SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

The union of the South for the sake of the Union.—Let this be the watchword of every Southern patriot, who wishes to see the Federal Union preserved on its Constitutional basis. Let us cease for heaven's sake, all strife with each other and present an united front to our common enemy. "It is unfortunate for the South to be in a minority; but her cause will be hopeless if that minority is divided against itself. What Southern man but must be humiliated, as well as desperate, at the idea that the South should be her own executioner, while her enemies look on with folded arms and a derisive smile!

☞ We commend the following remarks of the Richmond Republican to the attention of our readers. Whilst we do not believe that our people would countenance any deliberate wrong committed by one of our States, we do not entertain the most distant idea that any one of the Southern States would take up arms to coerce a Southern State into measures, nor would we have the North to lay the flattering unction to their souls that they would derive any assistance from the Southern people, in their nefarious schemes to perpetrate an outrage upon our section:

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Some of the Northern papers referring to the possibility of a collision between the South and the Federal Government, such as that which has been anticipated at Santa Fe, remark that the South would itself put down at the point of the bayonet any such demonstrations of resistance. "Lay not that flattering unction to your soul." The South may be comparatively weak, but she is not fool enough to turn against herself, to put down her own children and cut her own throat, for the benefit of the wily North. No. If she is to die, she will not be her own executioner. Col. Bissell will have to come with his invincibles and execute his threats. We know that there are no braver men in the world than the men of the North, but they will not be fighting on their own dunghill when they march South, whereas the South *will*, and that makes a slight difference as the vetrans of Great Britain discovered at Yorktown and New Orleans.

But this talking of guns and bayonets, blood and thunder, is all in very bad taste. The majority of the people of the Union have no more idea of going to war with each other than they have of invading Jupiter, Mars or the Moon. They would rather see their fields covered with luxuriant crops, than trampled down by the feet of contending squadrons; they would rather behold their dwellings rising peacefully and full of happy faces, under the protecting shadow of the vine and fig tree, than heaps of black and smouldering ruins they would rather enjoy the comforts of roast beef and plum-pudding, than lie on the ground with a yard of cold steel through the abdomen. Left to themselves by demagogues and place-hunters, the people of this Union would settle all their difficulties in half an hour, and be better friends than they ever were before.

Nevertheless, there is danger, and imminent danger. As amid the universal uproar of winds and waves which accompanies a violent storm, the ear of the mariner will detect the hoarse murmur of the breakers which threaten remediless destruction, so, in the midst of this sectional excitement, there is one practical, pressing difficulty, which juts out under the very bows of our ship of state, and portends real and imminent danger. It is the collision of Texas with the United States troops in New Mexico. The North may turn a deaf ear, as it always has done, to the wrongs of the South; or, believing them true, it may, mistaking a stiff-necked policy for manly firmness, advocate physical force measures; but it is none the less true that, in the miserable hamlet of Santa Fe, the destinies of this Republic for weal or woe, are to be decided.

EFFECTS OF ABOLITIONISM IN THE SLAVE AND FREE STATES.

In an article on the subject of the effects produced in the slave States by the interference of Northern abolitionists, the New York Herald says:

"We have frequently read in the Southern newspapers, and believe it to be a fact, that the hardships inflicted on slaves arise, not from a disposition on the part of their owners to inflict punishment on them, but as a matter of precaution to protect their property from being enticed away by Northern abolitionists."

Commenting on this observation, the Baltimore Clipper remarks:

"We shall speak on this subject for our own State alone; and we have no hesitation in asserting, that the interference of abolitionists, has not only been prejudicial to the interests of the colored people of Maryland, bond and free, by causing the most stringent laws to be passed in regard to them, but has greatly retarded the progress of emancipation.—Until the the abolitionists agitated the slave question, the disposition here was general to gradually emancipate the slaves. With a view to the permanent location of the colored people of our State in Africa, a tax of ten thousand dollars per annum was levied, and is still continued, for colonization purposes; land was purchased in a healthy situation, and the colony at Cape Palmas was established.—A revolution has taken place in public sentiment to some extent, not in respect to colonization, but as to the mode of treating slaves. It is found to be necessary to keep a stricter guard over them, to prevent their being enticed away by abolitionists or their agents. In fact, scarcely a week passes without some slaves escaping into Pennsylvania; who, on being re-taken, are at once sold to traders for the Southern market. In this way separations of families occur which would not otherwise take place. It was only last week that five male slaves were brought back from Pennsylvania, each of whom will probably be sent farther south. They admitted, we understand, that they were induced to run away by the representations of abolitionists who have thus done them a most essential injury.

"Slaves have been uniformly well treated in this State; and their condition has always been superior to that of the colored people in the free States.—Well clothed, fed and cared for in every respect, they were happy and contented, until the interference of abolitionists rendered them dissatisfied.—Now many of them either escape or attempt to escape to Pennsylvania—are brought back, and sold to the cotton planters of the South.

"But the abolitionists have affected what they little anticipated. They have excited so strong a feeling against runaway slaves in many of the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania that, whilst in the former State a memorial has been presented to the Convention to banish all person of African blood from the State, in the latter, particularly near the the borders of Maryland, persons have associated for the purpose of arresting and returning all fugitive slaves. They are enticed to runaway only to be delivered up to their owners and sold out of Maryland."

DISSOLUTION.

We have never been able to agree with those who maintain the practicability of a peaceable dissolution of the Union. Nor can we perceive in what way dissolution would preserve Southern property from the depredations which it now suffers. In our humble judgment, the evil arising from the abduction of slaves would be increased by dissolution. If so much trouble can be given by a few thousands of abolitionists, what will be the result when we have at our doors a whole nation of abolitionists, proclaiming with their first exercise of separate authority that the moment a slave touches the Northern soil he shall be free. If war would not follow such a state of things, then the reign of universal peace must be at hand. At present, very truly says the Richmond Republican, we have the common Constitution on our side, and Southern men are perfectly able, if they will stay at home and defend their interests by a thorough system of Southern self dependence in business, education and even amusements, to protect their rights in the Union.

THE STATES AND THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

There is no part of the country in which the powers of the General Government are more magnified and the rights of the States more condemned, in *theory*, than in the non-slaveholding States. There is no part of the country in which the *practice* on this subject more flatly contradicts the *theory* as is shown in the passage of laws by the free States nullifying the provisions of the Constitution in regard to fugitive slaves, and by the unscrupulous manner in which the abolitionists daily trample upon the Constitution.

If we look for theoretical nullification, we find it in South Carolina; if we look for practical nullification, it abounds in every non-slaveholding State.

Rich. Rep.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

The bill providing for the more effectual recapture of fugitive slaves which was ordered to its engrossment on Friday, in the Senate, will, it is generally understood, pass that body by a large majority.—It is so voluminous in its details that we cannot insert it entire—but in lieu of it we lay before our readers the following *synopsis*, from the Richmond Whig, which will give them a very comprehensive idea of its general provisions:

Section 1st makes it the duty of the judges of the District Courts of the United States, and of the Judges of the Superior Courts of the organized territories, to appoint three commissioners for the time being, holding office under the United States Government, whose duty it shall be to examine witnesses, administer the necessary oaths, and in short, to superintend the process of reclaiming fugitive slaves in said States or Territories.

Section 2d makes it the duty of marshals and their deputies to obey all warrants issued under the provisions of this act; they are also empowered to appoint deputies to assist them in executing civil processes, and to summon to their aid the by standers, when necessary, to enforce the clause referred to in the Constitution, in conformity with the provisions of this act.

Section 3d enacts that a slave escaping into one State from another, his owner or agent may pursue and reclaim him by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts having jurisdiction. The slave shall be taken before the judge, who shall hear and determine the case of the claimant; if it appear that service is due the claimant from the person escaping it shall be the duty of said judge to remove such person back to the State or Territory from whence he or she has escaped. In no trial or hearing, under this act, is the testimony of the fugitive admissible.

Section 4th prescribes a penalty not exceeding $1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, to all persons who willingly hinder, obstruct, or prevent the claimant, his agent or attorney or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from service or labor. By way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, this section, moreover, prescribes that $1,000 additional shall be paid, to be secured by action of debt in any of the courts within whose district the offence may be committed.

Section 5th provides payment for the services of the U. S. officers, (whose business it is made to capture the fugitives) in fees the same as those paid for similar services in other cases. In cases where the fugitive is discharged from custody for want of sufficient proof, these fees are to be paid by the claimant. This section also specifies the amount of fees which shall be paid to the commissioners and other offices aforesaid.

Section 6 provides that in case the claimant has reason to apprehend a forced rescue of the slave it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain him or her in his custody, and to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. In order to enable him to do this, the officer is empowered to employ as many persons as he chooses, all of whom are to receive the same compensation and to be allowed the same expenses as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Section 7th makes it the duty of the claimant to apply to a Court of Record in the State, Territory or District from which the slave escapes, and there give satisfactory proof to such court of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. The Court then shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping. A copy of this record or writ must be presented to the judge or commissioner to whom application is made for a surrender of the fugitive. It will then be the duty of said judge or commissioner to grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take away such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped.

Section 8th repeals all acts coming within the provisions of this act, and ordains that this law shall be in force from the day of its passage.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

The editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, writing to his own journal from Coosa Springs, Alabama, says he understands from persons at that place, citizens of that State, that many of the planters in their section of the State have notified the merchants they deal with that they will not, hereafter, purchase articles of merchandize manufactured or imported from the North. We perceive, that the New York market reports mention a general absence of Southern merchants from the market.

THE HARRISBURG SLAVE CASES.

The Virginians, who attempted to arrest their slaves at Harrisburg, have been held to bail to answer for the assault at the next Court of Quarter Session to Dauphin county.

The Court held that the owner had a right to take his Slaves wherever he could lay his land *peaceably* upon them; that he and those whom he may have called to his assistance, had a right to use just as much force in arresting and securing them as an officer of this Commonwealth, with process in his hands, has in executing such process, yet, as we could by no means justify a Sheriff or Constable in using the amount of violence proved to have been used in this case, but would hold them answerable for an assault and battery, so must we hold these defendants.

How long is it that the South intends to submit to such gross violations of her rights? Here is but another of a constant series of *practical and tangible aggressions*, and yet no efficient steps will, in all probability, be taken to repel them with spirit, and adopt a system of vigorous retaliatory measures.

The law and the constitution are here openely violated—our citizens placed in danger by the fury of a mob countenanced by the Civil authorities—and no efficient steps will perhaps be adopted to secure us from the repretition of such an outrage.

For our own part, says the Richmond Whig, we wish the Southern people would take this particular case and make it a test. Let the Governor of Virginia, in pursuance of law, demand the restoration of our fugitive slaves, and if refused by the Pennsylvania authorities, then we would wish primary assemblages of the people to be held throughout the whole South, delegates to a gen'l convention, which clad with ample powers, should say to the North—observe the law and the Constitution on *your part*, or else we must and will part. Here disunion would be a measure of self-defence about which there would exist a feeling of perfect unanimity among Southern people. The compact of the Constitution would be first flagrantly and deliberately violated by them, and of course would be no longer binding on us.

SUMMARY

PHRENOLOGY—FREE LECTURE!

Dr. A. Crane, Professor of Phrenology & Physiology, and a pupil of the celebrated Spurzheim, proposes to give another *Free Lecture* this (Tuesday) evening at the City Hall. On Monday evening the 2d inst., he lectured to quite a respectable audience, after which he was blindfolded, and examined the heads of two subjects, (well known gentlemen of this City, but utter strangers to Dr. C.,) Messrs. D——y and L——n, who were selected by a Committee appointed from amongst the audience. While the Lecturer did not pretend to tell "every thing", it was admitted on all hands that he made several "very palpable hits" which amused the company and at the same time elicited considerable confidence in his Phrenological skill.

He was peculiarly precise and correct, as the subjects themselves testify, in delineating the prominent traits of their ancestry. The Doctor professes himself, to have discovered this new principle in the science, by which he can not only read the mental and phylcal character of the subjects—but also of the father and mother; nay, tell from which parent he inherits his peculiarities of mind and body.

Dr. Crane brings with him testimonials of the most reliable character, and we venture the opinion, that he is *no humbug*. He is a man of polished manners, good language, and handles this interesting subject in a novel and able manner. Indeed we are informed that he has devoted his constant attention to the subject for more than twelve years and has lectured on it in three different languages.

He can be seen during the day at his rooms at the Eagle Hotel, and if sufficiently encouraged will give a regular course of lectures during his sojourn amongst us.

This is at least a matter worthy the attention of the scientific and curious; and we would bespeak Professor Crane a full house to-night. For our own part we have ever been a believer, in the general principles of the science and we would say to the sceptical—go and see for yourselves, and remember it is a *free lecture!*

GOLD IN TEXAS.

The Houston Telegraph says, that preparations are in progress in all parts of the State, for a grand expedition to the gold region that has been discovered in Northren Texas not far from the ruins of the celebrated city of Grand Quivira. Immense excavations are shown along the foot of the mountains, and the ruins of vast cities indicate that these mines were once worked by millions of people. The geographical formations of this region are similar to those of the gold regions of California.

SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD

The Portsmouth Whig of the 28th ult., says, "We have so often assured our readers that this work would really commence immediately, that we cannot without a smile now inform them that steps of a decisive nature have at length been taken.

* * * * * * * *

"At a meeting held here Monday, the Baltimore Steam Packet Company became purchasers of one half of the road, and Mr. M. N. Falls, President of that Company was chosen a director of this."

The people interested in this Road have been grossly swindled and deceived by Messrs. Ward & Co., and we trust better things from the Baltimore Company.

EXECUTION OF PROF. WEBSTER.

[Telegraphed for the Register.]

Boston, August 31, 1850.

Prof. Webster was brought out of his cell, into the jail yard, at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the sheriff, officers of the court, and the jury, with his spiritual advisers. He seemed overwhelmed with grief, though apparently resigned to his sad fate. The Prisoner walked with a firm step to the foot of the gallows, and ascended the steps, supported by the clergymen in attendance. The services on the gallows occupied about half an hour—the Prisoner joining in them, with great fervency. When completed, he bid farewell to all present—shaking each by the hand; when the sheriff drew the cap over his face, and fixed the rope to his neck. In a moment after, the trap fell, and his spirit passed from time to eternity. The agonies of death seemed to be so n over, so his struggles were very few. The throng of spectators on the outside of the prison, though they could neither see or hear, was immense.

Mr. Clay has returned to his seat in the Senate, much improved in his health.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CONVENTION.

The following is the resolution passed by Gerrit Smith, Frederick Douglass & Co. at Cazenovia on the 23d, which the telegraph perverted into a cry of Chaplin, disunion *and* civil War

"*Resolved*, That the liberation of William L. Chaplin be effected, even at the price of Disunion and Revolution."

THE PLANK ROAD TO CENTRE.

The application for a charter for a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Centre will be made, and we have no doubt the money will be subscribed to build the road; but it has been suggested to us, that a very important point in the scheme has been either overlooked or imprudently neglected: that is a provision for three short branches from the main stem, one to Laurel Hill, one to Rockingham, and one to Wadesboro. The first and last named would not be over 12 or 14 miles in length; and the middle one 9 or 10.

Carolinian.

RESIGNATION OF MR. McKENNAN.

The public generally will, and the members of the Government especially must, feel a very sincere regret at the determination announced by the subjoined letter, which was received on the 28th ult., by the President:

Washington, (Pa.) Aug. 26, 1850.

My Dear Sir: I respectfully tender to you my resignation of the Department of the Interior, to which you did me the honor of calling me.

This determination has not been reached without the most serious and anxious deliberation.

A consciousness of my peculiar nervous temperament, which too readily responds to causes of excitement and depression, would have prompted me, in the first place, to decline the offer; but the kind manner of the appointment, accompanied by the good wishes of the members of the Cabinet, and backed by the pressing urgencies of friends, made so strong an impression upon me as to leave me no alternative but to accept. A brief experience of the arduous labors and onerous responsibilities of the position in connection with considerations of a private and domestic nature, which press upon me with great force, has brought me to the conclusion that a due observance of duty to my family and myself requires my withdrawal.

In thus dissolving my brief official association with you, permit me to say that I cherish a confident reliance upon the patriotism, capability, and worth of every member of the Administration, and a hopeful assurance of its success. To this end no effort of mine, in my retirement, shall at any time be wanting.

May I not also assure you of my grateful appreciation of the kindness extended to me by you and your official associates?

With respectful and sincere regard, I am yours, faithfully,

TH. M. T. McKENNAN.

His Excellency Millard Fillmore,
President of the United States.

Population of Fayetteville	4,503
" " Wilmington	7,100

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star.

Messrs. Editors:—In consideration of the very flattering and complimentary Editorial with which you was pleased to head my feeble communication of the 31st July, in reference to the encouragement of the Mechanic Arts, and the equipment of the Central Rail Road in N. Carolina and the very able and interesting communication elicited thereby, from the pen of Plain Truth, in your issue of August the 7th, "asking for information respecting the particular qualities of Iron and coal for the manufacture of Rail Road wheels and other machinery required on the Road," I take great pleasure in adding my inefficient mite, to the great amount of information that I conceive is necessary to arouse and prompt to action, the dormant energies of our citizens.

I cannot but regret that I am incapable of doing this important subject that justice which it merits, and I hope it may yet receive from an abler pen and wiser head than mine.

The manufacture of Rail Road Car and Locomotive wheels, in addition to the great mechanical skill necessarily requisite to the proper temperament of the metal, requires Iron of peculiar quality, possessing in combination "great strength, fine close grain, and evenness in its chilling properties" without which wheels would soon present an uneven surface, and become unsafe and unfit for use. Iron for Locomotives and other machinery must be of the very best quality, for the value of a machine, much depends upon the material of which it is constructed.

From facts "collected in reference to the manufacture of T Rails and other descriptions of bar Iron" a statement of which was published in the North Carolina Standard of November 28th 1849 and to which I would again call attention in connection with this subject. I am fully convinced that Iron and Coal in great abundance and in quality for manufacturing purposes, inferior to none in the Union, may be obtained in this State and within a convenient distance of the proposed line of the Rail Road, to make the Iron and Coal trade not only profitable to capitalists who might engage in the business of manufacturing Pig and bar Iron but it would give to the manufacture of machinery in North Carolina such advantages as could not be surmounted by Northern manufacturers, despite the present low price of English and other foreign Iron. Every facility is afforded in this State for the manufacture of Iron of all descriptions. We have an inexhaustible amount of wood from which to make charcoal, limestone in abundance near by (a very important item as a flux) and I am sure we can employ labour as cheap and perhaps cheaper than in any place North of us where Iron is made.

While our sister States "Pennsylvania and Virginia have grown rich and powerful, and are every day increasing in greatness from their Iron and Coal trade" the mines of wealth of N. Carolina have remained unopened, and her resources unknown and capital every day being sent abroad to supply the present small demand, with an inferior article of Iron and at an exorbitant price. It is true that the Iron trade of Pennsylvania has had to contend with some very serious drawbacks "and at this time many of the largest establishments in the State are closed from the low price of Iron, and an attempt to reduce the price of labour, which may not be thought very encouraging to investment here" still these difficulties will be surmounted, and the Iron trade will resume its once profitable and healthy condition, for experience has already taught consumers, that low priced English Railway Iron is not as cheap, as American Manufactured Rails at a fair price.

The demand for Iron and Machinery is every day increasing, and as they go hand in hand together, would it be unwise for the friends of home industry and the encouragement of the mechanic arts in North Carolina, to examine into this matter with a view to supplying the raw material if not the T rails for the equipment of the North Carolina Rail Road. This alone would establish Blast Furnaces and a Rolling Mill of some magnitude and would no doubt pay very handsome dividends. The owners of real estate would certainly be very greatly benefitted as also the Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics.

We have only to glance at the history of Georgia to at once see, the unprecedented progress, upward and onward to independence and greatness that is being made, solely attributable to her manufactories and the various branches of mechanism and I cannot see any plausible reason why North Carolina with the many advantages that are presented, may not follow the example, with the same certainty of success.

In reference to the location of the Machine Shops, I fully concur in the views set forth by "Plain Truth," in the event that these shops are to be supplied with Iron manufactured in this State, but should this not be the case from a want of energy on the part of our able citizens to engage in this business the location in my opinion would be very greatly changed.

The present enormous and extravagant charges for transportation of heavy freights into this State, bearly leaves the consumer (particularly of Iron and Coal) the means of subsistance, and until the Rail Road is completed and in operation to its *Junction* with Wilmington Road we could not, expect any very great reduction of present prices. Before this is accomplished the great bulk of material must be upon the ground, and in progress of manufacture, consequently the location would be entirely governed by the rates of freight, and the most accessible means of transportation.

A PRACTICAL MECHANIC.

QUEER RESULT.

A most curious instance of a change of instinct is mentioned by Darwin. The bees carried over to Barbadoes and the Western Islands, ceased to lay up honey after the first year. They found the weather so fine, and materials for honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave, prudent, and mercantile character, became exceedingly profligate and debauched, ate up their capital, resolved to work no more, and amused themselves by flying about the sugar houses and stinging the negroes.

PALERMO.

It will be seen from the following sketch of palermo which we extract from the Universal Gazetteer, that our citizen, Gen. B. M. Edney, has a very snug berth:

"*Palermo* is the capital of Sicily, in Val di Mazara. It stands on a bay of the same name, near the extremety of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. Palermo has upwards of 100 churches, many of them rich and magnificent; also 96 convents, with superb chapels to each."

Yesterday, the Southern mail failed beyond Petersburg for the *fourth* time successively!

Richmond Times Aug. 30.

Correspondence of the N. C. Star.

Near White Sulphur Springs, Va.,
August 26, 1850.

* * * * * * *

"The people in these mountains are generally a plain, hardy and laborious class, but few of them owning slaves, and many entertaining anti-slavery sentiments. They raise an abundance of corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, pumpkins and hay; horses, cattle and hogs; and there are but few, except those living on the public roads or engaged in mechanical pursuits, who are ever under the necessity of purchasing provisions. Those on the roads buy to sell to waggoners and travellers, by which they make a handsome profit. Corn sells ordinarily, in the fall from 40 to 45 cents a bushel; in the summer at 60 and 65, this summer at 75; wheat 75; new oats at 25; old, at 40 cents.—The prices are kept up, no doubt, by the great collection of visitors annually in these mountains and the demand of travellers. There are a few fine brick buildings near the Springs; but the houses of the inhabitants, generally, are of hewed logs—some one, some two stories high—some single, and others double, with a passage through the middle. Many of them are neatly and tightly daubed with lime mortar, and really make very comfortable dwellings. The house in which I am now lodging is an unfinished building of this description. It has a very large room below and one above, with a fire place in each, which my landlord intends to divide into a suitable number of apartments; and as he has, within 75 yards of the house, a strong chalybeate Spring; when he gets fitted up will probably receive visitors, who may be disposed to try the virtue of his waters. He has now a pretty lively household, consisting of seven rosy-cheeked children, and a widowed sister of his wife, with a little daughter. The children go with regular gradation from a buxome young lady of 20 to a lively little girl of 3 years of age, among whom are only two sons; and here am I in the midst upon just as close terms of intimacy as if we had known each other from the beginning. They have no slaves, the appropriate duties of males and females are cheerfully discharged by each, and the business of the family moves on regularly and harmoniously amidst plenty and contentment. The old folk are good Presbyterians—the young are Methodistical. The wife is an excellent weaver and tailoress, and the husband can, "of rainy days" make a good boot or shoe; and by these means they make many an honest penny. They also make something handsome on the sugar trade during the watering season; in which they have a number of competitors.

Much sugar you are aware is made here from a tree called the *Sugar tree*, differing a little from the sugar maple, which also makes sugar of rather an inferior quality. This sugar is bought up at ten cents per lb., moulded into little cakes, and sold to the visitors at the Spring, who purchase it freely, some from curiosity and others because it has a pleasant taste, and is an excellent substitute for candy. Mr. K. sends his son to the Spring daily, with a basket of these cakes, upon which he doubles his money, making from one to one dollar and a half a day, as the net proceeds of sales.—This sugar is drawn from the tree by making a small box a little like those for getting turpentine, then an augur hole is bored down diagonally from the bottom of the box towards the centre of the tree two or three inches, and another, commencing under the box is bored upwards with similar inclination till it runs into the first into which latter a tube is placed to convey the sugar water, that trickles from the upper hole through the lower into a little trough placed at the foot of the tree.—When the weather is favorable, it runs through this tube in a small stream like spirits from a still worm; when unfavorable, it only drops. One tree, during the season, which commences in February and ends in April, will make from three to five pounds of sugar. The water is collected and boiled down into sugar, in iron pots and kettles.—It is generally run into large hard cakes, but may be grained like other sugar, hundreds of dollars worth of it are sold to visitors at the springs every year.

As an agreeable episode, I participated last week in an extra little matrimonial affair. On Friday, Charley Meddins, a stout young man of 23, who had been at work with my landlord, took me aside and initiated me into his secret. An old lady and her daughter had called at his mother's the previous evening, where they remained all night.—He had never seen them before. Their residence was a hundred miles distant.

The girl had run away and went to live in a respectable family in Lewisburg; the old lady pursued her on foot and alone, and they were on their return home on foot. Charley was smitten at *first sight*, Miss Eliza being quite a bouncing, good-looking girl, and ere he gave sleep to his eyes or slumber to his eyelids, he sought and won her hand and heart. The mother's consent was given; but it was necessary (to get his license) that her certificate, in writing, should be produced to the clerk. None of them could write, and he requested me to ride up, two miles, to his mother's and write it for her; which I did most cheerfully; and it was arranged between us that every thing should be kept a profound secret until Sunday, when they should appear and be married at church, to the surprise and astonishment of the natives. But "the course of true love never did run smoothly." The young man walked all the way to Lewisburg, 14 miles, and back on Saturday, in vain for his license. The certificate required a witness, who should personally appear and testify before the clerk; and not having this, the license could not issue. Our hero and heroine, for so they are, were not to be outdone by trifles. So they, in company with their mothers, walked to town again on Sunday, that the mother and daughter might both appear before the clerk, and satisfy the Law. Suffice it to say, the knot was tied, and they were at home again that night, as the smoke was seen gracefully curling over their cabin on the side of the mountain turnpike on Monday morning. I confess, I felt the disappointment, as I desired to see the ceremony performed at the church; which would have been a novel circumstance in these diggins, and would have produced a pleasant sensation among the spectators. This couple went it blind: but they were in earnest, and no mistake. May long life, prosperity—I had like to have said unnecessarily posterity—and happiness attend them.

I can say nothing more about my health, than in my last, except that I have made the mountains ring, within the last day or two, with an occasional fit of sneezing. The crisis is at hand—what may be the result is yet in doubt; yet I hope, from my feelings, if my attack comes on, it will be comparatively mild. I think I shall go in a few days to the Hot Springs; and my movements will then be quite uncertain. * * *

P. S. Tell Dr. H——— there is virtue in the White Sulphur water. It has acted finely on my liver and skin, though it has not suppressed altogether my *sneezing propensities*.

Hot Springs, Aug. 29, 1850.

"I arrived here yesterday evening, after a pleasant day's ride of 23 miles. So you see my cold has not yet affected me seriously. I went in the *temperate* bath last night at 9 o'clock. It was delightful. I was up to my waist in the warm water, and a spout 4 inches broad and 2 inches thick poured down upon my back for 10 minutes. I went to bed immediately and was in a mild and pleasant perspiration all night which stopped my sneezing and made respiration easy. This morning I breakfasted heartily.

There are numerous distinguished visiters sojourning at the Va. Hot Springs, among whom is Judge Sharkey, President of the late Nashville Convention.

☞ L. B. Branch, Esq., of this City, has been appointed a member of the Literary Board, vice Weldon N. Edwards, resigned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2d, 1850.

The American Steamer, Atlantic, arrived here yesterday, in ten days from Liverpool.

Cotton has declined ¼ of a penny.

Jenny Lind arrived in the Atlantic.

The progress of Northern aggression is so rapid and startling, that Southern trimmers can no longer find excuse and palliation. They will be kicked into resentment—they will be scourged into shame by their Northern allies—or they will have to retire from the position they have so long perverted and degraded as organs of the South. *Southern Press.*

It is said that songs are pouring in at the rate of fifty per day on the Jenny Lind Song Committee. The Tribune says that an octavo volume of one thousand pages would not contain the unsuccessful effusions of American poetical genius.

☞ Several advertisements crowded out.

☞ Mr. Jordan promises us better paper *certain* for our next issue. His new machinery is not yet fairly under way.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STAR.

RALEIGH.—*Aug.* 28.

Bacon Hams,	8 a 8½	Salt, G. A	2,10 a 2,25
Sides & Shoulders	7½ a 8	do. Blown	2,40 a 2,50
Lard	7½ a 8	Coffee, Rio,	12½ a 15
Cotton	11 a 11½	" Laguira	13
Corn	60 a 65	" Java	16 a 17½
Meal	75	Sugar	8 a 10
Flour	7 00	Molasses, gal.	35 a 40
Feathers	25 a 30	Iron, Swedes	6 a 7½
Hides, Green	4	do. extra sizes	7
" Dry	8 a 10	English do.	5 a 5½
Fodder	75 a 85	Whiskey, gal.	35 a 40
Butter	12½ a 15	Brandy, gal.	75 a 100
Tallow	8	Shingles	2½ a 2½

FAYETTEVILLE.—*Aug.* 27.

Brandy, peach	45 a 50	Lard	6½ a 7½
Do. apple	50 a 55	Leather, Sole	20
Bacon	7½ a 7½	Molasses	25 a 30
Bagging	15 a 20	Nails, cut	5
Cotton	12 a 12½	Oats	40
Corn	85 a 87	Oil, Linseed	a 90
Coffee	11 a 11½	Sugar, Brown	6 a 9
Copperas	2½ a 3	Do. Loaf	11 a 12½
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Salt, Sack	1,50
Flour	7½ a	Do. Alum, bu.	45 a 50
Feathers	28 a 30	Shingles	2 a 2½
Flaxseed	1,25 a 1,25	Tallow	10
Hides, Green	3 a 4½	Wheat	90 a 1 00
Do. Dry	6 a 10	Whiskey	35 a 36
Iron, Swedes	5 a 6	Wool	11 a 12½
Do. English	3½ a 4	White Lead	2 a 2½
Lime	1,75 a 2,00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings 7½ a cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 a 10 18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 12 to 12½. Flour 7½. Corn 85 to 87½. Wheat 90 to $1.

NORFOLK.—*Aug.* 24.

Corn—Yellow 65; White, none; White and mixed 60.

Staves—W. O. Pipe $48, W. O. Hhd $33; Heading $33; Bbl. $23 a 24; R. O. Hhd. $24 a 25

Flour, family 6½ a 7½.

Bacon, hams, 9 a 10, hog round 7 a 7½. N. C. hog round 6½.

FISH—Gross Herrings $4½. No Shad or Cut Herrings sold.

New-Berne, Aug. 20th, 1850.

Naval Stores.—Several Flat loads of Turpentine have been received during the past week, the principal part of which sold at $2.15 for yellow dip, and $2.32 for Virgin; to-day the price is rather declining and we hear of sales at 2,10a$2,25. One parcel of 100 bbls. Tar sold at $1,15 per bbl.

Corn has become very scarce within a few days and the price at retail from Store has reached 90 cents per bushel.

Meal—in demand at 90 cts. a $1.00.

Bacon.—Hog round 7½. Hams 8½

Lard 8cts. *Newbernian.*

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

Reported for the Intelligencer.
FRIDAY, August 30, 1850.

TOBACCO.

Receipts of Tobacco are not large, but continue high, still looking upward. Lugs and manufacturing Tobacco have, perhaps, advanced a shade within the last week, but our current quotations for all descriptions are as heretofore. Common Lugs 5½a$7; Fine do. 7½a$8½; Common Leaf 8½a10; Fine do. 10½a$12½; & Manufacturing 15a$21.

COTTON.

The last sales which have transpired were at 12½c. But the article is still held firmly at 13c.

FLOUR.

No new from Country Mills in market. Town Mills, Superior $6; ditto family 6½a7 dols.

WHEAT.

Receipts are large, but the quality, generally, very inferior. Much light Wheat is sold at 65 a 85 cts. Good Red brings 90 a 103 cts. Good White brings 100 a 110 cents.

CORN.

But a small stock in market, which is held at 60c. The demand is good.

BACON.

Virginia cured, hog round, 7½a7½c.; Prime Hams 9c.; Western Sides 6½a6½c.; Shoulders 5½a5½c.—Stock small.

LARD.

Virginia Lard is scarce and in very good demand. In kegs, it brings 9c.; some holders ask 9½a9½c.

HERRINGS.

No. 1 Car. Cut 6½a$7; Gross $5; Family Roe $7½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

A considerable freshet in the Northwest branch of the Cape Fear river, has enabled large quantities of produce to arrive, which gives an animated appearance to our town.

Turpentine.—Coming to market in large quantities, and since our remarks on Wednesday last, fully 3000 to 3540 bbls. have been received. Prices have, however, given way, and the market closes with a downward tendency. Sales in the early part of the week were made at $2.00 for Virgin dip and $1.90 per bbl. for Yellow dip. The ruling prices at the time of making up our report are for Virgin dip $1.90, Yellow dip $1,80—showing a decline of 10 cts. on the bbl. for both qualities.

Tar.—Only 100 bbls have come to hand: sold at $1.25 per bbl., a slight improvement.

Spts. Turpentine.—Sales of 163 bbls. at 29½c per gal.

Corn.—Considerable quantities have arrived. A cargo from Hyde county sold at 67c per bushel; some 2000 bush., have been imported from Baltimore, by dealers.

Bacon.—Sales are effected at 8 per lb. hog round. Choice hams, scarce, at 9½ cts.

Lard.—Fair supply, 9c per lb.

Timber.—5,25 to 9,00 dols. per M.

Flour.—A fair supply of Northern in store, selling by retail at from 6.50 to 8 dols. per bbl.

Aurora of the 31st August.

COMMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE

Aug. 25—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for Earnhardt & Moss, J & B G Worth, Shelly & Fields, Coffin, Murphy & Co., Geo. W. Brown, Ennis, Sherman & Co., J T Council & Cain, A D McLean & Co., Alfred Smith, J C Thomson, Rowan Factory.

Aug. 27—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for F Fries, W Murphy & Co., S T Hawley & Son, Cook & Johnson, Cook & Taylor, J Kyle, J B McDaniel & Co., T J Johnson & Co., R D McNeill & Co., Taylor & Underwood, Houston & Overby, Jones & Nicholson, Rockfish Co., D J McAllister.

Aug. 27.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for M W McNair & Co., H & E J Lilly, Kendall & Lilly, Hall & Hall, L F Carr, Jno C Thomson, Rev. E Mitchell, M Shaw, M Brown & Son, Ray & Pearce, Solomon Dickson & Co., E Fuller, B Rose & Son.

Aug. 30.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for F. & W. Plank Road Co., Marsh & Moffit, N Gibson, Shelly & Fiebl, B Rose & Son, Earnhardt & Moss, H L Myrover & Co., J T Council & Cain, Cedar Falls Manf Co., W S Latta, Summerel & Powe, J H & J Martine, Woollen & Elliott.

Arrivals at Lawrence's (City) Hotel.

Aug. 26.—Wm. A Rogers, Granville; Calvin J Rogers and Thos. J Utley, Wake; S R Browning, Guilford; Joseph Carroll, Cleaveland Co.

Aug. 27.—Council Wooten, Lenoir; Dr. James M Davis, O Cour and Erwin A Thompson, Wayne; W T Jones, Johnston.

Aug. 28—John B Quince, Miss Quince and Mrs. Ann S Moore, Wilmington; A H Boyd, Alamance; Rev. T B James, Maryland; Richard Green, Smithfield.

Aug. 29.—James Redford and Dr. Harrison, Rolesville; A Nelson, Guilford; James D Newsom, Falls of Neuse; Andrew Weatherly, Greensborough.

Aug. 30.—Calvin J Rogers and Peleg Rogers, Wake; Thos. A Mitchell, Raleigh.

Aug. 31.—