond all praise, he has laid himself out for the delight and instruction of the company here assembled. Three Sermons and an Address from Dr. Hawks within the space of four days will make an era in the literary life of almost any one. His vindication of Sir Walter Raleigh—the subject of his morning's Lecture before the Historical Society on Friday morning—was magnificent. Nothing was wanting to the argument or to the language.

Excuse me for not dwelling more at length for the present, as time and excitement do not permit. You have missed a great deal by not coming up. Yours truly, &c. Chapel Hill, N. C.

PAVER MAKING IN NORTH CAROLINA. We believe there are five Paper mills now in operation in this State; and another, viz: The Neuse Manufacturing Co.'s lately incorporated by letters Patent from the Governor, with a capital of \$25,000, is in process of erection, about six miles from this City. The two Mills near Raleigh (the "Mantoo" and the "Neuse" Mills) will consume annually about one million and a half lbs. of old Rags, and the other four mills, viz: Fayetteville, Shelby, Lincoln and Salem, as much more,—making 3,000,000 of stock used annually in North Carolina.

At \$3 per hundred this will cost \$90,000. The whole public tax, paid to the State Treasurer by the Sheriffs, for the year 1837, was exactly \$80,130 34. The same for the year 1841, \$81,506 17. So that, our old Rags alone, (if saved,) would pay the amount of the Public Tax for either of those years, and leave us nearly \$10,000 to spare.

These mills can be, and ought to be, supplied from their own State. Agencies for the purchase of Rags are being established all over the State for that purpose. Only let our citizens see, and induce their servants to save, what has heretofore wasted and despised, and they will gladly aid an important industry, and be themselves richer by \$90,000 annually for such saving. Whigism cannot, therefore, conscientiously, call on our fellow citizens to tear up their shirts and trousers, &c., to make old Rags, we say, and to be themselves richer by \$90,000 annually for such saving. Whigism cannot, therefore, conscientiously, call on our fellow citizens to tear up their shirts and trousers, &c., to make old Rags, we say, and to be themselves richer by \$90,000 annually for such saving. Whigism cannot, therefore, conscientiously, call on our fellow citizens to tear up their shirts and trousers, &c., to make old Rags, we say, and to be themselves richer by \$90,000 annually for such saving.

Greenland Country of New York.—This populous city of the dead is now arranged in its spring attire, and its cool shades attract a large number of visitors. On an average, eight hundred funerals take place there daily; and passing the gateway, from morning till night, is a never broken line of funeral processions. During a small portion of the year the daily number of funerals reaches twenty-five or thirty. Since the 1st of January last the interments number 2,700. The total number of interments since its first organization to the present time is 26,470, of which 23,712 were made previous to the opening of the present year. The first interment took place in September, 1840.

Self Esteem not Appreciated.—The sensations Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce non-concurs in the order which certain Democratic recipients of Executive favor set upon themselves. He dryly says: "It was rumored that some of these who had received former appointments would not accept them. I know that some of these gentlemen declared that they would throw up their commissions as soon as received. Not one of them will do it—my word for it. Mr. Gilmore, of Pennsylvania, wanted the consulate at Valparaiso, worth twelve thousand a year, and got that at Bordeaux, worth two or three thousand. He will not refuse it, as he promised to do. The Administration will promptly receive any resignation, and will make no more re-appointments of those who resign. Those who make the greatest charge about the injustice of the Administration, are those who are the least fitted for any employment under the Government."

The stone-masons in Glasgow, Scotland, writing on the advice of Dr. Alison, of Edinburgh, have commenced wearing mustachios as a preservative against the injury done to the system by fine particles of sand, while they are engaged dressing stones. Custom may be against such natural preventives; but if it is found that they are at all beneficial, we deem it the duty of some of our medical readers to recommend their adoption by millers, bakers, and others similarly exposed.

A Prince Flogged.—The English press mention a report to the effect that two sons of a nobleman, at school at Eton, were asked to visit Windsor Castle to spend the day with the Prince of Wales. His highness having in the course of the day's amusements given himself some airs which the young Etions had no relish for, one of them gave him a sound drubbing. The circumstance reaching the ears of the Queen, who had given certain on inquiry that her son had given sufficient provocation to merit the thrashing, led the good sense to express her satisfaction at the lesson taught him.

An Interesting Fact for South-Talors.—A late English paper states that a snuff and tobacco manufacturer has recently been fined by the Exche Commissioners in the mitigation of £25 (£25 his liability being £300) for mixing cream of lead with snuff. His object, he said, was "to add brilliancy to the mixture."

Chinese Sailors.—The ships trading between New York and China now employ Chinese sailors, to a considerable extent, on account of the scarcity of seamen of another race. It is said they work cheap, are docile, obedient, expert, and industrious, and in every other respect make excellent sailors.

The Baltimore Clipper says: "A correspondent asks why marriages and death notices should be paid for." For the very best of reasons, one is paid for. For the very best of reasons, one is paid for. For the very best of reasons, one is paid for. For the very best of reasons, one is paid for.

My son, said Mr. Spriggins to his little son, who was devouring an egg—"my son, do you know that chickens come out of eggs?" "Yes, father," said the young hopeful; "I thought they eggs came out of the chickens." The other Spriggins drew back from the table sadly and gazed on his son, then put on his hat and went to work.

OF FA... Walter F. ... Mr. Leak ag... Serious I... Congress in... into operati... its any bo... arranged, f... prohibiti... with the la... one residing... them and ce... derstand th... such an ex... boats will e... them will I... freights al... This will... the travel m... and the inte... try also, ma... been in the... Changes... Fayetteville... nently occu... Haymount—... cessments... creasing trav... Houses... Drought... in this secti... one materia... some of the... suffering... We saw... of wheat, o... belonging, a... siderable po... the sickle... think the w... In South... drought had... and to a ge... trees are sta... An Injur... fore us a "T... Wilmington... Chamber of... after the 1st... sorry to see... ["On receiv... amount is... Road, on... This disc... River, does... just. They... the contrary... shipping by... is decidedly... er. Why? which is les... by forty-tw... mington, w... matter, or a... explanation... gracious gl... glad to see... to see the d... The Hon... Navy, arriv... visit to his... Recr. Dr... Equirer s... the Bishop... this State... the time it... Atkinson I... his clerical... wait to con... and Layne... the matter... his decision... Dividen... Carolina h... 51 per cent... the Stockh... tax... Telegram... learn that... fee at Che... the Instru... that office... been interr... Rail Ro... South Ca... track on M... some perso... on the rail... off the tra... plunged in... feet, and k... killed, &... reward of... convict the... Copper... sales of the... to \$117 pe... Teas hav... New York... bellion... The pers... of a death... Ist, he for... he forgot t... that we ch... more than... himself, he... got to pub...