

It plainly follows then that when the cost of carriage on the turnpike amounts to one hundred and seventeen dollars, it is no more than two dollars by a canal; or which is the same thing, that which may be conveyed upon a canal or railway for one dollar, will cost fifty eight dollars and a half upon the turnpike road. Now it is a certain fact, that upon a turnpike in the State of New York, two horses carry ten barrels of flour, which is an ordinary load for four horses, upon our common roads. For the sake of bringing the difference home to ourselves, we must then continue and say, that when conveyance on a canal or railway is at one dollar, it will be at one hundred and seven ten dollars by our ordinary mode of transportation by waggons.

The liberty here taken in speaking of the canal and the rail way is alike in their efficiency for transportation, is founded upon the present decisive opinion of engineers, upon such experience as is now daily exhibited both in England and America, and upon such evidence as has been given in the preceding number.

Were a rail way constructed from the mountains to Beaufort on the sea coast, produce could be transported from one end of it to the other, through a distance of three hundred miles, in three days. This must be evident as soon as we reflect that regular line carriages, with proper change of horses, travelling night and day, will accomplish the distance in three days, at little more than four miles an hour. It is unquestionably in our power to complete such a rail road, without the least inconvenience to the people, in seven years.— Shall we then delay a moment seriously to commence a plan, which if accomplished, must be of inestimable importance to the State? It is for the people to say whether they will employ as soon possible such an engineer, as shall in a few months give us an enlightened, correct, and conclusive estimate of the manner, the means, and the expense.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is a matter of legitimate pride and congratulation to the American people that their comparatively infant country should already be accommodated with a larger amount of railway communication than any other country in the world. It is difficult to believe that this can be the case—that a nation which was fighting for its very birth only seventy years ago, should already have outstripped the hoary nations of the Old World in the successful employment of these most important auxiliaries to civilization, refinement and social happiness.

On the first of January last, there were six thousand four hundred and twenty-one (6,421) miles of rail laid in the United States, and in operation.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there were only four thousand four hundred and twenty; less than in the United States just two thousand and one miles. In France there were one thousand two hundred and fifty; in Germany, three hundred and seventy; and in the rest of Europe, only sixteen hundred and twenty-eight miles.

It is worthy of being borne in mind, that none of the railroads in the United States have received any aid from the General Government, while there is scarcely one in operation in Europe, which has not been chiefly, if not entirely built at the public expense. Many, or rather some of our roads have received the aid of the State Governments, but probably the whole amount of public money invested in this kind of property, does not exceed, if it equals two per cent, upon the aggregate amount of railroad capital in the United States.

In this connexion, it may be interesting to compare the cost of roads in England and France with those in this country, to see whether the difference may not suggest some profitable inferences. The average cost of all the railroads in the United States has been, say \$30,000 per mile, say \$145,000, or nearly five times as much as in the United States. Doubtless, the work in England is in the main much better in many particulars, than the roads in this country. They are probably more secure. They are expensively ornamented; greater attention has been paid in some instances to the luxurious tastes of a large class of passengers in England who travel without reference to expense, and who can afford any price almost, in reason, for a single additional comfort.

To oblige this class, no doubt a vast amount of money is wasted in giving unnecessary security to the works, machinery and management of the road, to the conveniences of passengers in travelling upon them, &c., all which, however, is just so much of tax upon the poorer classes, who are prepared to submit cheerfully to privations and discomforts which this extra expense is designed to remove, and towards which they can ill afford to contribute.

In this country, we waste no money upon unnecessary securities, upon the idle ornaments or unaccustomed luxuries in our cars, depots or elsewhere; we simply contrive to set our cars in motion, without losing sight of any important comfort, and at the same time, with a due regard to the interests of that largest class in the community, to whom high fares are equivalent to a prohibition from travelling.

Rail Road Gazette.

WESTERN TURNPIKE.

We are informed that his Excellency Governor Manly has appointed Andrew H. Shuford, of Lincoln; Joseph J. Erwin, of Burke, and George W. Hayes, of Cherokee county, commissioners under the act of the last General Assembly for surveying and locating the great Western Turnpike Road from Salisbury, through Asheville, to the Georgia line.—*Rail Star.*

Condition of the Public Schools in several of the States.

Pennsylvania.—Since the passage of the act of April 1st, 1834, upwards of \$3,000,000 have been appropriated by the State for School purposes, while the citizens have raised by taxation for the same object the sum of \$5,000,000.— The following table gives a condensed view of the operation of the system for the year ending June 1, 1848:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Whole number districts, | 1,306 |
| Number paid during the year, | 1,153 |
| Number reporting, | 1,012 |
| Whole number of schools, | 7,845 |
| Number yet required, | 486 |
| Average number of months taught (nearly), | 5 |
| Average number of male teachers, | 6,065 |
| Number of male teachers, | 3,031 |
| Female teachers, | 107,984 |
| Male scholars, | 162,621 |
| Female scholars, | 6,981 |
| Average number of scholars in each school, | 44 |
| Average salaries of male teachers per month, | \$17 37 |
| Average salaries of female teachers per month, | 10 65 |
| Cost of teaching each scholar per mo., | 45¢ |
| Amount of taxes levied, | 508,696.51 |
| Received from State appropriation, | 193,030.75 |
| Received from collectors of school tax, | 392,442.56 |
| Cost of school houses, repairing, &c., | 96,589.47 |

Since the report of June 1847, there has been an increase in the number of school districts of 57; in the number paid, 99; in the number reporting, 54; in the number of schools 525; in the number of teachers, 423; in the number of scholars 38,638, and in the amount of tax levied, of \$71,963 17. The evils of having the schools kept open for the short average time of less than five months, as appears in the above table are briefly pointed out, and it is urged that they should be kept open at least ten months in the year. An increase of the salaries of the teachers is also suggested.

Massachusetts.—The following statistics are taken from the twelfth annual report of Mr. Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education, for 1848:

The amount collected by the towns for the purposes of education (aside from that paid by the State) was \$754,943. This is nearly \$100,000 more than has been paid before in any single year.

The value of school houses owned by the public, \$2,752,000. The estimated value of all the apparatus belonging to the public schools of 207 towns, in April last, was \$23,826. The number of volumes in their school libraries 91,539, and their estimated value, \$42,707.

There are 3,653 public schools in the State. The number of pupils attending these schools is about 165,000 in summer, and about 185,000 in winter. The whole number of children in the State, between the ages of 4 and 16, is reported at 214,426. There were in the different schools 4,656 pupils who were less than 4 years old, and nearly 10,000 who were over 16 years of age. The average length of time during which these schools were open, was 7 months and 22 days.

Ratio of attendance to the whole number of children between four and sixteen, expressed in decimals, .62.

The proportion of female teachers increase in a much greater ratio than male teachers.— The last year there were 5,517 female, and 2,424 male teachers employed.

New York.—The following statistics are gathered from the Superintendent's report for the past year:

The whole number of children reported as attending school during some portion of the year 1847, 775,723, and of these— 17,805 attended school the whole year, 25,028 " ten and less than 12 months, 50,853 " eight and less than ten do, 104,016 " six and less than eight do, 155,673 " four and less than six do, 194,862 " two and less than four do, 198,625 " less than two do.

The average time during which schools have been kept during the past year, in the State, may be stated at eight months, which is the same as last year.

The capital of the school fund is \$2,211,475 14 increase over the last year of \$40,960 07. The number of volumes in the School District Libraries in 1844 was 1,145,250; in 1845, 1,203,139; in 1846, 1,310,956; and in 1847, 1,338,848.

Vermont.—From the third annual report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, (Ex Governor Eaton), made to the Legislature, Nov., 1848, the following facts are gleaned:

The amount paid to teachers last year, was \$130,000, of which \$55,000 is derived from the public funds of the several towns; and the balance, \$75,000, is raised by district taxes assessed upon the list, or upon the scholars attending school.

The cost of tuition for each child that attended winter Schools, was \$1 60.

The average wages per month to male teachers, \$13 12; do. to female teachers, \$5 29.

The number of children of School age in the State, 98,000. Of this number, 78,350 attended public and private schools some part of the time; leaving 19,650 who were not found the past winter in any school whatever.

Some 4,843 of the above were at school less than half a month, and 5,557 attended between half and one month.

Michigan.—From the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the Legislature, 1849, we gather the following facts:

The number of townships from which reports have been received for the past year 442.

The number of school districts reported, 307, (129 more than any previous year.)

The number of children between four and eighteen years, 117,952, (9,822 more than any former year.)

The whole number that have attended school during the past year, 93,044, (an increase of 9,964 over all former years.)

The amount distributed for the support of schools during the last year was \$11,970 14 more than any former year.

Average wages per month, exclusive of board to male teachers, \$13 70; ditto to female teachers, \$5 97.

Amount raised for purchasing buildings and repairing school houses, \$40,108 80.

Illinois.—The following figures are from the

report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, January, 1849:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Amount of funds for school purposes, | \$1,404,751 50 |
| Amount raised by ad valorem tax, | 1,081,137 00 |
| Average wages (ranging from \$11 to \$30) per month for males, | 16 84 |
| Ditto females (ranging from \$6 to 20), | 8 93 |
| Number of children in the State under twenty years of age, | 209,639 |
| Number of scholars in schools, | 51,437 |
| Number of schools, | 32,317 |
| Number of male teachers, | 1,565 |
| Number of female teachers, | 966 |

Iowa.—The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, made to the General Assembly, Dec. 4, 1848, furnishes the following statistics:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Number of organized school districts, | 673 |
| Number of persons between 5 and 21, | 40,646 |
| Number of schools, | 105 |
| Number of pupils taught, | 7,077 |
| Male teachers 101, female teachers 23.— | |
| Average pay of male teachers \$15 43; do. female teachers, \$8 20. | |

Tennessee.—A large fund has already some time been set apart for public school purposes; and it is stated that some of the most intelligent gentlemen of the State intend to meet, the approaching summer, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the Legislature, praying the organization of a healthy system of free education.

Principal of Tennessee Common School Fund, \$1,346,068 15. Annual distribution school fund, \$117,375 00 which is annually distributed among the counties (and the school districts of each county) according to the scholastic population.

The entire scholastic population of the State in 1847, was 272,240, making the sum apportioned to each child, a fraction under 42 cts.

Florida.—An act of the Legislature, passed at its session which closed on the 13th ult., provides for the sale of the lands devoted to the support of the "Public School System," and for the establishment of Common schools throughout the State. The "everglades" will be drained!

United States Senate—Gen. Shields' Case.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Mason, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Certificate of Election of the Hon. James Shields to a seat in this body, with instructions to enquire into the eligibility of the said James Shields to such seat—Report,

That having given due notice to said Shields, he appeared before them, and they took the subject into consideration.

They further report that the said certificate of election declares that the said James Shields was chosen a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, on the 13th day of January last—that it further appears and is admitted by the said James Shields that he is an alien by birth, and the only proof before the committee of the naturalization of the said Shields in the United States is contained in the copy of a certificate of naturalization in the Circuit of Effingham county, in the said State of Illinois, which is annexed to and made part of this report, by which certificate it appears that the said James Shields was admitted by said Court a citizen of the U. States on the 21st day of October, 1840. The committee therefore report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the election of James Shields to be a Senator of the U. States, was void, he not having been a citizen of the United States the term of years required as a qualification to be a Senator of the United States.

Mr. Mason stated that the Committee had several days since been prepared to report, and had then addressed a letter to Gen. Shields, through their Chairman, stating that they were ready to receive any communication which he might desire to make, or to afford him any further time which he might require. They met again the next day, but no communication was received. Yesterday, however, it was ascertained that Gen. Shields had sent a communication, but, from accident, it had not reached them. They had therefore further postponed until to-day the making of their report, but Gen. Shields had not deemed it advisable to make any communication.

The report and resolution having been read—

Gen. Shields rose and said, that this might be the only occasion which he should ever have to address this honorable body. The objection to his eligibility originated in this body. He had no competitor from his State to contest his right to a seat.— He had had an honorable competitor in the candidate of the opposing party before the Legislature. Nothing, he had reason to believe, would have induced that gentleman to come here and contest his right to a seat in this body. Nor had there been any communication from Illinois expressing doubt as to his eligibility, though he had a large party there opposed to him, and of course enemies in his own party; there could not be found five men in Illinois who would present here a memorial to eject him from his seat, on the ground of ineligibility. He had been in the State Legislature, a Judge, Commissioner in the General Land Office, a General in the Army, for three days Governor of Oregon, all requiring naturalization, and yet the question of eligibility had never been raised in connection with either. The Senator from Wisconsin had raised that question here, as he had a perfect right to do. Perhaps it was his duty to do so. The question having been raised, and referred to the honorable and intelligent committee who had reported upon the subject, he had made up his mind to submit to the decision of this body without opposition, and throw himself upon his State to sustain him. If they abandoned him he should never present himself again

for office in these United States. The committee had acted upon the evidence before them—they could not act otherwise. He could have explained, but as he had already been charged with indiscretion, he forebore. He had been guilty of an error in a letter to a gentleman of this body, and he confessed his wrong. When a gentleman called on him, and referred to the injudicious construction of which that letter was susceptible, he had immediately authorized him to withdraw it. Before this body, and before God, he disavowed the construction given to that letter. He was incapable of such a thought, of a menace of assassination.

He would call on every citizen of the U. States to repel such an imputation. He would call upon the gentleman himself, between whom and that gentleman's own brother-in-law he had thrust his own body to save him from the consequences of an imputed crime against the domestic peace of that brother-in-law. He was now reaping the effects of his own indiscretion; and he had made up his mind to submit unremittently to the decision of this body—to go home and appeal to his own State to reinstate him.

The report of the committee gave rise to some discussion between Messrs. Turner, Foote, Mason, Douglas, and Berrien.

Mr. Webster held most incontestably that the election was void. The Constitution required that he should be eligible as a Senator for six years from the 4th of March—and it might with just as much propriety be said that he could have been elected when he had been only six years a citizen of the State as when he had been eight years. His object in rising, however, was to move, as the resolution was likely to give rise to further debate, that the subject be postponed until to-morrow. The motion prevailed, and the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. Adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10, P. M.

The levees at Baton Rouge and Donaldsonville have given way, and the water is overflowing the country at a fearful rate, doing immense damage to plantations along the river. Thousands of acres are completely inundated, and there is no knowing what the consequences may be. We are in momentary apprehensions that the bank of New Orleans would give way, and if so the consequences cannot but be serious.—The city authorities are taking active measures to guard against it, and prepare for the worst.

The cotton market has been quite active during the week, with sales in all of 40,000 bales, closing at $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. per lb. advance. Provisions are quiet and rather dull. There is no change to notice in Flour—demand moderate.

Freights are steady and first class vessels in good demand.

The weather has been wet and unpleasant.

Our city continues to enjoy its usual degree of healthfulness. There are still a few lingering cases of cholera in a modified form confined to the lower and dissolute classes.

[From the New Orleans Bee, 7th inst.]

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival from Vera Cruz, we have received files of papers to the 19th ult. They are principally occupied with details of the measures adopted to put down the insurgents of the Sierra Gorda. In all the encounters with the rebels the government troops had proved victorious; but at the last accounts, one Col. Marquez, who commanded a body of men, under Bustamante, had detached himself from the Government and declared for Santa Anna. This unexpected event created a great sensation, and is said to be the prelude to other and more serious outbreaks.

The Mexican papers state that an American armed force had taken possession of certain villages and towns in the Department of Chihuahua, and complain of the act, as a gross violation of the Treaty of Guadalupe.—We know nothing of the merits of the affair, and the testimony relating to it comes exclusively from prejudiced sources.

"Potomac," in his letter of March 12, from Washington, to the Baltimore Patriot, says:

Baillie Peyton of Louisiana, is talked of as Minister to Mexico; Dr. Thomas M. Foote, of Buffalo, N. Y., for Constantinople; and Ex-Gov. Gale, late M. C., of Alabama, for Circuit Judge in place of Wm. Crawford, deceased.

The Finance committee of the U. S. Senate have settled upon the terms of a bill authorizing the coinage of gold double eagles, (\$20 in value), and also of silver two and a half cent pieces, and pennies compounded of silver and copper, instead of our present clumsy and uncouth cent pieces.—The bill will also contain provisions for the appointment of a U. S. Assayer at San Francisco, authorized to run gold of a certain fineness into bars of \$100, \$200, or \$500 in value, to be stamped with an official mark, for conveniences in trade or transfer home.—*Sci. Amer.*

Move against Colored People in Ohio.—A bill introduced into the Ohio Legislature by Mr. Chase, prohibits all black or mulatto persons from entering the State, excepting for temporary residence, and also renders them incapable of acquiring or holding real or personal property.

Politeness.—The Springfield Republican says that there was once a man in that town, who was so polite as to say, as he passed a hen on her nest, don't rise ma'am.

How small a thing is father to the greater. A blade of grass takes fire in the sun, and the prairies are burnt to the horizon.

AFFAIRS AT ROME. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC, &c.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following additional particulars of the installation of the Republic of Rome, and the deposition of the Pope:—

Ever since the flight of the Pope to Gates and the installation of a provincial government at Rome, it was quite evident that some decisive step must be taken. The very word foreign intervention, is sickening to the Italian. In the sitting of the Roman Assembly of the 5th of February, Mazzarilli, the Minister of the Interior, inaugurated the opening of the Roman constituent Assembly, by the following speech:

Citizens, Representatives of the People.—The work of our redemption is achieved.— What a majestic spectacle is that of a real National Assembly! For the first time, it holds its seat at Rome. Welcome, citizens, representatives of the people! We are proud to salute you, and the provincial government incline themselves before you. This is the happiest day of my life. I have only one wish to be fulfilled—to behold Italy free and united, to see it raised to the rank of all nations, and of all nations the greatest. [Applause.] To-day we are all Romans—we belong to Italy—we belong to Italy, to ourselves—for the people are no longer the property and the prey of a priestling. [Applause.] God created people free and inhuman is the man who would affix the seal of right divine to crowns, as if God could contradict himself. Yes, let us resume our baptismal name of Romans. Rome is the most holy, the most privileged, and the most historical country of Italy—and we are proud to bear the name of Romans!

After passing a sort of funeral oration on Pius Nine, the orator continued:—

The task of the provincial government has been immense; but it cares little for threats and projects of intervention. The people are with it, and God is with the people. [Applause.] The Ministry faced every difficulty and triumphed. You are the living result of its efforts. We have a force of thirty thousand men ready to take the field to-morrow. The Tuscan sympathize with us. To every threat we will reply by preparing our swords. The Western powers are for us, and the people need no longer kneel to demand pardon for having acquired their rights. You are sitting between the tombs of two civilizations—the tombs of the Italy of the Caesars, and the tombs of the Italy of the Popes. You must raise above these tombs a new edifice, and your work must not cede in the least to the work of death. Inaugurate your immortal labor by two names.—Italy and the People!

On resuming his seat, a deputy rose, and in a loud voice declared.—"The Roman Assembly is open!" Prince Charles Bonaparte then rose and exclaimed—"Long live the Republic!"

Soon after, the following proclamation was issued.

Romans.—A great act has been completed. The National Assembly of your legitimate representatives having assembled, the sovereignty of the people being recognised, the only form of government that could be proper for us was that which made our fathers great and glorious. This the assembly has decreed, and the Roman Republic has been this day proclaimed from the capitol. Every citizen who is not an enemy to his country, must immediately and loyally adhere to this government, which, originating in the free and universal vote of the representatives of the nation, will follow the paths of order and justice. After so many ages, we again possess a country and liberty; and let us prove ourselves worthy of the gift which God has sent us, and the Roman Republic will be eternal and happy.

Signed by the Ministers of the republican government.

I understand that Secretary Ewing, of the Home Department, has interpreted the law creating his Department to mean that the offices transferred from the other Departments, to the Home Department, do not embrace or include the personnel of those offices or bureaus—that is, that the Bureaus are transferred, but that the clerks are not. The latter are mere *locum tenens* until the head of the Department shall reappoint them, or other men to their places.

These Bureaus include the Land Office, the Pension Office, the Patent Office, the First Auditor's Office, the Fifth Auditor's Office, the Indian Office, the Office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Office of Superintendent of the Penitentiary. The clerks in all of these offices number some two or three hundred, I believe. The alarm of some of them is great.

The law creating the Home Department, with a Secretary, at the salary of \$6000, and a Chief Clerk, at a salary of \$2000, also creates a Commissioner of Customs, at a salary of \$3000, with a Chief Clerk, at a salary of \$1700, and an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at a salary of \$3000, with a Chief Clerk, at a salary of \$1700.

To all persons who may be candidates for the office of the United States Marshal in any State of the Union, it may be proper to say that, as heretofore, the appointment goes thro' the Department of State, and has not been transferred, as some persons have supposed, to the Home Department.—*Potomac, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.*

NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The following extract of a letter from Santa Fe is from reliable source. It shows that the New Mexicans mean to resist the Texan attempt at government:—

SANTA FE, Nov. 10, 1848.

Smith arrived a few days since and gave me a tolerably good account of you and your proceedings. With S. came also a judge, sheriff, clerk &c. from Texas, to assume jurisdiction over the county of Santa Fe, or the eleventh judicial district of Texas. He seems harmless and inoffensive, and nobody knows him or his right of jurisdiction; and as he can only raise a tail of a party, composed of a few Americans, and as every Mexican stands ready to fight against the claim of Texas—which they did not against the entrance of Gen. Kearney—I suppose he will spend the winter and go home again. Though that excessively silly message of the President in regard to the Texas claim has much alarmed and exasperated the New Mexicans, who heretofore have been true to the United States interests, I firmly believe that every respectable Mexican

would rather desert his home, at the sacrifice of his property either to Mexico or the United States, than come under the control of Texas, and furthermore we Americans who have cast our lot in this country feel with them in regard to this ridiculous claim, and will by no means ever consent to live here as an appendage to Texas. Indeed, we have really no apprehensions that Mr. Polk will be able to induce Congress to do us any such injustice.



CAROLINA WATCHMAN, Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1849.

We are authorized and requested to announce as a Candidate to represent the second District in the next Congress of the United States.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Persons wishing advertisements inserted in the Watchman will please comply with the following simple rules, to wit:— Let your advertisements be written out in full, in a fair hand, which cannot be mistaken.

Write at the bottom the number of times to be inserted.

Hand them in at the office.

Alterations must also be made in writing, and handed in at the office.

In addition to the above, we beg our friends to hand in their favors, before 1 o'clock on Wednesday.

He will not have them.—In relation to the honors of war, Gen. Taylor presents to the world an example as just as it is unostentatious. He will not claim them. On all the numerous occasions, when addressed by his fellow-citizens, and allusion has been made to his services in the field, his reply has been materially the same, and it is something like this. "In regard to my past services, to which you have been pleased to allude in too flattering terms, I can only say that the merit of those services is mainly due to the skill and bravery of the TROOPS who served at different times under my order." The General seems determined that no flattery shall induce him to forget the humble soldier, and he is right; for, however able and important his own services were, and they are world renowned, the rank and file of his army were the faithful operatives in the achievement of his noble plans.

Messrs. Brown & James have just received a number of patent candlesticks which are a curiosity, to say nothing of their convenience for use. The only trouble required to keep an everlasting light, is simply to fill the stick with tallow once a month, inserting a new wick at the same time, (or at any time,) and occasionally turning a screw. The wick is coiled in the bottom of the stick—the tallow poured in above it, is forced up through the top of the stick by a screw which also brings up the wick as it is required. A beautiful candle of any length, from 1 to 18 inches may be formed in this way in a very short time, and is as good as any formed in any other way. There is no loss of tallow, and the stick is almost as convenient to handle as those in common use.

Many of the readers of the Watchman will recognise in the name signed to the subjoined extract of an advertisement, a late citizen of Salisbury. He removed from this place about two years ago to the far West, in search of that *El Dorado*, in quest of which such countless numbers disquiet their minds and risk (and often lose) all they possess. It will be seen that Mr. R. is on the back track—in Georgia—and that he is still at his old trade. In connection with it, however, he has a "Barter Store" in Dalton; and whilst we wish him all possible happiness in life, yet we cannot refrain from hoping that the labors of the Sons of Temperance may soon compel him to seek through other channels than the "Bar and Refreshment Saloon," that success which a man of his energy of character so well merits. But that "Saloon" with its marble counter and marble top tables, though beautiful indeed, and furnished with many things to tickle the palate, and exhilarate the drooping spirits of depraved man—contains we trow, but few of the really "good things of this life," and may blast the future prospect of many a youth, and wither the hope of many a parent.

The subscriber would also beg leave to inform persons who have not joined the Sons of Temperance, are fond of the "good things of this life," that he has fitted up in the rear of his store, an elegant Bar and Refreshment Saloon, with marble counter and marble top tables, where he would like to see those who indulge in such luxuries as are there furnished. Call and see for yourselves.

Dalton, (Ga.) Feb. 16, 1849.

AGES OF PUBLIC MEN.

Mr. Clay is now 72. Messrs. Calhoun, Van Buren and Webster were born in the same year, 1782, and are now 67. General Cass is sixty-six. Gen. Taylor is sixty-four.

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