

THE NORTH-CAROLINA STAR.

WILLIAM C. DIBB, 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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WILLIAM C. DIBB,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:
If paid strictly in advance, two dollars per annum; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six months; and three dollars at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of greater length will be charged proportionally. Contract notices and judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Books and Job Printing done with neatness and despatch, and on accommodative terms.
Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.
Papers in the State will confer a favor by giving the above an insertion.

AGRICULTURAL.

STATE FAIR.

We regard the contemplated Agricultural State Fair, as the most important subject now before the people. But to urge its claims on the attention of the public too strenuously, were to imply a doubt of their devotion to its interests. This we will not do. Our people are aroused and in motion, and we will content ourselves, therefore, with simply standing, as it were, at the cross-ways and forks to point the right road to such as may, at times, become tired of their journey, or forgetful of the way.

Who are they, then, that are expected to go up to the Fair at Raleigh, next October? Who are they, that are expected to take an abiding interest in this great undertaking? North Carolina in this respect ever had her every rank, class, and profession, within her borders, to do her duty. Nor is a single woman excepted in this pressing demand, of the Old North State, upon the gratitude and patriotism of her children. The farmer is especially concerned, and to him all eyes are turned for the success of the enterprise. In his hands are the wealth of the soil, and the fatness of the land is his also. It is his duty to be the Alpha and Omega of this great work. Nor is it only his duty, it is his interest also. And when duty and interest lead, what son of North Carolina will refuse to follow!

The stock of our farms is to be improved, and the agricultural products increased and varied. This can only be attained, only by united, mutual effort, and reciprocal instruction. The profit this is the bright example of other States who are already reaping the fruits of the States of Europe, in almost every article that the hand of industry produces. These States have their clubs, their societies and their fairs, and these societies, Fairs and Clubs have become the great centers of attraction around which have assembled the industries of all ranks, classes, trades and professions, who they receive that instruction, both by precept and example, that has crowned them with prosperity, virtue and honor.

The full resources of the State, agricultural, mechanical, mental and mineral, are yet to be developed. To do this is the work of united, harmonious, persevering effort. Science, with steady fingers, is pointing to mines of wealth and fertile lands, and opening the industrious husbandman and laborer to the hidden treasures. The State has heard the appeal and now calls aloud for every son and daughter on her soil to buckle on their armor and prepare for battle. Raleigh is the centre of attraction, the great rendezvous where all will assemble next October. The farmer with his choice hogs, pigs and poultry, horses, cows and sheep, with the products of the dairy and the farm, will be there. Nor must the farmer's wife and daughter claim to be exempted. The goodness of their hearts and the clearness of their heads forbid such exemption. Let them ply the needle and the shuttle, the pen and the pencil, and something will be produced worthy of themselves, and their ancestors, and instructive to the present and future generations. The mechanic, too, must see to it that his department of business be not neglected. He, too, must come and bring his work with him, that his own hands have wrought. Let the man of genius and the scientific man begin in time and try what can be done, and done by them, for the advancement of art and science in the good Old State. Let all hands, all heads, and all hearts, unite in one common object, and that object the success of this new effort to lead our people, one and all, to improvement in what is good, and reformation in what is evil. This we will accomplish, in part, by attending minutely and devotedly to the objects for which the State Fair is to be held.

To become a member of the State Agricultural Society, it is necessary only to remit \$5 to W. W. Whitaker, Esq. Raleigh. We would suppose that on these terms every farmer in the State would at once become a member. This would give means and vigor to the Society, and would do more to ensure a general exhibition of the products of the State than all other means besides. It would also enable the Society to offer appropriate and liberal premiums, and these liberal premiums would induce our farmers and mechanics to enter into competition. Then would all feel interested, and where all are interested success is inevitable.

We need not waste words in urging upon our readers a subject of such palpable importance—where all their interests are immediately or remotely involved. They know their duty on this and on all other subjects, and we leave that duty to be cheerfully and purposefully performed. Let "higher and better" be our motto; let every man who can, at once become a member of the State Agricultural Society, and let all who can, send up something on exhibition to the State Fair, and then, and then only, will all have done their duty.

From the Cotton Plant.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON IN 1852-'53.

In another column will be found an interesting table showing the exports of manufactured cotton for the year ending June 30, 1853. The steady progress of this staple, whether in bales or manufactured, is an all matter of interest to the South. This branch of trade is peculiarly her own property; and if it is not exported in her own vessels, that is a matter to be deplored and remedied. That the people of the State are fully alive to the importance of keeping among

themselves all the advantages derivable from their own great staple, is abundantly evident by the efforts now making in various quarters to encourage and build up cotton manufactures. Several fine establishments are already in operation in Georgia, and Tennessee is also moving energetically for the same object. The South, in permitting Northern enterprise to monopolize this business, has lost a large and sure means of wealth, to which she is better entitled, and of which she could more easily have availed herself, than any other party.

The table of exports for the past year exhibits some noticeable points of interest which will doubtless attract the attention of our readers. The value of the whole export for the year is set down at \$7,072,131. Of this amount \$3,075,315 is for Great Britain and her colonies, the amount exported to the mother country being \$5,051,312, to Canada \$379,695; and to the British West Indies, \$23,308. We find, however, that the British East India, the very country to which Great Britain exported to raise her own cotton, received American manufactured cotton to the value of \$30,147, and to Australia the exports were \$6,602. To China the exports were \$2,201,496. The South American States are also large customers, the exports to Brazil alone being \$72,536. This trade with South America is an article of Southern production, furnishing additional inducements for the encouragement of steam communication with that country. We have as yet scarcely touched South America, except at a few of her most accessible ports. When the interoceanic trade is established, steam navigation will be greatly improved.

Eastern enterprises have already made the discovery, and two steamers destined for the Amazon trade are now in process of construction at New York.

A perusal of the figures in the tables are estimates, but they will not vary materially from the correct return. The trade is steadily increasing, and there is now scarcely an apprehension that any portion of it can ever be withdrawn from the United States by the cultivation of cotton abroad. Nature seems to have assigned to the South the task of supplying the world with cotton. Her soil and labor are peculiarly adapted.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WAYNE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, June 25, 1853.

The Society convened in regular session, J. M. H. Smith, President, in the chair. About 100 members were in attendance.

Roll called, and the record of last meeting was read and approved.

On a report of the Committee on the State Fair, it was resolved that the Society should support the Fair, and that a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislature, praying for a law to encourage the Fair, and to provide for the support of the same.

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REMARKS OF COL. JOHN BAXTER, At a Rail Road meeting in Asheville, on the 20th ult.

Mr. Baxter being called on, spoke of the great utility of Railroads, and argued to show that it would be good State policy to extend the North Carolina Railroad East and West, and that he believed public opinion was so strongly in favor of it in all parts of the State, that the next Legislature would grant charters and make liberal appropriations for the purpose. He said he did not desire to introduce into the discussion any thing like party politics, and he hoped he would not be so understood—but there was one question within the legitimate control of Congress, closely identified with the internal improvement of the State, and ought to be considered in connection with it: A fair and just distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, or a division of the lands themselves among the several States.

When we emerged from our Revolutionary struggle, the unappropriated lands within the limits of the United States, belonged to individual States. North Carolina owned the present rich and good State of Tennessee—while Virginia and other States owned extensive tracts of public lands. In our united struggle for Independence, the States in their confederated capacity had incurred a heavy debt, and Congress, anxious to discharge the same, made an appeal to the States owning these lands to contribute to the same to the General Government for this purpose. This demand upon our patriotism was promptly and nobly responded to. Nearly all the States of the Mississippi Valley have sprung out of these bounties. But these liberal gifts were made for a specific purpose and intended for a common fund, in which all the States should have equal claims and realize like benefits. This revolutionary debt has been extinguished, and with the lands arising from this source and other ordinary revenues of the Federal Government, paid in part by North Carolina, Louisiana and Florida have been purchased, and the Indian title to millions of acres extinguished; and by the common blood and money of this nation, California, New Mexico and Texas have been added to our possessions, and now out of 3,200,000,000 acres, included within the area of this Union, 1,400,000,000 of acres are public property and belong to the Government of the United States.

Have we, as a tenant in common with the other States, an interest in this rich and vast domain? Upon this point of the case there is no division of sentiment in North Carolina. All are in favor of saying that we have; but we differ in the mode of asserting our right. While some would go into the National Treasury and be appropriated to the ordinary expenses of the Government, others claim that the proceeds thereof ought to be divided among the several States in proportion to numbers, to be applied to purposes of education and internal improvement. It is honestly earned soil; but these principles are only pursued to the extent of acknowledging its being a part of the national domain, and that the proceeds thereof should be divided among the several States in proportion to numbers, to be applied to purposes of education and internal improvement.

Congressional and Constitutional declarations of our rights in the premises ought never to satisfy us unless it is followed up by corresponding action. The good sense and fair judgment will not permit our efforts or strenuous demands while this public property is being annually granted to a class of favored States to the exclusion of our own. We perhaps might be induced to yield to the policy recommended, but certainly not to the policy pursued. If those in authority will neither divide the proceeds of the sales of these lands among the States nor sell them for our common benefit, it is idle for North Carolina to demand a share.

Why, sir, Congress has sold 161,000,000 acres for \$126,250,000, and given away to the good States 85,000,000 of acres worth \$104,000,000. With these lands they have put in operation Common Schools, created Colleges, opened Canals, built Mechanisms, Plank and Rail Roads, and the State of Florida has accumulated a fund which she has loaned to North Carolina, and on which we are now paying interest drawn from the labor and pockets of our people. Yet in the face of all these results, we are sometimes met by men who contend that it would be derogatory to the high character of our State, to demand of the General Government a clear right, and others contend that a great body of lands to which they satisfy themselves that we are less intelligent than they are, and not competent to manage a fund of this kind with the same success, may be satisfactory to their own minds, but it certainly is beyond my comprehension.

Recently, during the last session of Congress, a project worthy the attention of the American Congress, of constructing a Railroad from San Francisco, to the frontier of Arkansas or Missouri, was thoroughly and ably discussed; and though the statesman who spoke upon this interesting question, urged that a branch of this road should be extended into Oregon from some point west of the mountains, and five branches on the east, so to connect with the main stem Dubuque to Iowa, St. Louis in Missouri, Memphis in Tennessee, New Orleans in Louisiana, and Matagorda in Texas, making an 8,300 miles of railroad at an estimated cost of \$144,000,000; no one of them intimated a doubt that it could not be successfully carried through by an appropriation of public lands. If, then, lands are so plentiful in the hands of other men and associations, they will not be absolutely worthless to ours.

I would not be misunderstood in reference to the Pacific railroad. The proposition commands my hearty support. I am willing to see the public lands go for such a purpose. It will be of great local advantage to the country through which it passes, and if its eastern terminus is properly located, will pour through our midst a liberal share of the commerce of the Pacific, to the benefit of the markets of Europe through the harbor of Beaufort. But while we concede to the public confidence, this magnificent project upon the public confidence, let us claim and insist that we shall also have a part of the public bounties. It would be enabling us to complete the great work which Congress proposes to begin, a direct line of Railroad across the Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

Had Mr. Clay's bill of '22 been passed into a law, our State would have received before this time from the proceeds of the sales of

the public lands about \$5,000,000. This sum would have enabled the State to have taken two-thirds of the stock of the Central Road from Beaufort to the Tennessee line, and paid the sum subscribed without incurring a single dollar of debt. But instead of this we have gone into debt for our bonds for \$2,000,000, already subscribed, will leaving half a dollar of debt. So while these facilities which enhance the value of lands in other States, elevate the standard of intelligence, quicken enterprise and secure prosperity, are built out of a common fund, we borrow money to repay by taxes gathered from the pockets of our people, to enable us to follow behind our more fortunate sisters. The interest upon the sum which we would before this time have received from Mr. Clay's bill, would be more than an aggregate of taxes collected from the people annually for the use of the State.

But a different policy prevailed, and we have not the money—so let us be guided by our gains. It ought, however, to be as a lesson for the future. We ought to look close to our interest and our rights in the lands that remain. If equally divided among the States according to numbers, North Carolina is entitled to over 50,000,000 of acres, which at the government price would be \$63,000,000. But allowing for Mountain Lands, comparatively worthless, the injustice that will be done us in the division, and the cost of bringing the same into market, we can realize from this source within fifty years \$25,000,000. With this fund the debt necessary to construct the Central Road can be paid off; another track made necessary by the immense amount of trade that will come rolling in from the Pacific and intermediate countries, near the present, or passing through some other Gap in the Blue Ridge than the one that shall be first selected, and running more directly from Salisbury to Beaufort or Wilmington, so as to accommodate the Cape Fear country and coal fields adjacent to it, can be built; a cross road from the mouth of the Swanoos to Spartanburg; the Blue Ridge or Robins Gap Road, and roads connecting Greensboro and Danville, Raleigh and Fayetteville, and the Albemarle country and Beaufort, may be constructed without incurring any debt by the State, or levying any additional taxes. And permit me to say here, that when the true policy of North Carolina shall be understood, and the advantages of Beaufort as a harbor made known to the commercial world, these cross roads will no longer be feared and warred against. Instead of proving drains upon our riches, they will become sources of wealth to our roads and harbor. They will become channels to bring in instead of carrying off the wealth of the State.

These suggestions seem to me to be reasonable, and when realized, what have we accomplished? A sovereign State, with 46,000 miles of territory, rich in fertility of soil, and minerals, with a highly cultivated population, in all the elements that constitute a great nation, we will be left to enjoy all the blessings of Government without any of the burthens. The dividends on these works of improvement, equal to six per centum on the capital invested, will supply all the wants of the State, support in addition to the University now established, a College in each each of the State, a high school in every county, a constant free school in every school district, in which we can educate our children free of cost to us, and obviate the necessity of annual entertaining the tax gatherers of the State at our private homes.

Let me urge you then by every consideration to help and do. Look into these suggestions. The more you examine them the better you will like them; and show yourselves worthy of the times, and competent to grapple with the important questions of the day. A noble, brilliant destiny awaits the people of the United States if they did but know and realize it. The ordinary revenues to the General Government, apart from the proceeds of the public lands, is more than enough to meet all her wants. \$14,000,000, of surplus remained in the Treasury at the end of the last financial year, and there will be a surplus of this. These taxes are collected in such a way as occasions no oppression of citizens. If, then, we wish to be great, let us rest on a fair division of the public lands, let us devote our energies to subside them to cultivation, and wisely invest the proceeds for the improvement of the States, and the education of our children, so as to create a fund that will not only obviate the necessity of taxing the people for State purposes, but one with which we can make available to us or our posterity any new inventions or discoveries which science may develop.

GENEROSITY REFERRED.—Yesterday morning, says the St. Louis Enquirer, of June 24, a scene occurred upon the Louisville mail boat Scotia, before she started, which deserves a passing notice. A gentleman, whom we afterwards learned was Mr. Orville Thomas, of Bayou Sara, came on board, followed by a salt-water looking malldo with a trunk, which was given in charge of Smith, the porter. When that was taken care of, Mr. Thomas approached Capt. Simmons, with whom we were talking at the time, and said: "Captain, I'm going down to Louisville with you, but here is a boy that I wish to give his library, and you can tell to whom I shall apply to get his free papers made out." The boy seemed astonished, and asked his master why he wished to get rid of him. "Well," said Mr. Thomas, "I am told that you have been leading with the abolitionists since we came here, and that they have agreed to do better by you than I do; so you can leave me at once, for if you want to go with them, you can be of no use to me, as I have no time to waste you; and if I had I would not be bothered about you." The result was that the boy actually begged not to be turned off in that way, and Mr. Thomas consented to take him along, on good behavior.

THE POISON OF RATTLEBAKES.—At a late meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, a paper was read showing that this history is a most powerful sedative, and that stimulants were its antidotes. Alcohol is designated. In two instances in which this remedy has been applied the persons have been cured. Brandy was freely given to them until relieved from the usual symptoms, and continued in smaller doses until the third day, when they went about as usual. Alcohol in these cases did not produce intoxication. The venom of rattlesnakes is now employed as a remedy, and is already found to be a specific for very many maladies.

The English Lord and the Southern Planter.

Dr. Van Ervie, of Washington, has in press a work of four hundred pages, entitled "Negroes and Negro Slavery," the introductory chapter of which we have received, in a neat pamphlet. This introduction discusses, with great ability and power, the causes of the popular delusion on the subject of slavery. Phisology and history are summoned as witnesses to prove the natural inferiority of the negro race, and to prove that it is incapable of existing under circumstances of equality with the Caucasian race. The learned author shows conclusively that the condition of the negro in our Southern States is much more natural than the condition of the working class of England, or of all Europe. We have been so much pleased with the following comparison between the English Nobleman and the Southern Planter, that we give it entire in our editorial columns:

"The British noble, the Sutherland, and people of that kind, with all the wealth in their hands, with the thing called government—a mere machine for manufacturing paupers, with the entire Shopocracy, or middle class, as police agents to watch and guard the people with a large standing army, while the latter are totally disarmed—are yet compelled to resort to fraud and fiction to keep up the delusion that they are superior, or that their assumed superiority is real. Thus they paint and decorate themselves something after the fashion of our Indian medicine men, with high-sounding titles, keep themselves at an immense distance, and employ flunkies, or middle men, who affect a profound awe and reverence for this painted and beaugarded humanity, and thus impress their ignorant dupes with the notion that it is indeed what it pretends to be. On the contrary, the Southern planter, with a consciousness of superiority that would be ashamed to resort to fiction or imposture of any kind, takes off his coat, and works in the same field, and at the same labor, as his slave. The thought of the latter esteeming his superiority never enters his mind. The planter sees as naturally as the negro obeys instinctively; the relation between them is natural, harmonious and necessary; and their interest being indivisible, there can be no cause or motive, either for the abuse of power on the part of the master, or of rebellion on the part of the servant. Of course there are instances of brutal masters, as in all the conditions of life, however natural and harmonious; there will also be instances of exceptions to the contrary. But the fact that there has never been an attempt at insurrection of the blacks, (for the few instances of murders and outrages on some plantations have nothing of the character of an insurrection,) and that not a single soldier has ever been employed to preserve order in the slave States—with nothing indeed, but the ordinary constabulary force, and that even less than in the free States—is a sufficient proof of the naturalness of the relations which unite so harmoniously two such widely separated races.

"In all the countries of Europe, nearly half the people are armed to keep down the other half. England is no exception; for though her standing army is less in perfect regularity of the more mainly despotic empires of the continent, is kept in pay, and constant, unsleeping activity to keep down the people. Were the European aristocracy to place itself in the same position towards the people that the planters of the South do always in respect to their negroes—were kings and nobles to disband their armies, to present themselves stripped of all artificial support, face to face with their subjects, as the planter does daily and constantly to his negroes—to trust to their assumed and fictitious superiority, as the planter does to his real and natural superiority, the entire crew of feigning and painted humanity would be received with a roar of derision from the Volga to the Thames; and their actual inferiority and their insignificance would be so palpably revealed to the people, that the latter would severely condense to even punish them for their post-transgressions.

"Even as things are now, if some Southern lord, for instance, should go among his peasants, and taking off his coat, go to work with them, and trust to his supposed or assumed superiority, where would he be at the end of a single week? The men who only see him at a distance, living in a castle surrounded with hordes of miserable menials, and followed by lordly retinues, thus thrown into the contact with him; thus thrown into the actual and impromptu contact with him, thus thus able to see what it is that rules and governs them—however ignorant these men, the illusion would vanish forever, and from this single point would commence, in all probability, a movement that would end in revolutionizing the country. The Southern planter, on the contrary, needs no artificial support to sustain his authority—no fraud or fiction, or intermeddling flunkies or hirelings, to work on the imagination of his slaves—no point and feathers, high-sounding titles, or any part or parcel whatever of that vast and complicated machinery of fraud and force, so universal in Europe—to keep down his inferiors. His authority is stamped upon his nature by the hand of God, instead of being the work of human contrivances.

"These two things, which have no resemblance whatever—which are as far apart as truth and falsehood, as right and wrong, as the laws of nature and the results of human contrivances, are confounded continually, and the ignorant and deluded masses in Europe constantly prompted by the agents and hirelings of aristocracy to consider the condition of the negro and their own to be the same in principle—indeed to look upon themselves as even far less oppressed than the negro. They have not the most distant idea that the negro is in a perfectly natural condition, while theirs is wholly artificial; nor a single glimpse of the whole truth, that it is a greater crime against nature to force the negro to an equality with them, than to make even a class of their own race artificially superior to themselves. All the combinations of human force are included incompetent to effect either fact; yet the effort to elevate the inferior species to an equality with that which God has placed above it, would be vainly, more injurious than even the artificial superiority of a class of the same race. But we repeat, both alike are impossible in reality. No matter what the action of Parliaments, or the laws of private genture, or other efforts, the artificial supe-

riority ends with the single generation; and the succeeding one again comes into existence with the eternal and inherent equality that God has stamped upon the race, complete and perfect as ever. So, too, should efforts be made to violate nature in respect to inferior races or species—should Virginia pass laws equalizing the planter and his slave, it would only be a fiction. Should external force be resorted to, to accomplish the impossibility—should the whites of Virginia refuse to learn to respect the talents or their faculties, and devote themselves wholly to the mental elevation of the blacks, all their efforts would end with the present generation, and in the succeeding one. Nature, true to herself, would vindicate her rights. The white would again be just as superior, and the negro just as inferior, as if the natural order and harmony had never been disturbed. No mental equality, short of physical equality, could be possible; nor, indeed, could social suicide, amalgamation itself, realize the abolition idea of equality. To the extent that it occurred, there would be only extinction of the specific character of both parties; while, beyond that, the specific character of the white and the natural condition of the negro would remain unaltered, with the integrity of each as perfect as ever.

"The continued ascendancy of an aristocracy, or ruling class, on the contrary, instead of the laws of nature, rests wholly on the ignorance of the masses. With the government, the wealth, all the forces of the State in its possession, it cultivates its own intelligence, and withholds all the means of mental improvement from the people. Thus the same Parliament in England, which voted forty thousand pounds to educate the people, appropriated eighty thousand to repair the Queen's stables; making the physical comfort of the dumb animals of double importance to the moral well-being of the people. Thus, too, while plundering the laboring classes of some five millions annually, to pay the interest on money squandered to elevate the negro to a common level with the former, they annually appropriate about a hundred thousand pounds for education, or allow the people to use about the fifth part of the former amount to elevate themselves; or, when robbing a British laborer of fifty cents to elevate the negro to his own level, permit him to usurp the right to elevate himself to the level of those with whom God and nature have created him equal. Yet, strange indeed, this atrocious imposture and unapproachable villainy passes for philanthropy; and there are even Americans so debauched by Britishism, and so stupefied in their moral perceptions, as to glorify it as an act of humanity, and a great national effort in behalf of liberty. Nor is this misapprehension or confusion between artificially degraded classes of a superior race and the natural condition of an inferior one, confined to Europe. Throughout the Northern States, those with whom British books and British writers are standard authorities, universally adopt the same notion; and it will always be found that those most in favor of special legislation, and all those schemes or contrivances that foster artificial distinctions amongst the whites, are those most hostile to what is termed 'Southern Slavery.'

"Thus it is, that the false theory of a single race, applied to the social condition of the South, assumes the presence of facts that only exist in the diseased imaginations of those who apply it; and these imaginary facts, thus generated by the theory, become, in turn, its main support. And while the actual condition of the negro, which infinitely better than any other portion of his race, proves conclusively that that condition is a natural or natural one—the fact that he is mentally inferior to the European peasant, which simply proves that he belongs to a different race or species, as by a monstrous lie, and so far as the welfare of both races is concerned, a deplorable delusion, perverted into proof that he is suffering under still greater oppression than the former. Thus, too, with the notion of a common wrong and a common cause, is also associated the very necessities of falsehood, is also associated the idea or notion of a common origin and a single race.

"When the actual facts, however, become known, and the unchangeable laws that Almighty Power has impressed on the various races of men are comprehended—when, in short, the true, a higher law, which forever places the negro in subordination to the Caucasian is understood—all delusion on this subject will disappear.

MYSTERY AND ROMANCE.
The following is given in the Indianapolis Sentinel of the 28th ult.:
We yesterday heard a gentleman relate an incident of honesty peculiarly remarkable, as follows:
About thirty years ago, a man named S— came to Lawrenceburg, and went into business there. After living there a year or two, and retaining an irreproachable character, he married a highly respectable young lady in that town. Shortly after his marriage, two women he had married before, he came to Lawrenceburg, made their appearance, each claiming him as her husband. The friends and relatives of his Lawrenceburg wife, justly indignant at his baseness, prosecuted him for bigamy, and by their means he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. He served out his time and was released in 1832. As soon as he was released, he re-commenced with his Lawrenceburg wife, who still clung to him—the other two had returned to their friends—S— left Dearborn county, and went no one knew whither, and as he nor his wife ever corresponded with any one at Lawrenceburg, nothing was known of their subsequent fate, and they are almost forgotten entirely.

On last Thursday a lady in a carriage, and from her dress apparently wealthy, drove up to the door of the gentleman relating the circumstance—who is an old and individual citizen of Lawrenceburg—and asked him if he knew a man named S—who formerly lived in that town. The gentleman replied that he remembered no such man. The lady then recognized the circumstances we have detailed when the gentleman replied that he remembered them, and also that he recollected S— The lady now asked if S—, when he left Lawrenceburg, did not owe him something, the gentleman replied that he had forgotten all about it if he did. An examination of old account books showed that S— owed the gentleman about \$70. The lady then remarked that she was the wife of S—, and had returned to Lawrenceburg for the purpose of paying that debt, and several smaller ones which he owed when he was sent to State Prison, and inquired if the gentleman

would be satisfied with the principle; a poor being told that that sum would be ample satisfactory, the lady paid it. She had a list of the names of her husband's creditors, to whom he was owing small sums from one dollar up to twenty, and, after making inquiry as to their residence, she departed, refusing to say where her present place of residing is. During the day she adjusted all her husband's old debts, and left in the evening.

"This would be a case of rare honesty in a man who had never been sent to the penitentiary. As it is, it is very remarkable."
KOSMITH.
This man, after having kept the whole civilized world in a ferment for years, has at last found his true level, and has quietly slipped into a correspondent of the New York Times. The fall is great; it must be admitted, but apparently it has broken no bones. The correspondent writes quite as competently as the governor spoke. In either capacity, as writer or orator, the individual is far too great to be accessible to such a humble emotion as gratitude. The United States redeemed him from captivity—put a ship of war at his disposal—and offered him an asylum. "The people of the United States made a demigod of him. He has repaid both as they always deserve to be repaid who make themselves idols of wood or stone. He can do them no positive injury and we doubt not he deeply regrets his want of power in that particular. He does, however, all he can. He repays their civilities by abuse. We subject a specimen. He has just been speaking of the condition of Europe and the misrepresentations of the London Times.
"And amidst these important recalls, what of America, Sir? Why, America is represented nowhere! Not one of the diplomatic agents of her democratic Government is yet on his post in Europe; and a Minister to Constantinople, and to Paris, not even nominated yet! Why, Sir, but that's a negligence surpassing imagination; that's a degradation of your national dignity which is bordering upon ridicule, if not upon the contempt, of and from the civilized world!
"But I forget! Though we have not the principle of Democracy represented in these transactions affecting the condition of the world, we have in compensation, Mr. Pryor's Russian articles from Washington. I understand. So young, and yet so decrepit! Poor America! It is pitiful to think! The bright star fading away, before it developed its lustre at all! Requiescat! You are also 'empty chaff,' like the rest. It's pitiful!"

We are so well aware of the greatness of our national delinquencies as any person can be, and we would not rather, at any time, undertake to reform, than to apologize for them. We do perpetrate follies out of number, there is no doubt about that, and one of the greatest that can be laid to our charge is the reception of this man Louis Kosmitch. We are glad that he has himself taken such special pains to convince the nation of their own unworthiness of the object upon which it has spent its enthusiasm, and wasted its money. In the meantime, doubtless, the "bag of dollars," which he carried away from our country, do not seem to come in for any portion of that contempt which he distributes with so much liberality among the people who gave him to him. To be consistent, he ought, at least, to send that back. If he were an ordinary man, not a man elevated far above so vulgar a sentiment as gratitude, he would seem to live upon the money of the people he abuses.—Richardson Dispatch.

IMPEACHMENT.
Proceedings under the grave process of impeachment, for resorting to which there is happily but seldom a necessity, are now going on in two of the States of the Union. In Wisconsin, the Senate is engaged with the trial of Judge Hubbell, against whom the House preferred a large number of charges, one of them of quite a serious nature bearing upon his moral character. By our last accounts it appeared that the trial was progressing but slowly. Although it is uncertain what may be the finding of the tribunal, we believe that the testimony adduced is such as to leave but little doubt in the minds of the public that the accused party is guilty, and that impeachment will remain ever should be resorted to. There is a memorable precedent for such a result in the protracted case of the impeachment of Warren Hastings.

In the other instance, the proceeding have not gone so far. The Assembly of New York has instituted an impeachment against Mr. John C. Mather, of Troy, Canal Commissioner. On Tuesday last, the select committee reported fourteen articles of impeachment, the question on adopting which will come up in the Assembly at Albany this day. The first five charges are founded upon the canal settlements of 1851, charging corruption and conspiracy with other parties to defraud the State; they relate to the same thing, but are varied to meet legal technicalities. The sixth article charges the purchase of timber and lumber at exorbitant rates. The seventh charges excessive expenditures on the lock at West Troy; the eighth, an alteration in the plan of this work without the consent of the Canal Board; and the ninth, excessive expenditures in obtaining materials for it. The tenth article charges neglect of duty in not visiting the works of Canal under his charge in 1852. The eleventh charges a willful neglect of duty in omitting a written notice, the twelfth, charges the drawing of an excess of travelling expenses. The thirteenth charges the purchase of materials without a specific contract. The fourteenth, and last article, charges willful neglect of duty in carelessly omitting to appear before the Board of Canal Appraisers.

This is a somewhat formidable list of accusations. Mr. Mather's conduct has not been, we believe, such as to create strong confidence in his honest integrity. He is not reported to be particularly brilliant in his mind, but he is not reported to be particularly dishonest in his conduct. The progress of the case will be watched with interest.—Boston Advertiser.

A curious case has lately been decided in the Circuit Court at Westley, in 1846. Cow-Crane, at the head of one of the several creeks, took his own life while sailing on an unlicensed attack of insanity. His widow claimed a pension on the ground that she was entitled to it in equity, in the last of which he had perished, were caused by disease contracted by exposure while employed in the line of his duty. The Commission of 1846 decided against the claim, but it has been since reversed, and the widow is now in receipt of a pension roll of \$500 from the date of the claimant's death.

The following is given in the Indianapolis Sentinel of the 28th ult.:
We yesterday heard a gentleman relate an incident of honesty peculiarly remarkable, as follows:
About thirty years ago, a man named S— came to Lawrenceburg, and went into business there. After living there a year or two, and retaining an irreproachable character, he married a highly respectable young lady in that town. Shortly after his marriage, two women he had married before, he came to Lawrenceburg, made their appearance, each claiming him as her husband. The friends and relatives of his Lawrenceburg wife, justly indignant at his baseness, prosecuted him for bigamy, and by their means he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. He served out his time and was released in 1832. As soon as he was released, he re-commenced with his Lawrenceburg wife, who still clung to him—the other two had returned to their friends—S— left Dearborn county, and went no one knew whither, and as he nor his wife ever corresponded with any one at Lawrenceburg, nothing was known of their subsequent fate, and they are almost forgotten entirely.

On last Thursday a lady in a carriage, and from her dress apparently wealthy, drove up to the door of the gentleman relating the circumstance—who is an old and individual citizen of Lawrenceburg—and asked him if he knew a man named S—who formerly lived in that town. The gentleman replied that he remembered no such man. The lady then recognized the circumstances we have detailed when the gentleman replied that he remembered them, and also that he recollected S— The lady now asked if S—, when he left Lawrenceburg, did not owe him something, the gentleman replied that he had forgotten all about it if he did. An examination of old account books showed that S— owed the gentleman about \$70. The lady then remarked that she was the wife of S—, and had returned to Lawrenceburg for the purpose of paying that debt, and several smaller ones which he owed when he was sent to State Prison, and inquired if the gentleman

would be satisfied with the principle; a poor being told that that sum would be ample satisfactory, the lady paid it. She had a list of the names of her husband's creditors, to whom he was owing small sums from one dollar up to twenty, and, after making inquiry as to their residence, she departed, refusing to say where her present place of residing is. During the day she adjusted all her husband's old debts, and left in the evening.

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