terms of the Watchman. paription, per year, Two Dollars-payable in

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OVENTURES OF A PRINTER.

A. ROMANCE.

ar the steamer Cherokee, the editor of the neolon (N. J.) State Gazette, has received a lene lated at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, wally 1 1850, from an old friend, and fellow whose adventures have been so much of the common order that we extract a at of his letter for the amusement of our rea-The writer left New York in 1846, as a aprivate in Col. Stevenson's regiment. Afof the wars were over, he remained in Califorwhere he was employed by Gen. Vallejo carpenter, at the time the gold mines were descreted. He of course took his chances at digging, but soon abandoned the business. the last heard from, (previous to the recepanof the present letter,) he was one of the shees of the Californian. He writes that wen abandoned this speculation. He conands his adventures for the present by being ercked one day on Honolulu, and marrying a daughter of the chief of the village, on the Abwing Sunday. But let him speak for him-

.The papers were slow pay in those times. hold out my interest and gained one or two smand dellars, which I spent. Speculated a however, and did well-failed in some ings, but made up on others.

on the 9th of October last, in company seven, I left San Francisco on a visit to Beautiful Islands, intending afterwards to to China, make our way overland to Rus. where I have an uncle, and thence to Eng. where I could take passage for home. On 28th at noon, when we were within two ares of the Harbor of Honolulu, it came on blow a gale. We stood off, and succeeded vorrying the gale, but just as we were enmig the mouth of the harbor it came on to w very hard from the north west, and in five mutes we were hard and fast on the shore. I shed to my chest for my dimes, and had bareime to secure them when the hull parted, geled over and filled. I secured a spar, and ing to it and the dust, like "grim death to a actased African." After being in the water but three quarters of an hour, lashed by the and bruised by the spar, I gained the shore. issed the earth where I first stepped and deemined never to leave it. Having 65 pounds gold dust about my person, beside three or hundred dollars in gold coin, I was comeely exhausted, and turned in for the night might it began to be) under a cocoanut tree, here I slept soundly until 12 or 1 o'clock. en I awoke so stiff with cold and sore from mbruises that I could scarcely move. To my pat joy I discovered a fire about a mile to the mt. It proved to be a village of the natives linakas) who, on learning (by signs) my misimme, stirred up the fire, gave me some boil work, bread fruit, vams and a variety of eat. m matter. After I had disposed of this I mil sun rise, when I arose.

"After I had made my toilet I was introduc ato the chief of the village. He is of high and much respected. His name is Kanni, in he is related to the King of the Islands .livas very polite, spoke English fluently, ofim me a house and some land, and his daugh. win marriage, if I would live with his tribe minstruct them, as far as I was able, in the in of civilization. I thanked him for his ofbrand told him that I would think over the

"After this interview I went down to the sich, accompanied by a party of the natives, to ook after the wreck, but nothing could be seen are the spar on which I came ashore. When discovered the sad result of the storm I sat town on the beach and wept like a child. I ad lost the only friends that I have had since left my home. But tears are of no avail, so made up my mind to bear it, and to accept be offer of the chief and become his son. scordingly, on my return to the village, inbimed the chief that I would accept his offer. he immediately introduced me to the fair one. Her name is Niaara (Mary.) She is of a light moer color, tourteen years old, 5 feet 4 inches high small hand and toot, black hair and eyes, and above all very affectionate. Her dress masisted of a taded blue satin skirt, coming to lower than the knee, mocasins and leggings, and a curious wrought bead head dress. She wis by no means bashful, and none too modest. sat on my knee and kissed me, and when sked her if she would marry me she said without the slightest hesitation, and exlessed a wish the ceremony should take place "the following Sunday, saying that a missionmy would be there on that day. This I agreed when she rewarded me with a kiss, and ran

"The following day I visited the capital and mehased the wedding dresses for my lady and welf, together with some presents for the tribe on Sunday we twain were made one

"On Monday my father-in-law, at my relest; set several men at work at getting out becanut logs to build my house, and in the burse of ten days a very substantial dwelling. # feet front, 35 feet deep, and 25 feet high was empleted. This is the only building of the in the village, all the others being built of hed and mud. The chief is very much pleased hit and I hope that within a year the whole age will be of log houses. I have offered to mish axes and other tools, and I think the nales will build themselves better houses.

I am perfectly contented with my situation. ad think that mine is a peculiar happy lot, afso long a struggle with the world-' poor as trat, sticking type for a living-to be cast whore with a pocket full of rocks among friendsanges, in this lovely climate.

"I am still a good Whig, and if my second fri turns out to be a boy, he shall be called deary Clay. By the way, I think of agitating he project of the annexation of his Hawaain "alesty's dominions to the United States."

Catching Wild Pigeons .- The York (Penn.) Republican states that Mr. Herbert, of Fawn Township, was in York on Mondala with a wagon loaded with about 00 wild pigeons, which had been taken

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,

Editors & Proprietors.



Do THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE." Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES. VOLUME VI-NUMBER 50.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1850.

THE RUINS OF NINEVEH.

A correspondent of a London paper furnish. es the subjoined extracts from the letter of Mr. Stewart Erskine Rolland, who is now at Nimroud with Captain Layard, assisting him in his endeavors to bring to light the hidden antiquarian treasures of Nineveh:

"The first two or three days at Mossul I spent in examining the excavations at Koynnijik, where fresh slabs are being every day brought to light. Two new collossal bulls and and two collossal figures were discovered while I was there, at the entrance of the city gates; and the pavement at the gateway, marked with ruts by chariot wheels, was also uncovered. I lest my wife under Mrs. Rassam's care, and accompanied Layard a day's journey to the villages of Baarshekah and Bamyaneh, and to the Mound of Khorsabad. We took greyhounds with us, and had a day's hunting, catching seven antelopes. After our return, Mr. Layard Charlotte, and I, and our servants embarked on a raft, and floated down the Tigris in seven hours to this little village of Nimroud, close to the large mound, which was the first excavated. sending our baggage and horse by land. We have since been residing in his house here; it is, in fact, little more than a mud but; but he has put in glass windows, a table, and some sofas, and made it comfortable as circumstances will admit.

"Layard placed a party of workmen under my control, and allowed me to dig where I please. I am sinking wells in all directions, and am not without hopes of discovering subterranean chambers, which I am convinced must exist. In one place, considerably below the level of any of the hitherto discovered monuments, a brick arch between two walls of brick has been dicovered; it is a puzzle to us all .-Another great discovery is an immense stone wall of most solid masonry inside the brick pyramid. The workmen are laboring to force an entrance into it; but their progress is necessa. rily very slow, not exceeding a foot or two in a day. But the greatest discovery yet made since the earth was first turned remains to be told. I will give it you in due order .-You must recollect that I commenced my letter on Christmas day, and am continuing it at

"January 3, 1850—On the 28th of December Layard and I, with our attendants and two or three Arab Sheikhs, started to pay a visit to the 'Tai,' on the other side of the 'Zab.' We were the first Europeans who had ever visited that country. Three hours galloping from Nimroud brought us to the banks of the stream, which is as rapid and broad as the Tigris, and nearly as deep, but here, being divided into four branches, is fordable. With some diffiuned in on some mats, where I slept soundly culty we swam our horses across it, getting of wrought, and the ivory beautifully carved. It course very wet in the operation. Our visit does not appear in what part of the edifice this here has a threefold object-first, to explore the mound of Abou Sheeta, which appears to contain a built city; secondly, to make friends between two rival chiefs of the Tai; and thirdly, to promote a reconciliation between them and their implacable enemies the Jibours, which will much facilitate Layard's future operations.

> "Our first visit was to the camp of the Haw. ar, who is considered by all the Arabs, even by those of the great African desert, to be the mains have come to light, and every thing inhighest born and noblest among them. He dicates the destruction of the palace by fire. is probably the man of most ancient descent in It is said that the throne has been partially the world, reckoning his genealogy far above fused by the heat." the time of Abraham. He is supported in his pretensions to the chiefiainship by the noblest of the tribe, while his rival, Feras, is supported by the Turks and the greater number of the Tai. His brother, the handsomest man I have sending delegates to the Nashville Convention. ever seen, came out to meet us with one hundred horsemen, most of whom had come to our village to plunder the other day. They galles, tion, and disapproving the action of the Virgined madly about the plain, brandishing their nia Legislature upon the same, as not coming round sum of twenty millions of dollars per anlong spears, shouting their war-cry, and escort. properly within the limits of its jurisdiction. - num! ed us in great state to the camp of the Sheikh, The minority report, which was in favor of a where he stood to receive us. I never saw so representation in the convention, was lost by a noble or dignified a figure; he is eminently vote of more than ten to one. handsome, though advanced in years and suffering from ill health. In stature he is gigantic. six feet four or five at least, and erect as a for three camels, with the women's tents on awful tragedy was enacted, that free access to one side, and that of the horses on the other, the Medical College, in North Grove street, of the tribe, while the rest stood in a semicir- visited it to day, for the special purpose of incle at the door. A noble hunting hawk stood specting the apartments formerly occupied by shoemakers for our supplies of brogans. on his perch in the centre. We partook of the unfortunete Professor Webster. Officer spiced coffee, discussed the business on which O. H. Spurr is in attendance to preserve prowe came, and dined in the tent on a capital per decorum, and to make any explanations boys ten years old and under, earn from 31 to stew of mutton, pumpkins, rice, and sour milk. which may be required .- Boston Journal. After we had partaken, the rest of the tribe down together, each man rising when he was has been introduced into England from the a half per day, according to their expertness; satisfied, and a sort of master of the ceremomonies calling out the name of the man who was to succeed him. There was no bustle or indecorum. After dinner they all said their prayers. We had sent on our tents, which, by the way, got very wet crossing the river, and we pitched them close to that of the Sheikh -The next day the encampment changed its quarters. I have seldom seen a more picturesque sight. The Sheikh's tent was struck first, and the procession of laden camels, horsemen, donkeys, and cattle stretched as far as the eve could reach. I calculated that there were about two thousand persons, with their camels. horses and cattle. We paid our visit to Feras the rival Sheikh, taking with us the brother of the Hawar. We were well received, though to give expression to the public feeling on the not with the same dignified courtesy.

opened a trench, by Layard's direction, to show my wife a certain slab which he had buried; Mr. Calhoun was connected up to the time of in doing so they uncovered three copper cal. his death. And, as was to have been expectdrons of immense size, and some huge dishes ed, he succeeded but too well. He introduced of metal. Layard carefully removed the earth resolutions, which were adopted, to assemble from one caldron, which was partially filled in mass meeting the next day to take measures with it, and discovered an immense variety of for sending delegates to the Nashville Convenivory oraments, an iron exe-head, and innumer- tion. able other articles, which for the present I must forbear to mention, having promised secrecy. Layard removed as many as he could famous oration of the patriot Antony over the net. One person in Lancaster caught and covered the rest with earth. It is by far body of Cæsar was poor, compared with this meet at Nashville instead of St. Louis in May thousand of them in a net a few days the most important discovery that has yet been brilliant conception of Col. Memminger! made. He has placed them under my charge,

and given me the direction of the workmen, as he is obliged to go to Mossul to make prepara: tions for the removal of the two finest colossal lions that have yet been discovered, which will I trust, be on their way to England in a month or two. After that we shall cross the Zab with our tents, encamp there, and pass our time alternately in hunting and digging in the mound.

"You can have no idea of the difficulties Layard has to contend with, or the energy, tal. ent, perseverance, and shrewdness with which he surmounts them, or the exquisite tact and good humor with which he manages the different people he has to deal with. In the first place he has nothing but conjecture to guide him in his researches; it is literally groping in the dark, and all sorts of buried treasures may lie within his reach, while, from the very small amount of funds placed at his disposal, he is unable to make any thing like a proper search, and contents himself with sinking trench-

es almost at hazard as it were. "Jan. 6 .- Yesterday we removed more than thirty metal vases, bowls, and saucers, most beautifully embosed and engraved, some shields and swords, of which the handles remain alone the iron blades being decomposed, and a small marble vase. The cups and bowls and other ornaments are of some unknown alloy of metals, but they are all so encrusted with decomposed and crystallized copper, and so fragile, that they cannot be handled without great danger, and Mr. Layard is sending them home in the state in which he found them, without at-

tempting to remove the rust. "I spent eight hours vesterday scratching them out of the clay with my hands, as the operation was too delicate to allow even a knife to be used. My wife was employed the whole night in packing them. We may now conof an entirely unique collection, the value of which is inestimable. The ornaments and sculptures on the vases denote a very advanced stage of civilization. Not the least curious of the discoveries are several hundred mother-o'pearl studs, in form exactly resembling our shirt

The London Times, of a later date than the number which contained the above letter, says :

"Very late and highly satisfactory accounts have within these few days been received from Mr. Layard, in Assyria, giving intelligence of new and important discoveries in the Nimroud mound. He has made fresh and exten-ive excavations in parts of the eminence not yet explored, and the result has been the finding of nothing less than the throne upon which the ago, sat in his splendid palace. It is composed raised her hand to push him, when the of metal and ivory, the metal being richly discovery has been made, but it seems that the throne was separated from the state apartments by means of a large curtain, the rings by which it was drawn and undrawn having been preserved. At the date of these advices (the beginning of last month) Mr. Layard was pursuing his researches with renewed ardor in consequence of the astonishing success that has hitherto attended his exertions. No human re-

Union Meeting in Staunton .- the citizens of 25th of March last, to consider the subject of A series of resolutions were adopted, positively declining to be represented in that conven-

Winchester (Va.) Republican

The Medical College. - Such is the anxiety oine tree. His tent was a spacious one, a load of the public to see the spot where the late

> The Weeping Cypress .- This splendid tree the little cypress vine, and you will have some conception of this tree as we have seen it described. If our little plant of four inches, which has just reached us, at a cost of some ten dollars, ever makes itself into a tree, we can perhaps describe it better from personal ishing condition. The Legislature adjourned knowledge. There can be little doubt howey. on the 5th of January. President Roberts, hav. er, that it will prove one of the greatest acquisitions to our list of hardy evergreens.

American Agriculturist.

EXTREME OF DEMAGOGUISM. At a meeting held in the city of Charleston. death of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Memminger seized "While we were away the workmen had the occasion to inflame the passions of those present on the sectional question with which

This is the most exquisite specimen of dem agogery we recollect to have noticed. The Greensboro' Patriot.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

To show how scientific persons may err in judging of matters pertaining to their own profession, we recur to a case on the criminal records of Ireland. In the year 1800, an eminent physician of Dublin, who had his residence in the country, but rented rooms in the city, to which he came daily at ten o'clock, came one morning at the door was opened. It was at length opened, by a young man, but not before the physician had attracted by his knocking the attention of a lady living on the opposite side of the street.

The young man who opened the door, passed out suddenly which caused the physician to step into the kitchen to see if anything was the matter, when he found the servant girl in the agonies of death. The jugular vein of her neck was pierced with a kniting needle, with which she had been at work. The Physician took her in his arms and carried her to his room, in order to restore her, if possible. In carrying her, his clothes became spotted with blood. Finding he could do nothing for her, he changed his clothes, and went out to attend an urgent patient. The lady who had observed him knocking at the door, noticed his hasty departure from the house, and having both curiosity and suspicion aroused, caused the house to be entered, and the physician's room opened, when the dead body was discovered. The physician was arrested, tried, condemned and executed. The strongest evidence against him, was that of a surgeon of em- prejudices which, from the beginning, have exinence, who testified that no one but a ercised a baneful influence in the councils of surgeon could have inflicted the wound in | the State-that while it strengthens the attachso precise and scientific a manner.

cian said, were he on the Jury, he should decide such a case as his guilty, but declared before God and the world, that he was innocent of the crime imputed to him. Twenty years after his execution, a man on his death-bed confessed that the physician was innocent. He said that he was a lover of the girl. and was in the habit of visiting her mornings; that on the morning of her death, she bade him go away as the Doctor's hour was near, and he told her he would go after she gave him a kiss. monarch, reigning about three thousand years In attempting to kiss her, she playfully needle which she held perforated the vein of her neck. Hearing the physician's knock at the door, he hastened to let him in and escaped himself, and hearing of the physician's arrest, feared to come forward and explain least he should be tried. Thus, a judicial murder was done, upon the evidence of a professional man, who was altogether mistaken.—N. Y. Globe.

MANUFACTURE OF BROGANS.

We were surprised to observe a statement in the N. York Courier that even in that city. where manufactures of all sorts are so extensively carried on, they have been dependent for their supplies of coarse brogans, upon the same sources as ourselves. Massachusetts has de-Augusta county assembled in Staunton on the luged the South with this article, in fact enjoying the entire monopoly of the trade. In the city of New York too, she has been, till now. without competition. No wonder they are able to give employment to sixty thousand people. and receive for the products of their labor the

We perceive from the Courier that N. York has resolved to strike for independence of this branch of New England manufactures. A joint stock company has been formed in that city to introduce the manufacture of brogans and similar articles, and the hope is expressed that i may be the means of employment to youths of both sexes who are now leading a life but little removed from vagrancy in that city. It is alall under the same covering. Mats and cush. has been granted to multitudes by the proper so to be hoped the effort will succeed. Indeed ions were spread on the floor of the tent, on authorities. About one thousand persons visi. it can hardly be doubted that it will. It is which the Hawar, Layard, and I sat, as did his ted the institution yesterday, and before night. succeeding in the South. But it will necessabrother, his uncle, and others of the magnates fall probably more than that number will have rily be a long time before we shall be entirely emancipated from our dependence upon the Lynn

It appears from investigations instituted into the Massachusetts manufactories of shoes that 42 cents a day, boys from 10 to 17, in the initiatory stages, earn from 50 to 75 cents, and after two month's training, one dollar to two and east. Imagine an evergreen weeping willow, girls, from 10 to 16, earn 31 to 50 cents per with compact habit and feathering foliage, like day, and women 75 cents, and frequently more. Mobile Register.

> Interesting from Liberia.-Letters received from Monrovia, by the Colonization Society of New York, represent the Republic in a flour. ing been re-elected, has appointed the Hon. S. A. Benson Secretary of State, and the Hon. Teague Attorney General. Two German mercantile houses are about to be opened, and one English one; but the Liberians express their preference for the Americans, as, through their efforts, they founded the Republic.

Texas,-The Texas papers represent the crop as coming up finely-corn from eight to ten inches high near San Antonio. This is increasing rapidly in population and comercial importance; its inhabitants are estimated, including the ranches around it, at from five to estimated at 10,000 hhds., and in five years ing satisfied himself that he had recovered from this time at \$25,000, and in ten years the Texas sugar crop will exceed that of Louisi-

An effort is being made to have the General Conference of the Methodist Church South. next, as it is feared the cholera may be prevailing at the latter place at that time.

GAZETTEER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We most cheerfully give place to the follow. ing circular to the public of North Carolina, collecting materials for a Gazetteer of the State. In our judgment, just such a work as he proposes would be of great value in explaining and developing the condition and resources of our the usual hour and was obliged to rap State-matters towards which popular inquiry three times, the last time very loud, before is beginning to be earnestly and seriously directed from all quarters. Mr. Wiley has letters from gentlemen occupying the highest political, literary and social positions in the State, expressing their sense of the importance of the proposed work, and entire confidence in his ability to accomplish it in a manner creditable to himself and to the State. Mr. W. has already achieved a literary character, which we know he is desirous of employing to the advantage of his native State; and encouragement of the kind he asks at this juncture would be most grateful and cheering to him, besides being a contribution pro bono publico .- Greens. boro' Patriot.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned is endeavoring to collect materials for a GAZETTEER CF NORTH CARO LINA; a work whose object will be to present to the public an accurate historical, geographi cal and statiscal account of the State. He is impressed with the belief that such a work, if properly executed, will serve a useful purpose; that it will furnish the best relutation of the calumnies heaped on the Commonwealth-will have some effect in correcting those sectional ment of the patriotic to their home, it may When called for his defence, the physi- help to stay that tide of emigration on account of which North Carolina has been heretofore but a nursery for other States.

Nature has denied to this region those navigable waters which bind together the extremes of other. States and tempt the inhabitants to great enterprises; but as if to make up for this neglect, she has bountifully supplied it with ev. ery kind of agricultural and mineral production, and all varieties of pleasant and beautiful climate and of grand and beautiful scenery .-These things, however, cannot be here known by the intermingling of the population on the cheap high-ways of commerce; brooks must. herefore, supply the place of rivers, and scholars, authors and school-masters act as explorers. The undersigned believes that others will concur in these views; and is permitted to hope that the public will contribute its part towards the success of the enterprise in which

The work of a man's own hands is dearer to him than a gift which is the handiwork of another; and those who help to make a great State experience a satisfaction to which emigrants are ever strangers. Besides, the expenses and the sacrifices caused by the emigration from North Carolina for the last twenty years, would, if judiciously invested in public works, have made the State a garden and have brought a market to every county; thus, these self exiled children of our Commonwealth would have made a better State than those to which they have gone, -would have been enabled to live in ease among the scenes of their childhood,-to have encountered the infirmities of age among their own people, and mingled their dust with that of their kindred in their Father-

Such are some of the considerations which have prevented the undersigned from seeking his fortune in other States; and such considerations, he hopes, are beginning to weigh on

He, therefore, respectfully invites special at lention to the notice of the work on which he is engaged; and requests that those who can will communicate such information as may assist him in his undertaking. Historical notices of counties and towns-accounts of peculiarities of climate and soil, of water powers, mining operations, and remarkable yields in farming-and statistics of the wealth, productions, and exports of different places will be gratefully received. He would also be glad to get descriptions of the harbours, sand bars and inlets along the coast-and would be much gratified with views and sketches of scenery in this region, in the mountains, or in any other interesting localities. He desires that all communications be signed with a real name; and, as his correspondence is very extensive and onerous, that his friends will be considerate in regard to postage.

He would earnestly remind those to whom he has sent circular letters of the importance of letting him hear from them in some way, so that he may not be deceived; and finally, asks of that most obliging and public-spirited of all classes, the Editors in North Carolina, to give this notice an insertion in their papers .-He hopes that every Editor in the State will be kind enough to comply with this request; tor every paper has readers who do not take any other paper who are able to furnish some of the information desired. The writer's address is Greensboro', N. C.

C. H. WILEY. April, 1850.

Appreciation of Honesty.—The New Orleans Picayune relates how a gentleman of that city lost a pocket-book containing eleven thousand dollars; how it was found by a boy who at once determined to restore it to its rightful owner, six thousand. The sugar crop for this year is and having done so, and the owner, havall his money, magnanimously thurst his hand into his pocket and drew forth a whole dollar, which he generously bestowed on the astonished youth!

vania held its commencement in Philadelphia ing majority of the people of his State anxiouson Saturday, when 178 students graduated.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

In despite of the efforts to prevent the dis-

covery of motives, it needs no long search to discover a disposition, upon the part of some portions of the Southern people, to keep alive the prevalent excitement upon the slavery question. And it is equally evident, that this excitement is fed by this class of agitators that may ultimately effect a dissolution of the Union. We have not, therefore, been astonished at the call of a Convention, the direct effect of which intelligent men cannot fail to discover, will be to hasten the dissolution of the Union. But we do confess, that we have watched, with fear and anxiety, the people of the States, as they have taken action upon this momentous question. But now our fears have evaporated by C. H. Wiley, Esq., asking assistance in and our anxieties cease to exist. This call for a Convention, so unholy in its purposes and so untimely in its period of assembling, has served but to exhibit the lofty patriotism of the people and the utter folly of the attempt of ultraists to dissever this Republic, consolidated by the efforts of that immortal band, who struggled with the mightiness of the British nation, and bore from the contest the waving banners of triumph. Disunion will never lose its harsh sound-patriotism shudders as it falls upon its ear-and the descendants of a band of illustrious men, whose names are conspicuously engraven upon the records of history, as a band of unterrified and devoted patriots, will never, can never cease to venerate their memories to make unremitting efforts to hand down their achievements to the most remote generation. The people of this confederacy will preserve "the union of the States," as the highest protection to "the Rights of the States." They do not desire disunion-they ask not for a change of Constitution. This they evince by their repudiation of that Convenion, favored by ultra Southerners and imprudent slavehold. ers. The people, a great majority of the people, have repudiated the Nashville Convention. They have frowned upon the effort, and have refused to countenance the assembling of such a body, by withholding from it the members which they have been asked to furnish. Does Southern demagogues want a higher rebuke? Does Southern fanaticism need more to cool its ardor and restore its reason?

The Nashville Convention has been impru-

dently called. The advocacy of such a meas-

ure is tinctured with ultraism, and we fear that he assembling of a body of this character will be as far from promoting the interest of the South, as, we know, it will be detrimental to the prosperity of the Union. We conceive that the friends of the measure have proceeded upon conclusion which are incorrect and based upon error. If we understand its object correctly, they are to effect the equilibrium of Southern power and to prevent Northern infringement upon Southern rights. How can a Southern Convention effect this result? Will it dare to usurp the power of the General Government and to act as the legislative body of the South? Reason has not been so complete. ly lost in ultraism as to recommend this step. What, then, can it do? It surely will not resist the action of Congress, for this would be rebellion. But it will remonstrate with the North. And must the South remonstrate? If the rights of the South have been infringed, if the privileges of the South, as guarantied by the Constitution, have not been respected by the North, should not remonstrate. She has a legal and intelligent tribunal, to which she can and should carry her appeal. The Congress of the United States has not yet, by its action, infringed upon the guarantied rights of the South. And being permitted to judge her future course by the present indication, the efforts of that body will be directed to the maintenance of the Constitution. It being sustained, the South is protected. But it is urged, that the Convention should assemble to demonstrate to the North, that the South will respect and maintain her rights, though at the sacrifice of the Union. Now, with all respect to those who urge this reason, we must be permitted to say that it is an imputation upon the South-we do not, indeed, say that it is intended as such, but we do say that such is its tendency. Now suppose that it is necessary for the South to demonstrate to the North that she will resist encroachments. This necessity for the demonstration argues but little for her past course. If, in her past course, she had been firm and devoted to her rights, and had clung to them with unflinching attachment, then the North would need no demonstration. But whether this reasoning be an imputation upon the South or not, it is beyond doubt true, hat we need not a Nashville Convention to demonstrate to the North our devotedness to the rights of the South, as guarantied in the Constitution. If there be a necessity for this demonstration, it can be made-and made without the aid of a Convention. There is not now, and never will be, an occasion upon which the South will need a demonstration, composed merely of words. The course of the South, the position of the South, upon the questions now being agitated between her and her sister States, is demonstration enough. The North asks no greater demonstration-she will respect only such a demonstration. The South has resolved until Northern members of Congress tell us with sneers, that they know the value of Southern resolutions. We have made wordy demonstrations: now let the South demonstrate with acts. And does the North want more than this? Surely when a vigorous and manly opposition, made by a course of action, proves futile, words can add no weight.

Yet, after all, the Nashville Convention will be held, but held with no benefit. The action of Congress will, in all probability, forestall all necessity for action by that body. And we will be presented with the novel sight of men assembled to remonstrate against grievancies which have been remedied .- Lynch. Virginian.

Boldly arowed .- Whatever may be said by some of the advocates of the Nashville Conven. tion, as to its ulterior objects, (says the Mobile Advertiser.) the desire and necessity of holding it to save the Union, we have, in the article taken from the Fairfield (S. C.) Herald which we give below, the bold assertion of the editor, that an overwhleming majority of the people of S. Corolina are in favor of disunion!

Disunion .- " We cannot credit the rumor," says a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, "that Mr. Calhoun, having recovered his health in a measure, has expressed himself decidedly and warmly in favor of a dissolution of the Union at every and all hazard. It is said that he regards dissoultion as inevitable, and consequently expedient and desirable."

If Mr. Calhoun did express himself thus, he More Doctors .- The University of Pennsyl- has said nothing less than what an overwhelmly desire.