

We are authorized and requested to announce Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq., of Irwell, Calverly, as a Candidate to represent the second District in the next Congress of the United States.

Virginia Election.—Returns from the recent election in this State, show the election of one Whig and 14 Locos to Congress, a gain of two Locos. In the Legislature, the Whigs, so far as heard from, have gained five clear. The Virginia papers, all ascribe the loss of members of Congress, to the division and apathy which pervaded the Whig ranks. This is no uncommon thing with the Whigs. When an opportunity presents itself for a triumph, we unfortunately have too many wishing promotion. We do not desire to be understood as opposing or objecting to any man running for office, but as a party, if we wish our principles success, and the Country to feel the good effects of Whig rule, we must be united, when opposing the Spoils party. Every man must be willing to sacrifice something for the good of the cause, and that will persist in doing that which will result in the defeat of the very principles which he professes to advocate, is to be suspected of being more devoted to self than principles, or of his Country. Let the Whigs of North Carolina, take warning, and determine that if union can result in the triumph of our cause, it shall be so.

Third Congressional District.—We are sorry to see so much dissension existing in this District, among the Whigs. There are now three Whig candidates running and one Locofoco, who would not have offered himself had there been but one Whig in the field. If this state of things should continue, we hope the Whigs of the District will concentrate their votes upon one man, and thereby defeat the hopes and expectations of their opponents. We would say in all sincerity, and with a reference to the good of the cause alone, that the friends of each of the candidates ought to hold a Convention and save the District the mortification of being represented by Green W. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg.

Small Pox.—This loathsome disease is now prevailing to a considerable extent in nearly all that region of country in Georgia, through which her rail road runs. This is one of the disadvantages, as remarks a friend of ours in that State, arising from so intimate a connection with large cities, as that created by rail road. The disease is thought to be abating somewhat, and vaccination having been very generally resorted to, is expected soon to disappear, altogether.

Riley the Deserter.—It is reported in the papers, on the authority of some unknown traveller to California, that Riley, who was taken at Churubusco, and received two hundred lashes and a brand, as a deserter, was unjustly punished, he never having been an American citizen, nor was he enrolled in the American army. It is further said, that he intends to apply to General Taylor for redress.

Capt. Patrick M. Henry, of this State, we perceive, has been complimented by the Secretary of War with the appointment of a member of the Board to attend the examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, at West Point, in June next.

Mr. J. L. Budger, lately employed in the editorial department of the Charlotte Journal, designs establishing a large paper in Charlotte, to advocate the principles of the Whig party, to forward the claims of Western men, and elevate Western Carolina—all laudable purposes, in which we wish him success.

From the Wilmington Journal we learn that at a Democratic meeting in that town on the 24th ultimo a Letter was produced from Gen. J. J. McKay, the veteran Locofoco Representative of that district in Congress, in which he positively declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress. Whereupon the meeting resolved to have a District Convention at Clinton on the 31st of May to select a candidate.

The people of Orange have decided by a majority of 256 votes in favor of a division of the County, so that according to the act of the last Legislature establishing Alance County, is now in full force.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.—It is said that the Governor of Illinois has come to the conclusion that he does not possess, under the constitution, the power to appoint a Senator to fill the place to which Gen. Shields was elected last winter, and which he did fill for several days before his illegality was determined by the Senate. If this be so, there must necessarily be a called session of the Legislature.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, hits the nail on the head, in the following paragraph:

"Take the article of calicoes. We now monopolize this whole trade—a trade which but a few years since, the English had the whole control of. Very few cotton goods of this style are now imported at all and we are fast getting the knack of making the finer dress muslins. Of muslin de laines, we probably manufacture, at a good profit too, far more than we import. Of cloths there is not one bale of English entered at the Custom House, where there was one hundred five years ago. It is true the English have found great competitors in the French and Germans, who, together with our own mills, have nearly driven every piece of English cloth out of the market.

The English are also losing their great woollen trade with us, the Germans beating them most decidedly in this article. So with many other articles. In fact, our English competitors are fast losing a market which they have had the almost exclusive monopoly of for years; and a steady perseverance on our part not depending too much on Government aid, but more on our natural energies, perseverance, and mechanical skill, will in time not only give us our 'home market', but the markets of the world. It is the last we want, not only for our manufactured articles, but our agricultural products also. A high tariff can never secure us either."

Advertising.—The beneficial effects of advertising have been signally manifested in the case of a respectable mechanic of this town for whom we have inserted a business notice for some few months past. He called at the office in our absence, last week, and requested a discontinuance of his advertisement, as more work had crowded in upon him than he could possibly do in several months to come! Our advice would have been for him to advertise for journeymen; but he had a right to follow his own counsel.

The fact is, "quick sales and short profits" is the motto of every prudent merchant and tradesman at this day; and experience has taught the public that these are to be looked for only amongst those who advertise. A good bee may suck honey from the blossom. The man who has cut his wisdom teeth always deals with the tradesman who advertises.—Wadesboro' Argus.

Idle Daughters.—It is, says Mrs. Ellis, a most painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease with their drawing, their music, their fancy-work, and their reading; beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but, as a necessary consequence of the neglect of duty growing weary of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and blaming their fate when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are.

These individuals will often tell you with an air of affected compassion—for who can believe it real?—that "poor dear mamma is working herself to death." Yet, no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element—in short that she would never be happy if she had only half as much to do.

Dreadfully "Skeer."—A young man residing pretty well up town was returning home late a few evenings ago; after getting beyond the "limits" of lights, he suddenly discovered a crawling looking fellow close behind him.—He crossed to the other side of the street—so did the stranger. He stopped—so did the follower. He stroled briskly on—his attendant was close at his heels. He arrived at last at his dwelling, and mustering his courage he planted himself firmly on his door step, and bracing himself for an attack, he turned upon his pursuer with—  
"Look! you, sir! You have dogged me to the last? What do you want—villain!"

The loafer presented his bundle to the gentleman—recovering—and with a country twang enquired—  
"Don't you want to trade for this ere rooster sir?"

The Louisville Courier tell an amusing anecdote of "Old Ben Harden," who is known everywhere in the west. It is stated that like the rest of the politicians, he has never been much in the habit of praying, but always made it point to "say grace" after meals. Crossing an old rickety bridge over the Beech Fork one day, just as he reached the middle the pillars began to quake, the timbers to give way, and Old Ben, thinking he was a goner, concluded if he had prayers to say he should prepare to say them then. The bridge cracked again, tumbled down, and just as old "Kitchen Knife" touched water he was heard to exclaim, in earnest tones, "I thank thee, Oh! Lord, for all these thy gracious gifts."

Decidedly Rich.—One of the perversive ladies of our village, but would be wonderfully aristocratic in all domestic matters, was visiting a few days since at Mr. G's, (all know the old Major), when, after tea the following conversation occurred between the Major's excellent old-fashioned lady and the 'top-not' in consequence of the hired girl occupying a seat at the table.  
Mrs.—"Why Mrs.—! you do not allow your hired girl to eat with you at the table? It's horrible!"  
Mrs. G.—"Most certainly I do. You know this has ever been my practice. It was so when you worked for me—don't you recollect?"

Taking it Coolly.—A gentleman residing in a village not many miles from Exeter, (Mass.) finding that the diminution of his wood-pile continued after his fires were out, he lay awake one night in order to obtain, if possible, some clue to the mystery. At an hour when "all honest folks should be in bed," hearing the operator at work in the yard, he cautiously raised his chamber window and saw a lazy neighbor endeavoring to get a large log on his wheelbarrow.  
"You're a pretty fellow," said the owner, "to come here and steal my wood while I sleep."

"Yes," replied the thief, "and I suppose you would stay up there and see me break my back with lifting, before you'd offer to come down and help me?"

THEY WILL LEAVE NORTH CAROLINA!

Our attention was arrested, on Saturday last, by quite a long train of wagons winding through our streets, which, upon enquiry, we found to belong to a party emigrating from Wayne County, in this State, to the "far West." This is but a repetition of many similar scenes that we, and others, have witnessed during the past few years; and such spectacles will be still more frequently witnessed, unless something is done to retrieve our fallen fortunes at home.

If there be any one consumption, "devoutly to be wished" in our policy, it is that our young men should remain at home, and not abandon their native State. From the early settlement of North Carolina, has been the spirit of emigration, which has so prejudicially effected all the States of the South. Her sons hitherto neglected (if we must say it) by an unparalelled government, have wended their way by hundreds upon hundreds, from the land of their fathers—that land, too, to make it a paradise, wanting nothing but a market—to bury their bones in the land of strangers. We firmly believe that this emigration is caused by the laggard policy of our people on the subject of Internal Improvement; for man is not prone, by nature, to desert the home of his affections. While other States are digesting and carrying out magnificent systems of Internal Improvement, blessing their citizens with bountiful means of happiness and wealth, we fold our arms in indifference, permit our citizens to get poorer and poorer, and our State lower and lower. Though among the foremost in this confederacy of states, when they commenced together their free and independent career, she now classes among the most backward. New York has passed her—Pennsylvania has far outstripped her—Maryland has given her the go-by—and even Ohio, a State comparatively of yesterday—forty years ago, the wilderness abode of the wild beast and savage—has distanced her in her course.—The industry of the State is not cherished—her vast wealth, mineral and agricultural, is entirely lost by the absence of that policy which alone can develop it, and make it the active element of her wealth and prosperity.

Let us connect now, while we have an opportunity, the East and West by railroads—draw the remote sections of the State closer by these iron ties—give the West markets—revive the East by the beneficent outpourings into her lap of the rich valley and Western regions—do this, and North Carolinians will no longer wander from the soil of their birth to fancied Elysiums in the "far West"—*Ral. Reg.*

A SERIES OF OUTRAGES.  
We were surprised to learn, that during Guilford Superior Court, last week, the honest and moral community of Greensborough was shocked by the occurrence of several robberies, following each other in quick succession. One of the Jewellery stores of that place was broken open, and several articles of considerable value were stolen. Another depreator, more daring than his contemporary in crime, entered one of the Stores in the day-time, and "removed the deposits" in the drawer, amounting to something like \$100, while the Proprietor and Clerks were in the Counting-room. A gentleman, also, became the victim of the dexterity of a pick-pocket, who, perceiving some Bank-bills amounting to about \$150, extending from the end of his pocket-book, which protruded a little from the pocket, quietly slipped them out, leaving the owner in possession of the empty book. We understand that the parties have been arrested, supposed to be engaged in all these depredations, and that they are believed to belong to a gang of rascals who are travelling from Court to Court, under the guise of Pedlars, Traders of Tobacco, &c. In justice to the citizens of Guilford, it is but right to state, that not one of the persons suspected of being engaged in these recent thefts, is a resident of that County. *Raleigh Register.*

MEDICAL GRADUATES.  
At the recent Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following twenty-seven gentlemen from North Carolina, among 163 others from other States:  
Giles P. Baffly, Rockingham county.  
Geo. W. Blackhall, Granville do  
James S. Caldwell, Davidson do  
Kenneth M. Clark, Bertie do  
Joseph M. Davidson, Mecklenburg do  
Henry A. Bizzell, Sampson do  
Jesse Carter, Davie do  
James B. Dunn, Wake do  
Simon T. Green, Franklin do  
Samuel Hill, Guilford do  
Edwin S. Hunter, Craven do  
John T. Lewter, Hertford do  
Wm. T. Mehane, Guilford do  
Henry T. Mitchell, Bertie do  
John T. L. McKinnon, Wayne do  
Arch'd M. McKinnon, Richmond do  
Wm. Nicholson, Perquimans do  
Thomas J. Patrick, Guilford do  
Calvin C. Peacock, Edgecombe do  
Andrew J. Peebles, Northampton do  
Charles Smallwood, Bertie do  
J. W. Tucker, Wake do  
Richard T. Weaver, Northampton do  
Caleb Winslow, Perquimans do  
Gideon Roberts, Wayne do  
Ed. B. Haywood, Wake do  
John M. Brandon, Caswell do

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

By mail from San Blas on the 29th ult., via Mexico and Vera Cruz, the N. York Tribune has advices from San Francisco to the 6th March.

At San Francisco on the 6th, and for several days previous, the weather had been extremely unpleasant, and the snow was still remaining on the placers above. In consequence there were but very few people coming in from the upper country, but a small amount of gold was received, and business was duller than it had been at any time for some months. The indications for the spring trade were generally regarded as not so promising as we have hitherto had reason to suppose, tho' there was no doubt that a change in the weather would produce some improvement.

Owing to the fact, that large quantities of the precious metal had been sent away as remittances to England, Valparaiso, and elsewhere, gold had become comparatively scarce at San Francisco. The price of it was \$15 and upward per ounce; but little could be had at \$15.

The mail steamer California lay at anchor in the bay. Her mates, engineers, and crew had all deserted immediately on her arrival, Captain Marshall having no power to prevent them from following their inclinations. Nobody was remaining on board except the captain, and it was impossible to tell when or how he would be able to supply the places of missing officers and men. Moreover, there was no coal to be procured at San Francisco; and it was reported that an agent had been sent to Vancouver's island to see if a supply of coal could be obtained from there, but as to the result of his mission nothing was yet known.

The deficiency of coal need not, however, have prevented the return of the steamer, if she had had a crew to navigate her, as wood enough to carry her out of the bay could at any time be obtained at San Francisco; and once at sea, the trade winds blowing down the coast, would have brought her to San Blas in from ten to fifteen days using her sails only. At either San Blas or Mazatlan there is coal belonging to the line.

From San Blas our advices are to the 29th March. The steamer Oregon arrived there on the 22d March, and sailed for San Diego direct, with the intention of not stopping at Mazatlan, as she was unable to take on board any more passengers. A New York engineer, who was at San Blas, went up in the Oregon to San Francisco, having entered into an agreement to run the California for a few trips, until some permanent arrangement could be made to fill his place, when he would leave for the gold mines, according to his original intention. To be sure this was not doing much to man the California, but yet it would supply one of the posts of the greatest responsibility on board of her—one, too, which few persons in that region were competent to fill.

Captain Pearson of the Oregon, aware of the desertion of the California, had resolved to use every effort to prevent such a moisture from occurring to his own ship. It was his determination to apply to the Commander of the United States naval force of the station for a guard of marines sufficient to prevent his men from going off.

There was a good deal of complaint made by the captains of both steamers on account of the inferior quality of the coal they carried. This was American coal, and was found to be far inferior to that used by the English steamers in the Pacific.

The brig Cayuga was up for a return voyage to San Francisco, and would sail about the 10th of April. She would carry 140 passengers. The hold, which had been fitted up with berths, would hold a hundred; the house on deck fifteen, and sixteen could be stowed in the cabin.—The price to those who took places in the hold was \$100, and every berth would be occupied.

Several vessels had arrived at San Francisco, on their way north. Some parcels of gold had been received at San Blas from San Francisco, but not to any large extent.

The advice from the latter place, like those which have come to us from there, represent the prospects of the Spring trade in California as unfavorable.

be expected that her means will increase, and her ability will be enlarged by rejecting every scheme to disengage her from their embarrassments which we know have so long hung over her? Can she increase in value of real and personal estate, can her trade with her neighbors be enlarged, or her commerce with the world be built up, by folding her arms, in a state of quiet ease, and saying, we are a glorious old state, we are hailed amongst our sisters, as a pattern of honesty and moral worth, and looked up to by the people of the Union, as a model of unpretending merit? Will this serve us in our day of necessity? Will this increase our capital? Will this give us an opportunity of enlarging the demand for labor and the products into the Egyptian bondage of poverty and ruin than we have already gone, and make us a byword and reproach, in the republic, an example of shameful neglect and utter disregard of our own interests, a monument of inactivity, a statue of indolence, to remind others of the rock on which we split—North Carolina has the energy, the natural capital; and all that is now wanting is the hand of art to cherish and assist what Nature has done for her. Farmers of central Carolina—what say you to this? Your brethren of the West are up and doing, they are eager to join you in this work and wish to be knit to you by bands of iron, which will draw closer and strengthen the cords of affection, which now strengthen you together.

But we have wandered from the point we had in view. "Rapt in future times," we had foreseen the day when  
"Our country teemed with wealth:  
And property assures it to the swain;  
Pleas'd and unwaried in his guarded toil;"  
when our harbors should be filled with the vessels of many nations, when our rivers should be crowded with signs of busy and prospering trade, and every community should give those evidences of thrift and prosperity, which bespeak an industrious and energetic people.—We hope we will be pardoned for the digression, as we strayed into pleasant fields. We will now return to our original plan.

Retiring farther back into the State above the falls of most of our streams, we arrive at a soil different in quality and kind of products from any we have before seen, with a substratum capable of sustaining and improving the richest soil of soil that can be superimposed; it yields to no country and no State in the richness and variety of its productions, or in the inexhaustible supply which may be drawn from it. Leaving the sands and pine forests, it gradually and pleasantly rises into an undulating and moderately hilly region, affording every variety of scenery to please the eye, and every inducement to exertion which the hand of industry can require. It further rises higher, by degrees, until it expands into the lofty summits of the Alleghanies and Blue Ridge, interspersed at short intervals, with the rich basins of rivers, only waiting for the hand of art to rescue them from their careless and tiresome flow of waters, to the useful purposes of life. Here you will find the soil teeming with all kinds of vegetables, fruits and grains in unrivalled abundance—which are now of as much value as "pearls cast before swine." No State can boast of finer lands for wheat than may be found here, with water power sufficient to supply mills enough to manufacture to any extent desired. Here too may be found other productions of the soil in all the luxuriance and abundance of the South and West; Tobacco, Cotton, Indian Corn, in addition to the great staple Wheat, all constitute a list of productions unequalled by any other country of the same extent. Do these things speak any thing in favor of the plan under consideration? Can inference be made from these things in regard to the success and maintenance of the road?—Look at the last census and see if we err in our assertions, and think for yourself and determine whether we have spoken correctly.

Consider the increase, in activity, energy, demand and supply which will be a necessary consequence of the construction of this road, and decide for yourself whether there is a probability of its being profitable, so far as these products can make it so, as an investment, to the stockholders, or as a convenience to the State. We fear not the result of your candid and careful investigation. As sure as day follows night, and light dispels darkness, so sure will investigation satisfy any one of the truth of our deductions, and of the necessity of accomplishing the work. We have not mentioned many things which will undoubtedly produce a large, perhaps the largest part of the income of the road, because we wished to point out in this number, the effect it would have upon the farmer, the bone and sinew of the land, so far as his own production was concerned. We expect, in a subsequent number, to notice briefly the influence it will exert upon the various branches of industry, in our borders, the new kinds of interest it will create, the additional stimulus it will give to labor, and the extent to which it will increase capital &c. &c.—as also the probability, we might say certainty of its being fully sustained by all these things combined. We also intend to suggest (what we consider to be more important,) some hints in regard to the travel it may be stately expected to command, as well as the possibility of its being able to compete successfully with other roads in this line. The subject is a fruitful one, and should possess an unabating interest to every North Carolinian, however diffusely it may be discussed; or however feebly handled. Sincerity of purpose will at least, be accorded to us in our attempts to draw the minds of the citizens to the subject.

It will be perceived that we have entirely omitted all mention of an important article produced in abundance in our borders, and extensively imported to other countries. We did so because we supposed that rice would never be transported in any quantity over the road, as the point at which it is produced is far below the head of slack water navigation even at this time, and consequently it would have no other effect upon this scheme, than that reciprocal bearing which all branches of commerce and trade exercise toward each other.

Nor have we spoken of the immense mineral resources of the State, which equal those of any part of the continent, and will have no unimportant share in raising this road to a work of public utility, and lasting advantage to the whole State. So much may be said in regard to it that we forbear for the present.

DALETH.  
Attempted Assassination.—The Editor of the 'Jonesboro' Whig' was nearly assassinated, on the 2d ult., by a midnight marauder, named John Ryland, who was affronted by some of the severe strictures of Parson Brownlow. This is the fifth or sixth time that Mr. B.'s life has been attempted.—Greens. Patriot.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

From the Raleigh Star.  
Mr. Editor: In our former number, we endeavored briefly, though imperfectly, to give a sketch of the facilities for transportation, which would be afforded by the proposed North Carolina Rail Road, in conjunction with the navigable streams of the State. We there attempted to show that no other plan would secure so safe and easy communication between larger portions of our citizens, or be of more practical utility to the State at large. With a central locality, in a position to command the larger share of the trade of the richest parts of the State, having a tendency to concentrate trading interests of our State, in some of our seaport towns, and thus making us, to a great extent, a commercial people; it offers every inducement to the enlightened and patriotic capitalists, and other citizens of our State, to embark in an enterprise which will add much to their sources of income, and will eventually prove a profitable investment of capital. We propose in this number, to point out the reasons which induce us to believe that this will be a profitable undertaking to those who are disposed to embark in it. To do so it may be necessary to advert to the geographical position of the State, her climate, productions, minerals, sources of revenue to capital, &c. &c.

The counties in the extreme eastern section of the State produce corn and wheat luxuriantly, so much so that they may be called the Egypt of the State. Large forests of pine occupy this portion of the State, and give to commerce the great staples of the State, tar, pitch and turpentine and together with lumber, derived from the cypress and juniper swamps, give employment to the largest portion of the active capital and labor of the section. This can never be expected to add anything directly to the income of the proposed road, by way of freight, since lumber would not bear rail road transportation, even if it were more convenient than water, which is not the case, and it will never affect the interests of the proposed work further than the reciprocal influence which the various branches of trade have upon each other. Yet a large revenue may be expected from the other products of this section of the State, which are not within a convenient distance of the navigable streams, and can make the convenience of transportation thus afforded them the reason for entering more fully and more extensively into the various branches of business and trade which will prove profitable when not prevented from being so, by distance from market, a too large supply or general stagnation in trade. Men are not apt to produce more than they can dispose of to advantage, their very inability to profit by their business, driving them into something else, more certain and lucrative. The land in this section of the State is level and therefore giving additional inducements to larger portions of territory to transport their produce to the proposed road for the purpose of sending to market.

Farther back in that part of the State, to which slack water navigation does not, and cannot extend near, the raised of the State, and south and north it, are raised of corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco in abundance; all of which very readily bear transportation, and yield a profit to the producer. It is by no means a valid objection, here, to say that the lands in this part of our State, are not so fruitful and productive, as those which, in other States and countries, yield large returns to the toil of the husbandman, and consequently give employment to those in the carrying trade. As well might Georgia have said, our central road shall never be built, because it will run through the pine barrens, and thus have no prospect of being sustained; and yet she found those very poor waste pine lands among the most fertile in all her borders.—North Carolina, too, will see new reasons for improving her lands, and find other modes of profitable culture, which will cause them to render a fair equivalent to capital and labor, and make central North Carolina to blossom like the rose, and be what she ought, by her position and gifts of nature, to be, the centre of refinement, of talent and wealth of the State.—Let not the incredulous smile at this assertion, for no one will deny the great probability, nay, the almost absolute certainty, that the increase in demand, through all this region, for the products of the soil, and the readiness with which every thing that is marketable, may be carried off to the place of demand, will seriously influence the farmers and planters who live on these poor hills of sand, to abandon the destructive mode of culture they now employ, and turn their attention to improving lands, which a good Providence has richly blessed with great and speedy recuperative powers. Lime and plaster may be readily supplied to the farmer at a low rate and the road will see that it is to its interest, to make the freight on such articles merely nominal, so as ultimately to secure a larger share of agricultural products for transportation. Look at the last census, and even its imperfect details will satisfy any one that much more in the way of freight would be carried over this part of the road than many are accustomed to admit. Ask a farmer why he raises such a small quantity of different kinds of grain, and why he does not make more for market, and he will readily reply the cost of wagoning will exceed the value of his products, and thus his labor will be spent in vain. Give him a hope of getting a fair price for what he makes without abstracting all the profit by way of freight, and he will not hesitate to go into farming more extensively and scientifically. Look at the country through which the great Western road of Massachusetts runs, and see the fine farms, and verdant landscapes, mingled with the richest hues of nature and art, and think what has made it so. Was it an Eden, made by God, for those hardy, industrious and virtuous pioneers of religious and civil liberty, to receive as the reward of their many toils and privations?—Did the hand of Providence paint that landscape in the wild woods of nature with all the varied hues from flowers, shrubs, trees and fruits, which now beauty and adorn it? Was that gardenlike farm you see in continued and unbroken succession, formed by merely felling nature's original forest? No—no, none of these. The earliest historian will inform us that a rocky, sandy beach lined her shores, and that of all counties, none had a harsher, sourer soil, than that which was found in her territory off the ocean.

Superadded to this she has a climate unequalled by any in the Southern States for its severity; and you have a full picture of what Nature has done for Massachusetts. Look at her policy. She has built roads, opened canals, improved her rivers, made all her small streams navigable, taken the lead in all the improvements of the age, and excelled in all that can adorn and dignify a commonwealth. May not North Carolina do the same?—Ah! but it will be said, she is so poor; she has not the ability, she has not the capital; and can it

James. Greens. Patriot.