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CAROLINA REPUBLICAN.

ASK NOTHING THAT IS NOT RIGHT—SUBMIT TO NOTHING THAT IS WRONG.—Jackson.

[VOLUME I.]

LINCOLNTON, N. C., JULY 13, 1849.

[NUMBER 31.]

OFFICE NEAR THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LINCOLNTON.
ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted in the Carolina Republican, at the usual rates—that is \$1 a square for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for each continuation.
Post masters and other responsible persons are authorized to act as our agents, and may retain 10 per cent of all money received and transmitted to us for papers and advertisements.
THE CAROLINA REPUBLICAN.
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LETTER FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Some difficulty having arisen, and the opinion of the Attorney General having been frequently solicited, as to matters involved in the following Communication, he has taken this opportunity through publication of a letter to the Clerk of Union County Court, to make generally known his opinion on the premises.

RALEIGH, June 15, 1849.

SIR—I have your letter of the 9th inst.—You desire to know the opinion of the Attorney General, whether it is the intent and meaning of the 3rd Sec. Chap. 2 of the Act of the late Session of the Legislature, that the Clerks shall include the tax imposed by said Act in the tax list which the law requires them to furnish the Sheriff for the year 1849.

The Act you refer to is supplemental to another, entitled An Act to provide for the establishment of a State Hospital for the insane in North Carolina, passed at the same session. By the 6th Sec. of that Act, it is provided, that a tax on land & poll shall be levied, &c. By the 3rd Sec. of the Supplemental Act it is declared to be the duty of the County Court Clerks of the several Counties in this State, to include the tax imposed by this Act, in the tax lists which they are now required by law to furnish the Sheriffs of their respective Counties, and that the Sheriffs shall collect, account for, and pay over the said taxes in the same manner they are now required, &c.

These Acts take effect and go into operation thirty days after the adjournment. Consequently they were in force on the 1st March last.

It is true, that, in contemplation of law, the tax lists are delivered over within thirty days after they are returned; and they are to be returned to the first Court which may happen after July. So that in contemplation of law they are in the hands of the Sheriffs before November in the year preceding the April when the Sheriffs are required to begin their collections. Generally however the lists are not delivered till the year when they are collected. By the general law concerning the Revenue, Rev. Stat. Sec. 25, tax lists are referred to the 1st of April, and the taxes on property owned as of that day, become collectable, except in some few cases, one year thereafter.

I am of opinion, however, that the tax levied by the Act of 1848 for the establishment of an insane hospital, become due and collectable during this year; and although the Act directs the Clerks to include the tax in the tax lists which they are required to furnish the Sheriffs, (a thing impossible literally to be done, where furnished before the passage of the Act.) I deem it nevertheless the duty of the Clerks, to furnish such a list to Sheriffs, by way of supplement. And, perhaps it might be right, to send to the Comptroller an abstract, although there is no law requiring it. If, however, this is not done, I suppose the tax might be exacted of the Sheriffs upon the abstracts already returned, for the tax is imposed, specially, on land and poll.

The provision of the law for levying, collecting and accounting for this tax, is not as plain as it might be; but it appears to have been the purpose of the legislature to levy a present tax, and that list, to that end, should be made out and furnished the Sheriffs. I do not think the Sheriffs are excused if they fail to collect the tax, even if no lists are furnished them: for they have the means to execute the law by the lists already furnished.

I have said above, that tax lists, in contemplation of law, are delivered to the Sheriffs within thirty days after the first Court which may be held after July. In point of fact, they never are delivered till about the first day of April of the succeeding year. This practice has been adopted from its obvious convenience: for the delay enables the Clerks to include the taxes laid for County revenue.—And doubtless, the Legislature had in view this practice, when they made provision for levying and collecting the tax for the establishment of an insane hospital. Nothing but the delay of publishing and distributing the laws has occasioned the inconvenience to Clerks and Sheriffs in regard to this tax.

Respectfully yours,
B. F. MOORE.

To JOHN McCOLLIN, Esq.,
Clerk of Union County Court.

ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The elections for members of Congress in this State come off on the first Thursday in August. The brilliant success of the democrats in Virginia and elsewhere combined with the extraordinary violation of every pledge that brought General Taylor into power by the present administration, encourages the democrats, while its tendency depresses the Whigs.

The first district (Thomas L. Clingman's) is decidedly Whig. Mr. C. is again a candidate, without opposition. The leaders of his party would defeat him if they could; but with the rank and file of his own party, and the 4,000 democrats in the district, he defies at home, as he did at Raleigh last winter, Badger and his clique.

The second district was represented last Congress by Nathaniel Boyden, whose vote against Clayton's compromise, and his ultra course against the South, leaves the field to Joseph Caldwell, who, if a Whig, is a North Carolinian. Mr. C. has no opposition. The Whig majority is 1,400.

In the third district, represented last Congress by D. M. Barringer, who declined, there is much confusion in the ranks. This is the strongest Whig district in the State. General Alfred Dockery, who gave way for Mr. B. last campaign, took the field early, and is a man of great energy and firmness. He was in Congress two years ago, and he then rode over the caucus nominee of his own party (Whig) Alexander Little is also a Whig candidate, who thinks that he is the choice of his party. Captain Ingram is also another Whig candidate. The two latter are willing to submit to a convention: the first is not. These *triumviri* are as eager for honor as ever Anthony was to rule in Rome. How the clouds will settle, no one can predict. Captain Green W. Caldwell, of Charlotte, is the independent candidate. If all run, his election is sure.

In the fourth district (A. H. Shepperd's) Mr. S. a Whig, is again a candidate—no opposition. Opposition is useless here, as the majority is 1,500.

In the fifth district, your old friend, Abraham W. Venable, is opposed by Henry K. Nash, (Whig.) The democratic majority is about 3,900. Major W. J. Clark, of Raleigh, who is a good democrat, and who fought so bravely in Lally's train at Cerro Gordo, and was severely wounded in battle on the National Bridge, is also a candidate. In either, the democrats have a strong man.

In the seventh district (McKay's) General McKay declines. The democratic nominee (Ash) is certain, as the majority is over 3,000.

In the eighth district (Donnell's) Mr. Donnell declines. Mr. Lane (democrat) is opposed by Bryan, (Whig.) The election is doubtful. Our candidate for governor received a majority in this district of 172 votes, and if Lane is elected, we have a gain here.

In the ninth district (Outlaw's) we no opposition to Mr. Outlaw as yet. If we gain the third and eighth district the delegation will stand 5 democrats to 4 Whigs. The chances are in favor of this state of things at this time.

This is a fair and faithful state of the political affairs in North Carolina. The Whigs look bright, and I will be brighter before August. It will not be our fault if a majority of the delegation from this State in the next Congress is not democratic. It is a misfortune to the *de facto* Whig party not to learn wisdom by defeat, or prudence when in power. In the course of events in our history they have, by most extraordinary means and exertions, at times obtained the reins of government. But like Pharoah, they drive so madly in their headlong career, that the whole system is disordered, and an indignant nation will soon hurl them from their ill-gotten and abused authority.

Mr. Bryan having declined in the eighth district, Ed. Stanley, the tail end of Badgerism, has been nominated by the federalist to oppose Mr. Lane.

Gen. Thomas J. Person, a true republican, has taken the field against Outlaw, in the ninth district.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that a sort of convention held in the 3d district, has placed in nomination Edmund Deberry who voted for the Bank-rupt law; and that, in the 4th, Dr. Keene, a Democrat of Rockingham, has come out in opposition to Mr. Shepard.

A NEW DISEASE.

An alarming disease, novel in its principal characteristics, has recently made its appearance in Baltimore. The physicians of the Alms House have published in the Baltimore Patriot the following communication upon the subject:

BALTIMORE ALMS HOUSE, June 16, 1849.
To the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot:

Various and contradictory statements having been made through the daily press of our city, relating to a fever which has lately been introduced into the medical wards at the Baltimore Alms House, we deem it our duty to say, that this fever is a highly malignant Typhus, modified by climate, infectious in its character, but accompanied, in a large majority of cases, by intense jaundice, in this respect resembling Typhus laterodes of systematic writers.

It has come to us only in the past three weeks, during which time forty-six cases have been admitted, and of these the very large proportion of twenty have proved fatal; the remainder are still under treatment.

It has been brought alike from every section of the city, and as yet has only occurred amongst the free blacks.

Thus far it has been much more grave amongst males, owing probably to differences of habits and occupation.

The large majority of cases have been fatal between the third and seventh day, and in some instances they have died a few minutes after admission, and three days from the date of seizure.

This disease is by no means confined to the worthless and abandoned, as stated in

several of the daily papers, but has, on the contrary, frequently happened in individuals of temperate and industrious habits, whose means were adequate to provide them with wholesome food and sufficient clothing.

The point of importance at present is its infectious character. Two strong and healthy women, residents of the house, and employed as nurses, have taken the infection and died. To guard against the further spread of this disease we would advise—

That the municipal regulations relating to cleanliness and public hygiene be rigidly enforced.

That all assemblages of the people of color be avoided, as far as practicable.

That colored families employed as domestics in private families be enjoined, for the present at least, not to visit their friends in the various sections of the city.

THO. H. BUCKLER, M. D.

H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M. D.

THE HEART.—A modern writer thus beautifully treats of that "harp of a thousand strings," the human heart:—"What an odd thing experience is! now turning over so rapidly the book of life, now writing so much on a single leaf. We hear of the head turning gray in a single night; the same change passes over the heart. Affection is the tyrant of a woman, and only bids her to the banquet to suspend a cutting sword over her head, which a word, a look, may call down to inflict the wound that strikes to the death, or heals with a scar. Could we fling back the veil which nature and society alike draw over her feelings, how much of sorrow—unexpected because unexpressed—will be found! how many a young and beating heart would show disappointment graven on the inmost core! what a history of vain hopes, gentle endeavors, and anxieties and mortifications, laid bare! There is one phrase continually occurring in conversations—"O, a woman never marries the man to whom she was first attached." How often, how lightly is this said! how little thought given to the world of suffering it involves! Checked by circumstance—abandoned from necessity, the early attachment may depart with the early enthusiasm which youth brings but leaves not."

THE PURE IN HEART.—The springs of everlasting life are within. These are clear streams gushing up from the depths of the soul, and flowing out to enliven the sphere of outward existence. But like the waters of Silah, they "go swiftly." You must listen to catch the silvery tones of the little rill as it glides from its mountain home; you may not witness its silent march through the green vale, but its course will be seen in the fresh verdure and the opening flowers; its presence will be known by the forms of life and beauty which gather around it. It is ever thus with the pure. You may not hear the "still small voice" nor heed the silent aspiration; but there is a moral influence and a holy power which you will feel. The wilderness is made to smile; flowers of new life and beauty spring up and flourish, while an invisible presence breathes immortal fragrance through the spiritual atmosphere.

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years, and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on the tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

WOMAN'S VOICE.—How consoling to the mind oppressed by heavy sorrow, is the voice of an amiable woman! Like sacred music, it imparts to the soul a feeling of celestial serenity, and, as a gentle zephyr, refreshes the wearied senses with its soft and mellifluous tones. Riches may avail much in the hour of affliction; the friendship of man may alleviate for a time the bitterness of woe; but the angel voice of a woman is capable of producing a lasting effect on the heart, and communicates a sensation of delicious composure, which the mind had never before experienced, even in the moments of its highest felicity.

THE KISS.—A lover gazed into the eyes of his mistress until she blushed. He pressed her hand to his heart and said—"My looks have planted roses on thy cheeks; but who sows the seed should reap the harvest."

PARENTAL EXAMPLE.—There is often a great deal more conveyed through a single sentence, than we are apt to imagine. Our future destiny may be swayed by the hearing of one little word, and that word may be spoken in our hearing at a very early period of our lives. Many a father, when years began to sober the buoyant tumult of his spirits, has wondered and grieved over the dispositions and actions of his son or daughter, marveling whence they came; whereas the son or daughter received the feelings which gave birth to such actions, while they were but infants, from the lips of their father as they heard him recount the deeds, the exploits, the feats of bravery of his young boyhood. From the hour that a child begins to notice the objects around it, or to be sensible of kind or harsh treatment, from that moment every one who takes it in his arms, and every object around it, becomes its instructor. All children are inquisitive, and this anxiety for more knowledge should be encouraged rather than repressed. A child's oft-times curious inquiries should never be

met with repulsive, chilling answer, which is so often heard—"Children should never ask questions." Would not the mistaken parent hesitate in replying thus, if he reflected, that what he terms idle curiosity is the restless, never-ceasing yearning of the immortal spirit that will never be entirely satisfied? The great plea urged by those who neglect these important duties, is want of time. But God never imposed upon any of his creatures a single duty without giving time for its performance.

SADNESS.—There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes, like a cloud, over the spirit. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, in the social circle, in the calm and silent retreat of solitude. Its powers are alike supreme over the weak and lion-hearted. At one time it is caused by the fitting of a single thought across the mind. Again a sound will come booming across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death-knell, overshadowing all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and yet who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still it is a delicious sort of sorrow; and like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river, although casting a momentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness!

TEMPERANCE ANECDOTES.—A man was taken before a magistrate for having, while drunk, knocked down in the street a minister of religion. The prisoner was fully convicted of the offence, but by the reverend gentleman whom he had injured, was liberated on signing the te-to-tal pledges for a month. At the expiration of the month he called at the house of the divine, and being introduced, expressed his gratitude for the effects of the pledge he had submitted to, and concluded with expressing the utmost sorrow at not having met and knocked down his reverence thirty years before.

A SENSIBLE GIRL.—A Preacher was one day struck with surprise on beholding a beautiful set of curls on the head of a lovely maid, a member of his class, whose hair had been very plain.

"Ah! Eliza," said he, "you should not waste your precious time curling your hair; if God intended it to be curled he would have curled it for you."

"Indeed," said the witty maid, "I must differ with you. When I was an infant he curled it for me, but now I am grown up he thinks I am able to do it myself."

AWFUL DEPARTURE.—The Cincinnati Courier, of last Friday, says:

Yesterday, a man was laid out, after dying, as was supposed, by cholera. But while the burial service was going on, the supposed deceased came to. The consternation of the assembled company may be imagined, but it cannot be described. We understand the cause of the man's stupor was too large a quantity of cholera medicine given him containing opium. Persons should be careful, and send for a sensible physician at once.

HUMOR.

THE TIMES.
How oft I've thought, and mourned to think
Times aint as they was uester.
When people went to bed at dark,
And got up with the rooster.

Those days of old were glorious days,
For fashion didn't rule us;
And when the fellers sparked the gals,
We had no fear they'd fool us.
And in those plain, old-fashioned times,
The boys worked for their daddies—
The girls assisted their mammas,
And never put on paddies.

The boys tried then by work to learn,
And gain some useful knowledge;
While now, as soon as they are grown,
They must be sent to college.

And then, when you would see the gals,
At work you'd surely find 'em—
Their dress was plain—a lincey coat,
And aprons tied behind 'em
But now the gals have sadly changed
From what they were of yore;
A bustle now they stick behind;
They ne'er used them before.

Brick houses then were seldom built.
And log ones seldom painted;
The girls they didn't dress so fine,
And lace up till they faint.

And when the girls got married then,
They married not for riches;
They loved their husbands as they should,
And never wore the breeches.
The parents they no matches made,
The girls did their own choosing;
And when they went to church at night,
They always put thick shoes on.

A cradle then was never used—
The women wouldn't ask it;
The baby, when it wished to sleep,
Was laid down in a basket.

A young gentleman was one day arranging music for a young lady, to whom he was paying his addresses. "Pray, Miss D.," said he, "what time do you prefer?" "Oh," she replied, carelessly, "any time will do—but the quicker the better."

We published "The Wife's Commandments" a few weeks since; and we now take "The husband's," by giving.

THE HUSBAND'S COMMANDMENTS.

1. Thou shalt have no other husband but me.
2. Thou shalt not encourage the attention of young snipper-snappers, nor caress other men, for I am a jealous husband, visiting, &c.
3. Thou shalt not run thy husband's face at any store.
4. Remember thy husband and respect him.
5. Honor thy husband's parents.
6. Thou shalt not fuss.
7. Thou shalt not come to the breakfast table with a sour face or uncombed hair.
8. Thou shalt not talk scandal.
9. Thou shalt not neglect the children.

10. Thou shalt not gad the streets, thou shalt not covet the article thou seest in the store windows, nor twenty dollar embroidered handkerchiefs, nor ten breadth to thy dresses, nor eight flounces, but thou shalt clothe thyself and thy household with such as thy husband can afford.

11. Thou shalt not visit confectionary shops more than once a day, nor drink of cordial in the forenoon, nor sell thy husband's eight dollar pants to the old clothes man for a two or three penny bottle of cologne.

And the twelfth commandment, is, thou shalt be at home at the dinner hour, and shalt pour out thy husband's coffee before ten o'clock in the morning.

"Papa, one of my school-fellows says his brother wears a mustache—what are they?" "Mustaches, my son, are bunches of hair worn on the lip by certain dandies, as a substitute of brains." "Well, papa, are those who wear mustaches what are called hare brained people?"

AMABLE SIMPLICITY.—"Mamma, has four eyes?" "Why, no, child—but what put that in your head?" "Because, ma, the newspaper says four is looking up." Jane, prepare for school—you are a remarkably stupid child, considering the trouble that has been had with you.

The frequent expression, "Go to thunder!" has been thus Philocodyzed, "Take your departure to the abode of the reverberating echoes of heaven's artillery."

"My dear," said a husband to his affectionate better half after a matrimonial squabble, "you will never be permitted to go heaven!" "Why not?" "Because you will be wanted as a torment down below!"

A person having heard of the wonderful cures said to be effected by the galvanic rings, ordered a number of them to be used as snout rings for his pigs, in order to cure his bacon! "If the devil should lose his tail, where would he get another?" "In a dram shop, to be sure, where they retail bad spirits."

A Deacon, not remarkable for good eyesight, once, in giving out a psalm for the congregation to sing, when he came to the lines,

The eastern sages shall come in
With messages of grace,
put the audience in a roar of laughter, by reading, in a loud voice,

The eastern "stages" shall come in
With "sassengers" and "grease."
CONJURING.—In a very old copy of a work now extant on necromancy, is the following quaint passage—Question. How to rise a devil? Answer—Contradict your wyffe

There is a man down East, rather a facetious chap, whose name is New. He named his first child Something, as it was something new. His next child was christened Nothing, it being nothing new.

HUNGARIAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—

According to account received at Vienna, the Hungarian Parliament on the 14th of April, on the motion of M Kossuth, adopted the following declaratory resolutions:

"1. Hungary, together with Transylvania, is, and shall be a free and independent European State.

"2. The House of Hapsburg Lorraine, is, and shall be excluded, and deposed and banished, now and forever, from the domination, sovereignty, and enjoyment of the Territories of Hungary, as well as Transylvania, and all the parts, countries and provinces thereunto appertaining.

"And the said House is and shall be declared in the name of the nation to have forfeited the throne, and to be excluded and disowned and banished.

"3. The said Hungarian nation enters, according to its unalienable natural rights, as an independent and free State, into the family of European States.

"4. The future system of government in all its details shall be provided for by the Parliament, and until that work shall have been consummated the country shall be governed by a President, assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers, to be appointed by the said President under the personal responsibility of the said President and of the said Ministers.

"The execution of the principles contained in these resolutions is confined to a committee of three persons."

The accounts go on to say—
M. Kossuth's motion was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Parliament, amidst

the enthusiastic cheers of the people: "This thundering voice of millions," adds the Constitutionelle Zeitung, "is the shout of the resurrection of the Magyar nation; it is the dirge of the exiled and traitorous house of Hapsburg Lorraine."

With respect to paragraph 4 of Kossuth's motion, the house protested that they placed unlimited confidence in Kossuth, the mover of the bill, and that they elected him to be the President of Hungary. The execution of the principles contained in the above resolution has been confided to M Ludwig Kossuth, Emerick Szacsary, and Stephen Gorove.

The above proceedings of the lower House of the Hungarian Parliament were in the course of that day, (14th of April) sanctioned by an unanimous resolution of the Upper House.

[From the N. O Delta, June 26.] IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to the Patria for an extra, issued by it yesterday evening, containing the following important intelligence from Mexico, which we proceed to translate:

We received yesterday the Bien Publico, published at Matamoros, of the 18th instant, in which we find the following: On the 17th instant, the following documents came to hand, which we have translated from the English, and although it appears to have been printed in this city, (Matamoros) we have good reasons to believe it was printed on the other side of the river (i. e., on the American side):

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. JUNE 16, 1849.

Unanimous Declaration of the Seven Northern States of the Sierra Madre of Mexico.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one nation to dissolve the political bonds which unite it to another, and to assume separately among the powers of the earth the position to which the laws of nature, and nature's God, entitle it, a decent respect for the opinion of mankind requires that it should state the causes which impel it to the separation.

The history of the present and past government of Mexico is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation, all having for their direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, we present the following facts to an impartial world.

First.—Weighed with political changes, which have been heretofore nothing more than continued oppression, exercised by new hands, we declare ourselves free.

Second.—Weighed with the exactions of the government, which have been made solely for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the usurpers of the liberties of the people, we declare ourselves free.

Third.—Weighed with the armies which have been collected solely to oppress and annihilate the industry of all, except that of the oppressors, we declare ourselves free.

Fourth.—Weighed that our beloved religion, constantly threatened by bayonets, is fettered in its design of benevolence and public instruction, we declare ourselves free.

Fifth.—Weighed that the people, in the midst of their vast domains, are denied the right of individual possession, we declare ourselves free.

Sixth.—Weighed with the promises which have been made to our children, who anxiously await in vain of their rulers the right of education, we declare ourselves free.

Seventh.—Weighed that our aged fathers are sinking gradually into the grave, like the brutes, without any alleviation, we declare ourselves free.

Eighth.—Weighed that whilst misery and poverty prevail every where, the usurpers amass purple and gold, we declare ourselves free.

Ninth.—Weighed with the national declaration that slavery, should not be tolerated on our soil, while the domestic service is an odious, horrible and cruel system; and prevails without alleviation and without parallel, we declare ourselves free.

Wherefore we, the people of the Seven Northern States of Mexico, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the Universe for the rectitude of our intentions now solemnly declare "that these United States are free and independent!" That they are absolved from all allegiance towards the Mexican government, and that all connexion between them has ceased, and is ought to be entirely dissolved. And consequently as free and independent States, we have the right to levy troops of war, make peace, form alliances, establish commerce, and perform any other act or thing which appertains of right to free and independent States. And to sustain this declaration, with a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

We have drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard. Now's the day. Death to tyrants.

MATAMORAS, (Mexico), June 16, 1849.
The Bien Publico says that Dr. Millet and his servant have been arrested and thrown into prison, on suspicion of being partisans of Dominguez, in the plan of independence. The Patria, of Sunday, contains two letters from one of its editors, Mr. Aleman, now travelling in Mexico. They are both dated