THE PESTILENCE AT THE SOUTH.

that, up to that time, about one-half of the

At Port Gibson it was very malignant, and it of the citizens had fiel. The Port Gibson colle was published with difficulty, and the tors expected to suepend publication entirely. Natches was suffering dreadfully. Although these pursons were left in bown, there were entry we deaths on Westnesday. In Vidalia, opposite Natches, it was stated at one of the population had died within a on it was very malignant, and one had find. The Port Gibson

Mr. Eisley (the editor of the Concordia Intel-

er procure any help.

Woodville, Baton Rouge, and Bayon Sara were The disease had broken out on several planta-ions on the river. The town of Fayetto, in the aterior, was said to have it in an epidemic form.

The New York Evening Post (Barnburner) formally spits "upon" "and kicks over the platformally spits "upon" "and kicks over the plat-form" put up by the Softs (Barnburners) at Sycuse, although suplauding the men who are sed upon it. Relative to the Fugitive Slave law, the Editor says the Convention had probable; y nothing to do. That particular part of the solutions the Post puts down "as mere non-nes." But the article is altogether too signiful dath," When it

"What was said on that question (the fugitive slave hav) was no doubt said with equal sincerity by the hards and softs, by the terrified or unterrified. Both of them adopted a stereotype set of phrases, which no more express the opinion of we have made these authorised remarks merely to show that the communication of "Justice" has been seen.

Both, for example, speak of the fugical tive slave law as an ordinance which they are ready to obey and execute with cheerfulness and alacrity. They, perhaps, are not aware hose life tends there is in such declarations. There is not a man, even among the delegates of that division of the Democratic party lately denominated the Hards, and now dignified with the appeliation of the Terrified, who, upon command of the officers in pursuit of a slave who had left his master, would turn out to join in the chars. Yet sorile utlessed in mock worship with more utlessed in the authorized and elistegard of sincerity than these value of the delegates at pricess. The true public opinion and feeling their constituents is that which is expressed try night at the National Theatre, in this city, here the finitive stars have savy occasing receives a condemnation of a fresh undience, densely

"But, laying aside that part of the platform as mere none-case, we must admit that in the sub-dantial part of their proceedings the Convention has deserved well of the State."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Raleigh Standard is somewhat bothered at finding some of its cotemporaries, who are enga-ged in conducting Democratic papers, manifest-ing a disposition to break the party traces and stand up for the righte of North Carolina in the Public Lands. The Milton Democrat, the Warstand up for the rights of North Carolina in the Public Lands. The Milton Democrat, the Warrenton News, the Democratic Free Press, and the Giraffe, have each received a slap from the Standard for their temority in advocating distribution. The News, if we may judge from an artistal in the last number, is almost ready to beg parden for its offence and get into the traces again; last the others, we think, will prove incorrigible; and the Milton Democrat, according to the Standard, is past all hope of reclamation, for it goes a box-shot boyond the advocacy of distribution—

TRADE.

Several interesting documents in relation to the Slave Trade, and the policy that has been pursued by Great Britain and Spain, have recently been submitted to the British Parliament. From one of these the Cincinnati Gazette has condensed the following facts: shot beyond the advocacy of distribution—
recommends the election of Edwin G.
Esq., a talented Whig, to the Logislature
'erron county! Well may the Standard
rasy at these signs. It notes a fact, in this
tiep, which is not only "singular," but
rutesant. Hear it s—
5. The number of slaves imported into Brazil

ery significant. Hear it :"It is a little singular that the only Dem
papers in the State which favor distribut he State which favor distribution, to ocras, Milton, and the News, War-published in two of the strongest

this county on the subject, and we have found tone or two of them epposed to a distribution the Public Lands. The Standard succeeded stratagem in putting down Mr. Venable on isquestion, but it has given strength, we believe, the principle, as the future will show. Hillsbore' Reporder.

As Carnonal Don.—Altending meeting last Sabbath evening for the first time at Dr. Chand-ler's church, in this town, I was much amused to see a large one-cared dog stalk up the sisle near the commencement of the services, and quietly stretch himself out on the pulpit platform. After aking a survey of the congregation, as if pro-sably to see who were absent, he dropped his seaf and fell into a sound sleep, perhaps think-ng that was city style. I afterwards learned hat this dog was strictly sectarian in his views, ourrepationalist order, and chosen the Meadow hurch as his regular place of meeting. His aster is of the Laptist denomination, and at-ads church is this village. But the dog pins is full to no one's sleeve. He accompanies his aster on the Sabisath to the read that leads to is own chosen place of worship, and there turns way without saying one word to persuade him authle own way is right and all others are wrong.

THE N. C. ROAD-JOHN C. McRAE & Co .- We THE N. C. HOAD—JOHN C. McRay & CO.—We notice in the last number of the Raleigh Star a communication over the signature of "Justice," which the Editor says is from a "responsible and reliable source," in which divers complaints are made against Mesers. Jno. C. McRay & Co., the contractors for that portion of the North Carolina Road, running from Guldsborough to Baleigh.—They are represented by this writer as "Pet Contractors," thereon, must be suited by this writer as "Pet Contractors," thereon, must be suited by the second of the contractors, the second must be suited by the second of the contractors.

fenders of Messrs. Jno. C. McRee & Co.; these gentlemen being abundantly able on all occasions to take care of themselves; neither do we believe the such defence to be necessary. Known as these gentlemen are, and have been for years, not only in this community, but in other portions of the State, for their probity, intelligence, and enterprise—known, too, as the most energetic of the Contractors along the entire route of the Road, it would be unnecessary for as to volunteer in their behalf assigned the entire route of the Road, it would be unnecessary for as to volunteer in their behalf against the west. But when Newbern is assalled, and her character for honesty bern is assalled, and her character for honesty

when it is also known that these Contractors is a fact which none will question, that Newmen by reliaguishing it they could realize in the neighborhood of \$100,000 more than by pressing it to completion; this fact is sufficient to refute all the charges of "Justice," and to prove that to your peculiar interests all our money and all

When it is known, also, that these Contractors have in some instances gone beyond the terms of their contract, and performed work not expected at their hands, this fact is sufficient to nullify the image of the "viper stinging its benefactor to death," heastiful though it be. When the high character of these Contractors

is also taken into consideration, it is more than sufficient to repel the idle charge that they would in any particular "impose upon the State."

But, as we before remarked, Messrs. Jno. C. McRae & Co, are able to defend themselves, and

event let the Directors purchase a quantity of iron, and have it shipped to Portsmouth, and then via Railroad to Raleigh, and commence laying down the track of the Road from the point where the Raleigh and Gaston Road connects with the North Carolina Road." That is a bright idea—more luminous than the Comet's tail, and it smacks so strongly of State pride too! Here is the iron for the Western end of the Road shipped to Charleston, and now "Justice" suggests that the iron for the Centre and Eastern points should come to us by way of Portsmouth. Thus presenting the arregable riceture of what is called is only in keeping with the sentiment seems to prevail over the State generally. But it seems that "Institute".

ems that "Justice" could not conclude But it seems that "Justice" could not conclude his tirade grifbout a fling at Wilmington, and Newhern likewise. "Truly," says he, "Wilmington and Newhern are anxious to have Rail Road communication with the West. Their promptness and great energy prove this fact beyond question. Are they not making great efforts to redeem the State."

To which on the very of Wilmington, we have

forts to redeem the State."

To which, on the part of Wilmington, we have nothing to reply—believing that the character she bears throughout the State is quite sufficient to repel and silence attacks and flings like these.

Wilmington Hecald.

5. The number of slaves imported into Brazil in defiance of treaty stipulations amounted in 1848 to 60,000. The last year the whole number

Eight hundred per cent, has seen been relief on 7. Great publicity, exists as to the carrying on of the slave trade in Cuba; slave vessels have been fitted out under the guns of Spanish ships of war; great facilities are afforded to the importation of negroes; as, when once a landing is affected, they are considered as natives; and steam ressels, employed in carrying the Govern-ment mails from port to port, have been used to

land slaves.

8. The American flag is greatly abused in slave trade, and the more cordial co-operation of the American Government would materially as-sist in the abolishment of the trade.

 The slave trade has increased or decreased in Cuba according to the conduct of the Captain-General and other public officers; and it is notorious at Havana that money is taken by public officers of all ranks, from the Captain-Genera lownward, for their connivance at the traffic and, further, that capital, instoriously belonging to Spaniards of great distinction at Madrid was yed to carry on that traffic.

10. The opinion is expressed that history does not record a more decided breach of national

not record a more decided breach of national honor than is established against Spain.

11. Great significance is attached to the remark of Mr. Everett, then Secretary of State, that there was no prospect of the slave trade being suppressed while Cuba was retained by Spain.

12. The effect of the presence of a naval force on the African coast has been good, which must be continued, and even increased, as long as Cuba admits slaves from Africa.

12. England has mild, urincipal and interest.

13. England has paid, principal and interest, nearly fourteen millions of dollars to Portugal to compensate any losses that might result from her prohibition of the traffic.

14. Morethan six millions of dollars have been paid to Spain for her concurrence in a similar

Since President Pierce-has taken his seat as head of the Great Democratic Family, he has had a hard time of it in reconciling the different factions of which it is composed to his policy in refurence to appointments to office—the only policy which his administration has as yet developed. He has happily succeeded in harmonising the Abelitionists of the North and the Disunionists of the South, in-so-far as to obtain the Charleston Mercury's entire approval of the appointment of Senator Dix, the Abditionist, as Minister to France. But as these two factions pulled together so-lexingly in their struggle to overthrow the Compromise and the Union along with it, no great effort was necessary to carry that point. Since the recent developments at Syracuse, however, it seems almost hopeless for him to effect a fusion of these parts with the Nationals, or Hard Shells as they are called in New York, who compose the largest and soundest division of the party, and who are justly indignant that the President should have dealt out the liou's share of the spoils to the Swiss foxes who undernined and defeated them in 1848. Yet what was le to do? Did he not ove his election entirely to the Van Buren them in 1848. Yet what was be to do? Did he not owe his election entirely to the Van Buren Precessilers, who would not be satisfied with least than the share assigned them? Did they not go their death for the Baltimore platform, if they did subsequently mock its slavery provision as a humbag, and have they not in their Syracuse resolutions re-affirmed the Compromise, and swallowed the Fugitive slave law without greasing? What more can the incorrable "Hards" require? It is van to attempt to deny it however; that the What more can the inexprable "thirds require? It is vain to attempt to deny it, however; that the iffards will not be propitiated by this logic; and is it would be as reasonable to expect to get blood at of a turnip, as for the Softs to dispurge any f the spoils meted out to them, the pacification of the Hards may be regarded as among the improbabilities.—Aorfolk Heraid.

From the Newbern Atlantic. NEWBERN AND THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

in relation to the construction of the North Caro-lina Railroad. The spirit of injustice, and the manifest illwill which pervade every word and mannest fliwait which pervate every word and every sentiment of this communication, render it passing strange, that the author should avail himself of the cognomen of Justice. Impudence, however, in some instances becomes strikingly characteristic. Now, with regard to the imputa-Now, we do not profess to be the special de-ton cast on some of the contractors, and the later of Mesers. Jno. C. McRos & Co.; these being the attacks of a writer who conceals his name, and displays in his pronunciamento more ill feeling than good judgment.

When it is known, however, that these Contractors and the President of the Road are not be heat terms, this fact will refute the charge with the North Carolina Railroad. of their being his "Pets."

When it is also known that these Contractors It is a fact which none will question, that New

these gentlemen are determined to enapty with our energies, in order that our estate may be determs of their contract, even though it is a preciated, and our own prospects blighted? Did she promise any such suicidal course as this?—

When it is known, also, that these Contractors

No: not by any means. But she subscribed unthose terms would be carried out, without a pretence being sought for their violation, under the f sectional jealousies and sectional Yet in this she was mistaken. That bactor has been violated, and its provisions wholly disregarded. Instead of the terminus of the Road being located at the River where it is crossed by the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, it has been located elsowhere, and that too withat even a survey having been made to determin we have made these authorized remarks merely the fitness or unfitness of the point named in the to show that the communication of "Justice" that the show that the communication of "Justice" charter. Justice says, that the Road from Goldshas been seen.

Leaving these goutlemen, then, to adopt such a course as may to them seem most fit, we will the Newbern Stockholders say in their instalments. respected and our instalments shall be paid in.

And who blames them? Does Justice or anybody else expect Newbern to break up her own resources, in order that rival places may be bene-fitted by her fall? We would advise Justice, beon a contractor for not executing contract, when if he were guilty, he would but ken, and some wonderful political magic has be following the example of thoreabove him, who brought all factions together on the Baltimore look on the provisions of a charter, as mere straws, to be broken whenever self-interest demands. Let the terms of agreement be complied with, LET THE CHARTER BE OBSERVED, and New-bern Stockholders will not be found wanting in a hearty co-operation to complete this State In

CHINA-INTERESTING EXTRACTS.-We take the following extracts from an authentic work, published by Mr. Williams, who, from a long residence in China, has been enabled to write knowingly upon the various subjects embraced in his

work:—
Animals of China.—The denseness of the population has long since entirely driven out all wild quadrupeds; and there are also few domestic ones, such as are found in Eastern countries. imported was but 700.

Beasts of burden are in a great degree supersed.

6. The profits of the trade are enormous.—

Eight hundred are good has for her and the supersed and therefore he declined going. merous rivers and canals, and by the coolies or place of animals in carrying burdens and in

more food for men.

There are no meadows for feeding cattle; but

falcon, the magpie, crows, sparrows, cormorants, curlews, qualis, pigeons, phesants, larks, the rice hird, and many species of aquatic birds. Cor-morants are used by the Chinese for catching fish.

morants are used by the Chinese for catching ish. The falcon is imperial property, and the magpie is secred to the reigning family.

Fish form a very important part of the food of the Chinese, and great care is taken in raising them in artificial fish ponds. The gold and silver fishes are kept in glass globes as ornaments .-Among the fish caten are the cod, sturgeon, mul-let, carp, perch, sea-bream, &c.; crab-fish and

or, carp, percent, rea-oream, we; crab-han and oysters are common on the coast.

The larger species of reptiles are unknown in China. Frogs, lizards, and fresh-water tortoises are common. Venomous serpents are very rare.

HARD WORDS.

Hunker organ discourses as follows on the con-duct of the Barnburners in the Syracuse Con-

of 1848. It is no more than the culmination of principles then established, and cherished in the secret heart of faction ever since. And as they have in this last not shown themselves, we can have in this last act shown themselves, we can only congratulate ourselves, in the midst of our-sorrow, that we have obtained so complete and so honorable an emancipation from the degrading associations of such a conglomeration of politi-cal hucksters, traitors, shoulder hitters, thumble riggers, thieves, rowdies, and assassins. language is strong, which we know, but the are strong which converted the Pemocratic State Convention into a Tammany Hall riot, and which have left the brand of sternal infany upon those who are responsible for the breaking up of the Convention."

the Hard Shell democrats in this wise :
"This they have done secretly for years ; as "This they have done secretly for years; and is a matter of sincere congratulation that they have now raised the black flag of faction and sedition, and will, henceforth, "be known and read of all men" as forming a crew of political desperators and freehooters who are fighting for plunder and revenge on their own hook. All the true Democrats will rejoice that we are to be rid, at length, of their presence and association.—They have been the repreach and the disgrace of the party for many years. As maninal members of our political organization, they have been in position to inflict upon us numberless disgraces, and, at the same time, to divide and distract our counsels. But we are now happly relieved.—They have gone by themselves. The Cooleys, Croswells, Laws, and so on, are to have a party (Heaven save the mark!) of their own, and the "lesser lights" of faction and disorganization are Morth-Carolina Star.



RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855 OUR DELATIONS WITH MEXICO

It has been a matter of some considerable spefirst reached his country, induced many to ex- mind. press the opinion that he would soon take occaion to provoke another war with the United tended him in the late war. It was even believ. of the administration as to its foreign or domestic policy, have been so meagre and delphic, that it, but if we are to judge by what has already come to light, we may conclude that it is not the purpose of the government to some to any colli sion with Mexico for the present, whatever it may choose to do for the future.

Gen. Gadsen, our new Minister to Mexico, was received by Santa Anna with very friendly assurances both to him and to the United States fore he again attempts to ridicule patriotic exer- The Minister took occasion to intimate the earn that the fron for the Centre and Eastern points should come to us by way of Portsmouth. Thus presenting the agreeable picture of what is called the "North Carolina Road" furnished with iron through a Virginia port on the one hand, and a South Carolina one on the other! However, this is only in keeping with the sentiment which that the terminas of the Road has not been located at the spot, where the Charter says it shall be located. Let him demand of them why it is, that the connection of Neues River with the Road can be connection of Neues River with the Road contention of Neues River with the Road can be connection of Neues River with the Road contention of Neues River with the country at foreign courts, but we Road, contemplated in the charter, has been defeated. And when he obtains a satisfactory answer to these questions, then let him prefer his developed and that we must wait and see its mancharge implying dishonesty, against the Newbern ifesto before we judge. Well, we suppose we Stockholders. It is, indeed, a crying shame, that must be patient; but we had really thought that Stockholders. It is, indeed, a crying shame, that the State, of North Carolina, will permit her wishes, as expressed through her Legislative Assembly, to be thwarted by the Engineer and Board of Directors of the Central Railroad. It is indeed, a highhanded measure to pounce down important offices; but we suppose we are mistaimportant offices; but we suppose we are mista-

WILY HE DID NOT GO TO CHINA.

It is now confidently asserted, from a quarte tion, he threw up the mission. The conditions any other. were: that he should go untrammelled by instructions, so that he might conclude such a commercial treaty as he might find when upon the spot to be most proper and advantageous; that he should be sent immediately. Government

It is however asserted dragging boats. Animals are excluded, to leave led him to give up this apportunity of going a-There are no meadows for feeding cattle; but the entire soil is used in raising food for the inhabitants. Wild cats are sometimes caught, and are considered a great dainty. Monkeys are found in the south-west provinces. What few horses and assess are found in China are small, and very inferior in every respect. The buffalo is sometimes used in ploughing. Dromedaries are used between Peking and Tartary. There are also hogs, goats and sheep. There is but one variety of dogs in the country, an animal about one foot high and two long, resembling a bout one foot high and two long, resembling a New York and Pacific Railroad Company, recenthave something to do with his refusal to go to a guaranty. are also noted to dogs in the country, an animal about one variety of dogs in the country, an animal about one foot high and two long, resembling a small spaniel. Rats are very abundant, and furnital Road, those interested and active in procuring the donation, may fare as well as it is stated little amount of \$350,000 by his advocacy of the grant. It seems almost perfectly impossible, at this day and time, to commence any scheme of putting large sums into the pockets of private individuals most probably at the expense of the General Government. It has become so common lands to infant corporations in the new States, avowedly because it will enhance the value of the remaining lands, but really as a douceur to the new States, that some count it folly to resist these wholesale donations, as it seems to be the settled The New York National Democrat the leading policy of the dominant party to give the lands all away in some shape or other.

Whether Mr. Walker may be looking forward to his chances in any future distributions of public lands to these corporations or not, we of course, are not prepared to say, but it would not surprise us if many besides himself were made rich by this same Pacific Railroad project and that too at held at home, it is said, by his pressing private engagements.

THE MISSION TO FRANCE. After all this seems to be the most difficult post to fill in the gift of the President. The very latest rumor is that it was agreed at a Cabinet meeting to proffer it to Judge John Y. Mason, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Polk.

In the meantime, a correspondent of the Richmond Times proposes to lend Mr. Rives or some other distinguished Whig to Gen. Pierce, until 18th instant, with four days later news from Euhe can find some suitable person in the Demo cratic party. Good!

Mesars, Porter, J. J. Biggs & Co., and S. H.

hanies of Richmond to send some of their articles to this city for exhibition at the Fair next mouth. Send on your specimens, there will be you will be hearti'y welcomed.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Whilst on a visit to Petersburg, Va., we were lish a reading room and library for the instrucmagazines, periodicals, &c., of this country with

The plan struck us as a very excellent one. and worthy of imitation by the citizens of this to the policy of the President in his appointments place. We believe that some years ago, Raleigh to office, he expresses himself in the following place. We believe that some years ago, Raleigh probably had a reading room or something of the kind, but from want of attention, it was permitted to go down. It would certainly not be a bad idea to resuscitate it and establish it upon a more permanent basis. In the absence of such a place of resort, many hours are probably wasted or supplyed to no profit, which otherwise might be spent in increasing knowledge and improving the ulation with the people of the United States as ted to go down. It would certainly not be a bad man: to what policy Gen. Santa Anna would choose to idea to resuscitate it and establish it upon a more alopt towards this country since his last return permanent basis. In the absence of such a place to Mexico to secure the dictatorial power. His of resort, many hours are probably wasted or well known antipathy to our country, as well as employed to no profit, which otherwise might be his expressions of camity towards us when he spent in increasing knowledge and improving the

Who will take the first step in this work? Do not our citizens feel sufficient interest in the im-States, in order to wipe out the disgrace that at- provement of their minds and in the increase of their stores of knowledge, to urge them to the ed that our own Government would not be slow adoption of some such plan as this? We are certo take another opportunity to wage a war which tain that there is nothing that could be undertamight enable it to add on another slice of Mexi- ken that would add more to the attractions of any can territory. But however much the turbulent place than a library and reading room to which spirits who desire another war, may long for it, all who might choose to avail themselves of the cent indications seem to warrant the opinion privilege, might resort for the latest intelligence that they will not be gratified. The givings out on all subjects, as well as for books to suit the taste of all classes. Many of our citizens are liberal in their subscriptions to newspapers and it is difficult to form any satisfactory opinion upon per iodicals, but they cannot afford to purchase the great variety which would be found in a well organized and properly conducted reading room.

MCRAE & Co., NEWBERN &c.

We publish, in our present number, two editor rial replies to a communication that appeared in our paper two weeks ago, signed "Justice" one from the Wilmington Herald, the other from the Newbern Atlantic. We stated in our editorial notice of the communication of "Justice," that we knew nothing of the facts, nor did we .-Even now we have very little information about them. Not wishing either to do injustice to any one, or to permit it to be done by another through our columns, we publish these two articles in reply to "Justice"

We would here repeat what we said before that if there have been any abuses, any misman agement on the Central Road, the public has ar iterest in learning the facts; and whilst we are at the head of a paper, we will not prevent any one from laying such facts before the people, provided it be done in a proper manner. Our lumns are open to both sides, and both can find access to the public through them. But where facts are stated or any reflections made upon individuals, we cannot be responsible for ther, but our correspondents must shoulder the responsibility whatever it may be.

We feel deeply interested in the ultimate ees of the Road, and would do anything in our p wer to secure it; but we should be pleased to see its completion hailed as the harbinger of good feeling, the precusor of a more intimate and friendly intercourse than has ever existed between the different sections of the State .entitled to credence, that Mr. Walker's accept Temperate discussions of State affairs and State tance of the Chinese mission was conditional, interests can do no harm to such good feeling, and and that in consequence of the failure of the we deprecate all other kinds of controversy. government to comply with the principal condi- whether through the columns of our paper or of

position on the part of these powers. His letter answer to all arguments adduced in favor of such

Affairs, in England, replies to the note of Mr. Everett, in one dated the 16th of February last, tral Road, those interested and active in procuring the donation, may fare as well as it is stated Mr. Everett's note, clearly intimating that our in the Illinois road, he having made the snug upon the Island of Cuba, and countenanced a course which would ultimately lead to a violent once severed the unnatural connexion, the kind without its being made the pretext for positions by Mr. Everett, not of the most graceful or conciliatory character. Mr. Everett, though a private citizen, not now

in office, has published in the Boston papers a the an occurrence to make large presents of public reply to this letter, which is a complete refutation of the points taken by Lord John Russell, particularly happy in his replies to the intimations made by the noble Lord in reference to the annexation of territory by our government, and clearly shows that both England and France, according to their own admissions, had repeatedly violated the laws of nations, in the extension of their area. On the whole, Mr. Evereft'r letter is guments of Lord John.

We are pleased to learn that persons co the expense of the government. At all events, ing to the State Fair, will be permitted to pass Mr. Walker has given up the mission to China, over the Raleigh and Gaston Road for half price, Return tickets can be procured at any of the Depots, and those not having tickets, are not permitted to avail themselves of this privilege.

We also learn that the same arrangement will be made for those visiting the Temperance Convention to be held in this City on the 17th proximo; as well as for those who will attend the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in Wilmington.

rope. She reports the aspect of the Eastern question unchanged. Nothing, however, was known of the intentions of the Czar. The Sultan bad send and country around, will no doubt as well sustain four, as it has heretofore sustained two. There is room for all, we think. had sent an explanatory note to the four Powers. The Emperor of France, it was reported, had inhe must take at his own peril.

There seemed to be a general declire in the trops in France, had declined.

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.

We always in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle pleased to see that the public spirited citizens of and Sentinel of the 14th inst., a letter addressed that place had raised a handsome sum to estab- by the Hon. James Brooks to the Hon. A. H. by the Hon. James Brooks to the Hon. A. H. a daily newspaper establishment in the great ci-Stephens who is a candidate for re-election in the ties, or the labor bestowed upon them, or the tion and benefit of those who would avail them-selves of it. A large hall had been procured and such patriotic views and sound national sentiments, dailies in New York have a daily circulation of was being fitted up handsomely for the books to that we regretour inability for want of space, to precompose the library, and another room, in which sent it to our readers. The writer speaks of the can be found at all times, the leading newspapers, course he and the sound national politicians North and South pursued in effecting the passage of the a number of foreign ones, was already in use.— Compromise measures through Congress, with Ler of regular correspondents from all parts con Some six or seven thousand dollars had been the full belief on the part of those living North contributed by the liberality of the citizens of that they would encounter party as well as personal jeopardy by their adherence to their duty to the Constitution and the country. In regard

> of my way of thinking and acting and the anti-slavery passion of the North, whose President Pierce appointed to office here, because under the now established, but very pernicious party laws of the country, the "outs' had to go in, and the "ins" to go out; but it was of the very highest, nay of the very gravest importance to all of both national parties. Whig or Democratic, that the national sentiment, and the national sentiment sentiment. made upon them, because they sustained the principles and mode and measures of the great settlement of 1850 between the North and the settlement of 1850 between the North and the South. We had a sympathy, a hearty sympathy with Ea-Senator Dickinson, and the like, who periled all in that trying day. I had seen many of them in 1850 vote for me, when a candidate for re-election to Congress, bitterly assailed because I supported that settlement, against one of their own party men of the Free Soil school, now holding high office under President Pierce,—and therefore. I felt, a sothers felt, a sympathy in the therefore, I felt, as others felt, a sympathy in the position they held, and in the perils they had run. The storm of invective against them had been kept up not only during the Presidential contest, but long after it was all over; and, this

contest, but long after it was all over; and, this vindictive pursuit of allies, if not political asso ciates, had warned that sympathy almost into friendship. When President Pierce then select-ed the revilers of our allies in 1850 for rich reward and for very high positions of influence mong our fellow-citizens, it settled something more than what concerned the "fus" and outs ful party, to last as long as the country or the

Mr. Brooks goes on to speak of issues that may live, flourish and perish, and leave no legacies behind them," such as are temporary in their nature, but declares that there are "issues of great principles, springing from the very nature of man, or from the constitution of a country" which 'are as immortal as man, or that country;" and sketches the issue from 1849 to 1852 in which those who held national views were successful over "the adroit rhetoric of a Hale, the constitutional logic of a Sumner and a Seward, and the brilliant romance of "Uncle Tom," but had been overwhelmed by "the power of the Federal Government and the Federal Treasury." He then

All these, however, could not crush us, because the Federal Constitution, our fortress, was impregnable, were our Southern allies all true to us, in this our hour of trial, or, were we not (may I not say it?) deserted on the very field of bar tle. You and I stood side by side in Congress resisting men whom we saw exerting no ordinarability and industry, to destroy this Union; but we have seen them rewarded with some of the very best offices by President Pierce—many

After delineating the effect the course of the Administration in its appointments, must have upon a national organization, this admirable letter winds up on the following terms

The course of many Southern politicians der the fact (and semi-official justification of the whether through the columns of our paper or of any other.

CUBA.—MR. EVERETT'S LETTER.

After the death of Mr. Webster and whilst the Hon. Edward Everett occupied the post of Secretary of State under the administration of Mr. Fillmore, the English and French Governments that sectionalism, which, invigorated by local appeals, becomes ferree and wild, when national implies no allies no protection merchants. hiving proposed to enter into a treaty with the United States to guaranty to Spain the perpetual possession of the Island of Cuba Mr. Front Personnel States to guaranty to Spain the perpetual possession of the Island of Cuba Mr. Front Personnel States to guaranty to Spain the perpetual possession of the Island of Cuba Mr. Front Personnel States and Wild, when nationalism has no allies, no protection anywhere else. The Democratic party in the North has, of course, degenerated, or is degenerating into what is called "Free Democratic Personnel States and Personnel States a his various and more important matters at home, led him to give up this apportunity of going abroad. We see it stated that at a meeting of the 1852, in which he declined to accede to this prothe "Tariff," or, on "State Rights." was, at the time, considered a masterly exposition of the policy of our government, and a complete Fugitive Slave Law; but on living, breathing, moving issues, it is forked, double-tongued. The Whig party, if not dead as some of our leading Free-soil Whigs have pronounced, sleeps; some Lord John Russell having been, in the mean of us chilled and frozen, as I have said, and for time, called to the office of Secretary of Foreign the reasons I have said; and others, because they hope from the ruins of the old Democracy to cor struct a "Free Democracy" whose sectional pas-sion shall carry all before it in these Northern States. How long this unnatural state of things ish the common people will meat. They are very large and destructive to crops.

Of the birds in China, there are the eagle, the falson, the magnic, crows, sparrows, cornectants, in the Himois road, he having made the same upon the Island of Cuba, and countenanced a Freesoilers of the North. You, in Georgia, have course which would ultimately lend to a violent amexation of Cuba to the United States. Lerd former successful struggle-for the United and our John Russell indulges in some sarcasm upon the common nationality, once inspired us all with the continue by Mr. Everett, not of the most grace-liveliest gratitude and emotion; and your efforts now to establish a common platform for all na-tional men. North and South, have the hearty the North. The battle is to be begun, and to be finished successfully in the South, before we can begin to do anything here. I wish you success with all my heart and soul, and I expect to her by the people of Georgia

A NEW WHIG PAPER.

In another colum will be found a prospectus of paper proposed to be established by J. W. Cameron, Esq., in the town of Fayetteville, the publication to commence early in the ensuing year. Col. Cameron was formerly the editor of the a well written and complete refutation of the ar- Wadesbro' Argus, which paper he established and conducted with an ability that challenged the admiration of the reading public.

We subjoin an extract from a notice by the Fayetteville Observer, as expressing better than in favor of distribution. we are able to do, the aptitude of Cel. Cameron for the duties he proposes to assume :--

"We have too often expressed our opin Col. Cameron's talents, and rare aptitude f Editorial chair; and thorough devotion to principles, to need any endorsement of him now. We shall welcome him as a valuable accession to the corps. And we look upon his proposed lication in this place as an evidence of its increased. importance, arising from its internal improvements completed and in progress. Who would have dreamed, four years ago, of establishing a new paper in a town so depressed as Fayetteville was 1. Yet now there are proposals out for two-one Whig, and the other Locofco. The increased and increasing would be completed.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.-There has been a formed the Sultan that any further steps he takes recent decision at the Pension office which demarkets. Cotton was dull. Breac's uffs, in con- a claim under said act, becomes of age while the sequence of the fine weather and the favorable claim is pending before the pension office, or at any plenty of room and accommodations for all, and accounts of the harvest, with the report of good time before issuing of the warrant, the claim laters or becomes extinct.

A LARGE ESTABLISHMENT.

Very few presons, even amongst those who read them, have any idea of the magnitude of from twenty to fifty thousand, lesides large triweekly, semi-weekly and weekly issues. The editorial corps alone, in some establishment numbers a dozen or more, whilst the large num tribute to swell the aggregate. The New York Times has been in existence two years, and the following from an editorial of that paper may serve to give our readers some notion of what a large daily newspaper establishment is;-

turn for their first dollars remitted by mail, have supposed that the mere cost of putting in type what it has contained for a year, has been \$30,-174;—or that we have paid for Literary matter in the shape of Correspondence, Editorials, Reports, &c., \$24,456 during the same time. Our Telegraphic intelligence alone has cost us over \$7,000;—while for the white paper upon which it is printed, we have paid not fur from \$75,000. These are large sums,—and indicate, certainly, a much larger general business than the public usually ascribe to a daily newspaper. In this usually ascribe to a daily newspaper. In this respect, as in all others, there has been a very marked advance in the New York Press during the last ten years. Far more money is expended upon newspapers; they enlist more labor, larger scholarship, and a far greater variety of talent than ever before;—their general tone is talent than ever before;—their general tone is becoming year by year more elevated; and they are gradually preparing to meet that heavy res-ponsibility which their increasing influence upon the public mind and the current history of the times, devolve upon them. That they are yet what they should be, no one will for a moment what they should be, no one will for a moment pretend;—but there is, in our opinion, no other department of public effort which can show equal improvement within the same time.

The receipts of the Daily Times, from its sales

The receipts of the Daily Times, from its sales and for advertisements, during the year, have been not far from \$150,000; and in both these departments they have been far beyond the expectations of the proprietors. In both also they are steadily and largely ingressing; and promise, at no distant day, not only to meet the large expenses, which it has been the interest and the policy of the major, to increase, rather than lesses. policy of the paper to increase rather than lessen. but also to leave a margin of profit large enough to satisfy the most sanguine expectations of whom this point most concerns

· SOME FUN BREWING.

The Standard, the Organ of the Democracy here, has been attempting, in a small way, the same game played off by the Organ at Washington. Every man and every paper that does not follow the beaten track of the Standard, is in continently and forthwith lectured soundly for his temerity, or read out of the party.

The Milton Democrat, it seems, does not choose, o submit tamely to the mandates of the dictator, but asserts and declares he will maintain his independence and still remain within the Demo ratic fold.

We cannot refrain from presenting to our readers one little extract from the Democrat to let them see the uniques of this warfare. The Standard remarked, that it was singular that the only Democratic papers that favored distribution were in strong Democratic counties. To this the Demperat replies in this wise

"A little singular, is it? Not much more sin gular perhaps, than the fact that the Raleigh Standard, published in one of the strongest dem-ocratic districts in the State should have failed so signally, in enforcing its darling dogma, on its own refractory disciples. "We cannot believe for a moment." The public must bear in mind that the Standard is a very incredulous sheet, and is not a little loth to believe unpalatable truths. That it is frequently unable to believe, "for a moment," what is subsequently forced upon it as a painfully settled conviction, has recently been strikingly evinced. For example, it never believed, for a moment, that its scathing rebukes, and terrible denunciations could fail to demolish Mr. VEXABLE, yet that gentleman survived them singularly enough. It never believer vived them singularly enough. ed, for a moment, that its pathe rally them around the banner that it reared.—
Yet they most unquestionably did. It never believed for a moment but that Mr. Lawis, with lieved for a moment but that Mr. Lawis, with ble, and hopelessly distance his competitors in the race. Yet that gentleman in an overwhelm-ingly Democratic District, received only 2,448 votes out of 10,782, while Messrs, Vexanz and Rooms, each received nearly double that num-ber. Were the matter to be tested, we imagine that we should be sustained, by at least as large and respectable a proportion of our that which follows in the wake of the We accordingly advise that paper, to drill its own intractable members into something like subordi-nation, before he undertakes to lecture ours, or

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED MINISTER.

The Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh, D. D. a distin guished minister of the North Carolina Confer ence, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died at his residence near Randolph Macon Colloge, Va., on the 18th inst. Dr. Leigh will be remembered by hundreds throughout this State as one of the most active, intelligent, devoted and eloquent of ministers. His extensive labors amongst the people of this State, have endeared and an triumphant vindication of the position of of it, if patrictism, if constitutional principle, if our country on that question. Mr. Everett is true eloquence, are prized, as I think they are, him to many a heart which will mourn his loss. flicted, but is represented as bearing his trials and sufferings with singular fortitude and christian resignation. A great and a good man had

We have seen no Democrat who voted for Mr.

Really this is very odd. If the editor will walk up Fayetteville street, he will see many whom he has hugged to his bosom as the best of Democrats, that voted for Mr. Venable and are

FARMER'S JOURNAL.

The September number of the Farmer's Jony nal has come to hand. The farmers of the State ought to give it a liberal support.

The New York Publishers, Mesars, L. Scott & Co., have kindly sent us the September number of that long established journal, BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Any word of commendation from us

would be superfluous. GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for October has come to hand punctually. It is filled with inferesting articles, and has a number of beautiful illustra

THE STETRORCOPE AND VIRGINIA MEDICAL GA-RETTE for September, has been received. hear this work highly spoken of.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA.-The Brit serves attention. It is decided that under the jah Government, it is said, on learning that our law of Sept. 28, 1850, that if a minor child filing | Government had appointed Mr. Robert J. Walker as Minister to China, with full authority to make a commercial treaty with the new ruling powers of China, immediately instituted a spepal embassy to China for the same purpose.