## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

We remarked a day or two since, that the folly of the New York Mob was without a parallel. On reflection, however, a case occurs to us similar in character, but exceeding by a great way, in its consequences, the afgreatest fury at the former city. It will be remembered that the seat of Government had been transferred to Byzantium by Constantine the Great, from whom it took its modern name. Afterwards the Empire was divided and Rome was the seat of the Western Empire, and Constantinople of the Eastern; but at the time we speak of, the Western Empire had been conquered by the Barbarians. The following graphic picture of the feuds of the Circus, is from Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire:

[ED. RAL. REG.

A material difference may be observed in the games of antiquity: the most eminent of the Greeks were actors, the Romans were merely spectators. The Olympic stadium was open to wealth, merit, and ambition; and if the candidates could depend on their personal skill and activity, they might pursue the footsteps of Diomede and Menelaus, and conduct their own horses in the rapid career. Ten, twenty, forty, chariots were allowed to start at the same instant; a crown of leaves was the reward of the victor; and his fame, with that of his family and country, was chaunted in lyric strains more durable than monuments of brass and marble. But a senator, or even a citizen, conscious of his dignity, would have blushed to expose his person or his horses in the circus of Rome. The games were exhibited at the expense of the republic, the magistrates, or the emperors; but the reins were abandoned to servile hands: and if the profits of a favorite charioteer sometimes exceeded those of an advocate, they must be considered as the effects of popular extravagance, and the high wages of a disgraceful profession. The race, in its first institution, was a simple contest of two chariots, whose drivers were distinguished by white and red liveries; two additional colors, a light green, and a cerulean blue, were afterward introduced; and as the races were repeated twenty-five times, one hundred chariots contributed in the same day to the pomp of the circus. The four factions soon acquired a legal establishment, and a mysterious origin, and their fanciful colors were derived from the various appearances of nature in the four seasons of the year; the red dog-star of summer, the snows of winter, the deep shades of nutumn, and the cheerful verdure of spring. Another interpretation preferred the elements to the seasons. and the struggle of the green and blue was supposed to represent the conflict of the earth and sea. Their respective victories announced either a plentiful harvest or a prosperous navigation, and the hostility of the husbandmen and mariners was somewhat less absurd than the blind ardor of the Roman people, who devoted their lives and fortunes to the color which they had espoused .-Such folly was disdained and indulged by the wisest princes; but the names of Caligula, Nero, Vitellius, Verus, Commodus, Caracalla, and Elagabulus, were enrolled in the blue or green factions of the circus: they frequented their stables. applauded their favorites, chastised their antagothe natural or anecied minamon the near plante by The bloody and tumultuous contest continued to disturb the public festivity, till the last age of the spectacles of Rome; and Theodoric, from a motive of justice or affection, interposed his authority to protect the greens against the violence of a consul and a patrician, who were passionately

addicted to the blue faction of the circus.

Constantinople adopted the follies, though not

the virtues, of ancient Rome; and the same fac-

tions which had agitated the circus, raged with redoubled fury in the hyppodrome. Under the reign of Anastasius, this popular frenzy was inflamed by religious zeal; and the greens, who had treacherously concealed stones and daggers under baskets of fruit, massacred, at a solemn festival, three thousand of their blue adversaries. From the capital, this pestilence was diffused into the provinces and cities of the East, and the sportive distinction of two colors produced two strong and irreconcileable factions, which shook the foundation of a feeble government. The popular dissensions, founded on the most serious interest, or holy pretence, having scarcely equalled the obstinacy of this wanton discord, which invaded the peace of families, divided friends and brothers, and tempted the female sex, though seldom seen in the circus, to espouse the inclinations of their lovers, or to contradict the wishes of their husbands. Every law, either human or divine, was trampled under foot, and as long as the party was successful, its deluded followers appeared careless of private distress or public calamity. The license, without the freedom, of democracy, was revived at Antioch and Constantinople, and the support of a faction became necessary to every candidate for civil or ecclesiastical honors. A secret attachment to the family or sect of Anastasius was imputed to the greens: the blues were zealously devoted to the cause of orthodoxy and Justinian, and their grateful patron protected, above five years, the disorders of a faction, whose seasonable tumults overawed the palace, the senate, and the capitals of the East. Insolent with royal favor, the blues affected to strike terror by a peculiar and barbaric dress, the long hair of the Huns, their close sleeves and ample garments, a lofty step, and a sonorous voice. In the day they concealed their two-edged poinards, but in the night they boldly assembled in arms, and in numerous bands, prepared for every act of violence and rapine. Their adversaries of the green factons or girdles, or to appear at a late hour in the streets of a peaceful capital. A daring spirit, rising with impunity, proceeded to violate the safeguard of private houses; and fire was employed these factious rioters. No place was safe or sacred from their depredations; to gratify either avarice or revenge, they profusely spilled the blood of the innocent; churches and altars were polluted by atrocious murders; and it was the boast of the assassins, that their dexterity could always inflict a mortal wound with a single stroke of their dagger. The dissolute youth of Constantinople adopted the blue livery of disorder; the laws were silent, and the bonds of society were relaxed; creditors were compelled to resign their obligations; judges to reverse their sentence;masters to enfranchise their slaves; fathers to supply the extravagance of their children; noble matrons were prostituted to the lust of their servants; beautiful boys were torn from the arms of their parents; and wives, unless they preferred a voluntary death, were ravished in the presence of their husbands. The despair of the greens, who were persecuted by their enemies, and deserted

and the unhappy fugitives escaping to woods and from whence they were expelled. Those ministers of justice who had courage to punish the crimes, and to brave the resentment of the blues, became the victims of their indiscreet zeal; a præfect of Constantinople fled for refuge to the holy sepurchre, a count of the East was ignominiously whipped, and a governor of Sicilia was hanged, by the order of Theodora, on the tomb of two assassins whom he had condemned for the by a great way, in its consequences, the ai-fair of the New York populace. We refer his own life. An aspiring candidate may be to the factions of the Circus at Constantino- tempted to build his greatness on the public conple, in the reign of Justinian. These factions originated at Rome, but raged with The first edict of Justinian, which was often repeated, and sometimes executed, announced his firm resolution to support the innocent, and to chastise the guilty of every denomination and color. Yet the balance of justice was still inclined in favor of the blue faction, by the secret affection, the habits, and the fears of the emperor; his equity, after an apparent struggle, submitted, without reluctance, to the implacable passions of Theodora, and the empress never forgot, or forgave, the injuries of the comedian. At the accession of the younger Justin, the proclamation of equal and rigorous justice indirectly condemned the partiality of the former reign. "Ye blues, Justinian is no more! ye greens, he is still alive. A sedition, which almost laid Constaninople

in ashes, was excited by the mutual hatred and momentary reconciliation of the two factions .-In the fifth year of his reign, Justinian celebrated the festival of the ides of January: the games were incessantly disturbed by the clamorous discontent of the greens; till the twenty-second race, the emperor maintained his silent gravity; at length, yielding to his impatience, he condescended to hold, in abrupt sentences, and by the voice of a crier, the most singular dialogue that ever passed between a prince and his subjects. Their first complaints were respectful and modest :they accused the subordinate ministers of oppression, and proclaimed their wishes for the long life and victory of the emperor. "Be patient and attentive, ye insolent railers," exclaimed Justinian; "be mute, ye jews, Samaritans and manichæns." The greens still attempted to awaken his compassion. "We are poor, we are innocent, we are injured, we dare not pass through the streets: a general persecution is exercised against our name and color. Let us die, O Emperor, but let us die by your command, and for your service!" But the repetition of partial and passionate invectives degraded, in their eyes, the majesty of the purple; they renounced allegiance to the prince who refused justice to his people; lamented that the father of Justinian had been born; and branded the son with the opprobrious names of a homicide, an ass, and a perjured tyrant. "Do you despise your lives?" cried the indignant monarch: the blues rose with fury from heir seats; their hostile clamors thundered in the hyppodrome; and their adversaries, deserting the unequal contest, spread terror and despair through the streets of Constantinople. At this dangerous moment, seven notorious assassins of both factions, who had been condemned by the præfect, were carried round the city; and afterwards transported to the place of execution in the suburb of Pera. Four were immediately beheaded; a fifth was hanged: but when the same punishment was inflicted on the remaining two," the rope broke, they fell alive to the ground, the populace applauded their escape, and the monks of St. conon, issuing from the neigboring convent, conveyed them in a boat to the sanctuary of the church. As one of these criminals was of the blue, and the other of the green livery, the two factions were equally provoked by the cruelty of their oppressor or the ingratitude of their patron; and a short truce was concluded till they had delivered their prisoners and satisfied their revenge. The palace of the præfect, who withstood the seditious torrent, was instantly burnt, his officers and guards were massacred, the prisons were who could only use it for the public destruction. A military force, which had been despatched to the aid of the civil magistrate, was fiercely encountered by an armed multitude, whose numbers and boldness continually increased; and the Heruli, the wildest barbarians, in the service of the empire, overturned the priests and their relics, which, from a pious motive, had been rashly interposed to separate the bloody conflict. The tumult was exasperated by this sacrilege, the people fought with enthusiasm in the cause of God the women, from the roofs and windows, showered stones on the heads of the soldiers, who darted firebrands against the houses; and the various flames, which had been kindled by the hands of citizens and strangers, spread without control over the face of the city. The conflagration involved the cathedral of St. Sophia, the baths Zeuxippus, a part of the palace, from the first entrance to the altar of Mars, and the long portico from the palace to the forum of Constantine; a large hospital, with the sick patients, was consumed; many churches and stately edifices were destroyed, and an immense treasure of gold and silver was either melted or lost. From such scenes of horror and distress the wise and wealthy citizens escaped over the Bosphorus to the Asiatic side, and during five days Constantinople was abandoned to the factions, whose watchword, NIKA, vanquish! has given a name to this memorable sedition.

## THE HILLSBOROUGH DISTRICT.

We are gratified to perceive that meetings are being held in the counties composing the Hillsborough Congressional District, by the Whigs, to appoint delegates to a Convention to be held in Hillsborough, for the purpose of nominating a candidate in opposition to Mr. Venable, the late Locofoco representative from that District. Public attention is ! directed to Gov. Graham, as the Whig candidate; and we trust he may not only receive the nomination, but that he will feel it to be his duty to accept it; this duty he owes not only to the district, but to the country. The considerate men of both parties will feel just pride in his nomination, and we do not hes-itate to say that they will also consider it a multiflora, stale colored enough. I therefore resol-ved to sacrifice it to some experiments which I had tion, or even inoffensive citizens, were stripped and often murdered by these nocturnal robbers, high and patriotic duty to rebuke the ultra effects of charcoal as stated in some English publiand treasonable schemes and doctrines of carions. I then covered the earth in the pot, in Mr. Venable, by his (Gov. G's.) election to the House of Representatives by a handsome majority. The State of North Carolina is to facilitate the attack, or to conceal the crimes of not yet so lost to a sense of what is due to her honor, character and pride, as to send Mr. Venable back to the House of Representatives, and thereby endorse his treasonable doctrines, to the exclusion of such a man

FEARFUL MORTALITY .- The most fearful instance of mortality caused by the cholera, that has ever come to our knowledge, says the Natchez Courier, occurred on the plantation of Mr. James Miller, Waterproof, La., during the past few days. We have been credibly informed that thirty-nine out of forty negroes on the plantation have died! The disease entirely baffled medical skill-medicine would not act at all-a hearty negro would be taken slightly ill, vomiting would shortly ensue. without any purging, and in two or three hours the poor negro would be cold and dead. There is by the magistrates, assumed the privilege of desomething certainly very singular about the terfence, perhaps of retaliation; but those who surrific mortality on this plantation, which we hope vived the combat, were drugged to execution, may be elucidated by those skilled in the disease. N. O. Bee.

A FEARFUL DREAM—THE LAST SATUR-

Some ninety years ago, there flourished in Glasgow a club of young men, which, from extreme profligacy of its members, and the licentiousness of their orgies, was commonly called the Hell Club. Besides their nightly or weekly meetings, they held one grand annual saturnalia, in which each tried to excel the other in drunkenness andblasphemy; and on these occasions there was no star amongst them whose lurid. light was more conspicuous than that of young Mr. Archibald B., who, endowed with brilliant talents and a handsome person, held out great promise in his boyhood, and raised hopes which had been completely frustrated by his subsequent reckless dissipa-

One morning, after returning from this annual festival. Mr. Archibald B. having retired to bed, dreamed the following dream:

He funcied that he himself was mounted on a favorite black horse that he always rode, and that he was proceeding towards his own house-then a country sent embowered by trees, and situated upon the night prevented his distinctly discerning, sud-

"And who are you?' exclaimed the young man, with a volley of oaths, whilst he struggled to free

"That you will see bye and bye," returned the other, in a tone that excited unaccountable terror in he youth, who, plunging his spurs into his horse, attempted to fly, but in vain. However fast the animal flew, the stranger was still beside him; till at length, in his desperate efforts to escape, the rider was thrown; but, instead of being dashed to the earth, as he expected, he found himself falling !- falling !falling still! us if sinking into the bowels of the

At length a period being put to this my linatile descent, he found breath to inquire of his companion. who was still beside him, whither they were going. Where am 1? Where are you taking me?" he

"To hell !" replied the stranger, and immediately nterminable echoes repeated the fearful sound, " To hell! to hell! to hell!

At length a light appeared which soon increased o a blaze; but, instead of the cries, and groups, and lamenting, the terrified traveller expected, nothing met his ear but sounds of music, mirth and jollity and he found himself at the entrance of a superb building far exceeding any he had seen constructed by human hands. Within, too, what a scene! No amusement, employment, or pursuit of man on earth, but was there being carried on with a vehemence that excited his unutterable amazement. There the panting horse still bore his brutal rider through the excitement of the gooded race! There over the midnight bowl, the interminate still drawled out the wanten song or maudlin blasphemy! The gambler

plied for ever his endless game, and the slaves of

Mammon toiled through eternity their bitter task;

whilst all the magnificence of earth paled before that

which now met his view. He soon perceived that he was among all acquainthat had formerly engrossed him; when finding himself relieved of the presence of his unwelcome conductor, he ventured to address his former friend, Mrs. D-, whom he saw sitting, as had been her wont on earth, absorbed at loo, requesting her to rest from the game, and introduce him to the pleasures of the place, which appeared to him to be very unlike what he had expected, and indeed an extremely agreeable one. But with what a cry of agony, she answered that there was no rest in hell; that they must ever toil on at those very pleasures, and innumerable voices echoed through the interminable vaults. "There is no rest in hell !" whilst throwing pen their vests, each disclosed in his bosom an ever burning flame! These they said, were the pleasures of hell; the choice on earth was their inevitable doom! In the midst of the horror this scene inspired, his conduct or returned, and, at his earnest entreaty, restored him again to earth; but as he quitted nim, he said, "Remember!-in a year and a day we

At this crisis of his dream the sleeper awoke, feverish and ill; and, whether from the effect of the dream or of his preceding orgies, he was so unwell as ing which period he had time for many serious reflections, which terminated in a resolution to abandon the club and his licentious companions alto-

He was no sooner well, however, than they flocked around him, bent on recovering so valuable a memof their society; and, having wrung from him a confession of the causes of his defection, as may be supposed, appeared to them eminently ridiculous, they soon contrived to make him ashamed of his good resolutions. He joined them again-resumed his former course of life, and when the annual saturnalia came round, he found himself with his glass in his hand at the table; when the president rising to make his accustomed speech, began with saying, "Gentlemen, this being leap-year, it is a year and a day since our last anniversary," &c. &c.

The word struck upon the young man's ear like a knell; but, ashamed to expose his weakness to the vers of his companions, he sat out the feast, plying imself with wine even more liberally than usual in order to drown his intrusive thoughts-till, in the gloom of a winter's morning, he mounted his horse to ride home. Some hours afterwards the horse was found, with his saddle and bridle on, quietly grazing by the roadside, about half way between the city and Mr. B's house, while a few yards off lay the corpse of his master. Now, as I have said, introducing this story, it is

no fiction. The circumstances happened as here related. An account of it was published at the time, but the copies were bought up by the family. Two or three however, were preserved, and the narrative cessful operation in Europe and this Country, has been reprinted .- Crom's Night Side of Nature. and are exerting a powerful influence in the phys-

From the National Intelligencer. THE EFFECT OF CHARCOAL ON FLOW-ERS.

The following extract cannot but be interesting to the botanist and the chemist, as well as to every lady who has a rose-bush in her garden, or a flowerpot in her parlor. It is from the Paris "Horticultural Review" of July last, translated by Judge Meigs of New York, for the Farmers' Club of the American Institute. The experiments described

were made by Robert Berauds, who says: "About a year ago I made a bargain for a rosebush, of magnificent growth and full of buds. I waited for them to blow, and expected a rose worthy of such a noble plant, and of the praise bestowed upon it by the vender. At length, when it bloomed, all my hopes were blasted. The flowers were of a faded color, and I discovered I had only a middling which my rose-bush was, about half an inch deep with pulverized Charcoal! Some days after, I was astonished to see the roses, which bloomed, of as fine lively rose color as I could wish! I determined to repeat the experiment; and therefore when the rosebush had done flowering, I took off all the charcoal and put fresh earth about the roots. You may conceive that I waited for the next spring impatiently to see the result of this experiment. When it bloomed the roses were, as at first, pale and discolas Wm. A. GRAHAM .- North State Whig. ored, but by applying the charcoal as before, the roses soon resumed their rosy red color. I tried the powdered charcoal likewise in large quantities upon my petunias, and found that both the white and violet flowers were equally sensible to its action le always gave great vigor to the red or violet colors of the flowers, and the white petunias became veined with red or voilet tints; the violets became covered Many persons who admired them thought that they were new varieties from the seed. Yellow flowers. Hoyt of Washington. are (as I have proved) insensible to the influence of the charco .l."

"Ill betide the yellow flowers;" it seems they are equally incapable of change, under the influence of charcoal, or of the man without poetry in his temperament. Wordsworth tells us:

"A primrose by the river's brim A YELLOW PRIMROSE Was to him, And it was nothing more."

## COMMUNICATION

FOR THE REGISTER.

LIFE INSURANCE. which it is governed, its adaptation to provide for solves inviting the President to visit this State all the various situations in life, its beneficial ten- in his contemplated Northern tour. The letter of dencies, the provision it affords for those depen- Governor Briggs, which we publish to-day, trans. dent upon our exertions during life, the consider- uniting a copy of those resolves to the President, ations of prudence, and the incentives to duty that it will meet a response in the heart of every Massapresents; are now attracting public attention, and chusetts man; and the letter of the President, in rapidly securing public favor. It is now reduced to the principles of a science, established by experience and observation upon the laws of nature which govern mortality, and by which the average duration of life has been ascertained and demonstrated. The experience of more than half a century has proven the mean duration or expectation of life of a given community, and that companies can safely guarantee the payment of a certain sum on the death of the insured, in considera hill, now entirely built over, and forming part of ation of receiving a moderate annual premium the city-when a stranger, whom the darkness of during life. It does not rest upon uncertain theories or vague speculations, as some may suppose denly seized the horse's rein, saying, "You must go nor is it founded upon calculations whether death will or will not happen-for death is certain-but is based upon the law of the average duration of life, and secures the benefits of a mean duration of years, by rules and tables approximating so nearly to a certainty, that they may be depended upon in all calculations, wherein the tenure of life is Observations and experience upon mortality in this country, not having been of sufficient extent

upon which to construct tables of mean duration

or expectation of life for different ages, with suffi-

cient accurary, Life Insurance Companies have generally adopted as the basis of their calculations, me table constructed from observations made at-Carlisle, where the average motality is believed to correspond very nearly with that of the Eastern and Middle States. It is a matter of astonishment, with what wonderful accurary and precision these tables give the average duration of life, where those observations were made, as has been tested by the experience of Life Officers, in Europe, and in this Country. Based upon rules and regulations derived from this system of laws regulating the term of life, now so well ascertained, it is apparent that transactions in Life Insurance are not attended with that hazard and uncertainty which heretofore have been suffered to belong to them; and that in Life Insurance Companies, founded upon this basis, and governed by rules and reguintions predicated upon such principles, no fears need be entertained for the ultimate safety of all contracts of insurance made by them. It can be shown that these Offices will have abundant ability to fulfil their engagements, and to meet their obligations, whenever falling due. By observations and investigations of the bills of mortality in different places, and at various times, it is found that bodies of individuals, comprising one thoutances whom he knew to be dead, and each, he ob- sand or more, living in the same district of couna mean duration of life; the difference in the result of the various observations is unimportant.— Having once ascertained to a certainty, the mean duration of life of a body of a thousand individuals. it is easy to compute how much money one indiridual, of any given age, would have to pay annually, to entitle him to receive a certain sum, should he arrive to a certain age. Life Insurance. then, is a contract, whereby a company, in consideration of a small annual payment made by an individual, guarantees to that individual the benefit or value of his expectation of life, by paying a stipulated sum to his representatives at his death. It is not dependent upon speculation or chance.

> more invariable than the duration of life in the mass. Consequently the exact value of life insurances can be calculated without any uncertainty whatever, and a man, by effecting an insurance, secures to his representatives against the risk of accident, the advantages they would have from his enjoying his exact proportion of the average

for although nothing can be more uncertain than

the continuance of a single life, yet nothing is

The employment of money in making provision for families and friends, is only making use of the laudable means that the progress of science and experience have developed, for providing, in the event of death, a comfortable and respectable support to those that survive; and among the most important duties that men owe to themselves and their families, and one, the performance of which will go far to insure them the enjoyment of peaceful hearts in any event in life. none more forcibly urges itself to their better natures than the attainment of means to support the infirmities of an old age, or in case of death, to secure to those whom they might otherwise leave dependent and unprovided for, a certain resource against want. By means of Life Insurance, the value of the future exertions of an individual to his family, for the average expectation of the duration of his life, may be secured to them should he die the next day; the extent of this value may be estimated at one hundred or ten thousand dollars, as the circumstances of the individual, or his sense of duty to his family, may induce him to expend a small or large sum in annual payments to an office. In this way he may secure to them such a sum as he may deem sufficient to give them a comfortable independence, in the event of his death. Upon these principles, Life Insurance Companies have been established, and are in sucical and moral improvement of the state of society and diffusing important benefits to families, communities and States.

Morally considered, Life Insurance induces hab its of economy, encourages and promotes industry and strengthens the bonds of social and domestic duties; and those individuals who are once in the practice of making small annual contributions to a life Office, for the future benefit of their friends soon cease to feel it a burden; and they cheerful ly forego some worthless present gratification, to enable them to improve the future condition of their families. This prudential foresight and considerate care, on the part of heads of families, will erect a living monument of affection and gratitude in the memories of their survivors, and exert an influence for economy and provident care in fu-

ture generations. Philosophically and physically considered, it important and sanative influence; for so great is the influence of the mind upon the physical organization, and upon the health of the body, that there can be no doubt that on a bed of sickness, the corroding and debilitating effects of anxiety from the reflection of leaving a famly unprovided for, would have the effect of materially increasing its severity, and of rendering recovery more doubtful. It is therefore a prudential measure on the score of health and longevity, as well as one designed to secure ease and tranquility of mind in any state of health. G. R. P-

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

According to previous notice, the subscribers to the capital stock of the Bank of Payetievilie, assembled in the Fayetteville Hall on the 21st inst., and elected the following gentlemen as Directors : Henry L. Myrover, John D. Starr, James Kyle, Thomas S. Lutterloh, John W. with irregular spots of a black or almost black tint. Pearce, Edmund J. Lilly, John Waddill, Jr., and Alfred A. McKethan of this place, and James E. John D. Starr has been chosen by the Board as

President, and Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cashier.

Mrs. Partington, upon reading the last despatch from New Orleans, exclaimed, "Well, this does beat all the crevices I ever heard of."

INTERESTING CORRESPONDECE. The Boston Atlas, in publishing the following

correspondence, precedes it with these remarks : It will be recollected that the Legislature at The subject of Life Insurance, the principles by its late session, passed by a unanimous vote, reanswer thereto, will cause a renewed hope to s r ng up within our people, that the gallant old hero may come among us and taste our hospitality. The people of Massachusetts desire to see the President and take him by the hand, and welcome him to their homes and firesides. The following s the correspondence :-[COPY]

PITTSFIELD, 5th May, 1849.

SIR :- The Legislature of Massachusetts, at ts recent session, understanding that you had in contemplation a visit to a neighboring State, during the coming season, passed resolves in which am " requested to invite you to extend your visit to this Commonwealth, and to tender to you the hospitalities and respectful congratulations of the State." It gives me great pleasure to be constituted the medium of officially making known to you the unanimous wish of the Legislature, that you would honor the Commonwealth with a visit, and give to her civizens an opportunity of manifesting to you, as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, that respect which is due to your exalted station, and which they have heretofore shown to several of your distinguished predecessors in that high office.

if the opportunity can be given - Jor Jum 8 they honor the President of the United States, their regard and admiration for the uprightness and purity of your private character, will secure from all classes of our citizens an open, sincere and cordial hospitality, and a hearty welcome.

In presenting to you this official invitation of the Legislature, whose members, I am sure, in this proceeding, truly represented the wishes and will of their constituents, allow me, sir, personally to express the earnest hope, that your public engagements and your individual inclination will permit you to gratify the universal desire of the people of Massachusetts to see you among them before the next meeting of Congress.

I herewith transmit to you a copy of the Resolves of the Legislature. With great respect. I am truly yours.

GEO. N. BRIGGS. To Z. TAYLOR, Pres. U. States.

WASHINGTON. May 11, 1849.

Sir:-I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's communication of the fifth instant, transmitting the Resolves of the Legislature of Massachuseetts, inviting me to vis monwealth during the current year.

I beg leave to present my warmest thanks to the Legislature, for the high honor of their invitation, and to say that I shall be proud to accept it my official engagements will permit. It will afford me the highest gratification to visit a State so distinguished for her devotion to the cause of liberty, and for the cultivation of the ennobling arts of peace.

Please accept my acknowledgments for the manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the Resolves of the Legislature, and the assurance of high regard with which I re-Your Excellency's Friend, and Ob't serv't.

Z. TAYLOR.

His Excellency, GEO. N. BRIGGS, Governor, of Massachusetts, Pittsfield, Mass.

## REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

The British Ambassador at Vienna, Lord Ponsonby, in a letter to his brother, the Bishop of Derry states, that to his knowledge, dissolved camphor proved to be a certain cure for cholera, both at Paris and in Germany; and if taken in time, the cure is gen erally effected before it is possible to procure a physician-that is, in less than an hour! In confirma tion of this, J. T. Duncan, Esq., and eminent medical authority at Edinburg, states, that he found Sir James Murray's Fluid Camphor by far the most effectual preparation. A wine glass full every five minutes, produced warm perspiration, and a manifest decrease of sickness and of cramps, with a rapid re vival of spirits and circulation. As a preventive, he has supplied this fluid extensively to the poor, and with marked advantages in restoring and preserving good digestion and nervous energy, essential guards against the Cholera.

We may add, that "Camphorated Emulsion" was used as an ordinary remedy in this city in the Cholera of 1832, and in many cases with advantages. A physician informs us that the proportions as follow, may be obtained at any drug store:

Gum Camphor, one drachm. Gum Arabic and White Sugar, each two drachms. Water, from five to six ounces.

Sp Lavender Compound, half an ounce. Laudanum, sixty drops.

Of this, take a table spoonful occasionally, until

In all cases, however, a physician should be sent for as soon as possible. We may add, that not a case of Cholera exists in Philadelphia. This we state on the authority of a member on the Board of Health

THE BEST YET.

The Knickerbocker tells of a place down east where the gold fever rages with remarkable fury, which is not a little increased by the practical jokes of a young lawyer who pretends to receive many letters from the gold regions, which he reads to those gaping bumpkins who assemble at his office in order to have their credulity stretched. The following is his latest missive:

"We arrived at San Francisco three weeks ago vesterday, and after stopping there four days to recruit and make preparations, we set out for the gold country. The country on the banks of the Sacramento is exceedingly fine, and the soil the most fertile in the world. We passed several wheat fields which had just been reaped, and would yield over two hundred bushels to the acre. There is however, one drawback; this neighborhood is much infested with noxious serpents, and more than as likely, as not, in picking up a bundle of wheat, you will take a huge rattlesnake in your arms! We passed along cannot be denied that Life Insurance exerts an | up the river without making much stop, and soon we came to the gold region. We found the gold in small grains or particles. My companions all stop ped to gather it, but I thought I would keep on and go to the head quarters, if I could find them. I soon came to where I found the precious metal in lumps as large as a walnut. Penetrating the country farther, I found it became more plenty, and I frequently noticed pieces of gold the size of a common tea-kettle. In fact the appearance of the country in many places reminded me of our New England cornfields after the corn has been removed, and before the pumpkins are guthered. Still I did not stop there, but kept on towards the source of the river. Here the country was broken and mountainous, and large boulders of gold, of the size of a five pail kettle, were quite common. I came at length to a mountain, in which I

suppose the river takes its rise. On the side of my approach it was very precipitous. At the base of high cliff I looked up and saw about one hundred and fifty feet above me, and almost over my head, a mass of solid, shining gold, large as a bunch of screwed hay! It seemed to be suspended by a single root or vine. I had nothing with me but my gun; it was loaded with a ball, and my first thought was to fire and cut off the cord by which the glittering mass was hung! but as I was on the point of firing, it occurred to me if I did, the gold would infallibly fall

on me and crush me; so I -Here the reader was interrupted by a fellow with a largely developed organ of credulity, his eyes transfixed with wonder, and tobacco juice running down each corner of his mouth, who broke out with "By thunder! I'd a fired !"

RALEIGH RE



Ours are the plans of fair de Unwarp'd by party rage to in RALEIGH

Wednesday, May

RAIL ROAD CONVE This body convenes in Salish membered by all, on the 14th of 1 to its deliberations with consider deciding, to a very material ena the Central Rail Road project fore, to see it fully and ably aller Wake?

His assortment for the land tills) st seding, at this particular eral meetings are always high eral respects. Confidence is the ness, and is increased by the acre at frequent interviews. Such have a salutary political bearing jealousies and alienations, which izens living in different sections, gree, thereby removed. Acquire ed, give new tone to the feeling to effort, with an expansion of which we might before have been

THE TOWN OF PAYER

We do not know why, in important the craft, who seem to regard and comings in," as of immens the public, we should not express gratification we experienced du ing visit to Fayetteville, in this tle jaunts tend wonderfully, in litical contention, to soothe them Editorial life, clear out the misty brain, and companionate the disp such purposes, and for genuine, d pitality, and polite, generous at us to a sojourn with the denizer Town of Fayetteville. Our hear fresh recollections of their kindre

We were pleased to find Fame and more business Town than the though we might have known in sing character of its citizens, there ergies are directed, there is no and As an evidence of this, no place seriously visited, at various ima conflagrations, and yet it has bent with astonishing alacrity, and it before. It is confidently expend completion of the Plank Roef the commencement of the throat the Cape Fear, it will become, wi be, an inland Town of no incomin importance.

With the remembrance of many in our breast, and a full apprecia and social worth, we pledge-Sum souled community of our sister-to

NEW VOLUNTEER OF

The "Ringgold Guards," and volunteer Company, recently formal under the command of Capt. G.E.M. made their debut on parade on & Being "one of 'em," we ought be too loud in their praise; but well in the respectability of their number sing appearance, and, considering igin, the regularity and uniformit tions, they reflected great credit un

and the City. We cannot omit to mention the YARBROUGH, of the Mansion Home with that liberality and public spill terize him, gave the Company, was very agreeable and wholesome si well-wishes. May his shadow and

District Attorney

HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., of been appointed Attorney of the the District of North Carolina, no McRAE, removed. No better or acceptable an appointment could be Will the "Standard" call this a co tion?

Death of the Hon. Charis The Jackson Mississippian annual of Hon. Charles Fisher, of Signature State, at Hillsborough, Mississipp. stant, in the 59th year of his 48 was long a member of the Legs Carolina, of which he was seven Speaker, and was subsequently

The Crevasse

We learn from the New Orleans the Crevasse was, at the last account its capacity. The breach was the acres wide. The water in the suit of the City had advanced very more were running in some of the street. fering in some of the rear wards in daily increasing. There was no water abating.

Louisville-The Chales The Louisville Courier says that suffered less from cholera than any size in the United States. Causes and cleanness of the city, and the free

ed at St. Louis on the 14th int. Leavenwort.