# MISCELLANEOUS.

17 We publish the following, from the "Rich mond Times," by request : THE RAIL ROAD CONTRACT WITH MR. E. RIVES-BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

We noticed a few day since, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Petersburg Rail Road Company had ratified a contract entered into by the Directory of the Company with Mr. Francis E. Rives, by which a certain sum of eney is to be paid Mr. R. as long as his portion of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad shall not be used for travel. Against the ratification of this contract, the State Proxy, by instruction of the Board of Public Works, voted. We stated also, that the Petersburg Intelligencer "rebuked" the Board for so instructing the Proxy, on the ground of inconsistency with their views of 1843, when they advised the Legislature that the intèrest of the State would be better promoted by the encouragement of the Petersburg Company than by the patronage of the Portsmouth Compady. Our friend of the Intelligencer stickles for a gentlor phrase than "rebuke," and disclaims, sincerely we are sure, all intention of rebuking the Board

But to show that the inconsistency complained of is not justly charged upon the Board, it is proper that their course on the subject should be understood. In their report to the Legislature of December, 1843, that Board called attention to the rivalry between the Petersburg and the Portsmouth Railroad, and to the condition and prospects of the two improvements. It called attention to efforts of the two Roads to monopolize transportation and the through travel-efforts which were perfectly natural, reason the Board, since all the revenue derived from these sources of profit had not reached an amount more than sufficient for the legitimate wants of either ; and the Board assumed that upon the principle of self preservation, this contest for ultimate success in the monopoly aimed at, would continue under every disadvantage until it should be arrested, by the absence of means with one or the other of the parties to keep it alive, or by the interference of a competent power. This state of things, the Board thought, ought not to occasion surprise ; but was the result of an error, (if error it was) of establishing two improvements of such magnitude to contend at the same points, for a trade which has thus proved itself inadequate to the purposes of both. The Board then contrasted the ndition of the two improvements, and showed the Petersburg Company to have decidedly the advantage, it having increased its business, and repaired its road in spite of a heavy debt, while the Portsmouth Company had been paralyzed by the "want of funds, the destruction of credit, the tion of their Road," which causes, the Board concluded, must soon put an end to its opposition, upless some powerful expedient, such as the change of proprietors, for instance, were resorted fact is so apparent it would be vain to deny it to. The Board then say: are the subject of the foregoing remarks, have an im-pertant bearing in another point of view. It is known to the legislature that those Companies form parts of two opposing lines for the great current of through two opposing lines for the great current of through travelling, or of travellere passing the whole distance between Weldon in North Carolina and Baltimore. The Portsmouth and Roanoka Railroad, 79 miles in length, is connected with a steamboat line on the Chesapeake bay between Portsmouth and Baltimore, together forming what is called the 'Bay route.'-The Petersburg, Richmond and Petersburg, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroads, extending a distance of one hundred and sixty-one extanding a distance of one hundred and sixty-one miles, from Weldon to Acquia creek on the Potomac river in this State form part of the island line by way of Richmond and Washington; consequently a trav-eller on the Portsmouth Road is transported only one half the distance on that Road within the State, that he would travel if the other route was taken. Hence teo, it follows, that if the Portsmouth and Roanoke Road should get the whole of this travel, the profit which would be brought into and remain in the State, would at the regular and fair rates, be equal to one half only of what would be retained if the other route sectived it ; or in other words, double the profit would remain in the State should the whole travel take the Petersburg Road, compared to what would remain if the Portsmouth Road should take it. In the Portsth Road the Commouwealth has embarked the sum of \$432,850, for subscriptions to capital Stock and the loan, and in the other three Roads, \$984,300, making a total investment of \$1,417,150. Upon this large pecuniary interest neither dividends nor interest George are at this time paid. But there can scarcely be a doubt that if the through travel was engrossed by the route by Richmond and Washington city, the State Companies on that line would soon be enabled to Ana nake some remuneration to the treasury in dividends." David

olins to be the property of said Rives, and so stop-ping it, that the profit of said transportation might be secured to their own Company.

the avowed

The Board having fully con et of this contract on the part of the Directory of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, and the highly injurious operation of it, if carried into effect, upon the business and prosperity, if not the very existence of the Portsmonth and Roanoke Railroad Company; and having so considered it, in connexion with the very large pecuniary interest which belongs to the State in both of them, is clearly of opinion that it would in no wise consist with its duty to give to that contract its sanction. Bound as this board is, by the very nature and purposes of the trust which it exercises, to maintain as far as it can, the rights and interests | Fox's administration when Lord Brougham v of the various companies which the Legislature Lord Chancellor, and the celebrated reform h has deemed it proper, from time to time, to es-tablish and subscribe for, it can never engage as a party in any of the contests or enmities which exist amongst the Companies themselves, nor cooperate in any scheme or contract whatsoever. hich is calculated or designed to place any one of them under the injurious control of another .---The clear duty of this Board is that of the strictest impartiality and the strictest justice to all .-It is its duty to protect all, helping all to the full extent of its power ; and to harmonize all as it may have the means, by adjusting their occasional conflicts upon grounds of equity and of mutual advantage. Were it ever so certain, in any particular case, that the pecuniary interest of the State would be promoted by a contract which would stop the operations of one Company and transfer its business to another, the Board would not on that account be authorized to make itfor, by so doing, it would practically repeal a law of the land, and set at nought all the commercial, political, military or other considerations of policy upon which that law was enacted, and upon which its necessity or its value might have been regarded as chiefly depending.

Acting upon these general views, the Board cannot consent to subject the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad Company, in which the State, in addition to many and weighty objects of public policy, has a money interest of more than four hundred thousand dollars, to the operation of a contract which, in the present condition of that company, cannot be otherwise than seriously, and perhaps fatally, felt-it is therefore

Resolved. That the Proxy of the board of public work be requested and instructed to oppose the ratifica-tion of the contract entered into between Mr. Rives and the Petersburg Railroad Company at the meeting of the Stockholders to be held on the 18th instant.

BUYING VOTES WITH LIQUOR. In copying the following presentment of the Grand Jury of Rowan county, at the late August Term of the Court, the Editor of the "Hillsboro' Recorder" says that "Rowan county is not only county in the State where the evil exists, and where there are signs of its increase to a frightful extent. We are sorry to say it, but the that treating by candidates is becoming more and "But the operations of the two Companies which | more popular in Orange, and that it has now be-

# THE LATE EARL GREY.

The death of this distinguished English noble man, announced by the last arrivals from Euro take from the living the last man whose name la connected with that brilliant circle of statesmin who rendered the court of George the Third celebrated. Descended from an ancient family. educated at Eaton and Cambridge, and elected to the House of Commons before his majority, early commenced a career which proved as be liant as it was protracted. He was one of managers of the impeachment against Warr Hastings, and gave the first indications of Lis. splendid powers as a debater during the discui ion in 1787 of Pitt's treaty with France. He w Secretary of Foreign Affaire in 1806, under M was passed. The circumstances of its final prosage are thus given in the Life of Lord Eldon #

"The House of Lords assembled on the 7th-of May, and proceeded the same afternoon to col imit the reform bill. In committee, the Ministe were defeated on a motion, made by Lord Lynd. burst, to postpone the disfranchising to the enfranchising portion of a bill; and thereupon, under all the circumstances of the cases, they judged it expedient to acquaint his Majesty that unless he would announce a resolution to create such a body of new peers as would carry the measure in the form which its authors deemed essent! they must request him to accept their resign tions. The King at first resisted ; but, after a few days had been successfully occupied by him in an endeavor to form a new Government, ve found himself under the necessity of re-establis ?ing Lord Grey's ministry on their own terms. "It was now intimated to the leading opponents of the bill in the House of Lords that the proposed creat tion of peers could be prevented only by the IC bearance of a sufficient number of them from a further opposition to the measure before the House. The Duke of Newcastle, on the 21st May, gave notice of a motion respecting the ness of such an exercise of the prerogative ; after a conversation arose, in the course of which Laid Eldon argued that though the existence of the prerogative could not be questioned it was open to the House to question the fitness of its exercise on any particular occasion ; and protested against the application of it for the purpose now threatened, as being at once injurious to the people and perilous to the crown.

" There remained, however, but a choice of vils. Lord Eldon, and the anti-reformers in gen eral, resolved, therefore, to abstain from further resistance, and the bill went rapidly through the committee. On the 4th of June it was read a thind time, after a division, in which 106 supporters, of it recorded their votes against only 22 of its open nents. The remainder of those adverse to it per severed in the quieter policy of absenting therawas left of the constitution."

Earl Grey, after his retirement from the Mil istry, was a liberal member of the House of Lori s. he early associate of Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Sheridan, he outlived them all, and died full of 200 tons of iron for weights; 100,000 lbs. brass speaks of him in an article on Warren Hattings:

# MANUFACTURE OF CLOCKS IN CONNECTICUT.

The New Haven Courier contains an interes ting account of the clock factory of Mr. JEROME in that city. This establishment is one of th most extensive of the kind in the United States. "On entering, our ears were greeted with the mingled sound of buz-saws, the thunder of two or three powerful steam engines, and the clatter of machinery. Our attention was first drawn to the sawing works, by which the cases are cut out and fitted as if by magic. Boards in the rough state are cut in proper lengths, for the fronts, sides, top, and bottoms of cases. These are again subject to the action of finer saws, and cut in per-fect order for being matched and put together; no other smoothing or levelling process is used except what these saws accomplish.

"Mahogany logs and billets are reduced to ve-neering with the quickness of thought: and this alone, of all the wood work about a clock, is smoothed, or in any way remodelled, after being cut from the unplaned timber. The veneering which is principally of mahogany, rosewood, and black walnut, is taken, after being glued to the different parts composing the case, to a room se apart for the purpose, in which are employed at this branch some eight or ten hands, and there receives an even surface and six coats of varnish. which, when finished, will compare in elegance with the finest articles of furniture in the cabinet ware-rooms of our city.

"The movements are all cut in proper forms and sizes by dies, with great precision and rapidity, even to the pivot holes in the plates, which have before been drilled. The cogs in the wheels the second, minute, and hour stops, are grooved out by the same rapid and skilfal process. The posts, pins, and smaller pieces of the inside work are turned from the more rough material, polished and finished at the same time, while the plates and wheels are cleansed and polished by rinsing first in a strong solution of aquafortis, and then in pure water.

"We cannot describe minutely the whole process of making a clock, or the life.like movement of the machinery ; it would take more time and space than we can at present devote to this purnote. In short, the case, movements, plates, face &c. which, when put together, form one of Jerome's celebrated "brass eight day clocks," go through some fifty different hands before completed. One man can put together about seventyfive movements per day, while every part, from the first process to the finishing, goes on with equal rapidity.

"We learn from him that the greatest bulk o clocks which he anticipates making this year are designed for European markets, and that he has already received orders from houses in London and Birmingham, England, a large house in Scotland, and also some quite extensive dealers in Canada. In fact, the Yankee clock is becoming a general favorite in England, almost entirely selves, and so saved the peerage, with what elie superceding the old Dutch clock, which has been long used there as a time piece.

"He yearly consumes of the various articles used in the manufacture of clocks the following enormous quantities : 500,000 feet pine lumber ; 200,000 feet mahogany

THE SINCERITY OF PRESIDENT POLK. | The late Elections in Tennessee, North Caroling The Washington correspondent of the Balti more Patriot narrates the following facts. If the be correctly stated, no one will accuse the writ er of too much harshness towards the promine actors in the discreditable scenes described

"I once thought that John Tyler was the very neanest and poorest apology for a President that ever did, or could, arrive at so exalted an appoint. ment. But I am of that opinion no longer. (He was bad enough, 'goodness knows.) I learn that a gentleman is now in this city, who was the ed tor of a leading Tyler paper some two or three years ago, in one of the Atlantic cities, and afterwards received a handsome appointment through the Secretary of the Treasury-that, while hold. ing this appointment, last year, he went through the West, with Gov. Cass. Mr. Rantoul, and others, on an extensive electioneering tour, making speeches for Polk and Dallas, and spending his salary freely-that he visited Mr. Polk in Tennessee, by whom he was distinctly and positive ly assured that Mr. Tyler's friends who suppo ted the 'Democratic' nominations, were his friends. and should he be elected, he would most assuredly so consider them, and in regard to the filling of offices, would know no distinction between them and the other members of the 'Democratic' party-that, satisfied with and gratified at these assurances, the locomotive Tyler office holder aforesaid went on his way rejoicing and electioneering-that last winter he came on here and he was, by Mr. Tyler, nominated as Charge des Affaires to Naples-that Mr. Tyler, after hay-

ing a talk with William II. Polk, who desired a mission to Naples, prevailed upon him to let him withdraw his nomination and substitute that of Mr. Polk as a matter of policy, by which he, on account of his magnanimity in waiving his nomi nation, would profit, as well as Mr. Tyler's friends in general-that after this, and after the new Administration was installed, Wm. H Polk was his friend and partook of his hospitality, and Jas K. Polk and Robert J. Walker, assured him that he might return to his home and retain the office he still held until a better one abroad would be conferred on him-that he went home with a joyous heart, congratulating himself and his fam. ily upon the brilliant prospects in the future, but had scarcely arrived when the dismissal from the office he then held, by Mr. Secretary Walker, and the occasion, to make as vigorous exertions overtook him, and that, from that time to this, he has laid upon his cars, to see how, in what manner, and when, Mr. President Polk will requite the very clever act which he did in behalf of the functionary's brother, the present Charge des Affairs to Naples ! The gentleman has already seen

it is presumed, how Mr. President Polk is fulfiling the promises which he earnestly made to the Tyler men and Conservatives while he was Mr. Candidate Polk !"

TT The Philadelphia Inquirer, whose Editor has run over the pages of the book of travels in North

America, by LyELL, the celebrated English Geologist, contains some passages extracted from the work .-Mr. L. landed in Boston on the 2nd of August, and Alabama, Kentucky and Indiana.

The Whig party had never better reason to he satisfied than with the results of these elections. They gain nothing it is true, and that they did not expect ; but they lose nothing of moment, and that they had every reason to anticipate. Not to be routed utterly under the circumstances, is a substantial victory of itself ; For let it be remem. bered what those circumstances were. In the first place, the Whige were dispirited by the elec. tion of November, which had resulted so differ. ently from all their anticipations, and their depression was proportionate to the sanguine ex. pectations they had naturally indulged : On the other hand, the Democratic party was flushed with recent victory, buoyant with good fortune. confident of success, possessed of the govern-ment for four years. The Whigs again had scarcely any motive to nerve them to the contest. Triumph would not unseat Mr. Polk, or elect Mr. Clay, and defeat could scarcely render their sitnation worse politically, than it was. Even as in Tennessee where there was a Senator of the U. S. to elect the approaching winter, the motive was inadequate, for the Democratic party had al. ready secured a majority in that body.

We repeat that such being the circumstances of the country, as depressing as they well could be to the Whig party, and as animating and encouraging to their oppinents, the Whigs have done nobly and well in maintaining their ground and making a drawn battle. In the face of a recent Presidential defeat, it is impossible for the defeat. ed to do much more : Time must elapse--chagrin must pass away-new prospects must open the spirits and the hopes of men must have opportunity to rally-before a vanquished party can hope to plant their victorious eagles on the captured walls of their foes. The recent contests in the above States, show what it was only important to show at this time, that the Whig party in all of them, survives in its pristine force and integrity. Misfortune has not disbanded, or intimidated, or diminished them : There have been no desertions, and they need but the incentive for the old cause as in 1840 and 1844. Time is on the wing, and parties will soon be marshalling for 1848, when all the disasters of Tylerism, treachery and 1844, will be gloriously repaired. Richmond Whig.

ANNECDOTE OF MR. PROFFIT.

The following anecdote of Mr. Profit is furnished to the Providence Journal by a correspondent :

In the early political life of Mr. Proffit, when a member of the Legislature of Indiana, he exhibited the same modest assurance and self-esteem that has since made him so

The Board urge their desire for the general good of the Commonwealth, and not a hostility to, or preference for, any of the improvements alluded to as the motive of these suggestions.

In the report of last December the Board again alled attention to the difficulties between the two Roads and the propriety of legislative action upon them. It communicated the history of Mr. Rives' proceedings against the Portsmouth Road; and having referred to the views of the report of 1843. above given, say that they are not aware that they had proven erroneous in any particular.

The Board thus spread before the Legislature harmony, promoting the general prosperity. "Had Spain colonized this region, how different would have been her career of civilization ! Had the morning ; Mr. Proffit moving to a seat near l'onnawanda 43 727.332 it would not last until the middle of March their own views of the matter, and explained the What is the secret of the remarkable success Troy and Greenbush 180,000 6 the member from Dearborn, the latter read ouritan fathers lauded on the banks of the Plats, how of these people, working againt natural impedi-ments which we would consider insurmountable? nature of the rivalry between two Roads and the next." This is certainly a most appalling Troy and Saratoga 25 476,801 many hundreds of large steamers would ere this have Utica and Scheetady 78 "Know all men by these presents, that I, J 2,168,165 picture. That people must leave their homes injury resulting to the sections interested in them. been plying the Parana and Uruguay-how many railway trains flying over the Pampas-how many large schools and universities, flourishing in Para-61 Camden and Amboy 3,200,000 William Turner, late of Culpepper county, State Is it merely because they are able to get improve. as well as to the State treasury. They, moreto save themselves from starvation, is an 500,000 Elizabethtown and Somerville ment laws through their legislature ? By no over, urged the Legislature to the adoption of such event that can scarcely receive credence : of Virginia, send greeting : 34 New Jersey 2,000,000 means ; though this is an important preliminary. TAKE NOTICE. measures in the premises as might be consistent It is the individual enterprise of the people-36 26 and yet such appears to be the fact. Does Patterson 500.00 Strayed or stolen out of high meadow and a low guay !" with the general good of the Commonwealth .--Beaver Meadow it not call loudly for some energetic meas-He arrived at Charleston on the 28th of December. bottom, a large grizzly grey ram,-with a bald They have an unbounded public spirit, combin 1.250.000 45 36 Cumberland Valley ures by the State ?- Columbia (S. C.) Chron. face—one glass eye—a straight horn and a crock-ed one—wool on the getting up side, and hair on the down lying—The skin and meat grown fast to the bone—he trots behind and paces before. Two sessions of that body have intervened since ed with a keen intelligence, which is wide awake and he gives this brief note : Harrisburg and Lancaster and he gives this brief note: "We arrived here after a journey of one hundred and sixty miles through the forest of North Carolina, between Weldon and Wilmington, and a voyage of about 17 hours in a steamship, chiefly in the night, between Wilmington and this place. Here we find ourselves in a genial climate, where the snow is rarely seen, and never lies above an hour or two up-on the ground. The rose, the narcissus, and oth-er flowers, are still lingering in the gardens, the woods still verdant with the magnolia, live oak and long leaved pine, while the dwarf fan palm or pal-metto, frequent among the underwood, marks a more 800.000 to what is passing in the world. Honest, industhe sent named report was made by the Board Hazleton branch 10 120.000 YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL - A youth named Arnold trious and vigilant, they let no opportunity alip of advancing their private wealth or the public but no measure had been taken by it to remedy Little Schuylkill 20 100.00 suspected of the murder of a Mr. Tannehill, an the difficulties explained. In the absence of such Blossburg and Corning 40 Now, whoseever will take up the said ram and deliver the same to J. W. Turner, living at the foot of Blue Ridge, and has run away for horse-stealing and gone to Indiana, shall receive eigh-teen pounds Virginia currency. Given under overseer, in the parish of Concordia, last Septem-Mauch Chunk 100.000 good. legislative action, it became, of course, the imper-Minehill and Schuvlkill Haven 18 315,000 ber, was arrested a short time since in Catahouative duty of the Board of Public Works to oppose Norristown WOMEN AND ADVERSITY .--- We clip the follow. 800,000 is parish, and lodged in jail. This boy. Arnold the adoption of any plan to annihilate, or provent Philadelphia and Trenton 400,000 who is only fourteen years of age, if he be the ing truthful paragraph from a communication in the maintenance of either of the Roads. A con-1.500.000 Pottsville and Danville trary course on their part, in the recent action of murderer of Tannehill, (as it is reported he has the N. Y. Tribune. It is indeed a sterling 94 10 my hand and seal this sixth day of January A. D. 9,457,570 confessed himself,)says the Baton Rouge Gazette thought : Schuylkill Valley 1,000,000 J. WM. TURNER. the Petersburg Company, would have been an inexcusable stretch of authority. Williamsport and Elmira 25 must be no trifler in the business of crime, 400.000 Turning to Proffit to ask him if he as he is. Tannehill was killed by the charge of There is not on earth a more noble and sub-TRAFES & southern region. In less than four weeks we left 16 The following are the proceedings of the Board 600,000 Frenchiown aid him in securing the reward, he discorlime spectacle than a virtuous woman, alone and a double-barrelled shot gun-twenty seven buck-Boston, we have passed from the 43d te the 33d de-188 58 Baltimore and Ohio 7.623 000 liating to the contract with Mr. Rives : ered the member, with hat in hand, making gree of latitude, carried often by the power of steam for several hundred miles together through thinly peo-pled wildernesses, yet eleeping every night at good inns, and contrasting the facilities of locomotion in this country with the difficulties we had contended unfriended in the cold world, struggling bravely Baltimore and Susquehanna 3.000.000 shot were lodged in his body. At a meeting of the President and Directore long strides for the door, amid a general roat against the frowns of fortune and the temptations Baltimore and Washington Greensville and Roanoke 38 1,800,000 950,000 969,880 of the Board of Public Works, on the 22d July, RESPECT FOR THE DEAD IN PARIS .- In of a society run mad with riot and licentiousness, of laughter from all sides of the House. Petersburg and Roanoke Pertsmenth and Roanoke Private and local legislation was wonderful-1845, the following preamble and resolution were and maintaining herself pure, uncontaminated Paris when a corpse is carried through the adopted : Mr. Bird, President of the Petersburg Railroad 781 1,454,181 ly facilitated, by this occurance, during the and above reproach-perhaps ton, feeding he Richmond, Fredericksburg and Fotomac Richmond and Petersburg streets, every person who meets it, from the with the year before when travelling in Europe, through populous parts of Toursine, Brittany and hungry mouths of her fatherless children-by the King to the scavenger, takes off his hat, and 76 221 32 ession. 800,000 Company, presented to the Board for its informaother provinces of France." labors of her own hands : and the wretch who 700,000 500,000 keeps it off till the mouroful hearse has passtion a copy of a contract lately agreed upon be-tween Francis E. Rives and the Directory of said Company, and stated that a meeting of the Stock-holders thereof would be held on the 18th instant Winchester and Potomac would rob her of one single penny of a subsisted. Indeed, many persons not only uncover 84) 161 Raleigh and Gaston 1.360.000 MAD NAME NOTICE. ence thus acquired, deserves to be scourged with themselves, but instantly drop on their knees NOTICE. Wilmington and Raleigh South Carolina 1,800,000 DURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Equiscorpions. Proud and happy are we, at all times on these occasions. THE Greditors of Brazasa M. Drouins; a 136 thereof would be held on the 18th instant Bankrupt in Person County, N. U. are hereby notified, that the undersigned will make a final dis-tribution of the assets of said Bankrupt's Estate, on and in all circumstances, to stand up as the chamty for Northampton County, I shall attend in the Clerk and Master's Office of said County, on the Columbia 66 5,671.0 for the special purpose of rejecting or adopting The contest for Senator in Congress from pion and defender of such uncomplaining, unpre-Central 190 2,581,723 Georgia Montgomery and West Point Lexington and Ohio Little Miami first day of October, for the purpose of stating an ac-count of the Trust funds of SANUEL B. SPRUILL, in the same; and further stated that the contract Mississippi appears to wax warm. In the tending virtue and beauty-for virtue is beauti ul, last Vicksburg Sentinel and Expositor, we and all the charms which ever flashed integies-147 2.650.000 the third Monday in September next, and that an ap-plication will be made to the Judge of the District Court of the United States, at Chambers in Fayette-ville, for an order to that effect, on that day. E. G. READE, Assignee, dro. of S. M. Dickins. itself had been entered into, on the part of the 500.000 the hands of H. J. CANNON, Trustee. All persons 450,00 Directory, with the express view of stopping all transportation on so much of the Portsmouth and notice seventy seven appointments by Ex-Governor McNutt, a candidate for United are hollow and hideous mockeries, if virtue com-40 interested in the distribution of said funds, are re-quested to come forward and present their claims on that day. WM, BARROW, C. M. E. 40 Mad River 159.00 Rosnoke Railroad with he bridge, as had been States Senator, to address the people. Madison and Indianapolis mend them not to the heart and soul of the be-212,00 that day. WM. Jackson, July 30, 1845. antly deemed by a court of last in North Car-60-6W Montgomery Adv. holder. Total Ald MA BAMAS-65-3w 3787 \$113,208,467 A LANDER A LAND HE LAND ALL MARK August 10, 1845. Pr. Adv. \$3 60. Jas. MOT . Reall & BAR WIT 1413 mom O wight the wight we Al goal a mohould August. 7/3 -----

"August Sessions, 1845. WE, the Grand Jurors of Rowan, Present-That the most of the business brought before us during this Term, has been in consequence of Drunkenness, and that a great deal of it has been occasioned by and through the public treating of candidates for public offices at different times and places, consequently we cannot help but view the practice as an evil, and a growing evil, for it is manifest to every one that it is annually becoming worse, and we cannot help but feel alarmed for the good order and morality of the community at large, if not for liberty itself; for it has almost come to pass that those who treat the most are certain to be elected, consequently those who are un-able or unwilling to treat, have encouragement to become candidates, as they are almost invariably defeated no matter what their qualifications are; and we cannot help but think it is high time for the friends of good order and morality, and for every Patriot without distinction of party, to come out and put the frown of condemnation upon the practice, and hereafter use their influence in endeavoring to prevail on all the candidates to abandon the practice and trust to their own merits rather than the merits of the whis-

key barrel.	
JOHN MCCULLOG	a, Foreman.
Richard Harris,	John Rogers,
Benjamin Fraley,	Richard Graham.
George Wilhelm,	Jacob Setzer,
Henry Sloop,	Michael Bostian,
Benjamin-Sechler,	Caleb Yost,
Henry Deal,	Henry Wilhelm,
Ana Riblin,	John Shuman, Se
David Shulibarger.	

The Spartan, published at Spartanburg, contains a strong appeal to the "Laboring Classes of the Upper Country," to leave the State to save themselves from starvation .-"We say to you," says the writer, " in all sincerity and kindness, fly while it is possible for you to do so. What hope is there for you if you stay ? Alas! there is scarce a shadow of one. If the whole of the balance of the old crop with the whole of the new, was equally divided but amongst the people,

according to the numbers they bave to feed,

"At an age when most of those who distinguith themselves in life are still contending for prizes and fellowships at college, he had won for himself a conspicuous place in Parliament. No advantage of fortune or connexion was wanting that could set off to the height, his splendid talents and his unblemished honor. At 23 he had been thought worthy to be ranked with the vetering statesmen who appeared as the delegates of the British commons at the bar of the British nobility All who stood at the bar, save him alone, and gone-culprit, advocates, accusers. To the gen eration which is now in the vigor of life, he is the sole representative of a great age which has pas-sed away. But those who, within the last ten years, have listened with delight, till the morning sun shone on the tapestries of the House of Lords, to the lofty and animated eloquence of Charles Earl Grey, are able to form some estimate of the powers of a race of people among whom he was not the foremost."

### NORTHERN ENTERPRISE.

From some excellent remark on the subject o Northern Enterprise, in the Richmond Times of the 13th instant, we extract the following :

"The character of the people of Massaclusetts affords a subject of useful study. Inhabiti ig a land so barren that a Southern Planter world regard it as unworthy of cultivation, they cause it to sustain a denser population than is supported in any other State. They have made the barren rocks themselves a source of productive wealth ; and the rigour of their climate only en-ables them to turn its frozen waters into gold-With the noble harbour of Boston, almost their only natural advantage, they command the commerce of America. Their manufactures are scht to every quarter of the globe. But not content with a thriving agriculture, a prosperous foreign and domestic commerce, and flourishing margafactures, they are now engaged in successful of. forts to make their State the conduit of the vist Western trade from the Northern Lakes. They act with a unity of purpose, a promptness of res-olution, and a discretion of judgment, which are seldom witnessed in Republics. There are no local prejudices to impede the universal progress, Every citizen loves the State and its city. Spring: field, and Worcester and Lowell are not jealdus of Boston, nor Boston of them. All move on in

years and honors. The brilliant Macaulay this 300 casks of nails, 1,500 boxes of glass, 50 feet per box ; 1.500 gallons varnish ; 15,000 lbs wire; 10,000 lbs. glue ; 30,000 looking glass plates. "Twenty four hundred dollars are paid yearly for printing labels, and for screws, saws, coal, and oil. Workmen employed, 75; paid wages yearly, \$30,000 ; clocks made per day, 200 ; year,

50,000."

## AMERICAN BAILROADS.

The following list of Railroads completed and in progress in the United States, with their length and original cost, we find in a late number of the "Amercan Journal," and republish as a matter of general interest. There are now in the United States, in operation and nearly completed, over 2,000 miles of Canal, and if we add to these the Railroads recently projected, we shall have an aggregate of more than eight thousand miles of Internal Improvements:

Railroads. Length in miles. Cost. 1,200,000 Portland, Saco ann Portsmouth 50 750.000 35 Concord 1,485,46 Boston and Maine 56 171 455,70 Boston and Maine extension 1,863,745 Boston and Lowell 1,886,135 41 Boston and Providence 2,914,978 Boston and Worcester 250,000 Berkshire 280.260 Charleston branch 54 2,388,631 Eastern 50 1,150,000 Fitchburg 141 380,000 Nashua and Lowell 430,962 New Bedford and Taunton 172,883 Northampton and Springfield Norwich and Worcester 50 2,170,366 87,820 Old Colony 63.076 Stoughton branch 11 250,000 Taunton branch Vermont and Massachusetts West Stockbridge Western (117 miles in Mass.) 41,516 156 7,676,202 8,431 Worcester branch to Milbury 74 1.244,123 Housatonic Hartford and New Haven 38 1,100,000 254 600,000 Hartford and Springfield 2,500,000 Stonington 31 336,211 Attica and Buffalo Auburn and Rochester 78 1,796,342 Auburn and Syracuse 766,65 99 200.000 Buffalo and Niagara 5,000,000 Eriè (446 miles) 35 26 Erie, opened 1,206,231 575,613 Harlem 31 96 Hudson and Berkshire Long Island Mohawk and Hudson 1.610.221 17 22 I,317,893 Saratoga and Schnectady 303,658 Schnectady and Troy 201 650,800 Syracuse and Utica 53 ,115,897

his first impressions of the Literary Emporium are given in the following brief and complimentary terms

"The heat here is intense, the harbour and city beautiful, the air clear and entirely free from smoke so that the shipping may be seen far off, at the end of many of the streets. The Tremont Hotel merits its reputation as one of the best in the world. Recollecting the contrast of every thing French when I first prossed the straits of Dover, I am astonished, after having traversed the wide ocean, at the resemblance of every thing I see and hear to things familiar at home. It has so often happened to me in our own island, without travelling into those parts of Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, where they talk a perfectly distinct language, to encounter provincial dialects which tinct language, to encounter provincial dialects which it is difficult to comprehend, that I wonder at finding the people here so very English. If the metropolis of New England be a type of a large part of the Uni-ted States, the industry of Sam Slick, and other wri-ters, in collecting together so many diverting Ameri-canisms and so much original slang, is truly great, or the industry of Sam Slick and struly great, or their inventive powers still greater."

The onward progress of our country, and the wonderful spirit of improvement which has characterized certain sections of late years, are aptly illustrated in the following passage:

"A few years ago it was a fatiguing tour of many veeks to reach the Falls of Niagara from Albany .--We are now carried along at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, on a railroad often supported on piles, through large swamps covered with aquatic trees and shrubs, or through dense forests, with occasional clearings, where orchards are planted by anticpation among the stumps before they have even had time to run up a log house. The traveller views with surprise in the midst of so much unoccupied land, one flourishing town after another, such as Utica, Syracuse, and Au-burn. At Rochester he admires the streets of large houses, inhabited by 20,000 souls, where the first set-tler built his log cabin in the wilderness only twenty years ago. At one point our train stopped at a hand-some new built station-house, and, looking out at one window, we saw a group of Indians of the Oneidas, lately the owners of the broad lands around, but now humbly offering for sale a few trinkets, such as bas-kets ornamented with porcupine quills, moose-deer skin, and boxes of birch bark. At the other window, stood a well dressed waiter handing ices and confectionary. When we reflect that some single towns, of which the foundations were laid by persons still living, can already number a population equal to all the eb-original hunter tribes who possessed the forests for hundreds of miles around, we soon cease to repine at the extraordinary revolution, however much we may commiserate the unhappy fate of the disinherited Referring to our onward progress, he makes this

ithy remark :

conspicuous in more elevated stations. He was foremost in every debate-seeking a conflict in the wordy warfare, with every member, friend or foe, that rose on the floor. This cacoethes loquendi was so strong a passion, that his attention was not confined to public measures and general laws, but descended to every private act or local bill that was brought before the house ; not a proposition to remove the seat of justice or change the lines of a county : to appropriate the local school fund, to change or establish an election precinct, to incorporate a village, or restrain geese and hogs from running at large in any town or village in the State, could be made in the house by any member, but Mr. Proffit had divers pros or cons to urge in favor or against the measure, as suited the humor of the moment ; and he generally claimed to be better informed on these local sub. jects than the representatives of the particu. lar districts, whose constituents were to be affected by the measure. One day, when he had been more busy than usual in intermeddling in measures of a purely local character, the management of which was always left by courtesy to the representatives of the counties interested, an old member from Dearborn, who had several times experien. ced the annoyance of Proffit's impertinence arose, as Mr. P. seated himself, and with a grave air, said the gentleman from Peterborough had displayed during the season a minute knowledge of nearly every County, town and village in the State, and a very intimate acquaintance with the local interests and feelings of the inhabitants of every section of it. The Hon. gentlemen, he thought, must have been an itinerant throughout the State the last year, and he would, with the consent of the house, ask information of the gentleman from Peterborough, which he could probably give, on a subject of deep interest and concern to one of his constituents, if he would be kind enough to reply to the inquiry. Mr. Proffit graciously nodded an assent, and the House having uttered a general cry of 'consent' 'consent,' the member from Dearborn said he would make the inquiry, by reading a paper sent to him that