POST THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY

watching with breathless eagerness the flying foes, expressing earnest des,re for their victory or defeat. It was a perfect Babel of languages the steerage passengers crowded the lower deck, men, women and children, all talking at once in their different dialects, all intent upon seening the novel fight.

74

The three Chippeways ran swiftly ; their feet scarce seemed to touch the sward, so rapid was their motion. But see! One stops-something impedes his steps: 'tis for a second's space -he throws away his moccasins, and as he does so, casts a quick glance behind him, is in the act of levelling his rifle-a flash and a report. The excited spectators on board the Otto give a simultaneous shrick, and the words 'He is shot he is shot !' are heard on every side. But no, he bounds forward with increased velocity. moment more, and he staggers, reels, and falls prostrate, shot through the heart.

racked.

rate to the minister.

faction.

church.

Men stealers shall suffer death.

Then commenced a scene in Indian warfare so fiendish and blood-thirsty that my pen can scarcely record it. While the body was still heaving with the last struggle of life; with a scream wild and unearthly, the Sioux bent over it with his glittering knife. I involuntarily closed my eyes, and when I looked again, I saw the gory scalp of the Chippeway dripping with the still warm blood, fastened to the girdle of the Sioux. Raising the war whoop, that echoed from shore to shore, like the yell of some demon, he hurried on after the others.

The two remaining Chippeways were fast distanoing their pursuers; and we could see them for miles along the prairie, running in a line from the shore, the Sioux still in hot pursuit, like wolves after their prey. The captain commanded that added steam should be put to the boat, there was a bluff where the river made a bend, a short distance ahead; and he thought he might yet save the fugitives by getting on board the Otto.

And steam was put on. The raging and cracking of the fire, as it roared amidst its frail barriers, the surging and mad speed of the boat as she churned the waters into foam, the groans and dissonant noises of the vast machinery, sounded like the cries of a soul in agony-all were unheard or forgotten in our breathless intensity of vision. The chase was for human life-for human life that a few moments before had lived and breathed amongst us.

In a short space we came to the bend of the river; here the shore was thickly covered with scrub pine and wild creepers, and our view intercepted. As we rounded the point, however, we could see far across the prairie; and in the distance could trace one Chippeway, like a deer flying from the huntsman, still pursued by the maddened Sioux. A crash was heard among the branches, and his companion came leaping from the high bluff that overhung the river. The poor fellow had outrun his implacable foe, and seeing the boat, had made an attempt to reach it as his only chance of life. 'But instead of falling into the water, he came heavily upon the ground and broke his leg. Before his enemies found his trail he was safely landed on board the steamer. A physician being on board, his limb was set, and he finally reached his village. It was afterwards discovered that, according to the assertion made by the Chippeways, their village had been attacked by this Sioux party. The boy, stationed upon the blug that surrounded their dwellings, seeing their approach, had given instant alarm, so that by the time the Sioux had reached the village, it was deserted and bare. They set fire to it, and were returning when seen by the three Indians on board the steamer. The Chippeway that fled across the prairie was sorely beset by his enemies; for days and nights he had neither rest nor sleep. Once only he stopped to breathe amongst bushes ; but they had traced his coarse, and he found himself surrounded by a burning circle of fire. But his courage and persevrance did not forsake him even amidst such deadly peril. With a bound he cleared the flaming brush wood, and though thrice wounded by chance shots, he had eluded their direful vengeance, and while his body was weakened and emaciated by very severe hardships and fatigue, his resolute spirit sustained his exertions until retreat was practicable, and he also returned to his people in safety.

But if we look at the number of cows per in-No person shall travel, cook victuals, make dividual, surprise at the discrepancy will be still beds, sweep house, shave or cut hair on the Sabgreater. We shall see that some of the States, bath day.

which produce the least butter and cheese per No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabhome. Each has his own prejudices and cusbath or Fasting day. toms, venerating them in the highest degree, The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Satur-

and unwilling to yield to the imperative de-To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's mands of nature.

Hence those States, which are in their infangarden shall be deemed theft. A person accucy, cannot be taken as a correct data. sed with trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself by his oath. The sources of the nation's wealth are so va

When it appears that an accused has confed- rious, that it requires large scope of vision to erates and refuses to disclose them, he may be comprehend them. A country embracing such an extent of territory, with variations of climate, None shall buy or sell lands without permis- thermal and hydrometric, such a variety of geo-

ological formation, and combinations-embrac sion of the selectmen. ing all the precious and useful metals; such an A drunkard shall have a master appointed

by the selectmen, who are to debar him from extent of sea-coast and numberless rivers; pre sents considerations to the economist, which are the liberty of buying and selling. Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of not to be found in any other on the globe.

his neighbor, shall sit in the stocks or be whip-National prosperity is subject to three pursuits ;-commercial, mechanical and agriculturped fifteen stripes. al ;---the latter is at the basis of all. Of agri-

No minister shall keep school. Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominculture we propose to speak; but as some States are extensively engaged in manufactures, and ion shall pay a fine of £5. Every rateable person who refuses to pay his others in commerce, allowances should be made

proportion to support the minister of the town. in the comparative results. or parish shall be fined by the Court £2: and It is a natural supposition that a State pos-£4 every quarter until he or she shall pay the sessing equal advantages with another States

should be equal in its like productions. Such is not the fact, as will be apparent from the annex-

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, siled tables. Taking the article of butter,-a product universal the world over, and which can ver, or bone bace, above two shillings a yard. shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the be produced in any climate, we see the tollowing selectmen shall tax the offender at three hund- results. The States being arranged in progres red pounds estate. sive order.

A debtor in prison swearing that he has no estate shall be let out, and sold to make satis-Florida Texas 10 Indiana Georgia 13 Iowa . Whoever sets fire to a woods and burns a South Carolina 15 Delaware North Carolina 18 Wisconsin house shall shall suffer; and any person suspec-8 Massachusetts Alabama ted of this crime shall be imprisoned without 19 Ohio Arkansas the benefit of the bail. Mississippi . 20 Maine . 33 Michigan Tennessee . No one shall read common prayer, keep 34 New Hampshire fissouri Christmas, or Saint's day, make minced pies, Virginia 34 Connecticut Virginia . Rhode Island 34 Pennsylvania play cards, dance, or play any instrument of mu-39 New Jersey Kentucky . sic, except the drum, trumpet and jewsharp. Louisiana 41 Vermont No minister shall join people in marriage-Illinois 42 New York

the magistrate only shall join people in marri-In many of the States large quantities of milk age, they may do with less scandal to Christ's are sold : but if the above table is examined, will be seen that most of those States which

When parents refuse their chidren a conven- produce the largest amount of butter, sell the ient marriage, the magistrate is to determine cow keep the greatest number of cows per indithe point. vidual. The selectmen on finding children ignorant,

Cows per individual.) Cows per individual Main 22 Alabama

.29 Florida

.13 Texas

46 Mississippi -

13 Louisiana

.23 Kentucky -

.24 Arkansas -

.30 Tennessee

22 Mis pari

21 Ohio -

.14 Indiana

22 Illinois

.28 Iowa -

In the State of Florida, each individual owns

Now for what purpose do the agriculturists

The total lbs. of cheese produced in the Uni-

year was 10,361,189, leaving about 4 lbs. per in-

Pennsylvania, with a population of 2,311,786

.25 Mississippi -

.36 Wisconsin -

35

.20

25

.24

.24

1.01

Ibs. per annum. The lbs. produced in 1850, had something to say in a recent letter. The were 52.789,174 from 21.721,814 sheep, or result is certainly disastrous to Charleston, and 2.44 lbs. per sheep. Showing a deficit of more I do not see how the city will be able extricate than 100,000,000 lbs. Now if the lbs. per sheep itself from the sad dilemma into which its su were raised to that of Vermont, it would increase pineness and self-complacency have thrust it .-the amount to 72,000,000; and if the quality, Charleston should have secured itself in the inwhich may now be rated at 0.40 per lb., were alienable possession of its former advantages by increased to that of Vermont, which may be making an early railroad connection between called \$0.50; it would give an increase of 15,- itself and Wilmington. Had this been done the

Manchester road would probably never have 000.000. It is a well known fact, that it costs no more been built. I confess to much regret that the to keep a good animal than a poor one; here quaint and delightful old city of the Palmetto then would be actual gain of fifteen millions of is thus thrust out of the way-henceforth to be dollars to the country per annum. This applies an object of quest to the business man or the with equal force, to all the products of the invalid-instead of lying in the pathway of the country which are not in any great degree affect- Western World in its progress along the At-

lantic seaboard ed by climate. The deficit of 100.000.000 lbs. of per annum. There is a gleam of hope athwart the darkness of this prospect. It is the growing and -in value \$40,000,000, is worthy of the conmerited popularity of the steamship line direct sideration of the agriculturists of the country .-to New York. It may be that the enterprising But the discussion of the subject cannot be pur

sued. It has been theorized by economists, but owners of this line-already comprising four admirable ships-will dare, in this emergency. it is a problem which will settle itself. to increase the number of their vessels and des-Yet to arrive at national wealth, it is absolutely necessary to understand the laws of produc- patch a steamer every day, or at least every tion and distribution. It is only by comparative other day from each port. If the former alteranalysis that a State can understand its pro- native could be adopted, half-perhaps three tourths-of the evil would be at once removed

There is a legitimate business for every com- and if the same good fortune continued to mark munity. It is not a haphazard course which a the line, as that which it has enjoyed for two community can pursue successfully for a long or three years past-I do not know that the period. Prosperity is founded upon rational whole mischief would not be repaired. I have laws,-laws of nature, or of circumstances.- no doubt that new steamers could be built Some of the States must of necessity be manu- which would make averaged passa es of forty facturing, others commercial, others agricultural, eight hours. Courage, then citizens of Charlesand others, combining different employments. ton-establish this daily line of sea boats-and It is impossible with the space at command, let your beautiful and thriving city be still, as to do more than to glance at the industry of the it has been-the thoroughfare of the nation .-country. But perhaps enough has been said to So mote it be.

call attention to the comparative economy of The communication between the rival mara the different States. No State can float serene- time cities of South Carolina and Georgia is not ly on the tide of time to a great and glorious sufficient, it would seem, to call for a daily line, destiny. The great moving powers are industry | and here is another token of retrogression. Unand energy; making use of the means which til recently there was a daily steamboat between nature or circumstances has given. Charleston and Savannah; but now boats run

METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER XL.

gress.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 5, 1854.

weathers-during the night. In one of these Notice of Charleston-Its Aspect-Its Societyboats I passed from the City of the Palmetto. Personal Pleasure-Changes-God and Mam to the City of Oglethorpe between which there mon_Churches and Banks-Saint Finbarexists an active rivalry-amounting almost to Improved style of building-New Custom House hostility. This is frequently fomented by the -The Mills House-Evidence of retrogressionnewspapers of both cities-which however charge Charleston Provincialized-A gleam of hope-Daily Steamship Line to New York-Intercourse upon each other the entire onus of the strife !-shall not be considered a tell-tale I hope. ru of the Cities-Invalids in Savannah-A | whisper to you that I have seen decided tokens City of Parks-Sand--A Lack-The Pulaski in this city, of any thing but condolence with House-Increase of the City-Chatham Acade-Charleston in the recent isolation to which it my-Bonaventure-A " Garden of the Dead." has been subjected by the new mail arrange-MY DEAR POST : I promised to make Charles ments, though Savannah reaps no advantage ton one of the themes of this letter, and should therefrom. recret, indeed, to dismiss it with the simple In Savannah I encounter daily invalids from mention made of it in my last. It is a favorite the North, who creep about in the genial sunplace with me, and a residence of three years shine of this soft clime, with squiething like hope within its boundaries qualifies me, perhaps, to upon their pale features. Would that the air, speak advisedly of its attractions. It wears to which feels, indeed, as bland, and is perhaps as the stranger an antique and at first, perhaps, an sweet, as that "of Araby the blest," might unprepossessing aspect, but he cannot dwell there bring healing on its wings to their debilitated long without becoming interested in its very ap- and alas, too generally I fear, perishing frames. superiority of the North over the South, is unpearance, nor will he fail-if he be an intelligent The invalids in East Florida who can bear the observer, to discover its striking individualities. | fatigue of travel, occasionally vary their dull Upon these I have not time to dilate, but if you routine of life by a trip to Savannah in one of have visited the city-my dear Post-you have | the several rival boats which now run between doubtless remarked them. The attractions of this port and the towns upon the beautiful St. Charleston however, to which I have alluded- Johns. are not found in its streets nor in its houses-Savannah is a city of parks; small they are I but rather in its delightful society. This is allow, but delightful still. These are squares characterized by a very high degree of refinewhich dot the city at regular intervals. They ment-blended with a warm and yet inobtruare planted with shade trees, and the older parks sive hospitality. There the deserving stranger are very beautiful, and all of them will become is sure of a welcome and no less of an appreciaso in time. The great drawback of Savannah is tion. He is charmed with the sincerity and its sand, which ought undoubtedly to be substisubstantiality of all that surrounds him. He is tuted for that " of the seashore," so often quoted not bewildered with glitter or glare; he is not as an emblem of multitude. The sand is ancle stunned by noise and confusion; he is not weadeep in every street and almost in every park, ried with parade and appearance; he is not vex except where pavements of brick or wood have ed with the insolent pretensions of parvenuism. superseded it, and these are sadly in the voca-He finds homes, and hearts to make them hap- tive in the regions a little removed from the pv. This, at least, I found the Queen City of centre of the town. the South-and never did I leave a place with a Savannah is without a really excellent hotel. tithe of the regret with which I severed the I must not forget the Pulaski which charges bonds between Charleston and myself. two dollars and a half a day, genuine St. Nich-You will not wonder that I should be gald olas stamp ! and which provides very early green to revisit the city and to renew the delight peas and strawberries ; but after all the Pulaski ful social intercourse of the past. My few days isn't the St. Nicholas, nor is it the Mills House there were all too brief for such an agreeable of dear old Charleston. It is a rambling, inconemploy, and if the eyes of any of my cherished venient, semi-dilapidated old barn, where elegant friends in Charleston should test upon this paraappurtenances would be simply impertinences, graph-let them be assured that it is an "utterand where luxuries of the table actually lose ance of the heart." much of their rarity and delicacy, just as a sweet-But enough of the mere personnel of my toned Erard piano forte would sound execrably stav there. You will demand something in a log hut, and I have seen something of this more objective than this. I had not been abvery kind in the course of my southern ramsent from the city much more than a year, and blings. These things violate the unities and still it presented striking changes to my eye .-the proprieties. Savannah wants a magnificent Of these, it is perhaps curious, that they should hotel-an Oglethorpe House it might be-to suggest to my mind, the Scriptural antagonism match her beautiful skies, her generous atmosof Gop and Mammon! Do you ask me why ? I answer-because the changes in question were mansions. visible chiefly in the Churches and in the I have not been here in several years, and in Banks! Of the former I noticed the new and hat period the city has subsidized a large tract scarcely finished Catholic Cathedral of St. Finof land, then known as the Common. It is now bar-(of which Saint I confess to being rather covered with squares and streets, lined with neat ignorant) the renovated Unitarian Chapel and modern brickhouses. another renowed toronic of the Dreshuterian



WILLIAM D. COOKE. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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State of ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI and TENNESSEE.

OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES No State in the Union is at the present time, ment will have to suffer in some way for making such rapid progress in educational en- manner in which it chose to receive the Nine terprise as North Carolina. Almost every week of the Pope to Brazil, who came to this course we hear of some new institution of a high grade on no apparent business, and left it with being about to be organized with brilliant pros- fully damaged reputation. We presume d pects of success, in some of our flourishing vil- authorities at Washington now see that he was lages, and the spirit of improvement seems to not even entitled to the politeness with whe run so high as to create apprehension lest the he was received.

questionable, and they seem disposed to treat

sectional excitement.

BEDINI'S LETTER

Ir has been stated in some of the hatter this notorious personage has written a la the Archbishop of Baltimore, defending from the charges made against him by of his countrymen in New York W. just finished the perusal of the curion ment, and have not been able to d slightest effort at defence in it. ning to end it contains nothing but the ported declarations of Bedini himself rambling, and on the whole, very tireson, cimen of personal egotism.

There are two things in the letter which worthy of notice. One is the charge, plainly made, that the conduct of the A Government, in not answering the Pone. ters, was "an insulting lesson for the eign of Rome," and the intimation added MR. H. P. DOUTHIT is our authorized agent for the for "flagrant violations" of their " united duties" those who rule or represent great had are obliged to answer. We understand the an insidious menace that the American Ga

number of such institutions should be unneces- But the comical feature in his latter is the sarily multiplied. We cannot, however, but re- announcement made to the Archbishop that joice in these cheering indications of an increas- has had numbers of pictures of the "Blow ing public interest in the cause of education, Virgin of Rimini," engraved for him express and are willing to hope that notwithstanding from a daguerreotype of the wonderful picture the apparent haste and flurry manifested in some itself. " That portentous moving of the punis quarters, and notwithstanding the extravagant says he, "took place precisely during my en ad captandum pretensions with which the claims jurisdiction, when I presided over the Govern and advantages of some of our newly establish- ment of Bologna." He then goes on fored schools are pompously paraded before the that he does not pledge a divine faith in it. I public, the general movement will be nobly suc- cause the Pope has not intervened with an a cessful in the end, and largely contribute to the thoritative sentence, but that he has a stron weath, the refinement, and elevation of our peo- human faith in its miraculous character. Fro which we infer that as soon as his Holin

The spirit of education is now at the flood, makes his decision that the image did roll and it is a suitable time to urge our citizens to eyes, his faith will become divine. He then a more liberal support of their institutions. Our marks with some feeling upon the contradicu schools are not only multiplying rapidly, but or inconsistency of those, who having believed evidently rising in character, and the motives to the charges made against himself, will yet refe sustain them with undivided energy are increas- to believe that this image actually rolled its e ing from without as well as from within. The As if it were more remarkable that the tool state of things at the North is now sufficiently | tyrannical gavernment should be cruel and apparent to every observer. The colleges in than that a mere image of a woman should that part of the Union, especially in New Eng- its eyes. Intelligent Americans will roll the land, and, we may fairly presume, the principal eyes at such ridiculous logic. Towards th male and female schools of a lower grade, are clusion, he adds, "I must limit myself to preunder an influence decidedly hostile to the south. the same Blessed Lady of Rimini, that beneand we cannot see how a people who respect nant she would turn her merciful eyes upon the themselves can continue to sustain them, as we land" [America] " where to me it is most sweet have done heretofore, without exposing them. to distribute her image." So Bedini at Lond selves to the contempt of the civilized world. has offered up to the Virgin in Italy or son The tone of sentiment and opinion in that regi- more distant locality, his humble prayer the on, as indicated by the pulpit, the press, the reso- she will roll her eyes towards the United States lutions of public bodies, and the inflammatory and we may soon expect to hear of the trans harangues of their most grave and venerable mitted pictures displaying their miraculo professors, is overbearing and insulting in the movement in the city of Baltimore. This rolling highest degree. They evidently assume in every- of eyes is an awful portent, and we tremble : thing they say, that the intellectual and moral the thought.

only four times a week. The line is composed of two very comfortable though moderate-sized steamers-which make the passage-outside in all

This sketch is no vision of fancy; there are persons still living who witnessed 'The Prairie Fight.'

A FEW OF THE ANCIENT BLUE LAWS.

The following were some of the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut, which we here insert. They may be quite a curiosity to many of our readers: The Governor and magistrates, convened in general assembly, are the supreme power under God, of this independant dominion. From the determination of the assembly no appeal shall be made.

Whoever says there is a power and jurisdiction over this dominion, shall suffer death and loss of property.

The Governor is amenable to the voice of the people.

The Governor shall have a single vote in de termining any question, except a casting vote when the assembly shall be equally divided.

forence

take them away from their parents New Hampshire put them into better hands at the expense of Vermont their parents. Massachusetts Fornication shall be punished by compelling Rhode Island

Connecticut marriage, or as the court shall think proper. New York . Adultery shall be punished with death. New Jersev Tennessee A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine Delaware of ten pounds. Maryland -A woman that strikes her husband shall be Virginia -

North Carolina punished as the Court directs. South Carolina -A wife shall be deemed good evidence against Georgia . . her husband. Vermont is a purely agricultural State. Th

No man shall court a maid in person or by dairy is a branch of business natural to the letter without first obtaining the consent of her State. It is made profitable by industry and enparents: £5 penalty for the first offence, £10 for ergy. Each individual is possessed of one fortythe second : and for the third an imprisonment six hundredths of a cow, each cow producing during the pleasure of the court. 59 lbs. of cheese and 33 lbs. of butter.

Married persons must live together or be imprisoned. Every male shall have his hair cut eighty-three hundredths of a cow. Each cow according to a cap-History of Connecticut. producing 24 lbs. of cheese and 5 lbs. of butter. Note .- The above laws were originally painted on Blue paper, on which account they were of the South rear such stock ? Surely uot for called the Blue Laws of New England. profit.

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY ted States in 1850, was 105,535,219, or about OF THE UNITED STATES 4 1-2 lbs. to each individual. The export for each

BY CHARLES C. COFFIN, WEST BOSCAWEN, N. H.

dividual for consumption. Now if the consumption An understanding of the laws which regulate s equal in all the States, there are but sever he wealth of nations, is necessary for national States that produce their own cheese-Maine prosperity. That those laws are not understood, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Conevident from the returns of the seventh census. necticut, New-York and Ohio. hose returns exhibit some unlooked for, and emarkable results. Yet we were not prepared for such discrepancies in like productions from

produces but 2,505,034 lbs. of cheese. If each individual consumes 4 lbs., there is a deficit of lifferent localities. That there are other reasons than a want of 5,742,110 lbs., which at 10 cts., amounts to

knowledge of nature's laws is also evident. In more than half a million dollars. And this, such a country as the United States, to which with a soil and climate equally advantageous immigration is setting like a ceaseless tide, the with New York or Ohio. Indiana, with a poplaws of nature will, as a matter of course, be vi- ulation of 988,416, produces from 284.554 cows. plated. The German brings the experience but 624,564 lbs. of cheese and 12.881,535 lbs. which he has had upon the fields of his father- of butter.

This is a result where soil and climate are land : the Irishman farms as upon the bogs of the Emerald Isle ; the Norwegian, as upon the greatly in favor of the former States. Neither steeps of his nativity-all unfitted, as is each of the States sell milk, and it is reasonable to system to the soil and climate of their adopted suppose that the proportionable consumption of milk, as an article of food, is as great in one as most milk. Vermont is an exception. But the exception will be accounted for in the quantity the other. Hence the discrepancy must be sought for in the stock, or in the management of cheese produced. of the dairy, or in both. There is no reason to The purely agricultural States of the West,

suppose that Indiana may not be made to equal with broad prairies, fertile fields, and favorable Vermont, but on the contrary, excel it in dairy climate are behind the bleak and barren States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. New products.

York stands highest on the list, yet she sells The discrepancy which exists between the States of Vermont and Indiana is illustrative of millions of gallons of milk per annum. that of the whole Union, not only in cheese, but The reasons for such discrepancy must be bein various other articles. vond climate or soil. They are to be found in The amount of wool produced per sheep, inferior stock, and improper management.

In the article of cheese* there is a wider dif. shows results which must be attributed to stock and management.

분 이 같이	The assembly of the people shall not be dis-	-terence.	T il il il i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	another renewed temple-of the Presbyterian	inducti offeknouses.	instructors as well qualified for their work as lectures are carefully prepared, delivered with
1.00	missed by the Governor, but shall dismiss itself.	Lbs. per Cow. Louisiania01 Indiana 2.25	In the table appended there is evidently an	Church. Of the banks-there were also three,	Taking into consideration the depth of the	the professors of New England. But even if great suavity and ease, and seasoned with just
a	Conspirators, attempting to change or over-	South Carolina - 02 Illinois 400	error in the computation for Massachusetts; for	and (as if to heighten the coinci lence) one of	sand I think I may safely say that it is a good	this be denied, we ask the high-minded and the right quantity of humor to relieve the monot
	turn this dominion shall suffer death.	Maryland04 Iowa 4.00	it can hardly be supposed that that State should	them is new and the other two are reconstruc-	days journey to make the tour of the city	public spirited gentlemen who are so liberally ony of continuous description without impairing
	The judge shall determine controversy with-	Missouri09 Tennessee 4.72 Alabama13 Wisconsin 6.00	range so far ahead of all others,-especially of	tions! The Ecclesiastical and the Mammonica	Plank roads will soon afford much grateful re-	patronizing the incendiary schools at the North, its value. Every cultivated audience must be de
	out a jury.	Georgia14 Mississippi 10	Vermont, where wool-growing is a profession.	or perhaps I should say-the fiscal structures	lief from this plague of the town.	whether it would not be more consistent with lighted to hear Dr. Baird on these subjects which
		Delaware 16 Rhode Island - 11	Lbs. of wool per sheep. Lbs. of wool per sheep.	both alike, afford pleasing evidence of increased	I visited the Chatham Academy, an old and	their professed zeal for the South to enable our he posseses all the resources of matter and mat-
	No one shall be a freeman or give a vote un- less he be a member in full communion with one	Florida24 Maine 18. Arkansas32 New Jersy - 30	Maine 3.02 Florida . 0.99	regard for architectural elegance.	richly endowed foundation of learning, where	own institutions to compete with others by the ner to illustrate and display.
	of the churches allowed in this dominion.	Texas40 New Hampshire - 31	New Hampshire 2.90 Mississippi . 1.8 Vermont . 3.35 Louisiana . 0.9	I have not time to enter into any details of	between three and four hundred youth of both	simple method of patronage? Whether it Dr. Baird very evidently sympathizes with
1 1일 두		North Carolina43 Ohio 36	Massachusetts . 4.53 Texas . 1.3	other "improvements" in the city-though I	sexes are judiciously and liberally educated	would not be more worthy of themselves to the Russians and Greeks in the present control
	No one shall hold any office who is not sound	Tennessee70 New York 53 Kentucky89 Massachusetts - 54	Rhode Island . 2.9 Kentucky . 2.0	must not omit to mention the new and substan-	About four miles from the city there is a famous	unite in building up and enlarging our own col. versy with Turkey. He appears inclined to be
1. 1. See	in the faith, and faithful to his denomination;	Missouri89 Vermont 59	Connecticut . 2.9 Tennessee . 1.6 New-York . 2.9 Alabama . 2.0	tial Custom House which is now being erected	spot called Bonaventure, formerly the residence	leges, than to send their sons and daughters to lieve that the Christians in the latter country
	and whoever gives a vote for such a person shall	Virginia 1.37 Connecticut - 62	New Jersey . 2.9 Missouri . 2.1	by the United States Government, and also the		New England to "finish off" under the tu-
÷	pay a fine of 20 for the first offence and for the	The State of Vermont produces more pounds	Tennessee . 1.3 Ohio . 2.5		Tatnall It is a grand forest of live oaks,	ition of the insidious enemies of the South ! tempted to rice against the dominant race. As
<i>*</i>	second he shall be disfranchised.		Delaware . 2.1 Indiana . 2.3 Maryland . 2.6 Illinois . 2.4	Mills House and without an equal South of the		We have all along been able to sustain insti-
.A. P	Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God,	the exception of New York, Ohio, Maine, Con-	Virginia . 2.1 Michigan . 2.7	Potomac. I regret that I have to note anything		
	to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and	nastiant Massachusette and New Hampshine	North Carolina. 1.6 Iowa . 2.4		The second	
	that Jesus is the only King.	and this from 146,128 cows.	South Carolina . 1.7 Wisconsin . 2.0 Georgia . 1.7	retro-gressive in Charleston; but the truth re-	ing boughs of the trees which are so profuse-	
181	No lodging or food shall be offered to a Qua-	It may reasonably be asked if there is aught				a due sense of their importance. Let us be unit- It is the universal impression there that although
- 17	ker, Adamite or any other heretic.	in the geological formation, geographical posi-	i childre, when a childre of long whiters,			
	If any person turns Quaker, he shall be ban-		stands first on the list, probably as to quantity	travel from New York to New Orleans. The		
26	ished, and suffer death on his return.	successful prosecution of such a branch of agri-	per sheep, and quanty. No State has given so	great Southern mail no longer passes through		or to elevate the institutions we now have to t e claim of the Czar to exercise over them his im-
	No priest shall abide in the dominion ; he	culture; which may not be equally successful in	much attention to wool growing, and within	it. The metropolis has been suddenly provin-		
	shall be banished and suffer death on his return.	other States? We answer no. New York	the net ten jeurs one has produced a stock hot	cialized, and now receives the mail some hours	city renders it less available than a still newer	8
	Priests may be seized by any person without	and Ohio, New Hampshire and Connecticut-	surpassed in the country.		Cemetry close at hand. I can conceive, howev-	should not, at some future day, be found resort- We are requested to state that any suggest
211	a warrant.	show the same capability.	It vermont has done thus, why may not		er, of no fitter place to be "a garden of the	ing to Southern colleges in quest of advantages tions which may be induced by an examination
1.5	No one shall cross a ferry but with an authori-		Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and other States		dead," than this rare and unparallelled natural	superior to their own, and we believe nothing of the tables of the United States Census for
	zed ferryman.	The wer and the checker is not all stricted of four	with climate to assist, surpass Vermont?	This extraordinary change-which is irksome		is wanting to bring about such a result but the this County should be forwarded at an early day,
	No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk	so universal in its use as butter ; yet from such data, it		and galling indeed, to the good people of the		right sort of public spirit in our public men and to Mr. DeBow, Superintendent of the Census
	in the garden or elsewhere except reverently to	would seem that many of the States were dependent upon others for this article of food, which with judicious ar-	requires seven lbs. of wool per annum, therefore		should overpass my limits to do it now. So let	
	and from meeting.	rangements can be produced in all climates.	the country requires not far from 166,000,000	Wilmington and Manchester railway of which I	me stop at once. COSMOS.	ple. rectness of other publications from that office.
and the second	In all a second the second function of the					

RAILROADS,

the claims of our people to anything like equa-There are still many old fogies in the bac lity with them as a presumption to be rebuked settlements who consider railroads mischievou and repressed by systematic and general insult. innovations. Their number, however, is daily We know there are exceptions, and that many growing "small by degress and beautifully less people at the North, both respect and love their | The great majority of intelligent people are now fellow citizens of the South ; but they are now constrained to acknowledge that they are a powsilent and overwhelmed in the universal storm of erful stimulant of civilization and improvement. It is impossible for Rip Van Winkle to continue

In view of these facts we owe it to ourselves, his slumbers any longer. The snorting of the as a free and independent people, to withdraw iron horse has aroused him for good and all, and from northern schools and colleges, where such he has gone to work with all the vigor of unin influences prevail, the patronage which has been paired youth. The sound of the cars, like a so liberally and so imprudently bestowed. We thunderstorm in summer, has the effect of recan no longer send our youth to such institu- viving and refreshing everything around. The tions," without practically assenting to that as- mists of ignorance and prejudice disappear besumption of superiority which is so arrogant- fore them without the trouble of refutationly claimed, and fostering with our money Agriculture, manufacturing, mining, education and influence the hot-beds of fanaticism, se- are all stimulated and promoted, and religio dition, and treachery to the Union. No, the has the promise that it will flourish when many South must stand by the South, in one common | run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increase and universal resolution to make herself actual- ed. People are beginning to mingle and asso ly, as she is theoretically, independent. We ciate together to compare notes, to make sugmust not only defend slavery, in which the gestions, to concoct schemes and enterprises at and then, and not till then, can we expect to

present an unbroken and formidable front to the enemies of our section of the Union.

wealthier classes of our population are most in- in every way to, aid and incite one another t terested, but these wealthy people must rally increased activity and usefulness. If anybod around our own institutions for education, and asks what is the utility of railroads, there is b sustain them with their patronage and funds, occasion to reply. They answer for themselves

> DR. BAIRD .- This gentleman delivered h promised lectures on Russia and Turkey of

It is too much the fashion with many of our Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, in the Le citizens who make the loudest profession of love | ture Room of Presbyterian Church, to large at and devotion to the South, to send their sons deeply interested audiences. The pupils of ser and daughters to New Eugland to "finish their eral of the Schools of the city were in atte education," and the plea generally employed to dance, and quite a number of ladies and get defend this course is the want of sufficient ad- tlemen from the community generally. vantages in our own institutions. Fortunately have reason to believe that all were enlightened phere, and the sumptuous elegance of her private for the South, and for North Carolina in particu- by the clear and graphic descriptions, the statislar, we can now effectually reply to such a plea tical statements, and the impressive illustration by pointing with pride to Chapel Hill, and many of the lecturer, as well as entertained by h other institutions around us, where the stu- narratives, anecdotes, and amusing accounts dent may enjoy the full advantage of a complete what he has seen and heard for himself in th and liberal course of instruction from corps of interesting countries which he describes. These instructors as well qualified for their work as lectures are carefully prepared, delivered with