

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, S. EDEA AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

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The Daily National Whig.

Published in the City of Washington, every day at 3 o'clock P. M.—Sundays excepted—and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria and in Baltimore the same evening, at 6 cents a week, payable to the Sole Agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Avertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week for \$1.75, two weeks for \$3.25, one month \$4, two months \$7, three months \$10, six months \$16, one year \$30—payable always in advance.

THE NATIONAL WHIG is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of ZACHARY TAYLOR, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large space in the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanics, and other useful arts. Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature, will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG. One of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed to supply calls for back numbers. CHARLES W. FENTON, Proprietor of National Whig, Washington, June 3, 1847.

THE AMERICAN MAIL,

EDITED BY PARK BENJAMIN. Published Weekly on Saturdays, At 116 Nassau Street, New York. For Three Dollars a Year, in Advance. BY ROSS WILKINSON.

This Journal was commenced on the 5th of June. It is conducted on a novel and popular plan, which combines the best literature of the day with the fullest and latest intelligence. Its selections are made up from the leading periodicals and newspapers of the European Continent and Great Britain, as these are now received by the steamers arriving weekly from foreign ports. It will contain no stories, continued through more than two or three numbers of the paper. The effort will be made every number complete in itself, and replete with matters worthy of preservation as well as of immediate perusal. For this object it is printed in a form of eight large quarto pages—not too small for a newspaper, or too large for a convenient volume.

The original articles, of which it will contain several every week, both editorial and miscellaneous, will be free, bold, and independent, but discussions of the topics of the day, as well as literary papers. They will be addressed to the understanding no less than to the fancy; they will strive to arouse no less than to amuse the intellect.

The American Mail resembles in its leading features the New World, formerly conducted by the same editor, and the celebrated Galignani's Messenger, which circulates over every part of the civilized world.

Great care is taken to render the paper adapted to the family circle, and to those desiring to avoid all things offensive to good morals and repugnant to the purest principles. At the same time, it is a newspaper, and not a magazine. It contains every week, a summary of all important events occurring at home or abroad, and a faithful account of the Money and Provision Markets.

TERMS—Three dollars for one copy; Five dollars for two subscriptions; Twelve Dollars for five subscriptions; Twenty dollars for ten subscriptions—payable in advance. These terms will never be varied from.

THE PARLOR MAGAZINE.

J. T. HEADLEY, EDITOR.

This Magazine, formerly under the care of Rev. D. Mead, commences its Fourth Volume under the editorship of J. T. Headley, author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Sword Mountains," "Letters from Italy," &c., &c. We hazard nothing in saying that this Magazine is destined to fill a large place in public estimation; that it will not only maintain its present enviable reputation, but earn to itself a higher popularity, and become the companion of many a circle to which it is now a stranger, gladdening by its presence, while it exerts an influence pure, elevating and healthful. The editor will bend his energies to make this the most popular Magazine of the day, and while awaiting his assistance from the best writers, he will draw freely from his own extensive stores.

It will continue to maintain its high moral tone, and nothing will be admitted into its columns which will minister to the corrupt passions and tendencies of youth, or which the author "dying would wish to blot."

The design is to offer the public a Magazine containing all the attractions and interest of the lighter periodicals, while it moves in a different path, and is not exposed to the same objections. It is issued in a neatly containing 32 pages of original matter, printed on fine paper, in landscape covers, with a splendid steel engraving and colored flower in each number, with occasional music, and is got up in every respect for the best sale of the year, making a yearly volume of 366 pages, full of choice illustrations, and forming an elegant present for the friends.

Price \$4 per year, if in advance. Three copies for \$5.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Headley's lively and versatile pen is admirably fitted to give a charm to a work like this. As a writer of the age, we predict a still stronger interest will be taken in this already well-known and valuable Magazine. The name

of Headley alone is a sure guaranty of success. *Farmer and Mechanic.* The new editor has infused that intense and absorbing interest into its pages for which his writings are remarkable. The work has gained in the power which enchains the sympathies, and rivets the attention, without losing any thing of its former classic and elevated morals and style. *Windham Co. Democrat.*

We wish this Magazine much success under its present guardianship. *Advocate & Journal.* Their motto is to mingle the beautiful with the good. *N. E. Reviewer.* Mr. Headley contributes to the present May number liberally in his usual pleasing style. *New York Tribune.* His talents will add greatly to the interest of the publication, and have great influence in extending its circulation. *Christian Intelligencer.* This very neat monthly is gaining favor, refining and softening the roughness of life, and blessing the family where it alights. *"Esto perpetua" Massachusetts Eagle.*

This is unquestionably the best Magazine of its kind in the country. *Nantucket Enquirer.* Beautiful as it is valuable. *Leithers Observer.* E. MILES, Publisher, 151 Nassau St. N. York.

METROPOLITAN RAIL ROAD.

CAMDEN, S. C., JULY 28th, 1847.

In accordance with previous notice, a large number of Delegates from North and South Carolina assembled in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., when on motion of J. A. Inglis Esq., his Honor John M. DeSausure was called to the chair, for the purpose of organizing the Convention.

The following Delegates appeared in Convention. *Raleigh N. C.*—Wesley Hollister Esq., Fayetteville N. C.—Edward L. Winslow and J. W. Sandford. *Cheraw, S. C.*—Col. D. S. Harlee, J. C. Evans, Gen. Blakeney, Dr. T. E. Powe, A. McFarland, E. B. C. Cash, W. L. T. Prince, O. H. Kollock, J. A. Inglis and T. A. Bryan.

Kershaw S. C.—Messrs. W. J. Taylor, A. H. Boykin, C. J. Shannon, Wm. E. Johnson, C. Matheson, John Canney, Wiley Kelley, T. Lang, B. McCoy, J. Lee, J. M. DeSausure, James Dunlap, John Rosser, John Workman, James McKewen, W. C. Workman, Wm. Anderson, James K. Douglass, Benjamin Perkins, Wm. A. Anerum, Thos. J. Anerum, Robert B. Johnson, Wm. M. Shannon, John Smart, John Boykin, D. M. Lang, Edward M. Boykin, L. H. Deas, and James Chesnut, Jr.

On motion of Gen. Blackney, a committee of five were appointed to nominate officers for the Convention, viz: Col. Harlee, J. W. Sandford, Wesley Hollister, Gen. Blackney, and James K. Douglas.

This committee nominated for President, Edward L. Winslow. For Secretaries, James Chesnut, Jr. and Wm. M. Shannon, which nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

The President, on taking the chair, explained at length the objects of the Convention, and placed before the body a vast amount of useful and interesting information.

On motion, the following gentlemen were invited to take their seats as Delegates in the Convention. Messrs. Ezekiel Dixon, John Dixon, J. A. Carnes, and William R. Rodgers of Bishopville and Messrs. John Witherspoon, and—Evans of Society Hill, and Mr. Joseph A. Norwood of Darlington.

On motion of Col. Harlee, a committee of one from each delegation, was appointed to prepare a report and resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed by their respective delegations, to represent them in said committee. Col. D. S. Harlee, Cheraw; J. W. Sandford, Fayetteville; Wesley Hollister, Raleigh; J. M. DeSausure, Camden; John Witherspoon, Society Hill; J. A. Carnes, Bishopville.

On motion the Convention then adjourned to meet on to-morrow 10 o'clock. CAMDEN, S. C. JULY 29th, 1847.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M., Col. Harlee, Chairman of the committee, which was referred the duty of preparing a report and resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, made his report, which he urged upon the Convention with great zeal and ability. After free and extended discussion, in which Messrs. Inglis, Maj. DeSausure, Wm. E. Johnson, Esq., Gen. Blakeney, O. H. Kollock, the President and others participated, the Report and Resolutions with some slight amendments were unanimously adopted, as follows:— The committee appointed to submit Resolutions, in relation to the very important objects upon which this Convention has assembled to deliberate, respectfully REPORT: That they have had under consideration, the matter referred to them. They find in the subject of the connecting link of the Metropolitan Rail Road, too many considerations to embrace in any report which their limited time would allow them to prepare. The particular object of this Convention, is to divide the ways and means to defray the expense, and forthwith to commence an accurate survey of the whole route, from Raleigh in North Carolina, via Fayetteville and Cheraw to Camden in South Carolina, and thus to spread before their fellow-citizens and the capitalists of the country, facts in relation to this great enterprise which may

be relied on, and upon which those who are able may invest their money. The time for speculating as to the cost and income of this connecting link has passed.—The public mind, North and South, is fully aroused in relation to this work. The Rail Road lines North and South, see the vast benefits which its completion will afford to their roads. The capitalists are awake as to its profits as an investment of money. The citizens of Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw and Camden, and along the whole line are joined together in spirit as one man to commence and complete this great work. The Committee forbear therefore, to enter into an elaborate report on the subject, believing that when the route shall be surveyed, and the estimates of the Engineer, as to the cost, income and advantages of the work, are submitted to the public, all doubt will vanish, and all difficulty, as to the necessary funds for building the road, will be at an end. The connecting link on the Metropolitan line of Rail Road, if promptly commenced, and speedily completed, must and will become the great national thoroughfare for the transportation of the mail, and travel from the North to the South, and from the South to the North, and upon this fact is based the estimate which the committee desire to submit to the Convention.

From the public report of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, it appears that there were 280,264 passengers that passed over that road during the past year, and from all the information in our reach, and from the facts that the Camden road intersects with the South Carolina Rail Road, and that road connecting with the Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee Roads, (some of which are under contract and many in successful operation,) that will pierce the great valley of the Mississippi at more than one point, the committee are decidedly of opinion, that when this connecting link is finished that it will derive a very great amount of trade from the South and South West, and think they may very safely submit that of the number of those who traveled over the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, there will be at least fifty thousand who will take this route; add to this from other northern routes, twelve thousand, from the coastwise travel through the States twenty-six thousand, making the aggregate of one hundred thousand passengers yearly (about one hundred and fifty passengers each way daily,) at three cents per mile, is three thousand dollars mail pay \$237 50 per mile, freight \$500 per mile, making \$3,737 50 income per mile per year.

The estimated expenses for this large amount of business, is \$1,250 per mile, per year, leaving \$2,487 50 per mile profit, on an expenditure of \$10,000, cost of the road per mile, or a profit of nearly 25 per cent. If the data upon which the committee have based these calculations be correct and the results they have produced approximate towards the truth, then the committee ask, where can be found a scheme presenting so great an inducement to the capitalists of the country, for an opportunity for a safe, permanent and profitable investment of money?

The committee, for want of time, as before stated, forbear to present the great national benefits of the road, or to point out the local advantages that would accrue to the whole country along the route, or make comparisons with other roads by detailing the great superiority of this scheme over all others—but they cannot conclude this without expressing their deliberate convictions, that the connecting link in the Metropolitan road is now beyond doubt. Therefore,

Resolved, That the completion of the connecting link, in the Metropolitan line of Rail Road is a matter of vast importance to the towns of Camden, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Raleigh and the region of the country through which it will pass, as well as to the Rail Roads North and South, which it will connect, and demands the most prompt, vigorous and active measures, for its speedy commencement and completion.

Resolved, That this Convention do present this scheme to their fellow-citizens of North and South Carolina, and to the capitalists of the country, as a work that affords an opportunity of a profitable and safe investment of capital.

Resolved, That a survey of the route from Raleigh to Camden, be forthwith commenced, and that the funds for this purpose be paid over, in South Carolina, to the commissioners at Cheraw, and those in North Carolina, be paid over to the commissioners in the town of Fayetteville, and they be respectfully and earnestly requested to have the survey commenced and completed with the least practicable delay.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, any amount paid by individuals, in aid of the survey to be made of the contemplated route, might be allowed to each, as so much money paid on the stock in the said road. D. C. HARLEE, Chairman.

Mr. HOLLISTER, Comm'r for Raleigh. Mr. WINSLOW, " Fayetteville. Col. HARLEE, " Cheraw, and Mr. C. J. SHANNON, " Camden. Each reported that a sufficient fund had been raised to complete the survey through their respective Districts.

On motion of Major DeSausure, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President, for the ability and urbanity with which he had presided over the de-

liberations of the Convention, to which Mr. Winslow replied in a speech of some length and great ability, showing much interest to his attentive audience. On motion of Major Boykin, the Convention then adjourned, sine die.

EDWARD WINSLOW, President, JAMES CRENTZ, JR., Secretary. WILLIAM M. SHANNON, } Secretaries. The Columbia, Charleston, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Raleigh papers, are requested to copy the above.

To the Temperance Men in North Carolina. Nothing can be more gratifying to the contemplative mind, than to take retrospect of the glorious cause of Temperance reform, and view the brilliant successes which have crowned the efforts of its friends—the great revolution which has been wrought in the morals of communities which have come under its influence. But while this is confessedly true, it cannot be denied on the other hand that the present condition of affairs is somewhat mortifying and discouraging to the faithful advocate and follower. It seems that the energy of many has been chilled, if not altogether relaxed, and that some of those who have been loudest in their vociferation against the use of ardent spirits are now as dumb as oysters—as silent as the gravel.

Now, such a state of things has a twofold injurious effect, viz: First, to discourage the most zealous and ardent devotees of the cause; and secondly, to encourage and strengthen their enemies in their opposition. This I conceive to be one of the greatest evils in our way. It is hard work enough, in all conscience, to meet the enemy in an open field, with a clear sky and an undivided front. But to attack them when their phalanx is rent by disaffection, and distracted and divided in our councils, is madly to jeopard the ultimate success of our warfare, and to give the most advantageous position to the united forces of King Alcohol, whose name is Legion!—To the work then, Temperance men, and wipe from your countenance, the imputation of neglect and lethargy.

And to my mind, I see no plan so feasible and so completely at hand, to effect a revival of the Temperance spirit in our State as that of the "Order of the Sons of Temperance." Already is this Institution thoroughly organized in our midst—having a fountain head or Grand Division for North Carolina, with several flourishing subordinate Divisions, and an increased and brightening prospect of several others being very soon established. The most casual observer must have noticed that a most deplorable falling off has taken place. Many of our Temperance Societies (under the old Washingtonian plan) are totally neglected, if not utterly abandoned; individual exertion has been withdrawn and almost every where intemperance seems to be on the increase.

What, then, is to be done? seems to be the natural enquiry to save the cause from utter annihilation in the Old North State! The "Sons of Temperance" is an Institution which has spread with greater rapidity than any thing of the kind ever before known. In less than 5 years they have risen from sixteen lone men to largely more than one hundred thousand. Their system of organization is perfect—complete. It embraces in its Brotherhood some of the very first men in the Nation. "That it is a good cause and one in which every Christian, Philanthropist and Patriot can safely and zealously engage, is a fact admitted by all—even its most rabid opponents. With a cause then, which has had a successful defiance to the tongue of slander and malice and received the approving sanction of Heaven itself what have we to fear to engage in it?—Or rather what awful responsibilities shall we incur if we neglect to engage most heartily in so noble and praiseworthy a work?

This reflection alone should be amply sufficient to arouse the slumbering energies of the friends of humanity, and inspire them with a renewed determination to unfurl their banner to the breeze, and valiantly to do service in the noble army of the Sons. Let every Washingtonian then, burnish up his armor, draw forth the sword of Truth and Reform and fight till the principles of Sobriety and Temperance are firmly established upon the ruins of Drunkenness and Misery.

To all who may desire information relative to the Order of the Sons of Temperance, I would say by simply addressing a letter (post paid) to the "Grand Scribe Raleigh," and every information will be given that may be desired. One word more, and I have done. Friends of Temperance! let us arise once more—let us give our names, weight and influence, to this flourishing Institution, the Sons of Temperance. Let fight on fight ever be the watchword and banner, and who can doubt the result? The squalid misery, the burning tears of the widows, and the heart rending lamentations of the orphan, would be changed to comfort, happiness and plenty! The face of nature would assume a lively and cheerful smile, and humanity be elevated to the high position for which it was destined. They who neglect to bring about an desirable reformation must inevitably suffer the poignant approaches of a guilty conscience. O! conscience, wilt thou not hold the negligent to a terrible accountability! Remorse wilt thou not give a keener edge to the pangs of conscience, and wrap in the wind-

ing sheet of misery the soul which has disregarded its faithful admonition. Let not your consciences, then, reprove you. Let your conduct and bearing in this matter be such as to secure peace to the inner man, and happiness to bleeding humanity. AMICUS.

OUR "MRS. PARTINGTON." We have been so forcibly struck by the parallel, by the late efforts of the Editor of "The Organ" to roll back the tide of public feeling for General TAYLOR, with the similar effort of "Mrs. Partington," so wittily described by Sidney Smith, that we cannot refrain from giving that graphic description, and applying it.

Speaking of the Reform Bill, that witty writer says: "do not mean to be disrespectful, but the attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of Reform, reminds me very forcibly of the great storm of Sidmouth, and the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the winter of 1834, there set in a great flood upon that town—the tide rose to an incredible height—the waves rushed in upon the houses—and everything was threatened with destruction. In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm, DAME PARTINGTON, ("Father R.") who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house (White House) with mop and pail, trundling her mop, (the Union) squeezing out the sea water, and vigorously pushing back the Atlantic Ocean! opposing Rough and Ready. The Atlantic was roused. Mrs. Partington's spirit was up, but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a sloop or a puddle, (President's progress or public printing,) but she should not have meddled with the Atlantic Ocean! Gentlemen be at your ease—be quiet and steady. You will beat Mrs. Partington!"

The application is a very obvious one—the interests of the spoilsman and of the people are of course different, and we have no doubt that the keepers of the Augean stable had their "Mrs. Partington" too, when the river was driven through to cleanse it. But it won't do now. The American people are wide awake, and will "beat this Mrs. Partington" of the administration, although "the mop" is vigorously handled. *Sar. Rep.*

OBSEQUIOUSNESS TO THE GREAT. The President, in his visit to the North, has been received with all the honors usually bestowed upon the office which he represents. These Presidential tours are becoming fashionable of late, and make quite a holiday in the cities where they occur. If there is anything however, (laying aside altogether the policy of such tours and the politics of the tourists,) which detracts from the pleasurable excitement of these occasions, it is the servility and toadyism so frequently manifested at such times by the hangers on of eminent men—those "tin kiddles" whose "manifest destiny" and chief pride it is to be annexed to the "tail" of greatness.

It matters not whether the distinguished traveller be Whig or Democrat—whether Jackson or Tyler, or Polk—let him but move forth as the representative of national power, and there are numbers ready to do him homage—to magnify his slightest actions into immeasurable importance; to observe with the most intense interest the mode in which he holds his hat or his cane, and whether he takes snuff with or without sneezing, in short, that the scribes of Bismarck's when they say there is no obsequiousness in America. These, and the like important incidents, are closely observed, and minutely chronicled by a portion of the press for the benefit of the world and posterity. How different from the spirit of the true American, who would

"Shake hands with a king upon his throne, And think it honor to his majesty." We had marked some precious specimens for the reader's amusement, but have unfortunately mislaid most of them. One paper, describing Mr. Polk's visit to some church, where his presence was not generally known, declares that little could the congregation have supposed when they were singing the Psalm; that the voice of the President of the United States was united with theirs!—*Rich. Republican.*

Gen. Cushing, the President of the day, at the celebration of the 4th of July, in Monterey, addressed Gen. Taylor in an eloquent manner in which he remarked that the company present desired to present their respectful salutations to him as the official representative there of the power and authority of the United States. In closing Gen. C. remarked— Once more, General, in the name and as the humble instrument of your fellow soldiers and fellow-citizens, whom you see before you, I tender to you your felicitations on occasion of this auspicious anniversary with sentiments of admiration for the high achievements which have marked your life, of deep respect for you personally and of the sincerest aspirations for your future happiness and honor in whatever else of danger or duty you may hereafter be called to by the providence of an all wise God. Gen. Taylor who had listened with great attention to the remarks of Gen. C., briefly but feelingly responded as follows: "General—in reply to your eloquent and complimentary allusions to the services of

the army under my command, I can only briefly express my thanks and those of the brave men of my command, to whose exertions and gallantry alone our successes are due. For myself I can claim no merit beyond that of sharing and encountering danger with them. You have traced up, and depicted in most faithful colors the rapid progress of our country from the commencement to its present condition of greatness and prosperity—occupying the front rank in the nations of the world. The existing war may show the world that in great national enterprises and interests we are firm and united—and that the flower of our country without distinction of party is always ready to vindicate the national honor on the battle field—Should it be our lot to resume offensive operations on this line, I shall move with every confidence in the gallantry and success of our forces. I have but little doubt that those who have but recently come into the field and have not been able to participate in active service as yet will distinguish themselves as greatly as those who have. That any of them have been brought up in affluence, have left their pursuits and comfortable homes to encounter the hardships of an active campaign is a sufficient guaranty that the rights and honor of our country will always be maintained.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION. This body met as previously announced, on last Wednesday, at this town. Delegates were in attendance from Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw and Chesterfield, Darlington, Bishopville, and Kershaw Districts. We have never been present at any meeting of the kind, where there seemed to be greater unanimity of feeling, or where a nobler spirit of energy and enterprise was manifested. It was a working convention, its members were men who came up to their work with the proper spirit, and with a just sense of the vast importance of the enterprise, which for the first time, now came before them for united action, and sober deliberation. The commissioners of the Metropolitan Rail Road have evinced their wisdom, by selecting the time for their first step, they have waited patiently until the friends of what appears to be a rival project, have organized, and have done their best as regards subscriptions to their road, they have allowed the Wilmington and Manchester folks to spend their mind and exhaust themselves by the effort, and they now come forward, with such a determination, and with such flattering prospects, as must insure the speedy completion of the Metropolitan Rail Road. The funds for the survey of the route from Raleigh to Camden, are forth coming, and the survey will be immediately—Then will be seen, the advantages which this natural route for a connecting link, possesses over all others. We refer our readers to the proceedings, and to the report of the Committee, which in the absence of facts to be elicited by an actual survey, will no doubt awaken considerable interest, with regard to this Road as a safe and profitable investment for capitalist, at home and abroad. The President of the Convention, at its opening and adjournment, addressed that body, and in a very lucid manner, demonstrated the great importance of the work, its probable cost, its annual expenses and its net income. The nominating committee deserve praise for their sagacity in selecting their presiding officer, not only from the able manner in which he discharged the duties of his office, but for the valuable information on every point of the subject which he laid before them. All that is necessary now, is united energy and action, and the road will be built. The Convention then adjourned to meet again at Fayetteville, on the completion of the road. This is the right way, though it may appear like taking time by the forelock—one Convention like that just held, will effect as much as a dozen. *Camden Journal.*

A VISIBLE KISS. A young and very pretty lady, riding in the Concord cars, was observed to have a piece of "court-plaster" on her lip. When the cars had emerged from one of the long covered bridges into the light, it was observed to have disappeared; but they instantly detected it clinging to the lip of the young man who sat on the seat with her! They both looked as innocent as if they "hadn't been doing nothing."

WOMAN'S SPUNK. A dissipated young man in Louisiana, gained the affections of a young lady, and the promise of her hand if he would reform. He promised to do so, and behaved so well that the lady married him. Some of his friends made him drunk after the ceremony, and the bride immediately refused to have anything further to do with him, and to this time remains in single blessedness, refusing to see or live with her husband.

SWEET POTATOES were introduced into the market at Fayetteville, on Wednesday last. *Communicator.*