NOW TO RAISE GOOD POTATOES. My object in writing at this time, is to give to you my method of growing potatoes tree from the rot. I have practized it two reasons with entire success; and have now six hundred bushel of fine mercer potatoes in my cellar, all free from the disease.

My method is to plow the ground late in fall or early in the spring, harrow its mooth ly before planting time, then haul out say lifteen tors rotted manure, sprend it broad castthen takeswo horses and a plow and back up two full furrows just meeting in the backing; leave a stripe one foot wide, and back up two more; and so continue till you have completed the lot. Then turn about and split these double furrows open with a single furrow then commence dropping your polatoes (piece of out polatoes, containing at least four eyes) is the furrow, six inches apart. After the lot is deopped. take your horses and plow, throw two good furrows one round of the team to a row. just meeting on the top, clearing the row of stones, clods, &c; then sow broadcast five bushels common salt over the ground immediately after planting; cultivate well till the plants are in blossom, and you will have a good crop; never cultivate potatoes. when in blossom.

When the crop is ready to gather, clear the ground, take your two horses and plow. turn a furrow from each side of the row then turn out the row, and pick up the po tatoes; then hoe down the Ridge, lastly harrow over the ground, pick up the remaining potatoes, and the work is finished.-The agriculturist must at once observe that by this process, he gets a broad, loose bed for the potatoes to grow in, also double depth of soil; then you are certain of good dry potatoes, i would here observe that potstoe ground is the very best for produing a goot crop of wheat; and I would advise farmers to grow a greater surplus of this most valuable root. If there is no market, store them, and feed to your horses cattle and hogs; feed to your stable through the winter; give your stock good bedding clean out your stables once a week: make as large a manure heap as possible, and you will not be troubled with the potatoe disease nor that worse malady arising from always taking out of the meal tub and never returning any you will thus come to the bot-

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH-ERN STATES.

It is a subject of much pleasure to us who have always been warm friends of the economical doctrine which recommends a this artist. divission of labor, that in every State in which manufactories have been put into operation. the result, thus far has been fully commensurate with the anticipations of their ds. It was the opinion of Mr Jefferson and at one time, also of Gen. Jackson, that in order to secure the permanent prosperity those mighty agents of human power, the "plough, the loom, and the anvil." The manufacturer, the farmer the mechanic, and the merchant, flourish best when nearest together; and each is essential to the prosperity of the other.

If we may trust the Savannah Republican of all the Southern States, Georgia has thus far most fully appreciated these economical precepts and is already reaping the rich reward of her sagacity in seeing their value, and practising what they preach. According to that paper, there are already fifty factories in that State with from 100 to 10,ich. The mineral wealth which abounds throughout the Alleghany Ridge from Georgia to New York, has al ready in the former State, begun to attract serious attention. Castings of a superior quality and rail road iron equal to any imported from England, have been made in large quantities from the native ore. The effect of these inroads upon the ancient habits of Georgia is said to resemble magic.habits of Georgia is said to resemble magic. The interminable succession of cotton fields in the upper country has given place to other productions more grateful to the eye and better adapted to the resteration of the exhausted lands, for which that portions of our own begun to be quite famous. It is believed, that in a few years the culture of the great staple will be driven entirely from the upper region and confined to the rich battoms of Southwestern Georgia. Even now, the hill sides of the Cherokee region and of Middle Georgia are grosning beneath the weight of abundant crops of wheat and almost ready for the sickle,-Flour mills are rising all over that portion of the State-liberal prices are paid for wheat-much of it which formerly found its way to the Atlantic markets is now manufactured in the neighborhood where it was grown-and our Georgia neighbors, de-highted at the success of their praise worthy bres become highly explosive. The gasses experiment, are even now talking about rival-ling us in in the markets of South America! In the meantime the Goorgia flour has so completely supplanted that of the North, that the same central rail road which one year carried 6006 barrels of the latter into the interrior, the very next brought down. work. from the country they were intended to supply 6000 barrels, ready for transportation to foreign ports. The current was completely torned. These railroads and manufactures have had the effect of creating a home market most desireable of all markets apon the face of the earth: giving employ ment to the larmer, the carpenter, the tanner, the grocer, the dry good merchant, the hatter, in fact to all the productive classes;-they Ji is difficult to estimate too highly. That aritroads have been the chief agents in bringing about this state of things, it is easy to see; for they have unlocked the treasures of upper Geogia, and riven then the treasures have acattered arround them bleasings which of upper Geogia, and given them free access

there cannot be a doubt. She sees and feels | out affecting the other. that the only way to maintain her suprema-cy in the federal councils. is by attention to doubling, if not trabling her representation in Congress. The Savanah Republican al-

ready speaks in exulting terms of Au-gusti as about the Lowell of the Southt-What say you, citizens of Richmond? You who enjoy advantages for manufacturing such as no city in all this Union ever enjoyed-you who have endless supplies of coal at your very door and minerals of every description in your midst as soon as the works already begun shall have been compleed-you who when the Southwestern railroad shall bave been finished to Memphis, will have it in your power to divide the cotton trade with New Orleans-you whose State contains countless acres of land as well adapted to wool growing as any in the world-you whose water power has not its like upon the continent!---Will you let your sister city of Augusta snatch from you the palm, which you can secure by merely stretching out your hands? We shall not believe it until we see it.

Rich: Whig.

From the N. Y. Museum 1803. ANECDOTE FOR CONNOISSEURS Michael Angelo, one of the finest sculptors of his time, could not endure to hear mag sifed the works of ancient artists. In order to shew them how little real skill or. taste they possessed, he set about executing a marble statue with all the assiduity and application imaginable. He exhausted all his ideas of beauty, and, in a word, made a master piece of art. Having finished his statue, he broke off one of the arms, which he hid in his house; and with some tincture, he so colored the rest, that it had perfectly the air of antiquity. After this, being apprised where a certain nobleman was to lay the foundation of a palace. he conveyed his statue thither in the night time, and buried it in a convenient depth. The time being come for laying the founds tion, the workinen found the figure. A great concourse of people assembled to view The connoisseurs who were present, admired extremely this remains of antiquity, and expressed their contempt of the works of modern sculptors. Angelo, offended with the unjust accusations of these super-ficial judges, produced from under his cloak the arm of the statue. The whole compaay perceived that it exactly fitted; the lovers of virtue were confounded, and learnt to

have a proper esteem for the productions of INDIAN WIT.

It is many years since we have seen the annexed in print, we think it is high time that it should be set a going again-at any rate, it is good as nine-teaths of the 'old Jokes' that are daily dug up from their graves in old newspapers, and started into life by penny. John Sequasaquash, an Indian of the remains of a tribe in Connecticut, was some years since brought before a justice of the peace on some charge or other, which I do not recollect. John happened to be drunk at the time, and instead of answering directly to questions put by the justice, merely muttered out-"Your honor is very wise; very wise; very wise-y-y-your honor is very wise, I say."

Being unable to get any other answe from him, the justice ordered him to be locked up till the next day; when John was brought before him perfectly sober.

roper view of her tree interest, we think , can be exploded in any required part, with) are able to stand up to any amount to which ;

By greater or les compression, a sli has been made to explode with greater or adopt this proposition; and the whole matter tess violence. Several small pellets of is referred to the Salisbury Convention. her domestic concerns making herself less violence. Several small pellets of great, wealthy and populous-and thus zyloidine were placed on a table, and each of them compressed in the middle with the back of a knife. A match was then applied to the projecting ends, and they explo-ded. The knife was then raised, and the parts covered were found to be unexploded

and sound as over. These experiments hint an easy mode of presoning accidents. The explosive qualities of this ingredi-

ent is so great, that very small apparatus are required. For an engine of two horse power, a thread not larger in size than la dies' sewing cotton is sufficient. A thread of this size passed through either end of a piston, and divided by compression, and these parts exploded by electricity, will furnish the power. Mr Isaac Mickle, of Camden, New Jersy, has built one of this size. The working machinery occupies no more space than a man's hat. Its applicability to every thing that requires movive power is apparent at once, and its freedom from smoke, steam and heavy machinery, will extend its applicability vastly beyond any ather power, if it should prove at all

practicable.

MISSISSEPPI AND THE PACIFIC-That a connection by railroad is to be made, sooner or later between the Mississipp and the Pacific seems to be generally admit, ted. The grand project of Mr BENTON contemplates an early beginning of the work -yet not too early for the sequirements of the age. We find, however, that the general approbation which has been given to this imposing design meets with an exception now and then. The Philadelphia Ameri. can speaking on the subject, says:

"The idea that a railroad could under the present condition of things be safely commenced and successfully constructed between the Misssissippi Valley and, the Pacific Ocean appears to us a particularly wild We have familiarized ourselves one. with the project; -- but it is, in reality one of the most enormous that the humas mind ever conceived. what ware the Pyramids, or even the Chines wall to a railroad of 1.600-1.800-or 2.000 miles long, every mile of it, too, through an unhabited wilderness, and more than half of it a howling desert? The physical difficulties are almost incalculably great; the financial ones are still more formidable Where is the money to come from? The constitutional scruples of a whole party, comprising half the people prevent the possibility of its coming directly from the toffers of the government From

the public lands? They must be made valuable first by population; there is no intrinsic value in prairies, sage plains, and volcanic pedregals -- not even in the rich soils of Bear River Valley, and other out of the way nooks of the Rocky Mountains. Time is here the true and indispensable element of value, and the value will come wing whiting a were and an executions of resources than we have yet been favored with before we cancertain of our ability during the present generation to establish a railroad communication between the Mississippi and the Columbia or Sacramente.

How great sover this undertaking may be, it is not too great for the American people. It is not too great to be begun. Physical difficulties! The route from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains is level plarie with but slight undulations, and along the ment, that it might aid him in his enterprise, courses of the Missouri and the Platte, where and give to the Indians a permanent kome the read will run, those undulations may be in t

they may pledge themselves, bave also as New, York. we know, signified their willingness to which meets on the 14th of next month, then and there to be considered and matured.

The understanding as to this plan is of course, that these one hundred stockholders will have (in connection with the State) all the work under their own hands or such as they may hire for the purpose or farm it out on fair terms to others .---Thus, as the State subscribes two thirds, each stockholder becoming responsible for ten thousand dollars, will command twenty 4 advocate, though in much weakness, may thousand from the State; and contracts for suitable amounts will be made out on terms just alike to the State and to the members of the Company,

It is the opinion of many of the friends of the enterprise, with whom we have conversed that every thing depends upon the action of the Salisbury Convention It is of the first importance, therefore, that gen tlemen who feel an interest in the work and who are anxious to push it forward, should attend, at all hazards and at whatever personal inconvenience. Standard.

There have been several plans proposed or building the Central Railroad, of which the one indicated above may be the most feasible-though we doubt whether it is the only one by which the Road can be built. We have been much pleased to see the deep interest manifested by the people of the Western Counties in this work of

improvement-and could the people along the whole line of the Road, enter with the same spirit into its consideration, we doubt not, upon the Plan of Gov. Morehead, that the citizens of each County should build all that part of the Road within their limits, that work could be accomplished. The same and could be reached probably, upon Dr Watson's plan-as many of the stockholders might be willing to farm the work out to others on such terms as would be fair and reasonable.

The SALLYSURY CONAENTION Meets the 14th of this month [June,] and we agree with our neighbor upon the necessity of all who feel an interest in the work being present on the occasion. It will probably be the most important meeting which over was held in the State, and thousands are looking to its results with the deepest interest, as they regard the destiny of the State so intimately connected with the plans which may there be concluded.

Times. TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. [From the Washington Union]

The undersigned having visited the vaious legislative and other assemblies during the past six months, in order to obtain their aid and co-operation in his endeavors to improve the condition of his brethren, the Indians of the West, takes this method of cause throughout the Union, that he has received the sympathy and aid he had songht, as also letters to the general government from the Governor of North Carolina and the Officers of that State, the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayors of Boston and Now York, President Everett, of Cambridge, B. F. Buder, J. Prescott Hall, E. J. W. Squier, A Whitney of New York and other distinguished gentlemen, recommending his plans to the general govern- James Russel Bartlett, Astor House, good men as well as great men. They

Philadelphis, Pa. Mr. Johnson, Third South street, Balti-

by giving this appeal an insertion in their

tion to pray the Great Spirit that the cause result in great good to the American Indi-KAH-GE-GA-GAH-BOWH.

(OR GEO. COPWAY.) Qjibewa Nation.

(CIRCULAR.) The Ojibewa Unief and the civilization of

the Indians. Mr. Copway, or Kah-Ge-Gah-Bowh, as his Indian name expressed it; means "firmstanding," is in this part of the country delivering a series of lectures on the practicability of civilizing the Indian tribes .--He has now a memerial before Congress duce this result as Sabbath rehools. asking for a grant of land in the Far West. to teach them by introducing among them recommended by considerations of the deepthe arts of civilization, how to govern them-

selves in an enlightened way. Mr. Copway's plan is to losate the Indians as fast as possible after the land is granted them, and commence immediately the work of agriculture, to erect dwellings of a permanent description, to found schools, and churches, and to introduce the mechanic arts with all active speed. As soon as possible he proposes to have Indian teachers as many as possible in every department of literature and science, as well theoretical as practical; and thus, by exactly the same course of treatment as that pursu ed by the white races, to raise up in all time to come the fast declining denizens of the soil.

The plan itself is worthy of the age in which it is undertaken; it calls for the blessing of Heaven on the pious work. Enlightened citizens! the appeal is made to you-succor and promote the good cause, with a constant and purer light in the song sword, but by the word! A memorial will soon be handed round for signatures, praying that Congress will grant the prayer of the petition, and at once adopt the wisest constant and stronger with time, while afmethods for earying the plan into execution Several hundred thousands of wild Indians who are now menacing the western frontier, will, by God's help, through this means be elevated to the condition of quiet and orderly citizeus, and a permanent foundation at once established upon which the future

It is also proposed to provide a fund, by which the Indian youth may be sent to the puone sensols in the Fast and store reas choose, may thus, at the free academy

in New York, be fitted as the future statesmen, divines, and philosophers of the red men. A more effectual method of introducing American principles and free government among the Indians could not be devis-

FUDGE MCLEAN'S LETTER.

Our report of the Anniversary proceeding of the American Sunday School Union. Phtladelphia, made mention of a letter received from Judge McLean of Ohio, accepting the Presidency of the Society. It argument in enforcement of the necessity of moral culture and asserts that knowledge without moral-restraint, only increases the capacity of an individual for mischief. The influence of Sabbath schools, in forming early and permanent moral impressions is then considered, and their success in strengthening the principles of of good and extirpating the impulses to evil in youth, properly dwelt upon. Upon these salutary influences he remarks: "When we consider these schools as the nurseries of society we connot too highly appreciate them. The children are taken as tender plants-every noxious branch is cut off, and the ground is so prepared as to impart the utmost vigor and healthfulness. Under such care the fruit must be good. The mind and heart of a child may be as certianly formed. for good works by moral training as the plant may be improved by careful culture. "Who can estimate the influence on seciety of five millions of children thus educated. And it may not be an extravagant calculation to suppose, that every ten years five millions of persons who had been Sabbath school scholars cater into active society. More or less they may be supposed to be influenced by the principles inculcated at those schools. Restrained themselves by moral considerations their example may have some influence on an equal number of their associates .- Here, then, is an element of power which must be salutary on our social and political relations. The good thus done cannot be fully known and appreciated, as the amount of evil which it prevents cannot be measured.

New, York. Anson Burlingame, Old State House, to the precepts of the Bible. These they Anson Burningame, Old State 100 and observed in their public and private acts oston. Wm. Armstrong, M. D., 62 Dock street, and thereby inculcated the same rule of action upon others.

"To reform all abuses and perpetuate on Mr. Johnson, Thus more, M. D. To the praprietors of the public press throughout the Union I extend my grateful throughout the Union I extend my grateful throughout the Union I extend my grateful the nation if embodied and made active, to acknowledgments for their past and me free us from the prevailing corruptions of the day.-And there is no agency more efficient to strengthen this state of the pubrespective papers. I ask the Christians of every denomina-lie mind, than our Sabbath schools. They are the nursaries of an elevated patriotism and of religion. I do not speak of a narrow or sectarian principle, which admits of no merits or virtue, out of its own system; but of a principle which is as expansive, as benevolent and as glorious as the doe

In conclusion he says: "If we desire to make our nation truly great and to transmit to posterity our instafutions in their primitive simplicity and force we must imbue the minds of our youth with a pure and elevated morality, which shall influence their lives. And I know of no means so well calculated to pra-Whether we look to the good of our country whereon to locate his red brethren, and then or to a future immortality. these schools are est importance.

> A MOTHER'S LOVE. BY J. R. CHANDLER.

Fullness is not the attraction of a mother's love. Here is an outgushing of affec-tion that knows no bounds; that admits of no continence. Stronger beyond all other love, admits of no illustration by comparison. t exists through all times, and all changes, and resists the attacks, even of the ingratitude of its object, and is the only love that survives disgrace. I attempt not its discription; "None but a mother knows a mother's fondness. None else can guess

Death does not dissolve the tie nor d minish the love. Love of our departed offspring grows with the constant remem-brance of the deprivation, as the lost Pleiad, the "star we missed from heaven," shines of the ancient bard while periodical revolutions or intervening clouds hide the splendid constellations from our sight; so the love of the dead one of our domestic flock is more fection for the survivor suffers lapses, from occasional absence or from human frailty

When the mother smiles upon her child in the cradle she may imagine her affection constant and perfect; but there is too much of hope to make it certain; too much of sel fish feeling to have it pure. It is not up at once established upon which and among like "she goeth unto the grave to weep that aboriginal and interesting people. I there" that she finds, that with the cesstion of hope, has been the purification of

love. The hillock that rises above the coffin of her child is the altar where is laid the selfishness of a mother's heart-on which fire from heaven descends to consume the offering and approve the sacrifice.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

We were pained to hear that a fatal se-cident betel John Hartman, jr., the son of John Hartman, who resides on the Stokes Ferry road, 18 miles from this place en Tuesday of last week. The deceased was at Gold Hill and had mor young and scary animal and was returning home. He started at high speed and after going some two or three hundred yards sudenly checked his horse and turned a commences with an able and illustrative go back. As he turned the horse, his has was blown off: The horse took fright, and dashing to one side of the road threw Mr H. off his balance. Before he could recover his seat the frightened beast ranning at a furious rate, passed very near a large tree, and Mr H. leaning to that side was struck against it with great violence. His head was dreadfully mangled, and his body much bruised. He expired at the end of fifteen hours. We regret to add that this young man had been drinking, and was intoxicated at the time of the accident Some one must have sold or gave him the liquor. Who ever it was, let him look upon the dime er half dime, as the case may be and reflect that there is the price of a human beingit is his-the proceeds of a sale of liquot -a legalized traffic; and there are consequences of such traffic-a legalized murder and there a licensed murderer. Sals. Watchman.

Why John," said the justice, "you were as drunk as a beast last night." "Brunk!" ejaculated John. "Yes, drunk as a beast. When I asked you any question, the only answer you

made was-Your Honor is very wise-very "Did I call your honor wise?" said the Indian, with a look of incredulity.

"Yes," answered the magistrate.

"Then," replied John 1 must have been drunk, sure enough."--- Yunkey Blade.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

The London Mining Journal contains communication from Adolph Count De Werdinski, in which he describes a new motive power for the propulsion of carriages on rai's and common reads, without engines, steam, au, magnetism or animal power.

The subject of the patent has the advantage of possessing greater expansive power than steam, and being at the same time more controllable and requiring less machinery It is of the nature of gun cotton, and is used by dipping any kind o vegetable fibre for eleven or fificen mintes into nitric acid, strengthened by an admisture of an equal quantity of sulphuric acid, then well washed with pure water, and dried about two envolved consists cheifly of carbonic acid and carbonic oxide; both permanently elastic, so that passing through cold air or water, they do not collapse, but will follow up the piston to the utmost limit of its

In using this mat rist neither fire nor water is required, and it creates, neither smoke nor any offensive effluria, and with the exception of a slight moisture or pure vapor, it leaves no reardium behind.

Among these gasses there is none that will corrode metals,

The explanive quatities of the fibres treated in this way, was first noticed by Profes sor Ot'o, of Brunswick, about fourteen years ago, and again by Pelonze, of Paris, in 1839, and fina ly fully published in the

avoided. The scarcity of timber will present

the greatest difficultiy. But from the regions of the Upper Missisippi it can be brought in any quantity.

The money to be applied to the construction is to come from the proceeds of had made no appropriation to that end, and the sales of the public lands. Ever since the establishment of the goverment an annual revenue has been derived from that left to his own resources for the furthersource. It may average three millions one year with another. In proportion as the road advanced westwardly it would enhance the value of the lands, and cause increased sales; but it is not necessary to calculate ed to travel among the various tribes of specially upon this enhancement. The ordinary land revenue if it should remain at its present average would be sufficient tain their approbation and co-operation ; alto carry the road forward with considrable rapidity.

"The constitutional scruples of a whole political party" will have to give way to the spirit of the age and to the force of irresistible tendencies. Those scruples must be overborne if they will not be conciliated. The Lilliputians cannot expect to keep Get-LIVER always fastened down by pegs in his hair.

The march of the Republic is onward. The avidity with which thousands are rushing to the gold mines of California is in harmonious keeping with the enthusmem which urges the enterprising throng to the shores of the Pacific. Both impulses unite to the same ond.

Balt. Amer.

THE CENTRAL RAIL BOAD.

We have been authorized and requested state by Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston County, that so anxious is he to see the Central Ra IRoad constructed, that he will be one of one hundred men to take the entire stock, one million of dollars at ten thousand dollars each. This is Dr. Watson's plan for ensuring the completion of this work; and it is his opinion [in which he is sustained by many others of sagacity and amale means,]that in no other way, probably, can it be efferted,

The heavy resources which Dr Watson has at his command both in labor and money as well as his experience and knowledge as a man of business. furnish the strongest guarantee to responsible individuals who

upper Geogia, and given them free access the occan. That Georgia has taken though late, the vented. A slip of cotion or fibre perpared Other gentlemen in this community, who Washington, D. C.

West. He presented these tetters, and received from the heads of the various departments assurance of their warm sympathy with

him, and in the great object he had undertaken to accomplish; but as Congress the Department of the Interior having none at its disposal, he now finds himsel ance of the object he has in view.

Having laid his views and plan of operation before the public, it is his desire, as soon as the means for doing so are obtainthe Northwest, Jay before them the plan he advocates for their improvement, and obso to examine more particularly than has been done, that portion of territory on which he proposes to locate them, and at an early day of the next American Congress lay be-

fore its members a report of his investigation, that some definite action may be taken by the government in the matter. The expenses already incurred by the

undersigned in travelling from city to city, in order to lay the subject before the public mind, have long since drained his pecuniary resources, and now, rather than forsake a cause he has so long advocated, which has received so much of sympathy, and which has for its object the moral and physical improvement of the North American Indians, he makes his appeal to the generosity. philanthrophy, and patriotism of the Amerean public.

Let the sciends with whom he has had the pleasure of associating in the North and South bear in mind the reasons of his making this appeal to the public.

Brothers! in the name of everything sa cred, as you value your homes, your instite. tions, and your social blessings, extend a helping hand to the Indians of America, who do net enjoy any of these comforts you so greatly prize. This is the first time we have appealed to the public. Remember that the children of those who extended a welcome to your fathers on Plymouth rock; ask your aid. Shall they receive it? If so, send something from your abundance to relieve our necessities, and to faid us in

carrying on this great work. The following friends will act as agents, may be disposed to unite with him, that he and will receive and forward to me any do-

James Otis Sargent, Pennsylvania avenue,

It may be assumed as an axiom that free government can rest on no other basis than moral power.

Further on he save .----

"To us as a nation, are committed the great principles of free government; and we are responsible to those who shall come after us for a faithful discharge of the trust .---Now we must continue to build upon that foundation of our fathers. They were his acts, and no falsehoods of his opported and the crisis. Washington and Han-cock and Adams and their compatrious were duty. Nat. Whig-

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Save sive mill-to be cour proc this indic fiftee paid Fren Port T

culat ming

HUSH, MY DEAR. "I wonder this child don't go to sleep," said an angry mother to a female friend. "Well, I don't." replied the lady, "its "Well, I don't." replice face is so dirty it can't shut its eyes. Why face is so dirty it can't shut its eyes. Why the innocent?" Why what is the use? water won't get it off," was the reply. "Take soap, then." "But the Dr. said I must'nt give it a soap-orific if the child kept awake all night." "Well,

that doctor ought to be lathered, that's all." We learn with regret that 'Squire James

Ferguson, who left Gaston county some mouths since, for California, died at Chagres, of cholera. Mr. F. was an amiable gentleman, and will be regretted by many friends, who endeavered to dissuade him from this unfortunate trip. Of the remainder of the company, we hear nothing. Lincoln Courier.

The President, when he desires the ad. v ce of his cabinet, receives it as all his predecessors have done; and in submitting questions to their consideration, he follows he example of the Father of his Country-When the President forms an opinion. expresses it, and that is conchusive; he responsible to his country and his God for