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MISCELLANEOUS.
We compile the following review from the
Edinburgh Quarterly for April, which has just
been laid on our table by Messrs. Leonard Scott
& Co. of New York:
Art. II.—*Elementary Sketches of Moral
Philosophy, delivered at the Royal Institution,
in the Years 1841, 1845 and 1846.*
By the late Rev. SIDNEY SMITH, M. A.
London, 1849. Pp. 424.

proaching, took him by the arms and legs, and
about attempting to convert his arguments
put him down in a place of safety.” (P. 7.)
In a yet finer style are the remarks on the
proofs which the mind itself affords of a Divine
Creator—a subject not yet fully worked
out, by either Dr. Chalmers or by any of the
several writers whom Dr. Turton has eme-
merated in his “Natural Theology,” and which
requires, to do it full justice, the deliberate labors
of a man—if ever there shall be such a prodigy
—uniting the metaphysical depth of Butler
with Paley’s felicity of representation—
“But there is no occasion to prop this argument
up by great names. The school of natural
religion is the contemplation of nature; the ancient
anatomist, who was an Abbeist, was concerned by
the study of the human body, he thought impos-
sible that so many admirable contrivances should
exist, without an intelligent Cause; and if men can
become religious from looking at an ostrich or a
nerve, can they be taught Atheism from ana-
lyzing the structure of the human mind? are not
the affections and passions which shake the very
entrails of the man and the thoughts and feelings
which dart along those nerves, more indicative
of a God than the vile perishing instruments
themselves? Can you remember the a-rish-
ment which springs up in the breast of the
mother, and hurls the feelings which spring up
in her heart? If God made the blood of man,
did he not make that feeling, which summons the
blood to his face, and makes it the sign of guilt
and shame? You may show me a human hand,
expand upon its singular contrivance of its
fingers and thumb—how admirably adapted for
all the purposes of grasp and flexure! I will
show you, in return, the mind, receiving her
tribute from the senses—comparing, reflecting,
comprehending, deciding, abstracting—its pas-
sions, feelings, aspirations, feelings, which would
faintly fall into the definition of sense, existing
in his mind, the Creator has raised up the
noblest emblem of his wisdom and his power—
The philosophy of the human mind is no school
for infidelity, but it excites the warmest feelings
of piety, and defends them with the most solid
reason.” (P. 11.)

ONCE.
BY L. K. WILLIE.
“Did you ever attend the theatre?” said
a young man to a blue-eyed maiden, who hung
on his arm as they promenaded the streets of
New York one evening in October—
“The cheek of the lady crimsoned with a blush
as she answered the interrogatory in the nega-
tive, and added—“My mother taught me
from childhood that it was wrong to attend
such places—“But your mother told me
nothing of the kind, for I have often heard
my mother say by herself, and in her life, “—
“And he spoke eloquently of the drama, comedy,
and tragedy, and dwelt upon the im-
portant lessons which we there learn of human
nature, “Go with me once,” said he, and
“I will go with you,” she replied, and she
went, and in that theatre a charming ca-
valier over her like the one which the serpent
wound round his dove-like eye. She went again,
and again, and from that house of mirth and
laughter, she was led to one, from the portals
of which she never returned.
Around a centre table, where an astral lamp
was shedding its mild light, sat three young
maids, while one held in her hand a pack of
cards. At the back of her sat a young
gentleman, every eye turned to him, and
resting upon his face, as if he were
listening to his own heart, he had
a look which told the characters on
“once,” said she, “we need one to make
out our game; play with us once, if you
conspire to form an eloquent butterfly, which
settles forth its attacks upon the lotteries of good
resolutions in which he had long stood secured;
and it felt like the walls of an ancient city,
when jared by the fearful battering ram. He
learned the cards and played. A few weeks
afterwards I was passing his room at a late
hour, and a candle was shedding its dim light
through the window. Some time I have
looked from my chamber nearly every morn-
ing of the night, “from close day till early morn-
ing, and seen that light, faintly struggling
through the curtains that screened the inmates of
that room from every eye, save His which
seeth alike, in darkness and at noonday. Gaining
brought with it disease, and death came, just
as he had numbered the half of his three score
years and ten. During his last hours I
was sitting by his bed side, when he fixed on me
a look which I shall never forget, and had me
listen to his dying words. “I might have been
a different man from what I am, but it is too
late now. I am convinced that there is a state
of existence beyond the grave; and when I
think of the retribution which awaits me in
another world, I feel a horror which language
is inadequate to describe.” These were
among the last words he ever uttered.
The junior class of a southern college had
assembled in a student’s room to spend the
night in riot and debauch. Amid that crowd
was one who had never received a bad lesson
since his matriculation. In his studies, he
was head and shoulders above his class. That
day he had failed. A shade of dejected gloom
came over him, and he was in desecrating man-
ner, while himself felt like Lucifer in Eden, while
joy and gladness around him. Said a
classmate, “Come on, boys, quaff the bumper, and
and it will make you feel as bright as a heron’s
feather.” The tempter whispered in his ear,
“drink once and forget the past. A similar
occasion will never return.” A powerful
struggle seemed going on in his mind for a
moment; but at last he silently shook his head,
and retired to the grove, gave vent to his feel-
ings in a flood of tears. That boy never drank
—not even once. He took the valedictory in
now D. D., and President of a College. Once!
Once! On this slender pivot, hath turned
for weal or woe, the destiny of many a death-
less spirit. Clear passed I but once on the
banks of the Rubicon; but it was a pause like
that which nature’s skies when she is gather-
ing her elements for the devastating tornado—
“Eve ate the forbidden fruit but once, and her
countless posterity have felt the fearful conse-
quences resulting from that rash act. Reader,
remember once.”

THE DOOM OF OUR WORLD.
The North British Review says:—What
change is to be we dare not conjecture, but we
see in the heavens themselves some traces of
destructive elements and indications of their
power. The fragments of broken planets
the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe
the heaving convulsions which rend the
material at the solar surface—the volcanic erup-
tions of our own satellite—the appearance
of objects in all foregrounds of that appear-
ing convulsion which the system of the
world is doomed. Thus placed upon a planet

which is to be burnt, and under heavens which
are to melt away—thus trading as it were, on
the cemeteries, and dwelling on manuscrits of
former worlds, let us learn lessons of humanity
and wisdom, if we have not already been
taught in the school of revelation.”

THRILLING INCIDENT.
Yesterday morning, as the train was going
out for Newark, a gentleman and lady were
walking before it upon the track. The loco-
motive squealed and they jumped across on
the other track—but horror! Just ahead, was
another train, from Ramapo, on this track, and
the next moment would hurl them into eternity.
They had no room on the outside of either
track, from the embankment—and not know-
ing that train would pass first were almost
paralyzed. But the next moment the gentle-
man seized the lady, who had nearly swooned
—placed her on the narrow walk between the
two tracks, embraced her dress in his circling
arms to keep her, the cowriter from hooking it
—and thus awaited their fate. The two trains
passed them at the same moment, roaring and
thundering on, but neither the gentleman nor
lady were injured—more than a awful fright.
Jersey City Sentinel.

MANUFACTURE OF DIAMONDS.—The Paris
correspondent of the London Times says:
The secret of the world has been in a state
of suspension during the whole week, in conse-
quence of the publication of the discovery of
the long sought for secret of the fusion and
crystallization of carbon. The substance has
been crowded for the last few days to behold
the result of this discovery in the shape of a
toledo-sized diamond of great lustre, which
M. Despretz, the happy discoverer, submits to
the examination of every chemist and naturalist
who chooses to visit him. He declares that
so long ago as last autumn he had succeeded in
producing the diamond, but in such minute
particles as to be visible only through the mi-
croscope, and fearful of raising any suspicion,
he had kept the secret, until by dint of
repeated experiments of great labor, he had
completed the one he now offers to public
view. Four small pieces of immense power, ad-
vised by the treatment of galvanic pile, of the
Sarcobone, have been the means of producing
the result before us. M. Despretz has not
yet ready to display the experiment whenever it
may be required. The diamond produced is
of the quality known in the East as the black
diamond, one single specimen of which was
found by Prince Rostoff to the late Duke of
York, for the enormous sum of twelve thousand
pounds.

TUNNEL THROUGH THE ALPS.—The project
of digging a Rail-Road tunnel through the Alps,
between Chamvry in France and Susa in
Sardinia, has been talked of for several years.
The great undertaking is now in a way to be
realized. A commission of the Piedmontese
Government has unanimously decided in favor
of the project, and an application is about to
be made to Parliament for the means of carry-
ing it into execution. The tunnel will be
about seven miles in length, 19 feet high, and
25 feet in width—admitting a double track.
The estimated cost is about three millions
dollars. Mount Genevre, which it is thus
proposed to penetrate, rises to an elevation of
about 10,000 feet. Chevalier Henry Maus,
the author of this gigantic scheme, has spent
five years of constant study upon the subject.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.
It seems that we have to pay for a reputation
for liberality. Kendall, of the Peayans,
gives the following advice to his countrymen
in a recent letter to that paper.
“Within the last two weeks I have seen
many new American faces on the Boulevards,
the fresh arrivals from across seas being
easily discernible means of their narrow
brimmed hats, as though they were labelled
all over. As a matter of economy they would
do much better were they to adopt a Parisian
rig-out at the outset. The shopkeepers
invariably charge them two prices for every
thing they wish to purchase, knowing im-
mediately from what part of the world they
hail.”

HOW TO CURE THE CHOLERA.
The Savannah Republican, in giving an ac-
count of the recent events in Cuba says:
It is a curious circumstance, and one well
worthy of mention; that the cholera disap-
peared in Havana the moment that the news
of the landing of the expedition was received.
This circumstance is well sustained by the
experience of all disciplined armies in the field
on the eve of a battle when the sick list di-
minishes rapidly. The excitement in Ha-
vana was in like manner, so great that not a
case of cholera was reported the day after the
arrival of the news.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.
The stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville,
held their first annual meeting on Monday last,
20th inst. Mr. George M. Neill was called to
the Chair, and John Shaw appointed Secretary.
The Report of the President and Di-
rectors was received, and was referred to a
committee of three, who reported it correct,
and highly favorable in a financial point of
view.
The following is the Board of Directors
elect.
James Cyle, H. B. Myrver, John D.
Starr, T. S. Lattoroh, A. A. McKethan,
John W. Peaces, J. E. Hoyt, Charles Ben-
bow and E. J. Lilly.
We learn that the stockholders by almost
unanimous consent, directed that the commis-
sioners close the Banks of subscription the
first of September next. So that unless the
subscriptions of those designated for Branches
increase sufficiently between this time and
then, there will be no Branches.
Mr. Starr was unanimously elected Presi-
dent, and all the other officers will be retained
by the Board.
The salary of the President was raised from
\$500 to \$800.
North Carolinian.

NEW USE FOR MOSS.
Col. Massey of Mississippi is said to have dis-
covered a process by which a very superior arti-
cle of extant bagging can be made of the long
grass which grows throughout the Southern States.
He has secured a patent and purchased machinery
for a bagging factory.

TORRACO SALES.
Thirteen tobaccos sales, made by Mr.
B. Norwood, of Warren Co. N. C., were held
in Richmond on the 3rd inst., by Mr.
Jno. M. Sheppard, Jr., Commission Merchant,
at the following satisfactory prices: 4 hds.
at \$12, 1 do. at \$10, 1 do. at \$8, 3 do. at \$7,
and 1 do. Lugs at \$6.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the *Norfolk Herald and Free Press*.
THE APHIS, OR COCUS.
This term aphis, or cocus, is applied to a
great number of insects, all of which prey up-
on the sap of plants, and are therefore more
or less injurious to vegetation. The genuine
aphis is a gregarious insect, herding together,
often times, in prodigious numbers, on the limbs
and foliage of various shrubs and plants—
The male insects only are furnished with
wings, and their motions are slow and sluggish.
From their posterior extremity there project
two horn-like tubes, and from which under
certain circumstances, they eject that peculiar
transparent and honey-like liquid, which is
so much admired and sought after by the an-
turalists, who have critically investigated
the character and habits of this interesting in-
sect, and readily complex.
This singular phenomenon may be witnessed
by any one who will examine the conduct
of the cocus while subject to the intrusion of
the aphis. The apple tree louse is generally
classed with the aphis, yet it is not strictly
identical, being the gall-former of Rhubarb,
and to which belong the coelocineal insect,
while by Linnaeus it is classed with the genus
Cocus. To the same tube belong also the small
insect, which produces the gall nut, and
that which deposits so extensively on the
apple tree, and which are recognized by their
scale-like form and appearance when attached
to the tree or plant to which they perman-
ently affix themselves, and from which they
never remove during life. On examining the
smooth parts in old trees, or the soft, un-
usually bare, and scale-like, a great number of
these insects may be seen, which may often
be detected, resembling some what in shape
the form of an oval of a diminutive flat seed, &
so firmly agglutinated as to be removed with
considerable difficulty. Wilson has remark-
ed that the oviposition of the eggs is to be
regarded as the greatest peculiarity in the
history of these insects.
“Though excluded from the body,” says a
distinguished naturalist, “the eggs do not ap-
pear externally, but are made to pass beneath
the abdomen, and between it and the cotton
tapstry before alluded to. (The apple tree
cocus, of the common kind, has no cotton,
though the lanata has.) In proportion as the
insect becomes empty, the lower surface of
the abdomen approaches the upper one, so as
to flatten beneath the body, an arch, or re-
ceptacle for the eggs. The perfect female never
takes a step in the course of her life, but
having laid her eggs, she dies, and her body
shrivels up and hardens, and thus forms a
protection and covering for the incipient young.
These are soon hatched, work their way from
beneath the dead body of their parent, mak-
ing their escape from the posterior extremity
of the shell.”
When first developed, these insects are too
diminutive to be seen by the naked eye. They
gradually however, advance to the scene of
their future labors, which is the soft and sapid
wood of the previous year’s growth, and
where they attach themselves, generally be-
neath the shell of the dormant parent, and which
they enlarge by additions which are more
plainly perceptible.
“I have had,” says a late writer, “an oppor-
tunity this spring, and by a powerful
microscope, of observing the manner in which
the hatching effected in this insect by the young
sex, succeed each other. During the winter,
the eggs to the number of fifteen or twenty
lie safe under the shell of the dead cocus,
and may at any time be observed by scrap-
ing some of them from the bark of the ap-
ple tree, and placing them under the micro-
scope. The eggs are then nearly round—
Their hatching is of course greatly dependent
on the temperature, but by the first of May, in
this latitude, (New York,) some of them will
begin to exhibit signs of vitality. By detach-
ing some of the shells on the first of May, we
found that but few of the young had any vital-
ity; the greater part exhibiting nothing to
indicate that they were ever to possess the pow-
er of locomotion. Under the glass they re-
sembled plump kernels of wheat in shape,
though like most other larva of that kind, they
were partially transparent, and with green-
smooth exterior. Some few, however, had
their legs partially developed, and their suck-
ers could plainly be seen. By the middle of
the month we found them escaped from the
shell in some instances, while in others,
they were still without apparent vitality, and
had not left the covering provided them by
nature.”
No one can for a moment doubt that the coc-
us, or cocus mulus is greatly injurious to ap-
ple trees, and that its ravages if not timely ar-
rested, will ultimately produce disease and
death. When it attacks in large numbers, as
is almost always the case from its presence by
their scrubby, hids bound appearance, and
their failure to make new wood with the rapid-
ity which ordinarily characterizes those trees
which are not suffering either from their
present or previous attacks. When fewer they
are discovered, the more they are removed
them. This may be effectually accomplished
by first scraping the surface of the bark with
a trowel, or dull hoe, and afterwards washing
the trunk thoroughly and carefully with soap
suds. Some prefer kerosine, but unless in a
very dilute state this is likely to produce a
greater injury, if possible, than the one it is in-
tended to prevent. Suds, formed of one pint
of common soft household or domestic soap,
in one gallon of water, will be sufficiently
powerful to annihilate any eggs that may
chance to remain after the scraping, and will
tend to impart new vigor and a brisker circula-
tion to the tree. Its reputation, at intervals
through the season, is also very desirable, as
it prevents the growth of fungi and parasitical
plants, which often develop themselves, and
not unfrequently prove highly detrimental to
the trees, unless removed as they occur. White-
washing the trunks of trees, has now, as a
practice, become nearly or quite obsolete
with intelligent fruit growers, in every
section.
OBSERVER.
Moreland, March 30, 1850.

FACTS IN BUILDING.
One fact is, that a square form secures more
room with a given cost for outside walls,
than any other rectangular figure. Great
length and little width may afford convenient
rooms, but at an increased expense.
Another fact is, that ventilation is an essen-
tial in a human dwelling. No other consid-
eration should exclude this. The halls, win-
dows, and doors should be so situated with re-
gard to each other, that a full draught of air
can be secured, at any time, in the summer
season, by day and night, through the whole
house. The stories should also be suffi-
ciently high to afford a sufficiency of air in all
the rooms. Nine feet is a good height for
lower rooms, and eight for upper. Bed
rooms should also be larger than they com-
monly are. Great injury to health is the
result of sleeping in small close apart-
ments.
The third fact is, that a steep roof
will not only shed rain and snow far bet-
ter than a flat one, but will heat immensely
longer.
The fourth fact is, that a chimney in or
near the centre of the building will aid to warm
the whole house, while if built at one end or
side, the heat will be thrown out and lost.
The fifth fact is, that a door opening from
the outside into any principal room, without
the intervention of a hall or passage, costs
much more than it saves, in the free ingress of
air into it.
The sixth fact is, that the use of paint is
the best economy, in the preservation of build-
ings to all wood work.
The seventh fact is, that if the front door
is made at one side instead of the middle of
the front, a partition will be saved and for-
small houses have the main door and lobby in
the middle of the house.

SUGAR PLANTATION IN FLORIDA.
The *Anglo-Saxonic City* says:—“The
result of the past year’s operations in sug-
ar planting in Florida have demonstrated beyond
question the fertility of our lands, the favor-
ableness of our climate, and the superior quality
of the article produced. Two to three hundred
per acre have been in several instances and up-
on considerable bodies of land produced. The
opinion of those well qualified to judge is that
an average of two hundred per acre may be
relied upon, and the estimate of molasses added
is favored to be \$35 to \$40 per acre.
The favorableness of the climate may be presumed
from the fact that all of East Florida is South
of the sugar growing portions of Louisiana, and
in fact a great portion of it below the region of
frost. The quality of the article produced de-
pends upon the quality of the juice and its
proper manufacture: when properly manufac-
tured we have heard of no instance where an
inferior quality has resulted. But we have in
Florida nothing of the expensive improvements
and splendid machinery of Louisiana, and with
the most ordinary processes, with little excep-
tion, our sugar planters are producing a good
article.”

“STUFF A COLD AND STARVE A FE-
VER.”
There are few proverbs more common than
the above relating to the treatment of colds.
The editor of the *Edinburgh Journal* says, he
“never properly understood the proverb until
a professional friend explained it to be a brief
way of saying ‘Stuff a cold and you will have
to starve a fever,’ that is, if you persist in
generous living during a cold, ten to one you will
incure a fever in which you will have to ab-
stain altogether.”

WIRE GRASS.
It is said that this grass to farmers and garden-
ers is coming to be highly prized for the good
pasture and fine hay it affords when properly
cultivated. Sheep are very fond of it and will
keep in good order on wire grass alone, the
whole year round. The grass will grow any
where and on any soil. The only objection
to it is that it is almost indeterminate where
once it gets a fair start. Several tons of hay
may be raised annually from an acre, when
properly managed; and instead of impoverishing
the land, it seems to impart a fertility by its
shade and moisture it engenders by its thick
tufts. Light land is held together and receives
a body from the thick texture of its embracing
roots. Wonder if the sides of the deep cuts a-
long our railroads, which are now continually
washed by the track, could not be held in
place by sowing with wire grass; we don’t think
any thing else could grow there.

YELLOW IN PEACH TREES.
An intelligent friend informs us that the Yel-
low in Peach Trees can be easily cured by a
very simple remedy. As soon as discovered, re-
move the surface soil from around the roots
and apply from a quart to a gallon (according to
size of the tree) of weak ash water, and it will
be speedily restored to perfect freshness and health.
He tried the experiment on a small tree which
was in the last stages of the disease, which was
entirely recovered and is now the most flourish-
ing in his garden. The disease is caused by
worms, and the effect of the ashes is to kill the
grub—stimulate the energies of the vegeta-
ble—and afford it a good manure. So it is a mistake
to suppose this disease incurable.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ON AN ACRE
OF GROUND.
The editor of the *Maine Cultivator* pub-
lished, a few days ago, his management of one
acre of ground, from which he gather the fol-
lowing result:
One-third of an acre in corn usually pro-
duces thirty bushels of sound corn for grain-
ing, besides some refuse. This quantity was

produced for family use, and for fattening one
large or two small hogs. From the same
ground he obtained two or three hundred
pumpkins, and his family supply of beans—
From a bed of six rods square, he usually ob-
tained sixty bushels of onions these he had
sold at one dollar per bushel and the amount
purchased his flour. Thus, from one-third
of an acre and an onion bed he obtained his
bread supplied. The rest of the ground was
appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for sum-
mer and winter use; potatoes, beans, parsnips,
cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers,
melons, squashes, &c; with fifty or sixty
bushels of beets and carrots for the food of
a cow.
Then he had also a flower garden, ruberries,
currants, and gooseberries, in great variety;
and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry,
peach and quince trees. If a family can be
supported from one acre of ground in Maine,
the same can be done in every State and coun-
try in the Union.

GEN. LOPEZ, THE CUBAN PATRIOT.
From a very long and diffuse account of the
life of General Lopez, (says the *Wilmington
Journal*) which appeared in the *New Orleans
Delta* of the 10th and 11th inst., we have ex-
tracted the following sketch of a career which
is brought to a point by the enterprise on Cu-
ba which now attracts so much attention.
Narciso Lopez was born of wealthy parents
in 1798 or ‘9, in Venezuela, and is now a lit-
tle over fifty years of age. He was the only
son that grew to manhood, though he had nu-
merous sisters. He was trained to the saddle,
as is the custom in South America. His
father being obliged by civil disturbance to re-
move to Caracas, where he entered upon
commercial life, his son Narciso superintended
a branch of the House at Valencia, in the in-
terior. Here, during the troubles of Bolivar’s
time in 1814, young Lopez took a prominent
part on the popular side, and narrowly escaped
from massacre. At length when reduced
almost to desperation, he enlisted in the ar-
my, as his only chance for life. At the end
of the war between Spain and the insurgents,
Lopez found himself a colonel, at the age of
23. He had also received the cross of San
Fernando, as a forth reward for various gallant
deeds during the war. On the evacuation
of the country by the Spanish army, Col.
Lopez returned to Cuba.
Since that time, (1824,) Lopez has been a
Cuban, having married and established him-
self in the island. He was known to be pos-
sessed of liberal principles, which prevented
him from obtaining office in the island, and
thus remained in retirement. During the first
Carlist troubles in Spain, Lopez happened to
be in Madrid with his wife, urging a private
claim on the government. He distin-
guished himself on the government side; war
made aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-
Chief, Gen. Valdez, and received several
military decorations. He became the warm
personal friend of Valdez, who was afterwards
the most popular Captain General of Cuba.
He was for a time Commander in Chief of the
National Guard of Spain, and subsequently
Commander in Chief of several provinces—
During all this period of favor with the royalist
party it is said that he remained faithful
to his democratic principles; and though ca-
ressed by the Queen, Mother Christina, he
despised and distrusted her.
On the instruction which ended in the
expulsion of Christina from the regency, Lopez
was made Governor of Madrid, a post
which he held until Espartaco became regent,
when he positively refused to hold it, in spite
of the solicitations of Espartaco. As Senator
of the Kingdom, from the Liberal city of Seville,
he studied the politics and institutions of
Spain, and then first learned the condition
of Spanish colonies, and especially the oppres-
sion under which Cuba, the country of his a-
doption, labored. The expulsion of the Cuban
deputies from the Cortes further disgusted
him, and, resigning his offices, he departed
for Havana, not without so as trouble in
obtaining permission.
At this time, (1830,) General Valdez was
Captain General of Cuba. During the various
political troubles of Spain, Lopez held different
posts of honor and emolument in the island,
but at length he resigned, except his rank
as General, and then undertook the working
of an abandoned copper mine, as a pretext for
returning to the Central Department. Here
he began to mingle with the people and con-
sidered a plan for the liberation of Cuba. The
enterprise of last year, which succeeded so
completely, was the result of his efforts.
The second effort, better matured and more
extensive, is now on foot.

THE WILSON MONUMENT.
On Wednesday, 23d May, the corner stone
of the Wilson monument was laid with ap-
propriate Masonic Ceremonies. The following ex-
tract from the *Tarboro’ Press* gives the order of
services:
“About half past 12 o’clock, the Marshal Jno.
S. Dancy, Esq. with his assistants, Geo. Norflet,
Esq. and Capt. F. M. Parker, appeared on main
street, leading with few exceptions the streets
closed. The following was announced as the
Programme of the Day.
1. Frank Johnson’s Brass Band.
2. Members of the Masonic Fraternity.
3. Building Committee.
4. Orator of the Day.
5. Citizens of the town and county.
6. Members of the Fire Company, in uniform.
7. Magistrate of Police and Town Commission-
ers.
8. Magistrates of the County and County Offi-
cers.
9. Pupils of the Male Academy, with their
Teachers.
10. Pupils of the Female Academy with their
Teachers.
11. Soldiers of the War of 1812.
12. Soldiers of the Mexican War.
13. Reverend Clergy.
14. Strangers.
15. After 1 o’clock, the Procession was
put in motion and turned into the first street east
of Main, going near its entire length—again
coming into Main at Pitts corner—thence up
Main to the Court House Square, where the
Monument is to be erected, and the ceremonies
were to take place. Here a most agreeable
spectacle was presented. Besides a large plat-
form densely covered with Ladies, every window
of the Court House in view of the mound, the
upper and lower windows of Mr. Bowditch’s
store adjoining the Square, and some private car-
riage stores, were jammed with the beautiful faces
of the Ladies; and the house tops hard by, were
covered with the rough lords of creation. The
Fraternity were marshaled into the circle by
their proper Officer, passing under a “triumphal
arch” of roses and evergreens, prepared by one
of Tarboro’’s fairest daughters; and when they
had taken up their position, a place was assigned
to the Building Committee, and the Pupils of the
Female Academy with their Teachers, within the
circle.
The proceedings were opened by prayer from
the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Jno. F. Speight. The
Grand Master, Maj.-Wm. F. Collins, made some
appropriate and well-timed remarks upon the
character of their deceased brother, and closed the
ceremonies by depositing under the Corner Stone
the following address, handed to him by the
Grand Treasurer P. T. Dr. J. A. Drake—
Holy Bible.
Constitution and By-Laws of Concord Lodge,
No. 1234, of the Grand Lodge of North
Carolina.
COPY.
List of subscribers to the Wilson Monument.
Copy of the Engraving on Cal. Wilson, delivered
by Wm. F. Dancy, Esq.
Single copies of various newspapers of North
Carolina.
The procession thence repaired to the Court
House as listened to an Oeology on the life, char-
acter and public services of Col. Wilson, from W.
F. Dancy, Esq. “So closed a day that will long
live green in the memory of the citizens of Ed-
gemo.”

SLAVES IN CALIFORNIA.
The California correspondent of the *New
Orleans True Delta* states that abolitionism is
rampant among individuals in California, who,
whenever they find a slave, persevere in
tempting him until they have him desert, or
useless to his master. He advises Southern men
to carry no more slaves to that country—
Referring to this letter, the *Mobile Tribune*
declares that to convey slaves to California is
only to throw away so much property, and
swell the hordes of the profligate—but adds:
“There are good many slaves in California.
Numbers were before the adoption of the great
free-soil constitution, and since a great
many have been carried thither. We know
of several who have gone from Mobile, and
many who are preparing to go. They are taken
mostly on the promise of emancipation, and
other rewards after a few years of service.”

FORCING AN ADJOURNMENT.—On the introduc-
tion into the Connecticut House of Repre-
sentatives, of a bill to prohibit the catching
of shad after the 25th of June, a member from
Hampton objected, that to stop the shad
fisheries before the adjournment of the Legis-
lature was an infringement upon the ancient
prerogative of the members of the House, who,
from time immemorial, had been dignified
with the title of “shadcatchers.” The mover
of the resolution admitted the force of the
objection, but explained that his object in
introducing the bill was to compel an early
adjournment.

TRUTH AND SINCERITY.
Truth is always consistent with itself, and
needs nothing to help; it is always near at
hand and sits upon our lips, and is ready to
drop out before we are aware; whereas, lie is
troublesome, and sets a man’s invention upon
the rack, and one trick needs a great many
more to make it good. If it like building
upon a false foundation, which continually
stands in need of props to shore it up, and
proves at last more chargeable a substantial
building at first upon a trade and solid founda-
tion, and because it is open, fears on disre-
put of which the crafty man is always in danger; and
when he thinks he walks in the dark, all his
pretences are so transparent that he that runs
may read them, he is the last man that finds
himself to be found out; and, whilst he takes it
for granted that he makes fools of others, he
renders himself ridiculous.

EXPENSES OF CALIFORNIA GOV-
ERNMENT.
The California State Comptroller has made
a report to the Legislature, showing that the
expenses of the government of California, up to
the 15th of April, were \$54,834.92. The
estimated expenses for the remainder of the year
are \$237,980 13—making a total of \$292,814-
95 to the close of the year 1850.

INDEPENDENCE OF CALIFORNIA.—The
theory of California becoming independent will
be received by sensible men in the United
States with entire composure. A certain
Texas trick is too recent to be forgotten, and
California could not be prevailed upon to sever
her connection with the United States.
It is nonsense and humbug for any of her
people to talk of independence. *Rich. Rep.*

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