MISCELLANEOUS. " MISTAKES OF THE RICH "

In an excellent article under this head, that popular paper, the " Home J. urnal," says :

" All that is valuable in this world is to be had for nothing. Genius, beauty, and love, are not bought and sold. You may buy a rich bracelet, but not a well turned arm on which to wear it-a pearl neckjace, but not a pearly throat with which it shall vie. The richest banker on earth would vainly offer his fortune to be able to write a verse like Byron. One comes into the world naked, and goes out naked .-The difference in the fineness of a bit of linen for a shroud is not much. Man is a handful of clay which turns rapidly back again to dust, and which is compelled to relapse into the nothingness of sleep, to get strength against the morrow."

The above is well written, and a good deal of it true, except the part which we find italicised -" All that is valuable in this world is to be had for nothing." Where did the "Home Journal" discover that fact ? Our experience is opposed to it. We have never found, upon visiting the market, that a good beefsteak, for example, or indeed any kind of a beefsteak. was to " be had for nothing." It is oftener nearer ten cents a pound We have never seen the market gardner, whose vegetables were to "be had for nothing." We bave never known the landlord, whether of a handsome tenement or a log-cabin, whose house was to "be had for nothing." We have not seen the Church where even the "everlasting Gospel." which was dispensed by its Divine Founder without money and without price, could " be had for nothing " We have not made the acquaintance of the merchant who will furnish "linen for a shroud"-the coffin-maker who will supply coffins-or the sexton who will dig a grave-"for nothing." We would not exactly reverse the maxim of the Home Journal, but we would say : That which is valuable in this world generally costs something.

True, the Journal says genius, beauty and love are not bought and sold. (We are not so sure of that always.) " You may buy a rich bracelet, but not a well turned arm on which to wear ita pearl necklace, but not a pearly throat with which it will vie." This is very romantic, but its logic is not as good as its poetry "Genius, beauty and love" would fare badly without food and raiment. What kind of a figure would one of your brilliant poets cut, if reduced to a wardrobe almost as simple as that of Adam, and with a stomach as devoid of the real as his brain was full of the ideal? Can a man live on poetry, rhetoric, mathematics, fancy or imagination ? Can he breakfast on Milton, dine on Shakspeare, and sup on Wordsworth? Will his gastric juice solve the problems of Euclid, and joyously murmur Q. E. D. at the end of every demonstration ? True, he may turn his knowledge into gold, and that will buy him clothes and food ; but then this brings us back to buying and selling again, which the Journal will by no means countenance. And so as to Beauty and Love. It is horrible to think, and a great deal worse to say so, we know, but Beauty must EAT; nor is it always when "unadorned" that it's "adorned the most." We dislike to dissipate sentimental visions, but yet, young man, those white teeth of your angel. which you fancy were created only to sip the nectar of Paradise, were made a good deal more for use than show. So you would testify, had you been an unfortunate joint of meat, or a portion of the pastry at yesterday's dinner. That " well turned neck" would soon become scraggy and repulsive, but for the tributes it receives from other sheep than dying courtiers ; and that "pearly throat" looks all the richer when the "red wine" goes down, sending a glow over the alabaster throat like sunset empurpling the white clouds. The fact is, very little is " to be had in this world for nothing." nor is it desirable that such should be the case. The days of Eden, the " good old day of Adam and Eve," have departed never to return. By the sweat of our brow must we obtain all that is valuable. That curse, by the favor of God, has been transformed into a blessing, so that to live without exertion would be the most miserable condition of human existence. The strong arm that wields the hammer. not less than the industrious hand that guides the pen, feels trembling in every nerve and burning in every vein, an electric current of joy and pride that lightens all its fatignes and makes it revel in its most exhausting labor. It is the proud consciousness that it asks "nothing" in the world to which it is not entitled by its untiring toil and its unconquerable energy. No: Nothing on earth is to be had without cost. Of the world to come alone can it be said that " all that is valuable is to be had for nothing." And even thus applied, the remark requires some modification. Without self-denial, selfsacrifice and obedience, nothing that is valuable is to be had in any world that the Creator has made. There is no place in all his universe in which an indolent and selfish spirit can make its home, and teel itself secure from the shafts of perpetual care and universal scorn.

DAN. MARBLE .- The friends of the late Mr Marble will read with a melancholy interest the following detail-copied from the Louisville Cou-rier-of the circumstances of his death, which, it would seem from this account, is to be attributed almost solely to the most imprudent exposure on his part t

"A CURE FOR CHOLERA." The play bills of Saturday appeared with the above caption, and the details announced that Dan. Marble would positively appear that night in one of his favorite characters. It was little suspected when this announcement was ordered, that at the very time appointed for playing, the star of attraction would have the insidious monster working on him to such an extent that he could not perform.

And it was little thought that in less than twenty hours afterwards, Dan Marble would be in the collapsed stage of cholera. Yet such was the fact-at half past 11 yesterday, Mr Marble was so far collapsed that there was no hope entertained of his recovery.

Mr Marble arrived here on Friday from St. Louis. He called on us about noon Saturday, and in a half hour's familiar chat, he informed us that he had been in the enjoyment of excellent health until about 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, when he was suddenly attacked with a diarrhoa. He promptly used some simple remedies, but did not experience much relief until after the arrival of the boat at Louisville at 6 o'clock that evening, when he took rooms at the Louisville Hotel, and called for a physician.

He was soon better; and although still weak, when we saw him on Saturday, he thought he was out of danger. We urged upon him the impropriety of exposing himself, by being out on such a damp and disagreeable day, and when he informed us of his intention to play at the theatre that night, we endeavored to dissuade him from it, and urged upon him the necessity of remaining quiet. But the ardor of his nature would not allow him to be still; and during the day and evening, he needlessly exposed himself, and again brought on the diarrhoa, which soon placed him beyond the reach of remedies.

COLONEL MARIBUS .-- When the cholera first made its appearance in one of the eastern cities, in 1832, a sanitary committee was appointed to visit each nouse in the city and enjoin cleanliness on the inhabitants. In one of the suburbs of the ity, in a dark alley, they found an old Irish woman living in one room, which was not remarkable for cleanliness. The spokesman admonished the old lady that she should be more cleanly, as sickness was approaching the city and she would be likely to be attacked.

Divil's the danger,' said the old lady, 'd'hirt s houlsome ; it never kilt half as many as the devilish doctors,'

Just at this juncture a grunt, very much like the grunt of a pig, was heard to proceed from the corner in which the old lady's bed stood, and the spokesman of the committee inquired what was

PUBLIC MEETING IN CALDWELL.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Caldwell County, was held on the 15th of May, (being Tuesday of Court week) for the pur-pose of considering the works of Internal Improvement authorized by the last Legislature.

The meeting was organized by calling General Sam'l F. Patterson, to the Chair, and C. C. Jones as Secretary. The Chairman, after stating the objects of the meeting, made a very satisfactory explanation of the Charter of the Western Turnpike, and the nature of the funds provided for its completion, and ably set forth the reasons why the Road should be made North of the Catawba River.

On motion, of A. C Williamson, Esq., the Chairman appointed a committee of five, consisting of Gen. C. W. Clark, Wm. A Lenoir, A. C. Williamson, Alfred Hartley, and George Conley.

Walter W. Lenoir, being cailed for, made a very concise and able address, advocating the Turnpike, not so much as a whole or continuous line, but as a chain of valuable links, provided the same be properly located, and showed conclusively, that the route North of the River, in connection with the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike, would become a thorough fare of the greatest importance to our State.

The committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved. That whereas the Western Turnpike s the only State work which is authorised to be made exclusively at the expense of the State ; it is therefore just and right, that the same shall be so located as best to promote the general interest of North Carolina, and the greatest number of her citizens.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, (and we believe of every unbiased mind.) that the route via Statesville, Taylorsville, Lenoir, and Morganton, will be the most useful and valuable in every part, - will serve directly the interests of much the largest and most valuable section of North Carolina, and by connecting at Lenoir, with the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike, will form the best and much the most direct thorough-fare, crossing the Blue Ridge to the West, and will be of the greatest importance to the Rail Road interests of North Carolina, and that any route further South, would utterly fail to accomplish these, desirable objects.

Resolved, That the distance from Morganton to Statesville, if increased at all, by the route we propose, will be more than counterbalanced by the superior advautages of the route in cost of construction and quality of soil, as most of the Road may be located on gray sandy ridges, equal in many respects to McAdamised road, near the valleys or farming lands, and on grades remarkably favorable for a road.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, should the portion of 'he road between Salisbury and Morganton, he located South of the Catawba river, through the County of Catawba, much the greater part will necessarily cross the country and the channels of trade so nearly at right angles, as to be almost entirely useless for transportation, as the trade to Salisbury from the West and the counties North of the river will in any event take the route we have indicated, while the counties South of the river, being nearer to the Rail Road at Charlotte, will trade there. Therefore, it is plain, the further North the road can be located, the greater will be the transportation -the greater the benefits to the State, and the largest number of her citizens. Resolved. That the route we have proposed is preferable on account of the immense amount of water power North of the Catawba river, especially in the counties of Caldwell, Alexander and Wilkes, which we think can scarcely be surpassed by any section of the State, and with these and other advantages combined, we believe that this route cannot fail, under any circumstances, to become, ere long, one of especial favor and regard on the part of the State .--Should the present road be made through the county of Catawba, we fear it will share the fate of the old State road through the same section-part of which was discontinued at the last session of the Legisla-

Third District.

Messrs. INGRAM and LITTLE have expressed a patriotic willingness to abide the decision of a fairly constituted Convention. The following letter from Gen. Docassy to the Editor of the "Fsyetteville"

Observer" explains his position in the matter :

DOCKERY'S STORE, May 26th, 1849.

MR. HALE-Dear Sir: 1 had resolved to disregard the carping of the Press upon my conduct in relation to the pending Congressional election in this district, until the arrival this morning of the Observer of the 22d inst, with its strictures based upon a statement in the Charlotte Journal, that I had declined a submission of my claims to a Convention, Sec. I now consider a proper regard for my friends demands a replication from me, which I prefer, from your taking the matter in hand, submitting through the Observer.

In the first place, however, allow me to inquire whether you can account for the non-appearance of letter written by me in reply to several interrogatories propounded by a large number of respectable gentlemen in Cabarrus county, which, according to agreement, was to have been printed : whilst one from Mr. Little, written the week after, has been before the people a week or more. Is it for the purpose of deriving advantages from " first impressions." or a fixed determination that my true sentiments shall not be known?

The statement said to be in the Journal is a gross misrepresentation. I have at no time declined or refused to acquiesce in the decision of a convention of the people; but on the other hand have been long and am yet an unwavering and unflinching advocate of the people's right to hold public meetings or conventions to settle important questions, and have recently in my public addresses invited the people to settle the present difficulty, promising most cheerfuly to abide by their decision, and that whenever there should be a clearly expressed intimation that my services were not desired, I would retire from the field ; which oft repeated declaration none knew one or two occasions within a few feet of me when I

advanced to large crowds these sentiments, stating clearly and unequivocally that it was the abuse and not the institution I objected to. But a wag recently remarked that a convention held by the people was no convention at all, and perhaps this is the apology

for the Journal's statement. I have said, and say now, that I could not acquiesce in the nomination of a convention gotten up in the usual way by portions or fractions of the people in particular localities, generally under the influence and control of excited and interested political partizaus, where the masses declined or refused to participate; and preferring defeat to compromise of principle, I expect to adhere strictly to this position.

The approaching convention I suppose is intended to determine virtually and substantially, and in its effects definitely, in June, who is to be our next Representative in Congress,-precisely two months in anticipation of the regular August election, when the whole Whig party are to be either coaxed or scared into a ratification. If the people participate en masse, all right. If the few assume to themselves this prerogative, it will be an usurpation of power.

am aware that a candidate who says much about

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1849. It is now pretty well settled that the Hon. Will iam C. Rives will be Minister to France, and Abbot Lawrence, Minister to England. Mr. Rives is, no doubt, well remembered in France; and Mr. Lawrence is, by his ample private fortune, well able to sustain our commercial interests in England. Barringer, of North Carolina, will probably go to Spain.

The news received here from Missouri is that Col Benton, with the manly stand he took for the Union, is carrying all before him, and that he will. beyond a doubt, be returned to the Senate of the United States by the new Legislature. The Calhoun movement in Missouri was instigated by politicians here, and must, by no means, be looked upon as the spontaneous expression of the will of the people of Missouri. Col. Benton was not the man to be thus entrapped by the wire-workers, or to bring a great principle into the political stock market of his State. He will maintain his place; not only in the Senate, but also in the democratic party.

The whole South Carolina movement, as it is called, is an abortion, and no more threatens the dissolution of the Union than the effort to revive the fifteen gallon law in Massachusetts. There are enough Southern men to crush it to atoms, and the cause of the whole tempest in a tea-pot will be removed in less than a year by the admission of California as a State. The Union was never stronger than it now is, the noise of a few professional croakers to the contrary notwithstanding.

We may, in the course of this Summer, expect the arrival of more than two hundred thousand emigrants from Germany-mostly men of considerable means, more or less compromised in the late revolutions. If. as was estimated by the former Secretary of State, each of these men brings with him only on an average £10 sterling, the money thus brought to the country cannot be less than two millions sterling, or. in round numbers, ten millions of dollars. This is but from one European State ; the others will no doubt furnish us with their quota.

better than the Editor of the Journal, who was on HIGH COMPLIMENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

We cannot forbear quoting the following great compliment paid to the United States by Mr. Cobden, in a late speech on his scheme of financial reform. He said :

"America has three times, within the last 10 years, been in collision with two of the greatest Powers of the world-twice with England, once with France. We had the Maine boundary and Oregon territory to settle with the United States, and America had her quarrel with France, arising out of a claim for compensation of £1,000,000, which the French government refused to pay. What was the issue of those controversies? When the claim was refused by France, General Jackson, at the head of the American Government, published his declaration, that if the money was not paid forthwith, he would seize French ships and pay himself. At that time-I have it from Americans themselves-the French had three times the force of ships of war that America had; Admiral Mackan was in the Gulf of Florida with a fleet large enough to ravage the whole coast of America and bombard her towns; but did France rush into war with America? She paid the money --Why? Because she knew well if she provoked an unjust war with the United States, her men of war were nothing compared with the force that would swarm out of every American port when brought into collision with another country. France knew that America had the largest mercantile marine, and range eight. though at first the battle might be to the stronger in an armed fleet, in the end it would be to that country which had the greatest amount of public spirit and the greatest amount of mercantile ships and sailors. "What was the case with England? In 1845 there was a talk of war with America on account of Oregon. Bear in mind that America never spent more than £1,200,000 on her navy. We are spending this year £7,000,000 or £5,000,000; but will anybody tell me that America fared worse in that dispute because her resources in ships of war were inferior to ours? No, but we increased our navy, and we had a squadron of evolution, as it was called. America never mounted a gun at New York to prevent the bombardment of the city ; but did she fare he worse? We sent a peer of the realm (Lord Ashburton) to Washington; it was on American soil that the quarrel was adjusted, and rumor does say that America made a very good bargain. [Cheers] It is the spirit of her people, the prosperity of her peo-ple, the growing strength of her people, the union of her people, the determination of her people, that command respect. [Cheers] Now, what I want you as a nation to do is to believe that other countries will ust take the same measures of us that we took of America. They wont come and attack us merely because we reduce our armaments to £10,000,000. On the contrary, other countries, I believe, will follow our example."

Gun Powder and Black Teas. Oed, Pulverised, Clarified and Brown Sugars. Wrought, Cut Nails and Brads from 4 to 40 penny. German and Cast Steel, Molasses, Ground and Blown Salt. For sale by J. BROWN. Raleigh, April 12.

By the President of the United States.

N pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, Pres. ident of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of WISCONSIN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit :

. At the land office at the Falls of ST. CROIX riv. er, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned Townships and purts of Townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the fourth principal Meridian.

Fractional township twenty-five, and townships twenty six, thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, of range seventeen.

Fractional townships twenty five and twenty six and townships thirty one, thirty two, and thirty three of range eighteen.

Fractional township twenty six, and townshing twenty nine, thirty three, and thirty four, of range ninctern.

Townships thirty three, thirty four, and thirty five of range twenty.

AT THE SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday the third day of September next, for the disposal of at the public lands within the townships and frac. tional townships above enumerated, which have been, or shall be, reported before the day of sale as containing copper, lead, or other valuable ores, to be offered for sale in quarter quarter sections, at not less than five dollars per acre, except the sections and parts of sections, if any, covered by those mining leases which shall not be determined by the day fixed for the commencement of the public sale, in accordance with the provisions of the act, approved on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty seven, entitled " An act to create an additional land district in the Territory of WISCONSIN, and for other purposes."

At the land office at MINERAL POINT, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the vacant public lands with. in the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, yiz :

cipal Meridian. Townships fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen of range

Townships fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of range two

Townships twenty, twenty one, and twenty two, of range three.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty one, and twenty two, of range four.

Townships nineteen and twenty, of range five.

Richmond Republican.

ALLIGATOR FIGHT .- An Incident of the Crevasse. The quarters of our friend, Col. Claiborne, near Sauve's crevasse, are some four feet under water. Night before last, a veteran alligator from St. Tammany concluded to pay the Colonel a visit in a friendly way, and congratulate him as a brother democrat, on the nomination of Walker and Plauche. Taking his course quietly through the cornfields and pastures, he thought it would be polite to call at the cabin of the "driver," or head man, and inquire if the Colonel was at home. Finding the door closed, he walked under the house, and bellowed, halloo ! at the top of his voice. Getting no answer, he commenced a tremendous floundering and thumping, lifting up the flooring and scattering the little "niggers" in every direction. The hubbub soon roused the sleepers. They jumped out of bed in a terrible stew, raked up a light, and at the same moment were sent bouncing among the rafters, the visiter underneath lifting up one plank, and then another, flinging the whole crowd off their legs as fast as they could straighten them out. Such a scene of confusion was never witnessed. The darkies were completely bewildered, and their outcries soon drew the whole establishment together. The planks were drawn up, and there was -not old Nick-but a fellow much uglier, a tremendous Alligator, with expanded jaws, shaking

under the bed. . Me pag,' said the old lady. 'Your pig ?' responded the committee.

'Yes me pag.'

'And don't you know,' ejaculated the committee, ' that if the cholera morbus comes here and finds you in this filthy condition, and a pig under your bed, that you will be one of its first subjects ?'

"Who the divil's Curnel Maribus,' responded the old lady 'that I should drive out me pag for him ! To the divil wid yer Curnel Maribus !--Wasn't General Lafavette wid us, and me pag under the bed, and nobody disturbed him; and wasn't he a better man than Curnel Maribus !" 'Ah,' said the committee man, you don't understand us. It's the disease-the sickness, we mean.'

' Don't trouble yourselves about that,' said the old lady : 'for it don't trouble me ; and now, gentlemen.' she continued. 'it won't turn out me pag for yourselves, so ye may just as well leave my house.

They did leave, and the old lady kept her 'pag.'

CHOLERA PRESCRIPTION.

We have been requested to make public the following prescription, as a mixture, which will arrest the severest pain and diarrhos. This has been furnished by one of our citizens, who assures us that it has been tried in many of the most severe attacks and uniformly affording immediate relief. We have been informed by a physician in extensive practice, that this prescription is an excellent one. We, under these circumstances, comply with the request for publication :

1-4 ounce of pulverized gum gui-acum. 1-4 ounce of ground cloves. 1-4 ounce of ground cinnamon.

1 pint of best brandy.

Dose, from tes to table spoonful each half an hour. till arrested .- Cin. Gaz.

EXTRACTS FROM A MODERN DICTION-ARY.

Prospectus and index-Appendages to a literary work; the former showing what it ought to be. the latter what it is.

Gentility-Eating your meat with a three.

man when he is going to be impertinent. Unbiassed opinion-An opinion, the selfishness of which is concealed from the world. The most intelligent child that was ever seen--Every man's own child.

A PORTRAIT -In a recent conversation about great men, one gentleman asked another if he had Why," said the interrogated, " whether sitting, the contemplated central improvement. standing or walking, the Missouri Senator looks as if he were carrying on an inward and gentle remonstrance with himself for being of so much more consequence in the world than any body else." 'The more this portrait is examined, the more correct and life-like will it appear. N. O. Bulletin.

The only objection to this portrait is its striking likeness to a great many other great men. Richmond Whig.

LIFE .- Life is a truly mingled cup, consisting of sweet and bitter ; it is changeable, consisting of lights and shades. Every day brings some cup of pleasure to slake the thirsty soul; but it sorrow. Every day brings some good, and every day exports some sigh. There is no day so dark

Resolved. That the Commissioners and Engineers. appointed to locate said road, are hereby respectfully and earnestly requested to make an examination of the route we have recommended.

ture.

Resolved, That the Internal Improvement Convention to be held at Salisbury, on the 14th of June next, meets our full approbation, and that a delegation of ten persons be appointed by the chairman of this meeting from this county, to attend said Convention.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Carolina Watchman, Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, and Highland Mes-

The resolutions were then passed unanimously, and the following persons appointed by the chair to attend the Convention at Sulisbury, to wit: Gen C. W. Clark, Col. W. A. Lenoir, A. C. Williamson, E. W. Jones, E. P. Miller, L. G. Jones, Jas. C. Harper, R. R. Bogle, J. C. Newland, and Wilie Gaither.

On motion, this meeting adjourned size die. SAM'L F. PATTERSON, Ch'n. C. C. JONES, Secretary.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION .- A great State Convention is to assemble at Salisbury, N. C, on the 14th of June, for purposes connected with that important State Improvement. the Great Central Railroad, which was authorised by the last Legislature of North Carolina. We look upon this work with the deepest interest; for we anticipate from its connection with our city. by means of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. the future commercial elevation of Norfolk to the high destiny for which nature seems to have formpronged fork, though you have not paid the butch-er. We congratulate our citizens on the as-sembling of this Convention, as an evidence that Take a friend's advice-An expression used by the good people of North Carolina are bestirring themselves with a commendable spirit to expedie the great work; and we hope and trust that every Norlolk man will feel a deep interest and a lively sympathy in the glorious undertaking-and not only teel but manifest it .- We propose therefore that a meeting be held, for hwith, to give expression to the public sentiment and feeling of our city in relation to this movement in North Carolina. ever seen Col. Benton, and if so, to describe him. and their sense of the importance to our city of

Norfolk Herald.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

It will be seen by the advertisement of Mr. Cooke, the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this City, that the next session will commence on the 16th of July next .---At the recentsession of the Legislature, the management and control of this Institution was confided to a Board consisting of the following gentlemen : John H. Bryan, Thomas J. Lemay, Perrin Busbee, Linn B. Saunders, Charles E. Johnson, James F. Jordan, and William W. Holden. For the last two or three months the Board have devoted a good deal of time and attention to the is not unmingled, for every day also brings its Institution; and, it is now in a condition to go

forward with increased usefulness, it is hoped, lished your remarks will publish this.

the rights of the people, at the present day, is obnoxious to the charge of demagogenism. But I have not been sufficiently steeped in that ism, to follow the example lately set me in long speeches, of eulo-gizing the glorious rights and privileges of the people, whilst in the very act, by the encouragement of small conventions, of preventing the exercise and enjoyment of those rights.

As you have referred to my withdrawal two years ago to avoid a split among the Whigs,-to my being the first Whig candidate in the field,-and to occurrences since the canvass commenced, I beg leave to say to the Whigs of the District, that could I have anti ipated half the difficulties we are surrounded with . should have again acted as I did two years ago, to avoid embarrrassing ourselves and friends. But believing it would meet with the approbation of the Whigs generally, I became a candidate, and believing at this time that a very large majority are desirous to cast their votes for me, I expect to continue candidate, unless ruled off by a convention formed and based upon the immutable Republican principle of a general constituency.

Since penning the above, which is longer than I had intended, a friend placed before me the Raleigh Register, containing an article copied from the Charlotte Journal, stating in very insolent terms that I had charged Mr. Little with being brought out by midnight caucuses in Stanly and Auson. To this I must reply, and in the sequel it will be well f Mr. Little does not exclaim,-"Save me from my friends."

At Union Superior Court, Mr. Little remarked in his public address to a very large assembly, that he wished to state the circumstances under which he had been induced to become a candidate, which he had assented to very much against his interest, with great reluctance; and then proceeded calmly in his own way and time to state, that he had not entertained the least idea of becoming a candidate until Stanly Superior Court in March. At that Court, four delegations arrived at Albermarle-one from Cabarrus, one from Stanly, one from Montgomery, and one from the upper end of Richmond. and waited on him, insisting that he should agree to run for Congress; he still however refused. At

Anson Superior Court, two other delegations arrived at Wadesborough, one from another part of Cabarrus, and the other from Rockingham, Richmond county. Six delegations in all, urging him to take the field, and declaring they would sooner vote for a Democrat than for Dockery; when he consented to have his name announced.

To which I replied, I lived in the neighborhood of the locations of two of those delegations, and had travelled in Montgomery, Stanly, and Cabarrus, and mixed freely with the people, and had not in a solitary instance heard of the first public meeting or delegation, and I was forced to the conclusion that the delegations must be the creatures of night caucuses. To which I will now add, to this date the delegatious are unknown and are ashamed to be known to the immediate communities they professed to speak for. For the correctness of the above statement of the Union speech, I refer to the large crowd at Stanly County Court last week, who heard Mr. Little assent to the correct version I then gave. only adding at that time, that he came out to save the Whig party from defeat.

In conclusion, I authorize the Observer to say, that whenever the Whigs, in numbers approximating their strength, take hold of the matter in convention, or in any other way they may think proper, I shall be ready to bow in submission to their decision; but equally determined to resist the behest of the delegations, who, avowing their intention. secure the services of a gentleman to defeat me. though it may throw the district into the hands o a democrat, and immediately raise, so far as public sentiment has been able to designate the gentleman. the cry for a convention.

Hoping all Whig papers which may have pub-

POPULATION OF CHARLESTON.

A census has just been taken of the city of Charleston, and we regret to learn that the population of that ancient and hospitable city is on the decrease. A census taken by the Municipal authorities, makes the entire population, white and black, in 1848, 26,457-whites 14,187, free colored and slaves 12,264, showing, on a comparison with the United States census of 1840, a deficit of 2,810. The decrease in population, has been, however, with the free colored and slaves, which classes have decreased since 1840. 24.44 per cent, the white population having regularly increased since that period in the ratio of 8,87 per cent. But this is a very small increase compared with that of most our principal cities In 1810, Charleston ranked as the fifth city in the Union, in population ; in 1830 she was the sizth. She is now in the sizteenth. Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Albany, Louisville, Newark, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Buffalo, Rochester, Lowell, and perhaps Washington, Providence, and Troy having outstripped her since 1830. Charleston must shake herself, put her wealth, fof which she | tion as early as practicable before tre commencement has an abundance) and her enterprise in operation, and regain her former elevated position.

The following is the ratio of increase in population of seven cities in thirty years. From 1810 to 1840. New York had increased 224 per cent; Boston, 157 per cent; Philadelphia, 137 per cent; Bakimore, 220 per cent ; Charleston, 18 per cent ; Savannah, 116 of townships above enumerated, is required to estabper cent. and New Orleans, 590 per cent. N. O. Bulletin.

AUTO BIOGRAPHY OF DAN. WEBSTER .- It is stated that in the preparation of the Life of Buckminister, by Mrs. Lee, which is scon to be pubished, she has had access to many interesting private papers. Among these is a manuscript autobiography of Daniel Webster. A paragraph quoted from this shows us a fact which will be both encouraging and consoling to diffident schoolboys. Mr Webster says-

" My first lessons in Latin were recited to Jo. seph Stephens Buckminster, at that time an as-sistant at the academy. I made tolerable pro-

Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range six. Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of

range seven. Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty of

Fractional township eighteen, and townships nineteen and twenty, of range nine.

Fractional township eighteen, and townships nineteen and twenty, of range ten.

Fractional townships eignieen and nineteen, and township twenty, of range eleven.

Fractional townships nineteen and twenty of range welve.

Fractional township twenty, of range thirteen, Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks,

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty seventh day of February, Anno Demini one thousand eight hundred and forty nine. JAMES K. POLK. By the President :

RICHARD M. YOUNG. Commissioner of the General Land Office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The lands embraced in the above proclamation are located principally on and adjacent to the Misissippi and St. Croix rivers. Those designated as mineral are extremely valuable; because in addition to the copper and other ores found in them, they are well watered, and have ready access to market, either to the South, by the Mississippi river, or to the East, by the way of the lakes, and the several lines of communication that connect therewith.

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Valuable timber and all other necessary requisites for building and amelting, are found in great abun-dance, and of the finest quality. The climate is healthy and pleasant—the cold being rarely note intense than in the northern part of New Yorkand many of the lands are exceedingly fertile, producing all the grains and vegetables that can be raised in Massachusetts or northern New York.

Maps showing the localities of the mines, and other valuable information relating thereto, derived from the geological survey, &c., which cannot be embraced in this brief notice, will be prepared and deposited in the land office at St. Croix for it specof the public sales,

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emution to any of the lands within the townships and parts lish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the truct claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited. RICHARD M. YOUNG,

Commissioner of the General Land Office

NOTICE. "Falls of St. Croix."

The Sales advertised above to be held at the fand

