11.25 for six months. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first sertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. Advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions desired; otherwise, they will be contiqued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.— Favorable contracts will be made with yearly adver-

Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 33 1 3 per cent, higher than the foregoing rates.

Our Principles.

First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no for THE UNION OF THE PLOW THE eigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to become acquainted with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the great interests

of our country. such law. hereafter reach our ports; and to requir the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such of rage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition

Third We shall oppose the election or appointmen of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emplament, under the Federal or State govern ments, or the employment or enlistment of such per sons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining as we'de, the opinion that the na ine born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land o their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or exe cation of our laws.

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust hen or or emplament, under the Federal or State gov-ernments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognize the obligations and binding force of the Consti tution of the United States, as paramount to all obli gations of adbesion or allegiance to any foreign prince power, potentate, or authority, whatever, under any and all circumstances

Fifth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any region of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union Sigh. We shall vigorously maintain the rested right of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such

Securit We shall oppose and protest against all alridgment of religious li erty, holding it as a cardinal mixen, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no politica government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any times i any place, or in any form.

Egidi. We shall opp se all "higher law" doctrine by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, vi lated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by relik or by the atherents or followers of either. by any other class of persons.

Visith. We shall maintain and defend the Constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby ennowing at all times, and to the extent of our abilit and influence, all who may assail them, or either of

Reach And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertion to build up an "American party," whose maxim shall be AMERICANS SHALL BULE THEIR COUNTRY!

A Frenchman Learning English. Frenciman. No, sair, I nevair can vill learn von

vil-language. De verbs alone might, should, could Mider. You must be patient. Our verb is ver simple compared with yours.

F. Sample! Vat you call sample? Ven I quej Ma foi! ver samole, dat Now, sair, tell me, vog please, vat von call one verb? M. A verb is a word which signifies to be, to d

F. Eh, bien ! ven I say I can't vich I say I be. M. It may be hard to say, in that particular case F. Mafoi! How I might-could-vould-should, an

to know dat? But tell me, if you please, vat you mean ven you say "De verb is a word?" M. A means one, and it is the same as to say th F. Eh, bein! Den ven I say I might-could-vould should-have-been-loved, I use one verb. Huh! (with

a shrag. F. And dat verb be von word! I tinks him ve

onz word, vid more joints dan de scorpion have i But we do not use all the auxiliaries at once.

F. How many you use once? One at a time. We say, I might-have-been oved, or I could-have-been-loved. F. And dat is only von word! Vat you mean by

M. I was able. F. Ver well. Vat you mean by have? M. Hold, possess. It is difficult to say what i nous apart from the other words. V vou use him den? But vat you mean by

Existed. There is no exact synonym. F. Ver well! Den, ven I say I could-have-beenand dis is one word! De French shild, no higher as dat. [aolding his hand about as high as his knees,] he went could vould should count four words, widout d roman. Bah! I shall nevair learn de Eaglish verb

M. When you hear me use a verb, you must ac here the habit of conjugating it; just as. I love, then lawst, he loves—and believe me, you can't becom-familiar with the modes and tenses in any other way. F. Vell, den, I shall, will begin wiz can't. I can't, you can'test, he cant's; we cant', ye or yur can't, zey

M. It is not so. Can't, is a contraction of the

F. Vell, den; I cannot, zhou cannotest, he can oteth, or he cannots, we-No, no! Cannot is two words-can and not

Den vot for you tie him togeder? M. I see, I ain't careful enough in my expressions F. Stop! Hold dere, if you please; I will-zhal more try. I ain't zhou ain'test, he ain'ts, we M. Ain't is not a verb; it is only a corruption.

F. Ma foi! it is all one corruption. May or can say, I von't, zhou von'test, he von'ts? No; you can't say so.

F. Vot den? I might could-vould-should-don't ferbs are all irregular, and must not be used. F. Mass! Vot you call muss? I muss, zhou mus-

est, he masses. You say so? M. No, no, no. Vell. den. I might-could-vould-should-havebeen-muss. How dat ?

M. Must is irregular. It never changes its ter-F. Den vot for, vy you call him irregulaire, if be no shange? Ma foi! he will-shall-be ver regulaire;

M. Nobody, in particular.
F. So I tinks. I might-could-vould-should-guess 80. I vill-shal-muss-can-understand-nevair one grammire vich say de verb be von word, ven he be four, five, six, half dozen, and den call irregulaire de only uniform verb dat nevaire shange. Scusey moi, Mon-sieur; I vill nevaire may can-might-could vould-should Rude such grammaire no more!

界風恐即們思問人

An American Policy for an American People.

VOL. II.

KINSTON, N. C., THURSRDAY, MAY 14, 1857.

NO. 43.

[From the Plough Loom and Anvil.]

WEALTH.

Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent in our caption is attended with one diffinanship, and you must be literally buried among them, and be of them, and, without foreigners, who are either parpers or criminals, and to send buck to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of hibit the condition of a moment's consideration. Whenever we begin to exhibit the condition of a moment's consideration. no civilized community exists which does the artisan, prices corresponding to the entertain a doubt on this point? not encourage them, to some extent, both prices you demand for the products of the in their theories and in their practice. - soil, and thus encourage high art, you ut-Hence suppositions which imply the entire terly fail in the accumulation of a large OR, A NIGHT IN A SPORTING-HOUSE. neglect of all arts, or even of all the higher property, and are in no better condition arts, are comparatively powerless upon the than before. An acre of ground will not mind of the reader, and are regarded as secure any greater returns than under anultra and extravagant. Perhaps the sug- other system. gestions at the close of our discussion in this is so will appear in the sequel.

and it will be found to admit as unquestionbe encouraged. They are therein acknowl- prove to be imaginary. edged as absolutely essential to every stage of true civilization. When this is once adnitted, we have at least gained something. for then the only question that can be considered as open is, To what extent should this encouragement be given? If we are ot substantially in error, a few facts, perectly well known to all, ought to remove very doubt as to the truth of the doctrine

we so often incalculate on this subject Great estates can only be acquired by large profits on small sales, or by compararively small gains in a very extensive busiiess. We care not whether you examine one form of industry or enother, in testing whom they have induced to settle among his position. No man who has ever accumulated property, will dispute it. Let us nities. Then we have established distant irst take the latter condition, and suppose and foreign commerce. This brings in a hat the farmer has a great many customers. Every producer supplies numbers of mand for those classes already established onsumers, and the products of his labor and thus again the demand for agricultural re in so great demand, that he is perfectly products is increased. A new market is alafe in raising large quantities of them, and so opened, to wit, for forest trees, and here in anticipating some profit on every thing again is a definite per centage added to the he produces. But who are these numerous value of land, it its growth can be used for urchasers and consumers? Are they all of one class of artisans? Are they all nanufacturers of cotton goods? Where would they find customers for those im- community has yet found it. It has changed mense quantities of cotton goods? Are the value of land from a few dellars, or they all woollen manufacturers, or all carpenters? Are they all masons, or all blacksmiths? In these supposed condi- elsewhere; and what will be the highest tions, among so many competitors for a limited market, how can all live? Such competition would insure the ruin of every immense sums, per acre. who can tell us? man of them. How could the land-owners expect to get even small profits from those who are obliged to labor at any price they an get? Such a condition of things would ere long ruin even the farmer, for his cusomers would soon become beggars. The entire class of artisans must come down to ten cents a day." to use the phrase of poitical disputants, becoming a poor specimen of European peasantry, living only by both for the farmer and the artisan? the sufferance of the land-owner whose grounds they occupy without rent,

A LIMITED increase in the variety of purmits, would of course be proportionally imited in its beneficial effects.

lutely indispensable to the accumulation of large estates, unless, according to the for- mind. By dilligent labor with his own large estates, unless, according to the for-mer supposition, large profits can be ob-hands, he may feed himself and his family, hands the spectators, "I have every reason to tained from comparatively limited sales .-Let us, then, suppose these conditions .-Let the farmer anticipate a large income from sales to a limited number of consumers. purchase his coffee and sugar and other The first difficulty that meets us is, that all necessaries which his own land will not these surplus artisans must turn farmers. produce, for his table. But he cannot edproducers, competitors of those whose con- ucate his children as he would, nor buy dition we have just been considering. But books for his family, nor even afford such though the first, it is neither the last, nor agricultural periodicals as he would like difference, and with the same cold sneer and smile of the most formidable. Under the free trade and much needs, to show him how to make system which these men always contend the most of what he has. Even for the for, the world would be searched, as with more costly and valuable implements of pocket, and coolly laid it on the table before him. M No; you can't say any such thing, for these a caudle, for a country or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his a caudle, for a country or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his a caudle, for a country or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his a caudle, for a country or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his a caudle, for a country or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his a caudle, for a country or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry, he may be dependent on his accountry or community that husbandry or community that husban could produce and sell at a lower rate than neighbor, who equally needs a similar fawould be practicable under this theory of vor in return. If they had still fewer cuslarge profits on limited sales. Nor would tomers, and could command only still low- in his chair, "and shut that door." large profits on limited sales. Nor would to the sales and the deluge was occasioned by a comet, and the sales and the same fantastic author hazards the conjecture placed upon the table. The music of the orchestra that they furnish the abodes of the damned, whose munity. But we pass this by, and inquire of a contracted market, these farmers would and the hum of voices only reached the room in a suppunishments consist in being wheeled from one rewhat prices must be demanded by the cul- be in a condition that no man would envy. pressed and distant murmur. tivator of the soil, which will enable him They would scarcely be recognized as the and pistol. The highest throw kills the other! to accumulate wealth from so limited a originals of those glowing pictures of the dice-box in mere desperation, shook it with a convulsive enegry, cast one furtive glance towards the ball of facts to rest upon, and must, of course, ultimately fail before the simple and plain teachings of the Bible, which, though it offers no clue to the mysterious sive enegry, cast one furtive glance towards the ball of facts to rest upon, and must, of course, ultimately fail before the simple and plain teachings of the Bible, which, though it offers no clue to the mysterious sive enegry, cast one furtive glance towards the ball locality of another world. The banker, in a loud voice, reckoned up the sickness in Washington. &c., "were got up to fright the extent of their own wants, and working be so, but it did not frighten them. The Devil and all his angels couldn't frighten them.

The banker, in a loud voice, reckoned up the consequent points.

"Six and six are twelve, and one makes thirteen—with the extent of their own wants, and working ends and the stablished principles of science and now, that the farmer cannot well afford to a good throw, a very good throw—upon my word, at their trade the other half, at speculaturs or hold upon the established principles of science and the twenty of the took the dice, and replaced them in the box at his angels couldn't frighten them.

The banker, in a loud voice, reckoned up the circumstances will they best answer the circumstances will they be specialting a good throw, a very good throw—upon my word, at their trade the other half, at speculaturs or hold upon the established principles of science and truth, which alike discard all false conjecture, and replaced them in the box with an air of the coolest indifference, and addressing or them.

The banker, in a loud voice, reckoned up the circumstances will they be specialting of considered them in the soil, and growing their own crops to require throughout half the extent of their own wants, and working ends and the consequent of the consequent principle of SAUVE QUI PEUT, or GET WHAT doing so. If there are ten, or a hundred, the speciators;

the last number, (pages 233 and 234,) were for an answer, How is it that artisans can considered as mere idle word-painting, de- be supposed to be able to pay so high prices? criptive of no school in political economy, They can pay no more than they receive, and without any living example. Whether and they must first tax land-owners an immense sum before they are able to pay an But analyse this objection, thus urged, immense sum for what they need. There is a fatal defect in this machinery, even ble that, to a certain extent, the arts MUST though all our other difficulties should couple as they advanced up the ball room. In a

> We have thus hit upon the real difficulty, as exhibited in actual, every-day life. Farmers must find purchasers able to pay remunerative prices, and they must have a market of almost unlimited extent, or limited only by their ability to supply it .-Then, and then only, they can add much to their wealth by agricultural labor. Now .. how is this market to be obtained? There is but one way, and that way is to encourage the cultivation of the arts, even beyond the necessities of the community where they are practiced, if possible, and thus not only secure a market for their own artisans them, but for the artisans of other communew class of artisans, and increases the deship timber. And where does this increas ing progression terminate? What is the last term of this ascending series? No cents even, and we might say from nothing. to thousands of dollars, as in this city and value of land, or what quantity, what extent of land, can be made to represent those Probably we have learned by experiments long ago, and oft repeated, what values can be given to land shut out from such advantages, and the result is by no means commendatory of the system we have here and elsewhere condemned. But who can as are us that the arts have done their utmost, in any community, and under any circumstances, to bring in and heap up wealth.

Deprived of these facilities of trade, til lers of the soil cannot amass wealtn. Even now, the small farmer often finds it difficult his better capacities, and gratifying his of gold heaped up on his right. A great variety of pursuits is then also tastes, and indulging in the higher amuseas he does his cattle, and with his small surplus products, pay for the additional la- Pray, sir, what may be your name!" bor his fields imperatively demand, and

| YOU CAN, and where then are your rapidly | or a thousand, or ten thousand artisans to | growing estates? And what is the condi- be fed by the products of his and his neigh-LOOM AND THE ANVIL THE ONLY tion of the arts? Exactly as we described bors' fields, who can doubt that it would be SOURCE OF GREAT NATIONAL it in our previous essay. The skill of the better for him and his neighbors, if those artist is gone. Pride in his vocation is no artisans would come from across seas, and The discussion of the subject announced longer an incentive to secure the best work- elsewhere, at their own expense, and live culty which is quite worthy of a moment's "in a rough box." "It does not pay" to even the cost of an express wagon. furnish hibit the condition of a people destitute of skillful. If you should connect with this each man's door? Can any man, who forthe arts, we are met by the objection, that plan the idea of paying, for the labor of gets for one moment his PARTY PLATFORM.

The Gambler:

It was the height of the season, and the rooms

were crowded. That evening at the party there was dancing on But again, we might ask, and wait long on the sparkle of diamonds on the foreheads the women, and the confused murmur of lively conversation, drowned in the harmonious voice of the orchestra; there were two or three wax lights on a table, round which were seated a group of grave,

auxious looking, and thoughtful men-a few words exchanged at intervals, and for accompaniament the metallic chink of the handfuls of gold, which rolled and tinkled as they fell. When the beautiful Estelle Montgomery entered the saloon, leaning or. Frank Vincent's arm, the crowd

short time afterwards Estelle, beset on every side with invitations, was dancing and smiling, as if oblivious of all around her. Estelle was the only daughter of a rich merchant. and an heiress of immense welth. Frank Vincent was an American by birth, and an officer in the navy. Estelle was his consin, and he was to marry her.

The dances were made up, and the ball-room was filled to suffocation. The young men, futigued with the glare of the Night, the bustle and, heat entered an adjoining room, where tables were set for "play." "Come, gentlemen," said a banker, "here is still a stake or two to be made up." The players sat motionless, looking at each other.

but made no reply. with which his mind had been haunted during the day

And then, without further thought on the subject. he leaned against the door of the saloon, searching among the crowds of faded forms, resplendent with Jewelry, features heightened with rouge, and eyes sparkling with artificial lustre, for the charming little head and sweet look of his lovely Estelle. The harsh veice of the banker recalled the young milor from his service.

"You have won," said he, sharply.

And the banker pushed toward him a heap of gold. "I." said Frank, approaching the table.

"Are you sare of that?"
"He refuses," cried one of the players, leaning his albow on the table, and eagerly devouring with his yes the glittering pile of gold "Psinaw! are such things ever refused?" sneeringly

The young sailor cast a rapid glance at the players. those eyes were all fixed upon him, and addressing

"This, sir, I take it is a joke It can't be possible hat all this belongs to me. "But it is all yours, sir!" replied the banker, in the ame cold tone, with it a bitter smile. "You held the blank, and the cards pay."

"Then, gentleman," exclaimed Frank, "the deal i

"I was not aware I was playing for so high a stake, continued the young seaman; "and had I lost, I certainly should have never paid you." The banker was a man as yet in the prime, of life but grown old and hardened by a long career of wick-

"Ah," said he, leaning back in his chair, his pallid ins carling with a faint laugh of scorn, "indeed young gentleman, but you would most certainly have paid it though-ann that, too, in in good hard gold, or else on would have paid it at the muzzle of a pistol!"

Frank made a convulsive spring backwards: "Liar!" he exclaimed, in a hollow voice. The banker sat motionless, but his lips quivered with suppressed anger. The same sardonic smile played on his features, but their paleness had faded to

yet more fived and ashy hue. In an instant the players were on their feet, and grouping round the two actors of this strange and unexpected drama. Frank was standing up with his within us a sense of such sublimity as to mock all nands convulsively elenched, his eyes dilated, and his whole frame shaking with rage. The banker, on the ontrary, was rocking himself forward and backward his chair, and casting on the spectators a look of to ive as a man should live, cultivating self-possession, at the same time playing with the pile

'Sir!" he at last said, measuring Frank with his eve from head to foot, with the coolest effrontery, "it ments, so useful both to the body and the is probable you do not know who I am; that, to me. ndeed, is sufficiently clear. And as for these gentlesuppose that, knowing them you would not have taken upon yourself to give me the lie in their presence.

> Insolent fellow?" cried Frank, in concentrated banker, with imperturable calmness. "I have the ty is reasonable from the fact that the smallest stars

know that I never yet missed my man." "You try hard to frighten somebody, don't you?" said Frank, impatiently. "1!-not in the least." replied the banker, with induplicity. "But I cannot find it in my conscience

who bets a couple of hundred on the life of that young gentleman yonder?" he continued, fixing his eye with malignant and deady glare on the young man, who quailed beneath it: The players turned pale and remained silent. "Well. then," said he, with a smile, "as there seems to be none to bet, here's for myself!" and the dice rolled out on the table.

"Thirteen," he exclaimed, "a very good point but,

it is always an unlucky number. Come, gentleman,

"I am ready," replied the young man, standing mo-

tionless before him. "A little more room, if you please, gentleman," said the banker, at the same time bowing to the spectators,

and motioning with his arm for them to stand on one Mr. Hinton at the same time entered at another door "Fire!" said Frank uncovering his breast, his countenance beaming with intrepidity and unshrink-

instant there was hope.

He levelled again and fired. The young lieutenant lay gasping upon the floor in the last agonies of death. "The cards pass, gentlemen," cried the banker, as he laid the pistol, still smoking, upon the table. At the noise made by the report of the pistol, the olding doors of the saloon were burst open, and the crowd rushed in. There was a piercing shriek-a young girl fell senseless upon the bleeding corps of Frank Vincent, it was Estelle.

The banker is now in California.

the little orb by a Comet, computed, by a Belgian 'this doctrine hath its followers." I was gravely asked the other day, if I was not afraid the earth would come to an end in June! The age of Millerism, it would seem, has not entirely passed; and, so long as the creduity of the mass exceeds the learning of the few, we shall, no doubt, have this alarming prediction thundered in our ears. That the advent of a comet, in the limits of our own system, should excite within us feelings the most profound and reverential is but a natural result; but that we should regard them with a childish apprehension is to betray our own weakness and to question the wisdom of Omnipotence. When, however, we reflect upon the amazing velocity of these bodies, and the seemingly random nature of their movements, the mind naturally shrinks as though in danger of actual collision. The effect of such a sho.k would indeed be awful in the extreme, producing an entire change in the now fixed laws of nature, and the destruction of every vestige of human life. A new direction would thereby be given to the earth's motion; it would revolve around a new axis and in a new orbit; a new equator would be found, to which the seas and rivers, forsaking their beds, would be hurried, by a new contrifugal force, thus deluging the fertile and habitable portions of the globe and leaving only their now fathomless bottoms bare." But when we reflect that to two hundred and eighty-one million of chances there is only one unfavorable-or that the danger of death to any one individual is but as if in an urn were placed that number of white balls and only one black, and his condemnation depended upon producing the black at the first drawing -the lottery is so unequal that the danger seems to exist but in a diseased fancy, and all theories as but as idle words compared to the declaration that "all things are turned round about his counsels, to do whatsoever He commandeth them. The history of comets, however, forms one of the

most interesting portions of astronomical lore; and it is one of the proudest triumphs of humanity that,

"From the world to luminous world, as far As the universe spreads its flaming walls,' hese wandering orbs may wing their ceareless flight, yet the hand of science points with unerring certainty o the hour of their return. A plane view of the solar system, from the condensed representation of them a tangled skein of silk, so numerous are the crossings. turnings, and directions of the various planetary orbits; and to think that among this seemingly tangled map of countless worlds an immense body is hurled, as though at random, with a velocity beyond thought of human greatness. The belief that the revolutionary periods of these bodies must all necesrevolutionary periods of these bodies must all necessarily be of the most prodigious length, was maintained by astronomers everywhere till within a few years, when it was ascertained that there were two whose orbits lay comparatively within our own neighbor.

"Massa George: My respect to you, de Captain ob de niggers, and hopin dat you will be our Captain all de time, and askin ob you to please cept dis cane, and wishin dat you may never die, and 1 may live all the earth would have been enveloped in the nubulous atm sphere of the comet. This proximity, no doubt, and were the gravity of their atmosphere equal to that of the earth, the most alarming results might have ensued. But in this, as in all things else, we recognize the wisdom which fashions and the hand which guides. That the extreme tenuity of these bodies i such as to obviate all apprehensions from their vicinihoice of weapons, sir. Parhaps it is well you should are visible through the densest part of them. And. while they themselves are subject to the most powerful attraction, that they exercise no appreciable influence on other bodies, is established from the circumstance that "in 1770 a comet was actually known to become entang ed among the satellites of Jubiter, and twenty, seconds, were it not for one thing. to have remained there nearly four months," yet no appreciable variation was perceptable in their move-ments. The idea of a perfect vacuum was also the And so saying he drew a long rifle pistol from his prevailing opinion, till the existence of a "resisting medium was detected by the vapory elements of "Now, then," said the banker, "here we have dice most rightful vicissitudes of heat and cold. But such theories, however ingenius, have no basis

tion among astronomers; consequently many vague | spect a good piece of theories have been advanced concerning them — mane, switch tail, trots fair and square, and yet for Whiston, the friend and contemporary of Newton, that one thing she can't go a mile in 2.20." supposes that the deluge was occasioned by a comet, to accumulate wealth from so minted a number of customers? If you carry this number of customers? If you carry this policy of high prices too far, it becomes suited at, for the few buyers themselves become producers, quite satisfied that they can manage as well as their neighbors.—
Giving half their time to the cultivation of the soil, and growing their own crops to the extent of their own crops to the extent of their own wants, and working the extent of their own wants, and working the farmer cannot well afford to accumulate wealth from the soil, and growing their own wants, and working to accumulate wealth from the soil, and growing their own wants, and working to accumulate wealth from the customers? If you carry this independent and happy tillers of the soil, shook it with a convutation, shook it with a convutation of the soil, and plain teachings of the Bible, one frost the simple and plain teachings of the Bible, to the mysterious at the since have to the mysterious at the since had it with a convutation of the soil, and provide the sample and plain teachings of the Bible, to the mysterious and the collings of the Bible, to the mysterious and the constitute of another world, yet leaves us no clue to the mysterious at the since never the ball to offer any and the constitute of another world, yet leaves us no clue to the mysterious the town room to the ball to offer the simple and plain teachings of the Bible, to the simple and plain teachings of the Bible, to fear the soil, to the mysterious and the town are the sive enegry, cast one furtive glance towards the ball to dissuit a supplied to the simple and plain teachings of the Bible, to fear the soil, to the mysterious and the coll. The action of this terrific drama had passed so rapidly—the one was so near at hand—that one could not believe in the reality of this terrific drama had passed so rapidly—the one was so near at hand—that one could not believe in the reality of the simple and pl

1. Subscribers who do not give contrary are considered wishin

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all cash charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bill, and ordered their paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a

paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intetional fraud.

Outrage by Free Negroes. An outrage of a very aggrevated character was

perpetrated by some free negroes in this country, a law miles West of Raleigh, on last Thursday night. As we have gathered the facts, they are as follows:

Messra. Albert Hinton, James Penny, Barney Jones and Marion Keith, were patroling, in the discharge of a duty imposed upon them by the county court. About 12 or 1 o'clock they visited the house of some free negroes, on the lands of Mr. Beverly "Fifteen! You've lost, sir! It's a pity, too, with so good a point. The affair was well contested, at there was a collection of free blacks, slaves and some Are you ready?"

All preasent drew back in terror. The banker, still stretched out in his chair, was quietly engaged in adjusting the lock, and carefully examining the priming of his pistol.

"I am reads?"

there was a collection of free blacks, slaves and some white folks, fidling and frolicking generally. This assemblage it was their duty to look after; and in order the better to accomplish their purposes, the three first divided off to different doors, Mr. Keith remaining with their horses a short distance. Penny was met at the door by two negro women to whom he spoke, ordering them to remain in the house. They attempted to rush past him, when le struck one of them with his whip, and at that mo-ment he was struck down and knocked senseless. and was felled; and Mr. Jones, running to the assistance of his comrades, was also stretched upon the ground. All three were stunned and senseless. Mr. Keith now rushed forward, and he also received some The banke, withdrew his hand and raised his head.
The spectators breathed once more. The unnatural scene had been protracted too long, and for an ed men more dead than alive. Messrs. Keith, and "We have not chosen our seconds," he remarked.
"But as for that," he added, after a moment's silence, "these gentleman here may serve as witnesses in case of need."

He levelled again and fired. The young lightness that may be dead than after the first that after the first than after the first than after the first than after than after the first than after the first than after the first than after than after than after than after than after the first than after than af est sufferer. Besides bruises, he received a severe cu on the head, laying the scall bare for two or on the head, laying the scall bare for two or threa inches, and, worse still, had one of his eyes literally burst to pieces. We saw several artisters and tragments taken from it the next day by Dr. Hill, of this city. One of these pieces is over an inch long, and nearly three-fourths of an inch wide. This was buried out of sight in the socket of the eye. The pieces are pine, showing that he was struck in the eye with a lightwood knot or piece of split lightwood.

Mr. Hinton's condition is still critical, but we are read to learn he is considered to be doing well

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

A Chapter on Comets.

Messrs. Editors: A paragraph is going the rounds

A chapter on comets.

Messrs. Editors: A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers relative to the probable annihilation of laid their plans to recive it as they did. This belief

has been confirmed by subsequent developments.

The wounded men are all good citizens and stand prophet to come in collission with it some time in high in the community. As might be expected there "Count me in for the balance," said Frank, uncon-cernelly, willing to try whether the sail forebodings of special things pertaining to the marvelous, and country. Judge Lynch is spoken of with more than was probably ever before heard in our com munity. The general sentiment is that, surrounded by the circumstances of our position as a slaveholding people, the punishment inflicted by law is inade

The ringleaders among the negroes are Wm. Robinson, Sidney Robinson, Wm. Mill, John Mills. James Mills, and Henry Mims. Two of them were caught on Friday, night, at Morrisville, by constable Andrews, of this City; and two others on Sunday night, at the same place, by Dr. Allison. One was caught on Saturday b; Messrs. T. J. Utley and L. T. Clayton; and the other on Sunday by constable Hinton Franklin, assisted by Mr. Saml. Rowland.—

The six are now in jail. Much praise is due to all those concerned in hunting up and apprehending these scoundrels. Messrs. Utley and Clayton were among the first in the pursuit, and acted with energy and zeal. Deputy Sheriff Norwood was also actively engaged. Mr. Andrews, decidedly a quick man in whatever he undertakes, left here at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and returned at 5 the next morning with his share of the game. Mr. Franklin laid a very nice plan to catch his negro, and deserves something for his shrewdness as well as for his efficiency. He decoyed him through decoy, making him believe he was only wanted as a witness

Sheriff High was also indefatigable. Such an occurrence as this is well calculated to make our people reflect on the propriety of permit-ting free negroes to exist among us. A few such outrages would cause the extirpation of that degraded class. They would be forced to remove or be sold

P. S.—Since the above was written the negroes have had a preliminary trial, and have all been co mitted, together with three others, who are though to be implicated. One white man, named Jos Wilson, a witness, was also committed to jail for contumaciousness and probably perjury. By getting quarters with the Sheriff he probably saved himself from a ride on a colt, the foal of an acorn. The trial was had before justices Root, Seawell, Harrison and Pool.—Ral. Standard.

A PRESENTATION SPEECH.—The negroes employed in a pork house at Louisville, Ky., on Christmas day, presented the superintendent with a beautiful gold-headed cane. Jim Tyler, a trump among the darkies,

whose orbits lay comparatively within our own neighborhood. One of these, it was predicted, would come in collision within the earth in 1832. Its orbit was estimated to be so near the earth that had the earth been at that point nearest the comet's path, and the swar by him dat liveth dat time shall be no longer, lawless comet been in its pedigree at the same time, dat you may get up when de good old angel blows his trumpet and shakin' off de grave dust, may lib with de blood shed millions and go away up through great tribulation.

A Valid Reason.

horse dealer, was one day called upon by an amateur of the "equine" in search of "something fast." The result is told as follows in the Northern Gazette:

"There," said uncle P., pointing to an animal in a meadow below the house! "There, sir, is a mare yonder who would trot her mile in two minutes and

"Indeed!" cried his companion.
"Yes," continued uncle Peter; "she is tour years old this spring, is in good condition, looks well, and is a first rate mare; and she can go a mile in 2.20. were it not for one thing.

"Well, what is it," was the query.
"That mare," resumed the jockey, "is in every re-

"What in the Old Harry is it then?" cried the amateur, impatiently.
"The distance is too great for the time," was the old wag's reply.

ATROCIOUS.—"A tattling correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Lancaster, pretends to give the gauge of a drink he had witnessed the

ing last Friday night was heard to declare, in private conversation, that he had seen and conversed with a man who died upon the coast of Africa fifteen thousand years ago. "I have not the slightest doubt of it," said he; "I saw him just as plainly as I see you; I conversed with him, and he declared to me positively that he died upon the coast of Africa fifteen thousand the coas sand years ago; so I am sure of it."