

Terms of the Watchman.
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Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Atlantic steamer Canada, which arrived at New York yesterday, we have received from Europe to the 13th instant, being a fortnight later than the previous accounts.

According to our understanding of the contents of her news, as sent to us by the Telegraph, it is as follows:

The President of France has been occupied in giving grand receptions to eminent men of every shade of political opinion. When he appears in public the populace receive him with every respect. There had been several disturbances at Bagnolles, near Paris, but they were confined to the locality in which they originated.

The French funds were rather lower. The great doubt which prevailed respecting the uncertainty of the Chamber in being willing to be dissolved without any political struggle, is the main cause of the depression. Trade, however, has improved. The French five per cents, are quoted at 75 francs.

The latest date from Paris states that the movement in favor of dissolving the National Assembly meets with favor, and that M. Lamartine approved of, and would support, a measure for the immediate dissolution of that Assembly which he lately took so much pride in constructing. The collision foreshadowed between the coordinate departments of the President and the Assembly, which is perceived by Lamartine to be inevitable, has induced him to take this step.

The President has determined that the candidates for the Vice Presidency shall be M. Odilon Barrot, M. Abbattuerr, and M. Boule de Lahrthe. The former will undoubtedly be chosen. M. Dolauze, it is said, will succeed Odilon Barrot as Minister of Justice.

Rome.—It is said on the authority of Ministerial circles in Paris, that intervention in behalf of the Pope will be immediately made by the great Catholic Powers of Europe.

Austria.—Pesth has surrendered to Windschgratz.

Spain.—Gen. Concha has resigned his office of Captain General of Catalonia. The Carlists have blockaded Calcaia.

Liverpool Markets, Jan. 13.—The prices of cotton have advanced one-eighth of a penny. Fair New Orleans 4 1/4 and 4 1/2; Mobile 4 1/4; Georgia bowed 4 1/4 and 4 1/2. Sales during the two last weeks of 70,000 bales.

Flour: United States sweet, 27s. a 27s 6d.; Indian Corn 29s. a 33s. Indian meal 14s. 3d. a 15s. 9d. Wheat, United States red, 6s. 10d. a 7s. 2d.; white, 7s. 4d. a 7s. 9d.

The general aspect of commercial affairs is encouraging, and a good business is anticipated during the coming spring. Money is quite easy—discounts making at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent.

YUCATAN.

The New Orleans papers of the 27th contain full accounts of the late doings in Yucatan, of which we published a telegraphic report several days ago.

It appears that there have been several engagements between the Yucatan Indians and the American volunteers to Yucatan which were raised some time since in New Orleans.

In one of these engagements the volunteers are said to have lost thirty-eight men killed and wounded. In the first fight the volunteers numbered 300 men, under the command of Lieut. Basoncon; the Indians were greatly superior in numerical force, and fought obstinately. This took place on the 24th of December.

On the 23d the Indians made an attack upon the town of Tihocuba, but they were repulsed by the volunteers under Colonel White, after a hard action. It was here that the volunteers met with the loss mentioned above.

Col. White afterwards marched to a town called Telo, about eighteen miles distant, and was greatly harassed on the way by the Indians, who took every advantage of ground, and seem to have disputed every inch of the road. The volunteers, however, overcame all resistance and carried the town. The force of Col. White in this expedition amounted to 700 men, Americans and people of the country.

On the 6th of January the volunteers commenced their march towards the town of Bacalar, not far from the English settlement of Honduras, where the Indians were concentrated in great numbers, under their famous chief Pat, or Tah. It was expected a very severe engagement would ensue.—*Nat. Int.*

Improvement in Paddle Wheels.—Mr. William Webster of this city has invented a new improvement in paddle wheels, which is certainly destined to perform wonders in navigation. He employs two or more paddles like vertical oar blades between the rim of the wheel instead of one solid rectangular paddle, and by a very simple and ingenious mechanical arrangement, the paddles are operated, so as their greatest amount of surface, will act upon the water while passing through it, and to present their edges to the face of the wheel when rising out of, passing through the air, and entering the water. They act most effectually where they are wanted to act, and offer little if any resistance to the medium through which they pass, where they cannot act to propel the vessel. Measures have been taken to secure a patent.—*N. Y. Sci. American.*

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULES."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
VOLUME V.—NUMBER 41.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1849.

ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION.

The State of Massachusetts has lent its credit to Rail Road Companies, to enable them to complete their works, to the amount of \$5,049,555 56. She has neither Land nor Poll tax, except for Schools, but derives her income chiefly from tax on Banks and Auctions, and Dividends from Rail Roads. She has 880 miles of Rail Road costing upwards of thirty-seven millions of dollars.

The State of Maryland collects upwards of \$1,100,000 in taxes from the people of that State. It pays nearly a million of dollars interest. The particular of taxation not stated.

Virginia collects in taxes upwards of \$600,000 of which nearly 250,000 is from lands and town lots, 253,417 slaves are taxed 32 cents each, 315,924 horses 10 cts. each, 9,378 gold watches \$1 each, 4,332 patent lever silver watches 50 cents each, \$12,961 silver watches at 25 cents each, 26,018 metallic clocks 25 cents each, 36,658 other clocks 12 1/2 cents each, 12,865 carriages, 85 stages, 2,085 carryalls, 3,845 gigs, and 3,318 pianos, 1 1/2 per cent. on their respective valuations. Besides these, gold and silver plate, interest on money lent, incomes over \$400. Attorneys, Physicians, Dentists, Bridges, Ferries, Newspapers, and collateral inheritances, merchants pedlars, ordinary keepers, houses of private entertainment, lottery offices, shows, insurance offices, stallions, billiard tables and ten pin alleys are all taxed.

South Carolina collects upwards of \$300,000 on slaves, free negroes, goods, professions, lands, and lots.

Alabama collects taxes to the amount of \$291,024 a year.

Mississippi collects \$380,000 in taxes, on lands and town lots, money at interest, bank stocks, merchants, auctions, pleasure carriages, watches, clocks, ten pin alleys, race tracks, bowie-knives, (184 at \$1 each), pistols, (1624 at \$2 each), cattle, race, saddle or carriage horses, gold and silver plate, pianos, bridges, ferries, stallions jacks, free negroes, slaves and white polls.

In Kentucky, a tax of 15 cents is collected on each \$100 worth of property, besides specific taxes on carriages, &c.

In Ohio, the taxes are 80 cents on the \$100 value of property, besides taxes on lawyers, physicians, auctions, &c.

In Michigan the State tax is 25 cents on the \$100 value of property.

In Indiana, 25 cents on the \$100 value, and a poll tax of 75 cents.

In Illinois, besides various other taxes not specified, real and personal property pays 25 cents on the \$100 value.

We have been at some pains in compiling the above facts from the pages of that most valuable and reliable work, the American Almanac for 1849. We have some hope that they may exercise an influence on the public mind in North Carolina. To us they present some obvious inferences. 1st. That the people of every State enumerated, notwithstanding the enormous taxes paid by them, are richer, more prosperous, more enterprising, better contented with their condition, prouder of their States, than the people of North Carolina, who pay the State only 6 cents on the \$100 worth of real property, nothing on personal property generally, and 20 cents on each white and black poll. 2dly. That those States are constantly increasing in population, while North Carolina is daily losing population. And all this, notwithstanding, for soil, climate, mineral wealth, and manufacturing facilities, to say nothing of public and private virtue, North Carolina is superior to any one of them.

It is not time that we should abandon our State policy, or rather want of State policy, and adopt that of others, which leads to such superior results? May it not be, in State policy as in other things, that that is most prized which costs the most? And that consequently, to give North Carolina that place in the affections of her people which she ought to have, she should tax them, make them contribute liberally to her support, and thus make them feel that they have an interest in her. The idea is not so absurd as it may appear to some.—*Fay. Observer.*

The Lost Ten Tribes.—Major Noah believes that the Indians are the descendants of the ten lost tribes that were carried away by Salmanaizer and went into a far country. He believes that they crossed from Asia by Behring's Straits to our continent and finally peopled our whole country. The reasons of his belief are stronger evidence of our Indians being of Scythian than Hebrew origin—their rights, customs and language are radically Scythian. The true test of Jewish descent, above all others, is the "keeping of the Sabbath."

Mr. Joseph B. Hinton advertises in the Raleigh papers, that he is making up a company to go to California in the Spring. He is particularly anxious for the girls who are candidates for matrimony, to go out, as well as widows who have no objection to a good husband and plenty of gold. Each person who goes is expected to pay down \$200 towards chartering the ship, &c. If one hundred persons cannot be obtained, then the company will go by waggon, in which case, also, the ladies will be particularly provided for!

Mr. Hinton will scarcely have much trouble in providing for them, or not many of them at least.

From the Jonesboro' Whig. THE RAIL ROAD.

The Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad is becoming the question of the day. Every section of our country, and of Southwestern Virginia, is becoming alive to the importance of this improvement, and all parties regard it as the great improvement of the age—one, not only essential to the prosperity of East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia—but one which must and will prove the very salvation of both these large, wealthy, and growing sections of country. The people, the real people—throughout all upper East Tennessee, are moving in this matter. The farmers and mechanics and day-laborers are moving in this matter, and are determined to have a railroad through East Tennessee and Virginia, if they have to build it with the products of their farms and shops, and their own hands.

We say to Virginia, in a spirit of kindness and of anxious concern, that she must wake up, and strike now while the iron is hot. The importance of this great work of improvement, to the whole State of Virginia, cannot be too seriously considered, by the Old Dominion. Permit us to say to Virginia, what we know to be true, to wit: That a Georgia Company has sent agents into this country, the counties of Green, Sullivan and Carter, and to Washington county, Virginia, with cash to buy up wheat, and boat to the terminus of the Georgia Railroad, in flat boats, and last week on a fine tide, in the Holston and Chucky Rivers, they got their Wheat off. Six thousand bushels went down the Holston and four thousand down the Chucky River, in all ten thousand bushels of the very best article of wheat, purchased at fifty cents per bushel. All this and an hundred times as much more, would have gone to Lynchburg and Richmond, if this Railroad were in operation, to say nothing of the thousands of our Tennessee Iron, Nails, Castings, Bacon, Oil, Lard, Fruit, &c. &c. In a word, Virginia must arouse from her slumbers, or she is gone—her political influence is gone—the products of her soil—the fruits of her industry, activity, and enterprise—all, all are gone.

We are determined in East Tennessee, to complete the Road to the Virginia line and if she does not meet us there, we will not only take all our trade to the South, but will carry with us the entire trade of South western Virginia, literally using up Old Virginia. We greatly prefer going to Virginia with our trade, because that is on the line of our trade—but a market we must, and will have.

We close these remarks, for the present by calling attention to the Preamble and Resolutions adopted at a late meeting in which party was laid aside, and all came boldly up to the question, like patriots and men of sense. Also we refer the reader to the long, able and highly interesting communication, from Col. Jno. Cambell, of Abingdon—a man of experience, of sense, of observation, and of extensive travel.

When we consider the vast importance of the functions of Congress, with an eye to the trifling cost of our national legislation, and in the present state of Europe and this Union, the attention of American statesmen ought to be occupied with graver matters than the comparison of mileage between members from the cities of New York and Brooklyn, &c. The entire average expense of Congress, including compensation, printing, and contingencies, is not double that of keeping a single ship of the line in commission.—*And for this small sum, not three per cent. on the revenue of the country, the entire Federal Legislation of this great empire is conducted.* But let us look to the compensation of individual members. The average of pay and mileage, taking one session with another, is about \$2,000 per annum. The number of members of both Houses is less than three hundred, and by the theory of our plan of government, the wisest and the best men in the nation are supposed to be, and in fact ought to be, elected to this station. Is it too much to say that, in this nation of twenty-five millions of souls, there may be found three hundred gentlemen whose time and services are worth two thousand dollars per annum? Are not legislators of the highest order of American statesmanship entitled to as liberal wages as the captain of a steamboat, the superintendent of a factory, or the overseer of a large plantation? It is no answer to say that the ablest men are not always elected, and that a large proportion of the members receive more than their idle time is worth. It is the fault of the constituency, the people, if incompetent persons are selected to represent them; and, as no discrimination can be made, it may be necessary to allow a liberal compensation to all, in order to secure the services of the few who give character and value to the action of our National Legislature.—*N. Y. Express.*

Since the appearance of cholera in the West the Roman Catholic Archbishop has notified the members of the church that abstinence from the use of meat on Fridays is abolished until further notice.

The Artesian Well at Charleston, S. C. has now reached a depth of 428 feet and the water is one foot from the surface.

THE SOUTHERN WHIGS have just been put to a trial like that we Northern Whigs went through, when "the Free Soil" hobby was got up here, to run over us, and to ride down our candidate, General Taylor; and all honor be to them for the manly manner they have stood the trial. Our situation was very like theirs and theirs like ours. We were told: "General Taylor owns 300 slaves." "You are sold to slavery." "The South has whipped you, in your candidate, and fastened General Taylor upon you." "It is a victory of the South over the North." "And now, away with us to Buffalo!" We did not go. We stood the taunts, and staid at home, and gave Rough and Ready overwhelming majorities. The Union, the Union. No sectional issues then were our rallying cries, and then aroused and carried with us the people. Ohio alone went astray, and she only because the Whigs there did not do as we in the North did—throw overboard all the disorganizers.

Southern Whigs now are going through in Congress, and are to go through at home, the same sort of trial. Mr. Calhoun, who is an uncertain sort of a Democrat, after annexing Texas, bringing on the Mexican war, with the inevitable addition of Free Soil Mexican Territory, now re-mounts the ultra slavery hobby, and the party of which he is now the acknowledged Southern leader will soon be riding down all Southern Whigs who will not follow them, with the cry, "These men are traitors to the South; they have sold out to the North. They deserted us in the Southern caucus. Slavery is in danger from treachery at home, and conspiracy with the Northern men. The great effort will be to make the coming Congressional Elections there turn upon this issue only."

Now, just as Mr. Calhoun, after causing all this slavery agitation, mounts this slavery hobby, so Mr. Van Buren, after being "a Northern man with Southern principles," mounted the anti-slavery hobby, and attempted through the agency of the Buffalo caucus to ride over us Whigs. We beat him, though with Cass to boot; and we have scarcely a doubt that as long as the Southern Whigs stand up to "the Union," they will beat such sectional agitators also.

The position of these Southern Whigs, however, who are standing the test of this sectional appeal upon a topic most exciting in the South, too, and in which they are probably more interested than the men who assail them, is one upon which we of the North ought to dwell with admiration of their patriotism. Nothing makes us so proud of our Whig Conservative Party as such a trial as this, when such a temptation is thus resisted. The loyalty of Southern Whigs to the Union, their devotion and self sacrifice, are admirable displays of patriotism, and also of moral heroism. We rejoice in and welcome them as brothers. We are in the mood; too, to sympathize with them in their trial, for when General Taylor was nominated at Philadelphia, just such a din was raised in our ears as rings in theirs, and we passed through the same sort of fiery trial; and may not our success be a precursor of theirs, under the common flag of the Union?

But as long as the Whigs of the North and West withstand such inflammatory appeals as we withstood, after the Philadelphia nomination, and as long as Southern Whigs take the stand they have just taken in Washington, there is no danger to this Union. Neither the sectionalism of a Calhoun, nor of a Van Buren, can jar, much less break, a link in the grand chain of Union. They may pull away, the one at one end of the Union, and the other at the other; but the metal of which the links of the chain are wrought are of that durable texture, that no such forces can tear it asunder.

The lesson, however, is thus impressively taught us that there must be moderation. We may both inflexibly adhere to our principles and to what we deem right; and when we cannot agree, there is the Supreme Arbitrator of Constitutional Law in the Supreme Court of the United States to decide between us.—*N. Y. Ex.*

Invention to Prevent Collisions on Rail-Roads.—Mr. W. Frellich, engineer in the Navy Yard at Washington, has invented an apparatus which is radically self-acting, to prevent rail-road collisions. He has executed an operative model which demonstrates that even in the event of two trains meeting at full speed it will operate without the help of engineer or fireman, and prevent a dangerous collision. As he has taken measures to secure a patent, he is now ready, we are informed, to enter upon negotiations with Railroad Companies on reasonable terms.

The Cherokee Advocate announces the death of Mich-an-no-pee, the principal chief of the Seminoles, suddenly, a few days since, at Fort Gibson. He came down upon business, apparently in the possession of unusual health; but ere the morning, Mich-an-no-pee was a corpse.

Indian Appropriation.—The Indian appropriations by Congress this year amount to 774,317 dollars which is larger than last year's appropriations.

Enterprise.—Mr. Emerson, of St. Louis, is about to proceed to San Francisco, to build a steamboat on the Sacramento river, The engine is to be built in St. Louis.

The Mileage Action of Congress only shows the impolicy and absurdity of trying to go ahead in a reform too fast,—and by appeals of passion or personal assaults. Hitherto, there has been upon a vote, in the House of Representatives, a large majority in favor of doing away with the constructive mileage, which many of the Southern and Western members charge, and by which they are paid far better than other members of Congress, who come to Washington in a direct line. The "reform" has failed only in the Senate, and there not upon the grounds that such a charge (though legal) was just, but upon the ground that as members of Congress were poorly paid directly, they should be paid indirectly, in any way they could be legally.

Now, however, after all the noise that has been made in the Tribune, the exposition there, and the hue and cry about it, as if to threaten members with consequences, the proposition for "the reform" has had only thirty-eight votes! The members have refused to be whipped, or scared into doing now, what they had done two or three times before. It is human nature not even to die right under a threat,—and reforms are not to be won by personal abuse, or any of that sort of attack. Easy blows do the work, not the lash.

We have expressed the opinion before, that Congressmen ought to be paid a salary,—not a *per diem*, the result of which would be shorter sessions, less irrelevant debate, and more work, it being the interest of all of them to shorten, not lengthen the time of absence in Washington. We regret to see, that the House had not the courage to stand up to Mr. Schenk's amendment of a \$2000 salary,—but were affrighted from it by the fate of the members who voted for the compensation bill when Mr. Clay and John Randolph were members of the House. People, we are sure, feel very differently now from what they did then. The sessions of Congress have become longer; the House is larger; debates are more scattering, more time wasted, and the evils of the existing system are extensively felt. Besides, the salary system is now generally more popular than the *per diem* system,—and a majority of the people, we feel certain, are convinced, that if members are to be paid any thing, they ought to be paid enough to support, with them their wives and families in Washington. Nothing is more demoralizing than that sort of economy, which compels members of Congress, nine months in the year, to be absent from all family influence and family restraint, and to seek amusement, excitement, or pleasure, wherever it can be found,—but such is now the economy in the payment of members of Congress. If the Senate were to send back the Appropriation Bill with this amendment in it, we rather think it would pass yet.—*N. Y. Express.*

The flippant levity with which many men are now-a-days accustomed to speak of a dissolution of our glorious Union, cannot but make good men grieve. When once the language of reverence is laid aside for that of careless familiarity or indifference, the slightest irritation, real or ideal, produces that of malediction.

Is any one so weak as to imagine this Union can be severed, without producing, besides other incalculable convulsions, the horrid crimes and woes of war between the fragments? How would the line of partition run? "Oh! of course," answers some flippant talker, "so as to divide the Free and the Slave States. Let us see how this absurd line would run. Western New York and Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other States yet inchoate, have an immediate and incalculably valuable interest in the free navigation of the Mississippi. Is that susceptible of division? If a Southern Confederacy were established, would the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, all of these immediately on this great river or its waters, and one of them holding its mouth, give to the members of the Northern Confederacy the right to navigate their inland waters on terms of equality with themselves? If the repellant spirit of the two classes of States be so great that they cannot dwell together under the existing Union, is it to be expected that they will not treat each other at foreign Powers after mutual hatred shall have proceeded to the catastrophe of disunion? One side could not afford to yield, and the other would not consent to concede a privilege so valuable. If, before the forests were felled in Kentucky, a handful of settlers there demanded the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi at all hazards, when the Union asserted no proprietary claim to it, is it to be expected that the millions of people in Ohio and other Northwestern States will ever yield that right which they have bought and paid for?

On a separation, in what proportion would the fragments assume the national debt? On what equitable basis could they appropriate the national domains? These, and many other equally pertinent interrogatories that might be propounded, show the folly, the treachery, and the desperation of any attempt to dissolve the Union; for the impious act cannot be consummated without producing tenfold worse wrongs than any that can be inflicted under it.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

ABOLITIONISM.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 24th ult. says: "Our friend, M. M. Nash, of the Supply Times, is doing more to create a North a regard for our rights and our quiet in our domestic relations, than all the abolitionists of the Charleston Mercury, or possibly the magazines from Washington, put together. The following is one of his articles that every man should read. The idea that all the Southern States should unite in the passage of laws expelling the free blacks from each State, is a good one, so far as it would come home at once to the abolitionists, and show what their sympathy is made of. To favor the escape of a few slaves, and to open their arms to receive them, is a very beautiful in humanity, and patriotic, when exercised on a small scale; but an influx of 500,000 negroes into the free States would awaken the sense of the free soilism to the enormities of their uncalculated sympathies. It would be attended unquestionably with cases of great hardship among the expelled; yet 'self-preservation is the first law of nature.' We hope our cotemporaries will copy."

A FRIEND IN NASH.—The colored race in this country never needed friends more than they do at this time—not professing friends, who calculate how much political capital can be made by being clamorous in their behalf, but true friends, who wish to see them comfortable, safe and happy. When has Africa been happy? Laboring under divine displeasure, a marked and differently created race from the white man, always at war with each other in their own country, sold as slaves by our Northern ancestors, and purchased by the South to till the land, the only comfort, protection, security, and safety which they have ever enjoyed since they left the land of Cush, is in what is called their slavery in the Southern States; and this comfort and safety they are about to be robbed of by a host of sympathizing politicians, calling themselves free soil men and the friends of the colored race.

Here, at the North, the poor blacks are permitted to work alongside of the white man. We reduce them to the lowest grades of civilization by making them our dependants. Once they were permitted to follow the humble employment of carrying up bricks and mortar, but they were kicked from the ladder by our white fellow-citizens. They clean boots, scour clothes, but are not permitted to sweep streets—they do not own or command a ship; they are only cooks and stewards—they are not merchants, bankers, or brokers—they hold no public appointments, and are rarely thrust from our cars and carriages—we do not eat with them or pray with them, and in our places of amusement there are pens and divisions in which they may sit by themselves. Is it any wonder that they are poor, vicious, and the inmates of our hospitals and prisons? And yet we, who persecute, neglect and repudiate the free black man, here are filled with the pride of a monarch, and we are clothed, and of a kind, consensate master; and we struggle for that freedom even at the expense of breaking down, dividing, and destroying our glorious republic. "Well may the blacks say, 'Save us from our friends.' Save us from the pity and protection of the political abolitionists!"

What is to become of the poor free blacks when thrown upon the world without protection, deprived of their happy home in the slave States, and of kind and sympathizing masters? The Governor of Virginia, in his late message to the Legislature, proposes to direct by law that the free blacks shall leave the State. True, they work but little, and idleness is the parent of crime—true, they corrupt the honest and industrious slave, are useless to themselves, and a burden and injury to the State. That freedom so essential to the whites is to them an unbearable curse. What, however, is to become of our 100,000 poor, friendless, free blacks driven from their own State to take refuge in the North, where we allow them so few privileges? Suppose all the slave States were to say to their free blacks—"My friends, we have given you employment and bread, but your abolition friends in the North are anxious that you should come forth from the inquiry that surrounds you—go to them, and see if they will do as much for you as we have done!" What is to become of more than half a million of freed blacks driven forth to seek the cold charities of the North? They will starve! We of the North will give them no succor, no employment, and yet we are even in favor of sending them out of our constitution to pieces in order to give them liberty!

When will the age of reason be revived? We cannot rebel the slave States in ridding themselves of their blacks, which are a dead weight upon them; and yet we dread the day when they shall be thrown upon the North for support and protection. Wherever we turn, we see nothing in the agitation of the slave question but ruin and distress to the colored race.

A circumstance occurred here last week which has led to the foregoing reflections. Passing down Nassau street, three or four persons were standing inside of a street talking to a black man, and they invited us to come in. "Here is a black man," said one of the gentlemen, "who wishes to sell himself as a slave for \$150."

We entered the store, and saw a short, stout fellow, in rags, with a good countenance, and no indication of vice. "Where do you belong?" "To New York. I was born here." "Don't you know that you cannot sell yourself as a slave in this State?" "What am I to do? I can get no work; I have had no breakfast; I am almost naked; no one cares for me, and I have no friend. Is it not better to have a good master whom I can work for, and who will care for me?"

Here was an illustration of the practical benevolence of domestic African slavery, while it civilized the rank hypocrisy of the abolitionists. They could raise \$2000 to purchase the liberty of two mulatto girls, and yet allowed a poor black to offer to sell himself as a slave to save himself from starving in a free Northern State!

Mr. Clement, of Davis, and his amendment.

We have omitted, by some oversight, to call attention before, to the fact, that when the DORRIS Resolutions on Slavery and Territories, were under discussion in the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley offered an amendment, which he stated was extracted from the Farewell Address of Gen. Washington to his Countrymen, in these words:

"And to 'repel indignantly any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enforce the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.'"

After it was read, Mr. Clement, (Loco) who mis-represented the Whig Country of Davis, offered to "amend," by adding something like the following:

"Provided, That nothing contained in the said resolution is intended to cast censure upon those who lately attended the Southern Convention, at Washington city, nor upon those who did not attend."

Mr. Hamilton C. Jones ridiculed this amendment, by moving to add to Mr. Clement's proviso, the words—"nor upon those who travel by land or water." This threw Mr. Clement's amendment into ridicule, and he "dropped it."

But really, Mr. Clement wished to "amend" the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country!! Wasn't it sublime? And why should he think there was any censure of the Southerners who went into Convention? Does he think the Union is not worth preserving? and if so, does he correctly represent his constituents?—*Raleigh Register.*

Death of Benjamin Watkins Leigh.—We regret to learn from the Richmond Republican, that this eminent gentleman died on Friday week, aged about 70. His health had been in a declining condition for several years, and the event which now affects so large a portion of his countrymen was by no means unexpected. Mr. Leigh had acquired a reputation throughout the whole country, as a gentleman of high abilities; and in the important positions filled by him, in the Convention, in the Senate of the United States, and at the Bar, was always in the front rank. Some pen competent to the task will doubtless do justice to his character.