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ALGERIA.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The last number of Blackwood contains an article on the French operations in Africa, deriving its information mainly from two recent works on that country—one by Capt. Kennedy, of the British Army, and the other by Count W. Marie, a Frenchman. The origin of the war between France and the Dey of Algiers, in consequence of which, during the last fifteen years, according to this article, half a million of French soldiers have perished, is thus described:

In relating the well known incident that gave rise to hostilities between France and the Dey of Algiers, Count St. Marie goes back to the remote cause, which, by his account, was a lady. In the time of Napoleon the Bey of Tunis had a favorite female slave, for whom he ordered, of an Algerine Jew, a costly and magnificent head-dress. The Jew, unable to get it manufactured in the country, wrote to Paris; the head-dress was made at an expense of twelve thousand francs, and the modest Israelite charged it thirty thousand to the Bey. The latter was too much pleased with the lable to demur at the price, but, not being in cash, he paid it in corn. There changed just then to be a scarcity in France; the Jew sold his grain to the army contractors, and managed so well that he became a creditor of the French Government for upwards of a million of francs. Napoleon fell, and the Bourbons declined to pay; but the Jew contrived to interest the Dey of Algiers in his cause, and remonstrances were addressed to the French Government. The affair dragged on for years, and at last, in 1829, on the eve of a festival, when the diplomatic corps were admitted to pay their respects to the Dey, the latter expostulated with the French consul on the subject of the long delay. The answer was unsatisfactory, and the consequence was the celebrated rap with a fan or fly-flap, which sent its giver to exile, and converted Algeria into a French province. On visiting the Kasbah, or citadel, at Algiers, Capt. Kennedy was shown the little room in which the insult was offered to the representative of France. It is now used as a poultry yard. Singularly enough, said the captain, "as we entered, a cock, strutting on the deserted divan, proclaimed his victory over some feeble rival by a triumphant crow—an appropriate emblem of the real state of affairs." But the conquered cock is game; and although sorely punished by his adversary's spurs, he returns again and again to the charge.

The writer of this article is of opinion that little has been done by the French to secure the affections of the people they have subjugated. The old hatred of the Mussulmans against Christians has been preserved in its full force in Northern Africa. It is believed that the Arabs still look for the ultimate withdrawal of the French forces. The writer ventures no prediction on this point, but seems to have little confidence that Algeria will soon become less than a burden to France, or soon repay for the blood and treasure expended in its conquest. The following is a striking picture of the Arab character:

"They should beware of arguing too favorably from apparent calm submission on the part of the natives. The ocean is often smooth before a storm; the Arab most dangerous when apparently most tranquil. Like other Orientals, he starts in an instant from torpor and indolence into the fiercest activity. 'The Arab,' says a German officer, whose narrative of adventure in Africa has recently been rendered into English, 'lies whole days before his tent, wrapped in his bournouse, and leaning his head on his hand.' His horse stands ready saddled, listlessly hanging his head almost to the ground, and occasionally casting sympathizing glances at his master. The African might then be supposed phlegmatic and passionless; but for the occasional flash of his wild dark eye, which gleams from under his bushy brows. His rest is like that of the Numidian lion, which, when satisfied, stretches itself beneath a shady palm-tree; but beware of waking him! Like the beasts of the desert and forest, and like all nature in his own land, the Arab is hurried from one extreme to the other, from the deepest repose to the most restless activity. At the first sound of the tam-tam, his foot is in the stirrup, his hand on his rifle, and he is no longer the same man. He rides day and night, bears every privation, and braves every danger in order to make prize of a sheep or ass, or of some enemy's herd. Such men as these are hard to conquer, and harder still to govern; were they united into one people, they would form a nation which would not only repulse the French, but bid defiance to the world. Unhappy for them, every tribe is at enmity with the rest, and this must ultimately lead to their destruction, for the French have already learned to match African against African."

The writer suggests that Christianity should be made a powerful lever for the civilization of the African tribes, and that they entertain a degree of respect for the Catholic priests. Ab-del-Kader has more than once released a prisoner without ransom at the prayer of the Bishop of Algiers. The French Jesuits have founded an establishment for the education of young Arabs and Moors, but the Government has done little for it, and it is supported mainly by charitable contributions.

Exclusive of the army, Frenchmen form less than half of the European population of Algeria. After them come Spaniards, who are very numerous; then Maltese and Italians; and finally, a small number of Germans, barely five per cent of the whole. The Spaniard, although often taxed with idleness and dislike to labor, here proves himself an industrious and valuable colonist; the Maltese travels from village to village with his little stock of merchandise; the German tills the ground. In the neighborhood of Algiers there is a very European aspect; and the Arabs themselves, from constant intercourse with the city, have lost much of their nationality. The appearance of a flourishing colony is, however, con-

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

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NEW SERIES,
NUMBER 28, OF VOLUME III.

SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1846.

fined to this district. Little progress has yet been made in rebuilding the other towns, although in most of them the work of improvement is begun, and the narrow dirty streets are being pulled down to make room for wider avenues and more commodious houses. In some of them the only buildings are barracks and hospitals. The seaport of Bona, bordering on the regency of Tunis, is an exception. In 1832 it was reduced to ruins by the troops of Constantine, under command of Ben Aissa. It is now rebuilding on the European plan. A large square, with a fountain has been laid out in its centre, and several well-built streets are completed. The town already boasts an opera, with an Italian company, who are assisted by amateurs, chiefly Germans, from the ranks of the foreign legion.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

FRANCE.—Public attention is fixed on the marriage between the Duc de Montpensier and the Princess Louise of Spain, and on the consequences arising therefrom, to the exclusion of all other subjects. The interest this affair has created has been intense, and is still by no means subsided. The newspapers have been filled with it; the conversation of every circle has been about it. The known and decided hostility of the English Government to a union which may lead to the placing a descendant of the King of the French on the throne of Spain has caused a dread of the possible interruption of the friendly relations between England and France, perhaps of war between the two countries.

On the 23rd of December next the French Government will receive contracts for the supply of 200,000 kilograms of different descriptions of Kentucky tobacco. On the 22d of January, 1847, contracts will be received for the supply of 250,000 kilograms and 2,400,000 kilograms of Maryland tobacco; as also for 1,800,000 kilograms of Virginia tobacco. It is said that this vast quantity of tobacco will, on application of Mr. King, the United States Minister, be allowed to be brought to France in American vessels, and this circumstance has excited the bitterest hostility of the Bordeaux and other ship-owners.

PARIS, OCTOBER 1.—The utmost agitation prevailed all day in the market, and the French funds have undergone a heavy fall. This result has been produced partly by a paragraph in the Debats announcing that the English fleet of evolution had sailed back to Cadix, and was to be reinforced by eight vessels from the Mediterranean. This circumstance was considered by speculators of hostile augury, and heavy sales were the consequence.

SPAIN.—The Senate presented its address to the Queen on the 16th ultimo. The address of the Chamber of Deputies was read to that assembly on the same day, and the discussion commenced on the 17th. A protest against the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier has been forwarded by Prince Enrique to the Presidents of the two Chambers. It was founded on the law of Philip V, by which the Princes of the House of Orleans and their descendants were excluded from the throne of Spain; as also on the 47th article of the constitution.

The English Government have made a formal protest—both to the Spanish and French Courts—against the marriage of the Duke of Montpensier with the Infanta Louisa of Spain. We find the following account of the protest made by Lord Normandy at Paris:

"It is on the ground that it is likely to lead to a violation of that article of the treaty of Utrecht, by which the Orleans, in common with the other French branches of the house of Bourbon, are declared to be disqualified from ever reigning in Spain; and, also, on the further ground, that the proposed marriage is contrary to the terms of an agreement come to between the English and French Ministers, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the King of the French at Chateau d'Eu. At the council of Ministers held on Sunday a reply to the memorandum of the British Government, read to Mr. Guizot by Lord Normandy on Friday, and of which he subsequently sent a copy to that Minister, was agreed upon. The reply is to be sent through the French Embassy in London. Mr. Guizot was charged with the drawing of it up, and with its transmission, in the course of the present week, to Count Jarnac, in London, to be communicated to Lord Palmerston."

Notwithstanding this protest, it was supposed that both the proposed marriages would take place.

The English Government have determined to have no more iron steamers built. It is alleged that they become too much sooner and are more exposed to damage from shots than the wooden.

It is rumored that the British Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 4th of November, the day to which it now stands prorogued.

There were imported into Liverpool this year, from America 877,659 barrels of flour, and from Canada 216,276, in all 1,093,935 barrels. The increase of Indian corn is remarkable. In 1845 the import was 37,000 quarters—in 1846, 192,000 quarters. The stock at present in Liverpool is 340,000 barrels of flour, free and in bond, and about 200,000 quarters of wheat, free and in bond. The other grain may be estimated at about 100,000 quarters. Thus we see what a trade the corn trade in Liverpool is likely to be.

At the Privy Council held on Saturday, at Windsor Castle, the Archbishop of Canterbury was directed to prepare a form of prayer for the relief of the distress and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom.

The mills in the Royal William Victualling Yard, at Plymouth, are immediately to commence grinding, night and day, Indian corn, for the supply of the distressed Irish. It is expected they will perform about 80 qrs., or about 38,403 lbs of meal per day.

There are now unloading in the Dublin quays two American vessels freighted with potatoes from the United States. They are of excellent quality, and selling at the rate of ten pence per stone. We understand this is but the commencement of an extensive import trade of the once staple commodity of the Irish.

Ten thousand Russian Jews are expected to arrive in the Holy Land to settle there. This number will add about a third to the present Jewish population in Syria and Palestine.

The Steamer Great Britain.—There are in the papers many letters and articles on the subject of the disaster which befell this vessel, but we find no condensed account. The following letter from the Courier and Enquirer explains the nature of the accident and the position of the vessel:

"We left Liverpool shortly after eleven o'clock, with a fair wind. The day was fine; we were in good spirits, and all were expecting a pleasant and expeditious voyage. At twelve o'clock we went down to lunch, and at four o'clock to dinner; at seven o'clock we sat down to tea, both before and after which we were delighted by the performances of some of the ladies on the piano, accompanied by singing. I remained in the cabin till near 9 o'clock, when, taking a turn on deck, I retired to bed; and I should say that not more than half an hour could have elapsed before I was alarmed by hearing much confusion on deck, and the men calling to 'stop her.' Immediately after she took the ground, at which time the wind was blowing very fresh, and occasioned showers were falling. The night was dark, but not so much so that we could not clearly see a light on shore, but could not tell what part of the coast we were on. The tide was flowing at the time, and, of course, it tended to drive us further towards the main land. In company with one or two other passengers, I remained on deck during the next four hours, when the wind having moderated, and all danger as regarded life being at an end, the life-boats were put in readiness for immediate service, if required; but, thank God, it continued comparatively calm, and at low water in the morning we were so near the shore that carts and cars could approach within a short distance of us, and the passengers with their luggage were in a short time landed. The vessel is now lying between the Coast Guard House and the Cow and Calf rocks. Had she struck on any of the numerous rocks in the neighborhood, she must have been knocked to pieces, and, in all probability, many lives would have been lost. As it is, much will depend on the weather whether she will or will not be got off. She was when I left totally unmanageable."

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

The Charleston News has the following letter, dated

QUINCY, (Florida), Oct. 4, 1846.

The trials that have been going on here for the last three weeks, have so entirely absorbed the attention of the people, that it is almost impossible to transact any kind of business.— Court is over now, however, having adjourned, after being in session for three weeks, and having tried only four cases, to wit: Hollaman, for the murder of Fish; Smith, for negro stealing; Black and Flowers, for the same offence; all were found guilty, and Hollaman was hung last Friday. Smith, Black and Flowers will be hung next Friday. I was summoned as one of the persons to guard Hollaman to the place of execution. The guard assembled at the jail about 11 o'clock, and in a short time the prisoner made his appearance, accompanied by the sheriff and his deputy; he was dressed in his shroud, with a sgar in his mouth. He appeared to be cool and unconcerned, mounted the cart with alacrity, and nodded to a number of persons he knew. Sitting behind in the same cart were two preachers. The sheriff and his assistant were in a buggy in advance of the cart; the whole were surrounded by a guard, and in this way we moved on to the gallows, accompanied by about 2000 persons; Hollaman smoking his sgar all the way. In going to the gallows, it was necessary to pass close to the back part of the house which his family lived in; and while passing, his wife and children came out crying, but even this scene seemed to make no impression on him; he looked on them with perfect indifference. Arrived at the gallows, he threw away his sgar, pulled off his hat, said his prayers, and directed the sheriff how to tie his arms, so as to prevent him from struggling. After all was arranged to his satisfaction, he made a short speech to the crowd, saying he was innocent and had made peace with his God, &c. After he had concluded, the sheriff asked him if he had any thing more to say; he replied that he had not, but that he was ready. The rope that supported the platform on which he stood was cut, and he was launched into eternity. There was no sympathy shown for the poor wretch, since every one present was fully convinced of his guilt.

A PIGGISH PARVENUE.

A proud porker, fancying that it was degrading to his dignity to root in the gutter, came upon the sidewalk, and full of his consequence, promenaded from morning till night, leaving his humbler companions to munch corn, husks and potato parings. He fared as people usually do, who from vanity assume a station they are not qualified to fill. In the gutter he would have lived in unnoticed enjoyment. On the walk he got kicked by every passenger, and bitten by every cur, till hungry and bruised he was glad to return to his proper station.—[Ex. paper.

In Russia, coffins are generally brown, but children have pink, grown up unmarried girls sky blue, while other females are indulged with a violet color.

THE BATTLE OF CAMDEN.

We have, no where met with so full or authentic an account of the Battle of Camden, and, especially, of the condition of affairs in this State, immediately subsequent to the defeat of Gen. Gates' Army, on the 16th August, 1780, as is contained in the following letters, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a friend.

The writer of the first was Governor of this State, and Hillsborough the Seat of Government, at the date of the stirring events which he relates.

The second, was an intelligent, zealous and active Whig, whose name is familiar to those who have studied our Revolutionary History. The letters were addressed to the late Willie Jones, of Halifax, then a member in attendance on Continental Congress.—[Edif. Rat. Reg.

HILLSBOROUGH, Sept. 10, 1780.

Dear Sir: I had the pleasure to receive your favour, dated the 15th ultimo, and am much obliged for the intelligence communicated. I anxiously hope some important blow will be struck to the Northward, that may compensate for our misfortunes in this part of America.— Our prospects here a month ago were as favorable as could have been wished. You know, sir, the requisition of Congress for specific supplies did not arrive in this State till after the rising of the Assembly in May; of course we had nothing to depend on (as to magazines, &c.) but the provisions supposed to be laid up by Continental Commissioners, and our State money;—the latter, all your staff officers have been supplied with, to an amazing amount, and yet the army has been distressed greatly for want of regular supplies. However, sir, we had in this respect overcome nearly all our difficulties; wagons had been collected, the new crops of wheat were beginning to come in, beef had got in good order, the second draft of militia had been drawn out, and were forward on their march to headquarters; many wagons loaded with spirits were also on the road and near camp. And in order to provide effectually against any future wants of the army, I had appointed a meeting of the General Assembly at Hillsborough, on the 20th ultimo; on the other hand the enemy had given up to us, the rich country of Pee Dee, and had retired to Camden, where they were in the deepest distress, with sickness, and the want of provisions and forage. Having thus in a manner insured the safety of this State, and part of South Carolina, and having got into the midst of that plenty on Pee Dee, which the enemy had before been enjoying, everything indicated the most successful and happy conclusion of the campaign, when unfortunately it was determined to march directly through the desert country, between Pee Dee and Camden, and to attack the enemy, whose numbers were unknown, and thereby put to the risk of a single battle, all the advantages we had obtained, as well as the sure and certain prospects of future success we had in view.— As might have been foreseen and dreaded, so it turned out—the militia harassed with hard marches, over a sandy, barren desert, and being attacked by the enemy in the night, six miles from Camden, on ground they had never seen, lost their spirits and got into confusion.— At this period, however, the army might have been saved; they only retreated about five or six miles to Rugely's mills, where I am told a post might have been taken of perfect security; instead of this, they were drawn up for battle, and remained so till day light, when the enemy began the attack on our left, where the Virginia militia were posted; these broke, on, and partly before the first fire, our militia next in the line followed their example as far as to General Gregory's brigade, who bravely stood to the last and pushed bayonets, after their ammunition was exhausted. On the breaking of the left wing of our line, the enemy rushed forward in pursuit, until they were checked (as they very handsomely were) by the brave General Smallwood and his corps of reserve.—He fought and retreated, and the left of our standing troops being now entirely exposed, they were attacked in flank and rear, as well as front; however by their superior bravery they effected a good retreat, but unfortunately no post had been assigned to retreat to in case of accidents, nor were there any provisions laid up in the rear, so that the men had to make their way as they could through the country, each man and little company of men taking what route they thought best. In short, sir, in half an hour from the beginning of the action, our army was annihilated and the cannon, baggage and provisions deserted and left in the hands of the enemy, all of which might have been saved, had a stand been made as it safely might at the Waxwax, or even at Charlotte. In the opinion of many gentlemen of rank and knowledge, a surer stand might even have been made at Rugely's—it is confidently said, that one hundred men might effectually have stopped the whole British cavalry at that post, by which our baggage might have been saved, and our men preserved from slaughter; had the General even stopped at Salisbury, the evil might have been mitigated, by the precipitation of his journey to Hillsboro' and the particular circumstances of it, the militia ran home, the regulars were without orders, the country was struck with consternation, and all seemed for a time to be given up for lost. Happily for us, Col. Williams, of South Carolina, two days after this defeat, with 200 men, engaged 400 of the British cavalry in a fair open field fight, and completely defeated and routed them; they killed 63 on the spot and took 70 prisoners, mostly British. This very fortunate stroke, by showing the enemy that we had still men in arms, made them cautious and fearful of advancing, and encouraged the counties of Mecklenburg and Rowan to assemble and make head at Charlotte. And here, sir, let me add, that too much honor cannot be ascribed to Gen. Smallwood; it was he who checked the enemy in some measure and covered the flight of the militia, who otherwise would have been cut to pieces; and it was he who bravely, with a handful of his troops, made the first stand at Charlotte, and encouraged our militia to defend their country; he, with the whole of the Maryland

line, left, is at present here, by the order of General Gates; they amount to upwards of 700 which with about 200 regulars (arrived here yesterday) from Virginia, make the whole of our Continental force, and how long they are to remain here I know not, for the General says they must be completely refitted with clothes, tents and blankets before he will move them—the Virginia militia are mostly gone home. By the last accounts from Gen. Stephens in Guilford, he had only about 120 men—1200 of our militia of the second draft under General Sumner are gone to Salisbury—about 1000 militia of the upper counties are assembled there and at Charlotte, and in about five days hence 1200 fresh men will march from this district for the westward. In short, sir, we are for the present left pretty much to ourselves for the defence of this State, in want of wagons, horses, magazines of provision, arms, ammunition, tents and blankets; and at a great portion of the interior part of the country against us—at the same time I have the pleasure to assure you, that our zeal and spirit rises with our difficulties, drafts are nearly at an end, our men yield to the necessity of the times, and turn out to service with willing hearts. We are blessed with plentiful crops, and with proper laws, resources may easily be drawn forth for the defence of the country. As the assembly is now sitting and have not closed the bills, I cannot give you any satisfactory account of them, but will do it immediately after their rising. The enemy have evacuated Georgetown. Since their departure Col. Giles of South Carolina has marched into that place, and possessed himself of a quantity of ammunition and salt which they left. 150 of the Maryland troops, taken in the late action, have been retaken on their way to Charleston by Col. Marion and his party of volunteers.— By the last accounts the enemy had not moved from Camden, but were preparing to move, but whether, we do not know. Should they attempt to penetrate to the upper parts of the country, I have no doubt the militia will make it a troublesome business to them. Nothing could be so reasonable and fortunate to us as the appearance of aid on the sea coast. This would effectually draw their force to Charleston, and would give those in South Carolina, lately styled Tories, an opportunity of taking arms against their present masters, which you may be assured they would do, for the insult and oppression they have lately endured, has entirely cured them of their fondness of the British Government. The enemy's force to the southward is estimated here at about 2500 men, including sick and those wounded in the late action. With the greatest esteem and regard I remain, Dear Sir,

Yr. obt. & very little serv't.

A. NASH.

HALIFAX TOWNS, Sept. 27, 1780.

Dear Sir.—Already you are acquainted with the blow we received near Camden on the 16th of August, and I suppose of Col. Sumpter's surprise two days after. This indeed, was entirely owing to the most stupid carelessness, and both happening as it were together, left us for a while without the shadow of an army; it was in truth, a little staggering; however, by vigorous and repeated exertions and from the liberance of the enemy, we are again in a situation to make a stout defence, if not to offend in some parts. Our whole Regular Force amounts to about 900, including 250 under Col. Beaufort, lately from Virginia; they are all at Hillsboro', and will not be able to move I fear, under six weeks, depending upon this State for supplies of all kinds, Tents, Clothings, Provisions, and Waggon, &c. We have about 2000 Militia at Charlotte, and at least 1,000 more will be there in a few days, they are all pretty well armed, but badly accoutred; at this place, from the motions of the enemy, it is thought they will endeavor to enter this State; we are also about establishing a pretty strong post at Maska's Ferry, on Pee Dee, near Anson Court House; your brother marches on Saturday with about 700 men from this District for that place. The enemy's principal post I believe, is at the Waxwax about 40 miles from Charlotte, and I think I can venture to affirm, that they have as yet no post in our State. To counterpoise in a small degree, these accumulated evils, a Col. Williams of South Carolina, 3 days after Gates' defeat, fell in with a party of the enemy, near 96, and gave them a complete drubbing, killed 70 on the spot, and took between 60 and 70 prisoners, mostly British, with the loss of 4 men only; this you may depend on; another favorable incident is, that 150 of the Maryland troops, who were made prisoners on the day of defeat, were retaken on their way to Charlotte, town, near Santee, and on Sunday fortnight, John Kinlaro, and his party, at Maska's Ferry, were kindly routed, 17 of his men killed, and 14 taken prisoners, and 11 of our prisoners released. Gen. Smallwood, by a resolve of our assembly, is requested to take the command of our Militia, he has agreed so to do. Gen. Sumner commands a Brigade.

Our loss in Gates' defeat, and Sumpter's surprise, is about 800 killed, and about 600 taken prisoners, including perhaps 50 officers.—Baron DeCaib among the former; Gen. Rotherford, Col. Goddy, and Col. Lockhart, among the latter. The enemy lost about 250 killed upon the field, some say a good many more. Here I suppose I may say something respecting the prevailing opinion of our General's conduct, not that I mean to pass strictures, or throw undeserved censure on his character, having no pretensions to military knowledge myself there are three capital errors generally ascribed to him; first, in not ordering a place of rendezvous in case of a defeat; secondly, in not having the baggage secured, it remaining all the while with the army; and thirdly, in quitting the field of action sometime before the regulars gave way, and riding post to Hillsboro', 230 miles, in about 75 hours; he is indeed execrated by the Officers, unrevered by the Soldiers, and hated by the people of this State; in short, Officers, Soldiers, and Citizens have lost all confidence in the man, and would esteem it a happy circumstance, could he be recalled or coaxed away from the command in the Southern Department. I had forgot to mention to you in the former part of my letter, that Col. Sumpter, about a fortnight before our defeat, gave the en-

only a very genteel flogging at the Hillsboro' rock, killed about 150 on the spot, with the loss of only 30 of his men. We were indeed successful in skirmishes during the whole of August. Our assembly met at Hillsboro' on the 16th of August, and passed some acts, among the rest, an act for levying specific provisions, and an act for establishing a Board of War, and an act for establishing a State Loan Office, in and about Halifax. People have been uncommonly sickly this season, a good number have died, your brother lost his son Robert last week; H. Montfort lost his son Joseph on Saturday last, and on Sunday old Mrs. Montfort died; your little son Hal, has had the Ague and Fever, but is now pretty well recovered, your little daughter is well. Nothing, I believe, more common has happened in the course and management of your domestic affairs.

Hoping that you and Mrs. Jones are in the best of health, I remain, dear Sir, with the highest respect and esteem, your obedient and humble serv't.

OROO, DAVIDSON.

From the New York Observer.

PROGRESS OF RADICALISM. So long as such sentiments as the following are freely circulated we may look for disturbances, strikes for wages, anti-rent outrages, and every mischief. We find in it the Tribune's statement to the carpet weavers of Tariffville.

"Our earnest advice to them is, Do not try to live longer by Carpet Weaving, but lay little place, each of you, in Connecticut, stretch off at once for the ample, bounteous magnificent West. There but a tract of land or squat on one, if you cannot pay, and wait not distant day when every landless man shall be declared entitled to some portion of the unappropriated soil to cultivate for his own subsistence and that of his family.—N. Y. Tribune.

We place in italics the sentiments which have arrested our attention. We are here informed that this school of reformers is looking forward to the day as "not distant when every landless man shall be declared entitled to some portion of the unappropriated soil." There are millions of acres of such land now in the United States, and a "landless man" can have an acre of it for a hundred and twenty-five years, and as much more as he wishes at the market price, but if he will wait till a "not distant day" he "shall be declared entitled" to a farm. This is agrarianism the most radical, and men of sense and patriotism, who look to the permanence of our institutions, will contemplate the tendency of such instructions as the above, they find in them the elements, which more than any other, threaten to work the overthrow of our free government. The government owns a tract of land; it is to be used and disposed of for the equal benefit of all governed; no one class of men has a right to more than another, and least of all has the imported throng of foreigners, not only "landless" but careless, a right to appropriate it to themselves. But if the "progressive democracy" of this new school could tinker the legislation of the country, then the "not distant day" would be here, when "every landless man" would be made a freholder, forthwith. It is in vain that you talk of vested rights, and the faith of statutes, or the federal compact, there are some millions of "landless men" each one of whom must have a farm, and instead of buying it at a price, working for it as he ought and paying an equivalent for what he gets, he must be "declared entitled" to it, and then the "landless man" is a landlord.

This is the first step towards a distribution of land among the landless; the soil belonging to the whole is to be divided among a few for their exclusive benefit. The next step will be, of course, to declare every "landless man entitled" to a share of the farms now owned by the large landholders of this and other States; the principles maintained by the Anti-Renters and their apologists. The next step will be the passage of a law which has already been demanded, prohibiting any man from owning more than a certain limited number of acres. The Agrarianism would have done a great work, progress would be easy to the overthrow of our existing institutions, and the introduction of the system proposed, by the new school of Association.

It is very true that the progress of these radical doctrines has as yet produced no great sensation, but when such an idea as we have expounded above, is industriously and almost daily thrust into the public mind, and men of religious and conservative sentiments quietly encourage its dissemination, and thereby aid its adoption, it is absolutely certain that the work of expelling the present social system is going on, steadily and surely. Let such a sentiment as that received in the factories and fields of this country as a sound principal of human rights, and the man who embraces it becomes an enemy of his employer, he looks upon the proprietor or farmer who hires him as a tyrant-owner, and has come into the possession of property, which the workman has as good a right as the possessor.

GOOD ADVICE.

Somebody lays down the following rules to young men in business. They will apply equally well to young and old. Let the business of every one be his own, and attend to your own.—Don't buy what you don't want. Use every hour to advantage, and study even to make leisure hours useful. Think twice before you spend a shilling; remember you have another to make for it. Find recreation in looking after your business, and so your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation.—Buy fair, sell fair, take care of profits; look over the books regularly, and if you find an error, trace it out. Shun a stroke of misfortune come upon you by trade, retrench—work hard, but never fly the track; confront difficulties with finishing perseverance, and they will appear at last, and you will be humbled, but shrink from the task, and you will be despised.