THE NORTH-CAROLINA STAR.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, Editor — NORTH CAROLINA—"Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources, the land of our sires and home of our affections." — TERMS—Two Dollars in Advance.

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AGRICULTURAL.

NUT GRASS.

We observe an inquiry made in the June number of the Southern Agriculturist as to the best mode of getting rid of his prolific and invincible rooter. In answer to the inquiry, the editors of that paper state that the Rev. D. Buchman of Charleston, who is at this time the most distinguished naturalist in America, informed them that after the great fire in that city which occurred in 1836, the nut grass sprang up on the site of a burned house that had been erected over half a century. From this fact, the inference is rather incidentally drawn, that its eradication is next to an impossibility. Now we very much doubt the logicality of this deduction. It is a well established fact that perfectly matured seed may retain their vitality for centuries; and yet the same seed may lose their vitality under unfavorable circumstances in a very short time. Nor does the length of time which seed may retain their vitality, bear any relation to the tenacity of life of the parent plant. Wheat is well known to be a tender and delicate plant, and that the vitality of its berry is often destroyed on the stalk by a few days of unfavorable weather; and yet perfectly matured grains have retained their vitality from the days of Joseph and the Pharaohs up to a period quite recent.

That nut grass can scarcely be eradicated from the soil, we are well aware; but this is independent of the length of time that its nuts may retain their vitality. We are, however, of the opinion that it may be utterly destroyed. If an agent can be found which will destroy the vitality of the nuts or prevent their maturity, then the object is accomplished.—A successful experiment to do the latter, was made in this town a few years ago. A gentleman whose garden was overrun with grass, and who had resorted to every other expedient without even partial success, made an experiment thus: He dug up and manured a spot about six feet in diameter in his yard, and set it out thickly with nut grass, which he suffered to grow for two years; in which time, as the saying is, it was as thick as the hairs on a cow's back. In the spring of the third year, as fast as it appeared above the ground, he shaved it off with a hoe, by which he effectually prevented the growth of foliage. In the spring of the fourth year, there were but a few scattering plants, which he treated in the same manner. In the spring of the fifth year, nor since, has a spear of nut grass appeared. Encouraged by this success, he adopted the same plan with his garden; and the second year he was but little troubled with nut grass. Such a result might readily have been inferred from the known laws which govern vegetable economy. It is well known that there are few plants or even trees, which can bear being stripped for one summer of their foliage. Foliage is essential to maturing the nut of the grass which we are considering, and if you prevent this, you destroy the plant, unless there are matured nuts of a previous year's growth on the soil which are not in a position to vegetate, but which subsequent tillage may bring into such a position.

Salt has been used to destroy the vitality of the nut, but with very partial success, in consequence of the large quantity required, and the difficulty of getting it in contact at the depth which the nuts penetrate. We have thought that perhaps the most efficient, as well as the least expensive, agent which could be applied to destroy the vitality of the nut of this plant, would be guano. We have heard of no experiment made with this article, but should infer from its very caustic nature, that a large dose of it intermixed with the soil, would prove a panacea. It might require a thousand pounds to the acre; but who would not spend twice that amount to eradicate such a pest from his plantation? Moreover, should it be successful, the expenditure would be far from a loss. It would only be a heavy dose of the best manure, which would amply repay its cost. Will not some one try the experiment, and give the public the results?

Cheraw Gazette.

From the Farmer's Journal.

FARMERS, RAISE YOUR OWN HORSES AND MULES.

It seems to us very strange, that while the farmers of every other State in the Union are turning their attention to the raising of their own horses and mules, those in North Carolina still continue to be dependent upon other States for their supply of this kind of stock. We have frequently called the attention of individuals to this matter, and they say, as a general thing, that it will not pay; but when we ask them if they have ever tried it, they answer in the negative. We contend that by proper management it will pay; there is nothing either in the climate or products of our State to prevent it. The amount of money annually carried out of this State for horses and mules, would, if summed up, be almost incredible. This is not a good policy to buy abroad what could be raised at home; and in this case our farmers have been guilty of improper conduct long enough. Like every other kind of business, it must have a beginning, and every thing should be in readiness before an attempt is made. A farmer who made this his business might every year manure richly a large farm from his horses and mules alone. In other States a large number of farmers make stock raising their chief business, and in most cases they accumulate large fortunes, and a great deal of their money they carry from North Carolina. In order to bring this matter more plainly before our readers, and to show the thing as it is, we would ask them to notice for one year the number of droves of horses and mules which pass through the county town of the county in which they live. We hope that the farmers of our State will look into this matter, and that many of them will turn their attention to the raising of mules and horses.

ABOUT MILK.

Mr. William P. Fogg has given some valuable knowledge on the chemical properties of milk and butter, which every dairy-man or woman should read. We will give a few extracts from his remarks.

"The ordinary temperature of new milk is from 65 to 70 degrees. To the naked eye it seems a pure white liquid; but when viewed through a microscope an infinite number of minute globules appear, which contain the oily part, or butter. When the milk is put away in the dairy, these oily particles, being the lightest, gradually rise to the surface and form the cream. But when milk is exposed to the atmosphere, the oxygen absorbed by it slowly changes the milk sugar into what is called *lactic acid.* This acid causes the caseine or curd to coagulate, prevents the further separation of the cream, and the milk becomes sour. The curd of sour milk is always found to contain more or less butter; some times as much as two per cent., or one half the whole quantity contained in the milk; (the best milk seldom contains five per cent.) This rises from the fact that the lactic acid is formed before all the buttery particles have had time to rise to the surface. Hence, the longer we can keep milk sweet, the more cream we can obtain."

Mr. Fogg gives the process for preventing milk from becoming sour, based upon the chemical principle of adding an alkali which shall combine with the acid as fast as it forms, and neutralize it.

"Carbonate of soda is the substance which experience has proved best adapted for this purpose. It is perfectly innocuous, and when pure, imparts no disagreeable flavor to the milk or butter. Half a tea-spoonful dissolved in water and mixed with four quarts of milk, will keep it sweet four or five days. In very warm weather more than the above quantity of soda is required.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

In another column of our paper will be found an address from the Democracy of Pasquotank to their brethren of the District, calling upon them, for reasons, therein mentioned, to repudiate the nomination of Dr. Shaw, and to cast their votes for some other Democrat, more acceptable. It will be seen that they suggest the name of Hon. Asa Biggs, and *pledge* their votes to him whether he consents to run or not. This movement is not confined to one or two individuals, but the dissatisfaction, which gave rise to it, is wide spread and of such a character that it cannot be appeased. The names appended to the address are a guarantee not only of the signers, but, being the names of men who have for years battled in the cause of Democracy, men who have borne the heat and burden of the day, they speak volumes to would-be-rulers of the party, who have constituted themselves the especial guardians thereof, and the bestowers of the Offices of the Government.

Allusion having been made, in the address, to the existence of a "clique," and to the manner in which the appointments to Office had been regulated in one instance, and attempted to be regulated in others, it may not be amiss in us to state what that mode has been, and to show, as far as in us lies, to the Democracy of the District, whether or not these gentlemen have any just ground of complaint.

Immediately after the election of General Pierce a movement was made to secure the appointment of L. D. Starke, as collector of this port, to make George A. Williams, Postmaster of this place, to appoint Philip Dozier to the light boat at Wades Point, and Jas. Williams to the Boat stationed off Croatan.—These persons were exceedingly disinsteful to the masses of the party, most deeply interested in these appointments. We mean of course the Democracy of Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck,—other portions of the District having little or no connection with them. Four-fifths of the Democracy preferred the appointment of James C. Scott to the Collectorship of this port. To him the slightest objection could not be urged. He was a gentlemen in every respect competent to discharge the duties of the office; he was, and had ever been, an unwavering Democrat; his time, his mony and his talents had been freely spent to aid the Democratic cause, he was a native of the State, and he had a family dependent on him for support. Besides all this, Captain Scott had spent the prime of his life in the dangerous, but honorable employment of a seaman—having for many years had charge of the best vessels our port afforded. In this capacity he had gained the confidence of the commercial community by his probity and capacity. All these things conspired to render him the favorite of his party. His petition was numerously signed, and he had the good wishes of hundreds whose names were not attached thereto. But of what avail did it all prove. Three or four men of the party, (and three or four only) had determined that the *will* of the *masses should not be* respected—they had, in secret concalve, resolved that Mr. Scott should be laid on the shelf, and that Mr. Starke should be Collector. They have succeeded in their designs, and they expect that those whose wishes they have entirely disregarded, whose opinions even were not consulted, should bow in meek submission, and kiss the rod which has smitten their friend.

It is true the other appointments have not been made, but it is apparent that the favorites of the "Clique" are to receive them.—They are in all probability held back till after the August election to secure, if possible, the undivided support of each aspirant and his friends. Be this as it may, the Democrats who have signed the address are very certain that if any one of these, who are the favorites of the party, should receive the appointment which he seeks, he would receive it in *spite* of the exertions of the "Clique" against him.

With one exception, precisely the same "Clique," who have thus acted with regard to the offices, secured the nomination of Dr. H. M. Shaw. It was a nomination entirely unexpected and unlooked for by the party throughout the district. It was a nomination secured upon the "I'll tickle you since you've tickled me" principle. And it is because it has thus been secured that the Democracy of Pasquotank call upon their brethren throughout the District to repudiate it. Of the signers to this address we have spoken elsewhere. They are well known here. Their names are familiar everywhere in the District to those conversant with the politics of Pasquotank. Their names are but the representatives of scores of others whom, *we know,* entertain *precisely the same* views.—Their appeal speaks for itself. We could not, if we would, add one word to it. It is a production creditable to the author, whoever he may be, as well as to the signers, and it will no doubt be responded to by all of the party in the District, who are opposed to the exercise of all the powers of the party by one or two individuals.

Old North State.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRACY OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY TO THEIR BRETHREN THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

We, whose names are hereunto annexed, feel the necessity of a separate organization at this time, as both Conventions have met and adjourned, without selecting standard-bearers to whom we can yield our cordial and undivided support. In Conventions, it too often happens, that the favorites of self-constituted leaders are forced upon us, in diametrical opposition to our wishes; and we believe the auspicious moment has arrived, when, we should fearlessly proclaim that no obligation binds us to their actions. We then, Democrats of Pasquotank County, refusing to support the nominees of the two parties will most heartily unite upon an independent candidate, and make every exertion to secure his election. If we are freemen, it behooves us to act as freemen.

We repeat, we cannot by our suffrages, assist in electing either nominee. And why? Can we urge any objections to Dr. Shaw and Mr. Outlaw? We answer, yes. Will they warrant us, in the course which mature consideration now leads us to adopt? We answer yes We cannot hesitate then, in making them known. We oppose to Dr. Shaw, on the ground that we have reason to believe there is a "clique" in this vicinity, and that he is connected with it. We have reason to believe, that he has exerted his influence to secure the appointments of those, to whom, if we are correctly informed, the body of his party is bitterly and irreconcilably opposed. We regard this, as sufficient, to warrant a repudiation of the candidate. In the disposition of Executive patronage, the will of the majority of any party should be respected.—*In this case it has not been.* We also have objections to Col. Outlaw. As a gentleman of probity we respect him—as a politician we differ with him. We then deem it proper, as both Conventions have disregarded our wishes, to reject their candidates. We must act for ourselves. We must eschew the self-styled leaders of the two parties. A separate organization then is indispensably necessary we must have an independent candidate. Shall we indignantly frown upon illcollected Conventions and reject their nominee? We trust the response in every bosom will be—yes. A lesson must be taught ambitious partisans.—The time for energetic action has arrived.

Upon whom can we unite? After a free interchange of opinions, we have come to the conclusion that the Hon. Asa Biggs, of Martin County, is the most suitable person to receive our suffrages. Panegyric could be exhausted upon Mr. Biggs;—but as he is no obscure man, it would be superfluous to indulge in it. His pure and unimpeachable private character—his talents—his exalted and disinterested patriotism endear him to us; and we are quite sure, that in him we shall find an able exponent of our sentiments. Of such a man we may be justly proud. Wherever known, he is respected. We place in him our most implicit confidence—for we know, he will not prove himself unworthy of it.—Then can we not support him with alacrity? Our flag is now unfurled to the breeze, and under its folds the honest of both parties can fight.

We have done. It is our intention to vote for Col. Biggs, whether he consents or refuses to run. We solicit the aid of Democrats and Whigs. Here in Pasquotank County, we have formed a nucleus, around which we expect to see gathered a respectable party.—Will not the people of the District respond to our action!—Will they not show their independence of party? This we trust is the dawn of a better day. We must not sleep at the post of duty. With Col. Asa Biggs for our candidate, we have a standard-bearer, for whom every exertion we make, must be a "labor of love." Let us show our strength.—Let us endeavor to elect a man, who is connected with no faction; who will represent Democrats and Whigs; who will regard himself as *one of the people*; will know his whole country, and who will respect our sentiments.

Keeling Whitehurst,	Thos. Norris,
C. L. Whitehurst,	E. W. Alberston,
Sam'l Tatum, Sr.	Samuel Tatum, Jr.,
Joseph Morgan,	Thos. Miller,
Wm. Forbes, Jr.,	Joseph Harris,
Thos. J. Grandy,	Benjamin B. Tatum,
A. H. Butcher,	Richard Harris,
John Bray,	Jas. W. T. Banks,
R. G. Newman,	John N. Sawyer,
Wm N Newbern,	C. B. Jennings,
James L. Brock,	Jesper McHarney,
John Tatum,	Elisha Harris,
Thos. McHarney,	Benjamin T. Miller,
Josiah G. Tatum,	A. T. Woodley,
George Huggins,	Murden Stokely.

Our readers may ask who is the Duchess of Sutherland? She is a handsome woman, and is in tolerable preservation, at the age of fifty. She has been a grandmother several years—having married off her daughters, all of them handsome and healthy, at early ages. She was Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria for several years, and is her personal friend. The Duke of Sutherland is nearly twenty years her senior—a tall, thin, silent man, with light hair and sandy whiskers, and much different from his younger brother, the Earl of Ellesmere, who is dark complexioned and well-looking, as you may judge by glancing at a print of Landseer's 'Hawking Party,' in which the Earl of Carlisle's figures. He visited the United States ten or twelve years ago, when he was Lord Morpeth. It is very odd that he and all the male members of his family should be extremely plain in features, while the females have been noted for their beauty Earl Carlisle's grandfather was a poet and a playwright. In 'English Birds and Scotch Reviewers' mention was made of 'The paralytic pulings of Carlisle;' and, some years later, Byron (who was his cousin and ward, and hated him,) wrote a severe epigram, which may not have got into print on this side of the water. Carlisle, on one and the same day, had subscribed a thousand pounds to some charity, and published a sixpenny pamphlet. Byron thus commemorated the noble event:

'Carlisle subscribes a thousand pound
Out of his rich domains,
And for a sixpence circles round
The product of his brains.
'Tis thus the difference you may hit.
Between his money and his wit.'

Sunday Times.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

The accounts of the the civil war in China and its purposes have been so indistinct that we are at a loss to make out an entirely satisfactory narrative from the various relations. It seems that for two or three years the provinces of Quang-si and Quan-tong,—the former containing a population of 1,313,895 and the latter 19,147,03 0,—have been in rebellion against the Imperial Government. The insurgents, in all likelihood, were natives and inhabitants of these regions, and although Quang-tong is the one in which the great commercial city of Canton lies, it is somewhat singular that their objects and successes have not been more clearly revealed to foreigners. Perhaps the rebels sought to avoid the coasts and to strike at the heart of the empire. At all events, this seems to have been their policy, for, within the space of time we have indicated, they traversed one half of China with a somewhat extended force of forty or fifty thousand men, until they tested the strength of their sovereign in twelve out of eighteen of his provinces.

The *Yung-tze-Kiang* is a noble stream which crosses the whole of China like a belt near its centre. It has its source in the confluence of two streams at 38 degs. of N. latitude near the frontier of Thibit, and meanders, in a slightly north-eastern direction, through the whole Imperial territory until it falls into the Yellow Sea at about 32 degs N. latitude. Now, according to the reports and correspondence published in England, we understand that the whole region south of this river, has been overrun by the insurgents with incessant fighting. At length they have reached and taken, after a severe battle, Woo-chang-foo, the capitol of the province of Hoo Pih, containing a population of 37,370,098 persons, and producing teas, paper, rice, rhubarb, musk and to-baccos. While the left wing of the hostile army rested on the captured emporium of a wealthy region, the right touched Nanking nearer the Yellow Sea; and it was intimated that, as soon as the latter shared the fate of Woo-chang-foo, the whole force would unite and advance rapidly upon Imperial Peking, situated about forty degs. of North latitude, and distant nearly nine degrees from the camps of the insurgents in February.

From the sketch of the geographical movements of the rebels, and an examination of the statistics of China, we find that out of the entire Chinese population of 367,632,997, fully 287 632,907 have been effected by the revolt, so that there are only about 80,000,000 to give in their adhesion. The quick movements of the revolutionists spread alarm throughout all the opulent cities and districts. Accustomed as the Mandarins have been to occasional outbreaks almost yearly, they were paralyzed by the superior energy and martial power of the present. The insurgents plundered no one. They seem to have established a rigid and forbearing rule, by which the good will of the conquered was conciliated. Accordingly, as they passed on to the north, they were not obliged to weaken their forces by garrisoning the captured cities. They left a good name behind them as their lieutenant. Over the doors of several female schools they set up red papers, declaring them to be "places where young females reside; and should any one presume to enter in a disorderly manner, he will be beheaded!" Their army was regularly divided, subdived, officered and drilled. The leader is said, by some writers, to be named Tien-teh, while others speak of Hung-seu-Tsheuen, who assumes the title of Pacificating King. He is stated to be only forty one years of age; and, from his *red* face, *sandy* beard, and birth in the province of Canton, very probably mingles some foreign blood in his Asiatic veins. Such is the position of the insurgents, as far as we have been able to ascertain it from the unsatisfactory and fragmentary statements sent by the last packets. It seems that they had been invariably victorious over the government forces, and that their numbers were augmented as they rolled on.

But our readers must naturally be curious to know upon what principles, and by what promises a new revolution has been so successfully conducted from such small beginnings. We regret that it is not the fashion in China to issue regular Declarations of Independence. But from occasional hints in the proclamations issued by the revolutionists, we judge that the old national hatred of the Chinese against their Manchou Tartar conquerors, has had no small share in fomenting the rebellion when once kindled. Despotism, misrule, local oppression, taxation—are all spoken of as no longer endurable.—*Baltimore Amer.*

CURE FOR TOBACCO CHEWING.—A friend gives the following peculiar case of tobacco chewing and its cure. A gentleman in this vicinity was excessively fond of the weed.—A whole paper made just three "quids" for him. His better half was a neat woman.—She disliked tobacco, and especially did she dislike the appearance of a pile of "old soldiers" back of a fireboard, where the gentleman himself was in the habit of throwing them.—They were ugly looking customers, large and nasty. The gentleman himself was otherwise neat, and took pleasure in spending his evenings in his well furnished parlor

His lady finally determined to make the "old soldiers" in the corner as odious to him as possible, and the next day she gathered them all together, and added all the outsiders, she had no difficulty in getting enough, as the gentlemen not only chewed large "quids" but changed them often. She placed them inconspicuous places on the beautiful Brussels carpet; in the centre of the room she placed a "king pile," composed of five of the largest and coarest. The whole were made to show to the best advantage, and they really did themselves credit. They stood up on end in full proportions.

At dark, the gas-lights were brilliantly burning, and shortly after the gentleman came in. He stopped short, and at first commenced some hard epithets, then he burst into hard laughter, and his wife came in to see what the matter was. "Who did this?" said he; "who put these nasty things here?" They'll ruin your carpet;" and he rang for the servant to clear them away, when his wife interposed, "these things came directly from your mouth, said she, "Are they nasty? will they spoil the carpet?" And then looking at him sharply, she added, "if these these things are fit to be held in my husband's mouth for for hours, they are certainly no disgrace to lie upon the carpet which we tread upon."

"Just so, said the husband, and for some reason he has not had any tobacco in his mouth since that time.—*Harper's Times.*

EXTENSION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We would be ashamed of the position we occupy as an humble advocate of every measure calculated to improve the condition of our people, and secure their general prosperity, did we withhold our influence from the one great measure, now before the people of the State, and especially of this section.—We mean of course, the contemplated extension of the "Central Road to Beaufort."—That it should be extended, and that immediately, is the opinion of all, and hence, on this point, no argument is necessary. The necessity for the Road being therefore so apparent, we see but one main difficulty of entering upon the work—the difficulty of finding proper leaders in the enterprise. Men of public spirit in North Carolina are not so few, as it is difficult to convince them that a thing is right—that funds invested in this way or that will be sure to yield them the proper annual profits.—But still we think that men in this region are not wanting possessing both the spirit and the means to lead in this great undertaking.

At the last Legislature, an appropriation of $4,000 was set apart to defray the expenses of securing the route, as well we think from Goldsboro' to Beaufort as from the Western terminus of the Central road to the Tennessee line. Let this survey be made at once, that the cost of building the road may be, with some accuracy, determined, and then will meetings be called in every town and village, and such measures adopted as will lead to success. It is not our business nor our wish to interfere with those, whose duty it has been made to procure the survey of the route, but, until this is done, we cannot see that one single step can be taken in the premises. We have no means of knowing what course of action the Governor will pursue, but, one thing we do know, he will do his duty. We remain satisfied, therefore, that the reason why the survey of the route is not progressing is, to the Governor a good one, but we are not the less anxious on that account to see it commenced.

We deem it perfectly useless to multiply words on the importance of the extension of the road from Goldsboro' to Beaufort.—Every man's mind, in Eastern Carolina, is made up on this subject already, and is only waiting for an opportunity of employing his utmost efforts to place the certainty of the road beyond the probability of a failure.—*New. Era.*

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

MATRIMONY—MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

A correspondent who has "long been in search of a wife," complains sadly of the extravagance of modern times, and says that he has "more than once been on the point of offering his heart and hand, but has been deterred by the prospect of an expenditure far beyond his income, and thus of a change for the worse, and not for the better." This is an old story, and one that we have commented on again and again. The complaint, moreover, is well founded, and the extravagance which characizes the modern modes of making, not only many old bachelors but many old maids. The fever is up just now, and every one seems anxious to outstrip his neighbor. The prudent and the timid look on, not only with caution but with apprehension. They are unwilling to take the plunge, to submit themselves to the responsibility.—They become acquainted with the young and the fair, are charmed with their society, and would readily take them "for better or for worse;" but they know the actual position of their pecuniary affairs, they are aware of the uncertainties of trade, and they listen with surprise to the extravagant views that are expressed in relation to matrimonial establishments according to the claims and pretensions of a large portion of the gentler sex of the present day.

Nothing will suit them but an abundant fortune on the part of those who aspire to become their protectors for life. And in this doctrine, too often, they are trained as it were, by their parents. They are taught to dress extravagantly, to speak extravagantly, and to boast extravagantly. In brief, the object seems to be, to elevate themselves, not only in a pecuniary, but a social point of view, above ordinary mortals; and to speak of the rest of mankind sneeringly and as inferior beings. In most cases these pretenders having nothing in particular to boast of, are empty, inflated and arrogant, and merely assume to themselves positions to which they are not entitled. The effect, however, is pernicious, not only upon their own fortunes and feelings but upon those of their friends and admirers. They seem anxious to marry an establishment, rather than as a matter of heart, feeling and reciprocity. And while they are fitted to flutter and bask in the smiles of prosperity, they are utterly disqualified for the frowns of adversity. They may do well enough as companions in the hour of sunshine, but not so in the hour of trial and of storm. We can conceive of no more important matter than a proper manner of beginning life or starting out in the world. The moment that an individual enters into the condition of matrimony, and thus becomes responsible for the maintenance of at least one other, he should govern himself accordingly, and with reference not only to the present moment, but to future probabilities and contingencies. In order to do this, however, and to live economically and within his means, he must be assisted by his better half; otherwise penury will soon come into the household, and with it discord and unhappiness.—The parties should consider all the facts and chances beforehand. They should determine to live for themselves rather than for the outdoor world, with a view to their continued and permanent happiness, rather than to the gratification and indulgence of a silly and a false pride.

Matrimony should not be considered as a mere condition of bargain and sale. Higher and holier principles and purposes should be associated with it. It is sometimes necessary that sacrifices should be made; but these, when the subject is rightly understood, are more than compensated for by reciprocity of feeling, mutual confidence and sympathy, and the interchange of affection But the bride should not expect all the sacrifices to be one side. She may be called upon to yield something also—something in dress, in gay society, in many attentions, and in frequent intercourse with the out-door world. She may have been brought up indulgently and extravagantly, and her contemplated husband, however good hearted and generous, may not possess the wealth to keep up this system to the same extent. She should see and realize this fact, and make up her mind and conduct accordingly. Then the two will commence life, understanding and relying upon each other, and constantly anxious to promote their mutual fortune and happiness. Let another and an opposite course be pursued, and the consequences cannot but be disastrous. Let the young wife, forgetful of the true position of her husband, waste his substance, neglect her household, and appear more anxious to attract attention in the fashionable promenades than to form the presiding spirit of the domestic circle and the dream of fidelity, truth, confidence and connubial bliss, will soon vanish, never to return. Our correspondent, however, who is evidently sincere, must not be too faint-hearted. The giddiest belle sometimes makes the most devoted wife.—Women often talk wildly and extravagantly, without meaning much. They either intend to frighten the timid, or to test their courage and sincerity. The first great study is to touch the heart; that once accomplished and all the rest will be comparatively easy.

A woman, who truly loves her husband, will seldom trifle with his prosperity, or disregard his counsels. But alas! for the deluded victim who marries a model of extravagance, a sparkling coquette, or a giddy fashionable—and who neither secures her respect nor affections. He binds himself for life to the careless, the indifferent, the proud and unfeeling—and thus makes his home, not a constant resource and a perpetual retreat, but a spot to be shunned and avoided Misgivings, misunderstandings, recriminations, will take place daily and hourly, and the matrimonial cup, which was looked to as a source of unmingled bliss, will be realized as full of bitterness and disappointment. And yet "it is not good to be alone." Women, too, in the great majority of cases, are yielding and tractable; and the vast multitude may be won by attention, kindness, confidence and truth.

RAIL ROAD EXCURSION.

The excursion of the members of the New York Legislature over the consolidated Central Rail Roads of New York took place last week. The excursion train with one baggage and six passenger cars left Albany at precisely six o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Niagara Falls shortly after two in the afternoon, the trip occupying eight hours. The distance is 305 miles, which was thus passed at the rate of 30¼ miles an hour. The arrival was sixty-six minutes later than was fixed by the time-table; the delay is ascribed to the wetness of the rails. The following is a schedule of the intended and actual time:

	Time Table.	Actual Time.
Leave Albany at	6 00 A. M.	6 00 A. M
Arrive at Schenectady (17 miles)	6.26 "	6.35 "
Arrive at Utica (78 miles)	8.17 "	8.32 "
Arrive at Syracuse (53 miles)	9.32 "	10.07 "
Arrive at Rochester (81 miles)	11.27 "	12.30 P. M.
Arrive at the Falls [76 miles]	1.13 "	2.21 "

The party included twenty-five editors and reporters from New York, who were entertained at a splendid supper at the Delavan House on Friday evening. Some of the company preferred to take the train of the preceding evening to the Falls, and some went in the regular train on Saturday. The whole number on the arrival of the excursion train was about 350.

At 3½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the company sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Cataract House. After the cloth was removed Ex Governor Washington Hunt rose and said that to him had been assigned the agreeable task of welcoming the guests. He made a good speech, contrasting the rapid journey of the day with one made by himself between the same places in *seven days and nights.*

Mr. Ludlow, speaker of the assembly, replied. He was followed by Hon. William H. Seward, who made a spirited speech. Park Godwin, Esq., of the New York Evening Post afterwards spoke, and the company separated at 6 o'clock.

The Albany Argus gives the time of arrival at the Falls as 2 32, which is thirteen minutes later than that given in the table above, on the authority of New York papers.

Boston Adv.

There begins to be some probability that we shall have another war with Mexico. The question upon which the two Governments are at issue, is by no means incapable of pacific settlement, and affairs have not as yet reached that point at which negotiation must cease; but neither his Excellency General Santa Anna nor his Excellency Franklin Pierce, seems peaceably disposed, and when moderation is discarded by both parties to a quarrel, there is serious ground for apprehending an appeal to arms. Indeed, this appeal would seem to have already been made on both sides. Gen. Tritas has been dispatched by the Mexican authorities with a large force to the Mesilla territory, where he must of necessity meet with General Garland of our own army, at the head of a considerable body of troops. The respective orders with which these Generals are charged, can hardly be executed without collision and the spilling of blood.—Should this occur a war will of course be precipitated, which, begun after the manner of the last, must prove productive of much more serious results than attended the campaigns of Taylor and Scott.

There can be little doubt that there exists no just and reasonable cause for such a war on the part of the United States. The territory in dispute is worth nothing and it has already been conceded to Mexico by the Boundary Commission—a fact which should act as an estoppel to any claim to it at this time from us. Indeed, should it be taken possession of by our army, the taking could be looked upon in no other light than as an act of premeditated violence, designed to bring about an irreconcilable rupture with the Mexican Government. Yet this appears to be the fixed determination of the Cabinet at Washington. The *Union* announces the Executive's resolve to maintain at all hazards, the position assumed by Governor Lane in his official letter to the authorities of Chihuahua, and the Mesilla will therefore be taken *vi et armis.* Gen. Pierce, not satisfied with the Laurels he acquired when personally in the field, is, perhaps, ambitious of surrounding his Administration with the *eclat* of conquest—let the concomitants be as fearful and disastrous as they may. Certainly he must recognize the doubtful nature of our title to the territory at issue, and proceed therefore without sufficient reason into the bloody.

As far as Santa Anna is concerned, we can not question his desire to compass a war.—The man that fights and runs away sometimes intensely longs for an opportunity of retrieving his lost honor, and although we cannot repose much faith in *pronunciamentos* we must yet believe the belligerent tone of the press under his patronage, to be assumed for the purpose of hurrying the nation into fresh conflict with the United States. He continually threatens in the official organ to maintain his stand upon the debatable ground, and urges, with much force we must confess the conclusion of the whole matter by the report of the Boundary Commission, as possessing all the validity of a treaty itself. We shall, therefore look with the greatest interest for the latest intelligence from the Boundary.—*Rich. Whig.*

Inquiry has been made recently respecting the prospects of the candidates for Congress in this District. We have nothing particular to impart upon the subject, only that the candidates have been busily engaged canvassing the District, for some time. They will address their fellow-citizens at Stokes Court next week, and at our Court the week following.

We understand the leading topic discussed is the Land Question. Col. Paryear is in favor of equitable distribution of the Public Lands or the proceeds thereof among *all* the States, and Mr. Boyd takes opposite ground, and is opposed to distribution. This also seems to be the great issue in the Districts throughout this and other States.

We hold that the Land Question is a subject upon which all parties should unite; and we rejoice that such prominent Democrats as Saunders, McRae, Venable, Leak and others, are right side up on this important question. The Whigs claim this measure of distribution, as founded in justice and equity, and the Democrats seem divided upon the subject.—It is well known that Messrs. Cass and Douglas procured large grants of public land for the States of Michigan and Illinois, and we know that the people of North Carolina are wide awake and will not suffer themselves to be cheated out of their rights by false issues, or be alarmed by the cry of "wolf, wolf," when there is no wolf!

Ever since we commenced the publication of this paper, we have advocated the right of *all* the States, to a share in the public domain; and we have, from time to time, laid facts before our readers, showing that the new States have received from Congress large tracts of land for purposes of education and internal improvements, while the rights of the old States to an equitable share have been disregarded and trampled under foot by designing politicians at Washington and elsewhere.

We do not wish to become tedious and inflict a lengthy article upon this subject on our readers, and will close by giving an extract from Walter F. Leak's circular to the freemen of the third Congressional District. Mr. Leak is well known as a prominent member of the Democratic party; and "in yielding to the solicitations of his friends," he announces himself a candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, who is opposed to a distribution of the Public Lands In other respects, Mr. Leak agrees with Mr. Ashe.

Mr. Leak says:

"This question, I have said is one of the first importance, and as such, demands your most deliberate consideration for as North Carolinians, you have much at stake. Without entering into any argument, for which I have not space, I will simply say, that the public lands are the property of *the* States—that Congress is nothing but a trustee, and the States the "*cestui que trusts.*" The duty of the trustee, in the first place is to see that the land shall follow the intention of the grantor, as set forth in their several deeds of cession, but, that failing in this, from any cause, it then becomes the duty of Congress to see that "equity" shall prevail. The most equitable disposition, as well as the the most proper, would have been to let their proceeds go into the National Treasury. But it has become obvious to many reflecting minds, (and should be so to all) that from a corrupt combination of selfish interests, Congress will do no such thing, but that from session to session, millions of acres of their common inheritance are to take a direction little dreamed of by the donors, and to the actual impoverishment of the old States. Convinced of this, I hold that is perfectly idle to cry "let them remain, let them remain," when I know that, like Banquo's Ghost, they will not "down at our bidding." I am, then, for coming boldly up to the mark, and asserting the claims of my native State, ere it be too late.

You have already nobly embarked in the cause of education, as well as the cause of internal improvements. To stand still in this our day of progress is to retrograde; and I bid you "go ahead" and if I should receive a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to exert my limited abilities to procure for you, while they are going, your equitable proportion of the lands in question."

We will continue this subject in future numbers.—*People's Press.*

GRAND CHAPTER OF NORTH CARLINA.

This body having transacted the business before it, closed its session on Thursday evening, last, after an agreeable meeting of four days.

The following officers for the ensuing year were duly elected and installed:

Robert G. Rankin,	G. H. P., Wilm'ton,
E. Myers,	D. G. H. P., Salisbury,
Z. M. Paschall,	G. K., Oxford,
A. H. Caldwell,	G. S., Salisbury,
Thos. W. Brown,	G. Treas., Wilm'ton,
H. P. Russell,	G. Sec'y "
Peter Custis,	G. M., Newbern.

The Grand High Priest made the following appointments:

A. M. Campbell,	G. P. S., Fayetteville,
Wm. H. Hines,	G. R. A. C., Edenton,
Jon. W. Albertson,	G. M. 3rd V., Pet'rsb'g,
L. R. Loftin,	" " 2d " Duplin,
C. W. Wooley,	" " 1st " M'Cauley,
Rev. R. T. Heflin,	G. C., Chs. "
H. W. Foy,	G. T., Wilmington.

On Thursday the members of the Grand Chapter with a few invited guests, embarked on the steamer Spray for an excursion down the River, to the usual points selected on such occasions, and returned in the afternoon well pleased with the incidents of the day. The greater portion of the delegates left on yesterday for their respective homes.—*Wil. Herald.*