

From *Hunts Merchant's Magazine*.
HABIT AS RELATED TO BUSINESS.
We cut from a late number of the *Dry Goods Reporter*, the following brief but comprehensive essay on "Habit as related to business," commending its valuable suggestions to the serious attention of the readers of the *Merchant's Magazine*:

The power of habit is very well indicated by the saying, "Habit is second nature." There is no exaggeration in the adage, as we shall be forced to admit if we consider facts. Take the frequently occurring case of individuals born blind, or early deprived of sight, and observe how the habit of nice observation through the sense of feeling will often astonish you by his accurate descriptions of things which he has examined by means of his exquisitely practiced touch.

The wonderful accuracy of the forest bird Indian in detecting and describing the number and character of a party who have preceded him through the woods, and the certainty with which he will determine the time since they left any particular spot, have often astonished white men, who could see no signs on which to predicate an opinion. Yet the Indian is rarely, if ever, at fault. The reason is, that he has schooled his sense into unerring habits of nice and accurate observation. His success in war and hunting, his life, and safety of his tribe, depend upon his correctness of observation of those minute signs.

Now can any one doubt that habits of patient and accurate observation, such as the savage exhibits, would be of incalculable value if brought to bear upon all the minute details of business life? Or can it be doubted that habits of negligence and inattention in regard to the minutiae of business, will prove detrimental if not fatal?

There is this additional thought, which is important and worthy to be considered, that the habit of closely observing, once formed is seldom at fault, and performs its office spontaneously. To recur again to the Indian habit of minutely marking all the indications of a trail: he is not obliged to force his mind, it is his pleasure, and it forms one of the attractions of forest life, to watch every indentured leaf, every faint foot-print, and every minute sign that some one has passed before him. So when a man in any department of business has once made it the habit of his life to watch closely and minutely all that bears upon and relates to his business operations, it becomes a pleasurable excitement instead of a laborious effort. We hardly ever knew a man who had formed habits of nice and detailed order, who did not make them a hobby which he delighted to ride as much as any child his New Year's present.—The reason is, that when once habits of any kind, and especially those which we know and feel are important and valuable, have been formed, we take pleasure in acting conformably thereto.

The case of Bulwer, the great novelist, is sometimes quoted as illustrative of the advantage of habits of order. Bentley's Miscellany says he worked his way to eminence, worked it through failure, through ridicule, his facility is wonderful, but it is only the result of practice, study, habit. He wrote at first slowly and with great difficulty, but he resolved to master the stubborn instrument of thought, and he did master it. He has practiced writing as an art, and has re-written some of his essays unpublished three or ten times over. He only works about three hours a day, from ten in the morning till one—seldom later. The evenings, when alone, are devoted to reading, scarcely ever to writing. Yet what an amount of good hand labor has resulted from these hours?

These are thoughts worthy of the consideration of all men, but especially of young men in business, who have the most of life before them. It may be considered as an indubitable principle that he who succeeds in early life in establishing good business and moral habits, disposes thereby of the heavy end of the load of life; all that remains he can carry easily and pleasantly. On the other hand, bad habits, once formed, will hang forever on the wheels of enterprise, and in the end will assert their supremacy, to the ruin and shame of their victim.

Inability of Ignorance.—How many men, rich in physical energy, stand with folded hands, because they are poor in knowledge? Tell such a man what he should do, and he is ready and willing to act. He is uncertain, because he cannot make out which of the two plans he should choose. He is negligent, only because he is ignorant of what he ought to do, or of how it may best be done. Or, if, in his physical impatience, such a man rushes forward, he fails to reach his aim, he is deficient in the materials for successful action. How often do we see the energy of one man illy or wrongly directed, because he knows too little of what he engages in, while, under the guidance of knowledge, another is observed to be a sure stride in advance.

A Natural Barometer.—All the Barometers yet invented require correction when an observation is made, but the remote glen of Ahrichan can boast of one which can be more relied on than even the Torricellian experiment itself. It consists, simply of a stone, inside the wall of the house occupied by the honest tenant of Achaucullin, which, three days before-hand, prognosticates wet weather with mathematical precision. The sign is, that it oozes out drops of water. The natives hold that this wonderful stone has been of incalculable service to them. In harvest, when the crop is cut down, but still unsecured, every eye in the glen is turned towards *Tamas an Achaucullin*, and whenever he begins to gather in the stocks there is a simultaneous movement, throughout the glen. Indeed, it is not unusual to see such a scene of hurry and bustle as this take place in the finest day in harvest, and when no ordinary philosopher could say there was a cloud in the sky. Usage has transferred the name barometer from the stone to the owner; so that, in that and the surrounding district, the worthy tenant of Achaucullin is familiarly saluted as the "Ahrichan barometer."—*Intercessor Courier.*

Fact.—There is not in the world a surer sign of a little soul, than the striving to gain respect by such despicable means as dress and rich clothes; none will depend on these ornaments, but they who have no other.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1850.

WITHDRAWAL.

It will be seen by the subjoined that H. C. Jones, Esq., in a spirit of magnanimous devotion to the Whig cause, has declined to run as a candidate for the Commons, hoping by his withdrawal, that some one may be selected in his place more likely to harmonize the conflicting notions and feelings of the three sections in this county. The circumstances which have led to the withdrawal of Mr. Jones rendered this step necessary. It is very much to be regretted. His friends do not doubt he is disposed to blame him for it. Many of them will say he ought not to have withdrawn—that he ought to have fought it out. However this may be, no good Whig after a moment's reflection can fail to applaud the motives which have prompted Mr. Jones' course. It is the very spirit we must all exhibit if we mean to hold our position in this county. It is the very spirit which is to save the Whigs of Rowan from utter overthrow; and after all our anxiety and trouble for the last two or three weeks, with but few manifestations of the right spirit, it is to be hoped that this example of generous devotion to our common cause will have a most salutary effect on the entire Whig party.

To the Voters for the House of Commons of Rowan County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I hereby make known to you that I am no longer a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature. It is well known that when I accepted the nomination, made by the Whigs on the 8th instant, there was already an independent Whig candidate in the field. I soon found our views of duty and propriety were in conflict. There has never been the slightest ill-feeling between us, yet unbrotherly strife was springing up among our friends. Anxiety and doubt began to pervade our party, and apprehension of defeat was fast tending to ensue. I found at length, that Mr. Lenz was willing to withdraw if I would do the same; for the sake of peace and harmony in the Whig ranks, I have agreed to do so, and now it devolves upon you to nominate some candidate in my stead. I will cordially and actively sustain whomever you may fix upon, and I have every ground to believe Mr. Lenz will do the same. Once more united, our ticket must triumph.

To my Whig friends who have so warmly tendered me their support, I return my sincere thanks.
Your obedient servant,
H. C. JONES.

June 26, 1850.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The Masonic Celebration which came off on the 24th in honor of the Patron Saint of the Fraternity, St. John the Baptist, was one of the most brilliant and interesting displays we have ever witnessed in Salisbury. Brethren of the Order poured in from almost every direction, bringing with them their wives and daughters, and young ladies who had been ticketed to the Banquet in the evening, which was most handsomely designed and executed, as the crowning glory of the occasion. The Hotels were completely thronged, and our streets presented the appearance of Broadway on some sweet May day.

The ceremonies commenced at 11 o'clock, A. M. At that hour the procession under the conduct of Col. Hyatt of Greensboro' William Davidson, of Mecklenburg, Dr. K. P. Harris, of Cabarrus, and Dr. Hand James, of Salisbury, Marshalls of the day, moved from their splendid Hall in the Court House, through several streets to the Presbyterian Church. All the seats appropriated to use of spectators were completely jammed. There were at least two hundred and thirty ladies present, and as many or more gentlemen. Including the Masonic gentlemen, of whom there were one hundred and twenty-four in the procession, there could not have been less than four hundred and ninety, or five hundred persons in the Church.

The ceremonies at the Church were opened by the singing of a beautiful and appropriate Ode, commencing with the following lines:

"All hail the morning
That bids us rejoice,
The Temple's completed,
Exalt high each voice."

It was performed by the choir with admirable skill, and we thought it strange that the charming ladies who assisted with their sweet voices, being the only part of mankind denied the privilege of the Order, should yet be able to express, so well, so much of the life, spirit and soul of the Ode.

This was followed by Prayer by the Rev. Thales McDonald; which was pronounced in a clear and eloquent tone of voice.

Then came another Ode:

"Hail! mysterious glorious science!
Whom to discord bids defiance,
Harmony alone reigns here!" &c.

We know not how others thought or felt, but as for us, the songs were the best part of the whole proceedings. The sweet warbling tones of those Ladies yet linger in our ears, treble and alto both; as well as the deep, bold, and yet mellow bass, by Rev. Mr. Hank—all harmonising beautifully.

The Rev. Mr. Ricard was then introduced by one of the Marshalls of the Day, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDSON, of Phalanx Lodge, Mecklenburg county, N. C. Mr. R. is a public speaker of acknowledged ability. How ably he acquitted himself on this occasion can only be known by those who heard him. His address abounded with passages of purest eloquence. It was directed chiefly against the popular prejudices adverse to Masonry, and to the strengthening of the hearts and hands of the Brotherhood. His earnest manner in the avowal of the principles and aims of the Fraternity certainly could not have failed to undermine the objections of most reasonable persons, and incline them to think well of, where they formerly regard only with contempt, an institution so warmly cherished and ardently loved by many

of the best citizens in the Land. And the brethren of the mystic tie who listened attentively to the Speaker, doubtless realized much profit from this discourse, and returned to the busy scenes of life more deeply impressed with the importance of their characters as Masons.

The ceremonies at the Church were closed by the singing of a dismission anthem, commencing—

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise him all creatures here below;"

and with the benediction by Rev. T. McDonald. The assembly of spectators then left the Church, and the procession followed soon after. Having marched through several of the principal streets they disappeared from public view by entering the Lodge Room.

At 2 1/2 o'clock they re-appeared upon the street in procession, and after performing a small circuit entered JOHN I. SHAVER's long dining room, where a most sumptuous feast had been prepared to order. Remember the hour—2 1/2 o'clock—and you need not be assured that our host's viands were most welcome received by every one of the 124 whose appetites had been quite sufficiently sharpened by the exercises of the morning, as well as the "expectation deferred." There were some others not in the procession who also dined with their Brethren of the Order; and still some few others.

We might here very well insert the Bill of Fare, which was neatly printed and strewn all along the table; but it is too long. Suffice it to say we cannot see how John I. manages to feast his friends on so many more, and so many richer and rarer things than other folk can attain to. E. Myets, P. W. M. assisted by Hon. J. W. Ellis, presided at the table.

After the dinner was over, there was announced from each extreme of the table, the following

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The memory of our patron Saint John the Baptist, whose anniversary we celebrate; May we practice his virtues and imitate the purity of his life and the rectitude of his conduct.

2d. The Orator of the day: "The defender of our faith." May we all profit by the eloquent appeals he made to us this morning.

3d. Ancient Free Masonry: The offspring of remote antiquity—the inhabitant of every clime—the foe of every vice—the friend of every virtue: May her vestal fire of Charity, Fidelity and Purity, burn brightly in each of our hearts.

4th. The Ladies: Though not present at our dinner they are in our hearts.

5. The memory of illustrious Masons, Washington and Monroe, Jackson and Polk: Though gone from us they are still with us, for by their virtues which are treasured in the hearts of the Fraternity, they survive the grave and still exist.

6th. Our Hostess: The sumptuous Dinner prepared by her, proves that she is the most accomplished master belonging to our Masonic family: Long may she remain with us as an ornament to the fraternity; and may we often have the pleasure of beholding the practical demonstrations of her skill.

7th. Masons Daughters: May they soon have an additional claim upon us by becoming Masons wives.

8th. The Marshalls of the Day: Should Masonry ever need advocates or our Country defenders, we know that they will do their duty.

9th. The President of the United States: May he add as much glory to the civil as he has to the military department of our Government.

10th. The Foes of Masonry: Let us "do good to those who despitefully use us and persecute us."

11th. The Orphan Children of our departed Brethren: May they be duly and truly prepared with a good education, to enter upon the great arena of life.

12. Religion and Masonry: Co-workers in the great cause of renovating fallen humanity: May the efforts of one be supported by the assistance of the other.

As the reading progressed, various gentlemen were called up, and in brief, but happy addresses responded to the sentiments offered.—But by far the most interesting part of the table ceremonies came off in the presentation of, and responding to, volunteer toasts. Wit and humor, like sparks from the electric battery played around, and from end to end of the long table, and set all in a blaze of cheerfulness and mirth. We had intended to gather these gems and string them for the gratification of our readers; but we find their brightness fades away upon our touch. We will not therefore mar them by an attempt utterly hopeless of success. Suffice it—the inspiration of the hour was neither the product of mellow wines nor strong drink. Sweet woman, by her presence, and by the thought of her, had more to do with it, we believe, than any other exhilarating agency we could discover. A well merited compliment, we would mention was paid to the hostess, for the manner in which she had acquitted herself in her department. Also to the ladies of the choir for the important interest they had contributed to the ceremonies at the church.

The Banquet, in the evening, was a most brilliant affair; but we must postpone a notice of it until our next. The ceremonies of the whole day passed off in the most pleasant manner possible. Nothing occurred to mar it, or to injure the feelings of any who attended to witness or to participate in its proceedings.

SALISBURY DIVISION.

The following are the Officers elected for the ensuing quarter, viz: Calvin S. Brown, W. P.; Thos. T. Maxwell, W. A.; Henry Casper, T.; Jesse H. Howard, A. S.; Obadiah Woodson, R. S.; Thomas Dickson, A. R. S.; Thomas P. Ricard, C.; Alexander Murr, A. C.; Jacob Lefler, I. S.; James M. Henderson, O. S.; Rev. J. H. Coffman, Chaplain.

Smithers says he always travels with a "sulkey"—that is, he always goes with his wife, who contrives to be obstinate and out of humor from the time they leave home, till they get where they are going to. The only time she ever smiled, he says, was when he broke his ankle.

JACOB DOVE.

This unfortunate man, convicted of a most cold blooded murder, and sentenced to death at our last May Term, was executed on Friday the 21st instant, in the presence of a very large assembly, composed of people from many of the surrounding counties. The offence for which he paid the penalty of his life, was committed in Cabarrus county, more than two years ago, on the body of a man named George Linker. Dove was apparently sixty or sixty-five years of age. He had lived with the wife of his youth, only a few years, by whom he had two children. These were sons—now young men,—and were present on the awfully solemn occasion of Friday last; and as at other times since their father's arrest, evinced by copious tears how deeply they felt the weight of his affliction, his shame and disgrace, and the unhappy consequences of that parent's conduct on their future prospects. At an early period Jacob Dove parted with his wife, and permitted his affections to fasten upon a base woman in his neighborhood. An improper intercourse for some twenty years existed between them. She bore him other children. By-and-by a quarrel ensued between him and his paramour in guilt—their disgraceful relations were also broken up. About this time the unfortunate George Linker engaged himself to marry the woman, and was occasionally at the house. Dove was displeased with this; and as the story goes, resolved on preventing the marriage, even at the cost of Linker's life. It was shown, in evidence against him, that he had threatened to kill Linker if he continued to visit the house. A few days before the marriage was to take place, Linker was killed—shot with a ball through the head—whilst returning from a visit to the house of his intended bride—the worthless woman who had formerly cohabited with Dove. It was proven that Dove was twice seen not far from the place of the murder, a short time before and a short time after the deed was supposed to have been committed. The first time, in the lock of a fence; the second time, retreating across the field; and at both times carrying his gun. Many other circumstances of more or less importance were brought out in the examination, all tending to brand him as the murderer. But with these we will not now trouble the reader. Enough has been told, we trust, to show the causes out of which the crime sprung, and to convey some idea of the manner of its perpetration. Each one can make his own reflections on the case. Yet how vividly the warnings of Solomon are brought to mind—"he feet go down to death; her steps take hold on hell." Should not this awful confirmation of holy writ warn many a young man betimes to fly for his life?

Of the condemned prisoner's spiritual state on the day of his execution, as also on a few days previous to that, we do not feel authorized to express an opinion. He had always denied having any hand in, or knowledge of, the murder; and was swung off with that declaration upon his lips. It is believed he never finally relinquished all hope of a pardon from the Governor; though he repeatedly expressed his willingness to die, to several Clerical gentlemen who visited him with the view of aiding and directing him in his preparation for eternity. To these he expressed a hope of regeneration and acceptance; whilst to only a part of them had he exhibited satisfactory evidence of that true penitence which the spirit convicted of sin must feel before the dawning of a well grounded hope of salvation.

On the whole, the prisoner was a remarkable man in at least one respect: In all his trials,—when the verdict of the jury was both for the first and second times declared to him,—at each pronouncement of the sentence of death; and even under the gallows,—on all of these overwhelmingly solemn occasions, he exhibited the most singular firmness that was ever witnessed. Not a muscle of his face was moved by them, but the most rigid self-possession was maintained throughout.

FOURTH NATIONAL JUBILEE OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

National Division.

The Seventh annual Session of the Sons of Temperance convened in Boston, on Tuesday the 11th of June. There was a very large attendance. On looking over the list we find 27 States represented, besides West Canada and Nova Scotia. From North Carolina we notice the names of James H. Ennis, Samuel G. Smith and David O. Wier. A. M. Gorman of Raleigh, served as one of the Most Worthy Scribes.

In the same paper from which the foregoing is gathered, there is a spirited description of the fourth National Jubilee of the Sons of Temperance. It was a very animated Celebration. There were reckoned to be from four to six thousand "Sons" in the procession.

4th July, of the Union 74th.

The friends of Education, Ladies especially, are invited to convene in the grove of the Young Ladies Institution, Salisbury, on the 4th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Address to Citizens, by Judge ELLIS. The charge and invocation, by Rev. A. BAKER. The Inauguration of Professor MORGAN as Principal of the new Institution.

It will be remembered that the 4th of July has been designated as the day for the Inauguration of Professor MORGAN as the Principal of this Institution. The above notice shows the hour for the commencement, and the order, of the ceremonies. This occasion is looked forward to with considerable interest by a large portion of the community, as the day on which a much cherished scheme is to be set in full operation. We predict there will be a large attendance of its friends and citizens generally.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Notwithstanding the contrary reports of the various letter-writers and newsmongers about this city, which we see published in the Eastern papers within the last day or two, we learn, says the National Intelligencer of Monday, with much gratification, that there is nothing in the aspect of affairs between this Government and that of Spain to warrant the apprehension of a rupture between them at this time. The Cuba expedition has been a god-send to these letter-writers, in the dearth of other and more interesting information, and they have made the most of it. Vague rumors are often seized upon by these gentlemen in the streets and hotels in this city, and he is generally considered but a sorry correspondent who cannot occasionally communicate something more novel and exciting than his contemporaries. A story will start from Willard's Hotel, at one end of the avenue, and, before it arrives at the National, it will beat the "three black crows."

The Government has no knowledge of any torture or death inflicted upon the Contoy prisoners, as reported in letters thus dispatched from this city, and we trust that in a few days the communications with Cuba will put an end to the rumors. But what next? Why, in less than a week after the present alarming apprehensions have been quieted, something else will be seized upon for letter-writing capital, and to satisfy the demand for fresh excitement.

But to address ourselves more directly to the alarming statements transmitted from this city in Washington correspondence during the last week, we feel authorized to say, that from the just and amicable temper of the Spanish Minister near this Government, and the prudent advice which it may be presumed that he has given to the younger and probably more impulsive Governor-General of Cuba—as well as from the unequivocal language addressed to him by our Secretary of State, through our Consul, Gen. Campbell—there is no reason to anticipate any harm to the men who embarked from the island of Contoy, and were captured by the Spanish cruisers, and carried into Havana. These men (though the Creole marauders were recruited in part from among them) committed no act of hostility against Cuba, nor is there any sufficient proof that they designed any, but the contrary; and therefore, though they had sailed from a foreign port, and not from the United States, when they were captured, yet being known to be in part at least American citizens, it is the duty of our Government to extend its protection to them, and avert or punish any harm to life or limb.

The Spaniards of Cuba have, it is true, reason to feel deeply aggrieved. A lawless banditti has landed on their peaceful shores in the dead of night, burnt their houses, murdered their people, and escaped by hasty flight to the United States; and had they captured and executed every one of the invaders, no one could have justly complained. But, in their indignation against these visitors of law and humanity, the Cubans must take care not to confound the innocent with the guilty, and bring down on their own heads the penalty of offended justice.

FASHION AMONG THE FRENCH.

There is no civilized nation with more vanity or natural coquetry than the French, and the ladies would no more think of wearing a dress, or a cape or a head dress which was not becoming to them, than they would think of taking a December bath in the Seine because somebody else was simple enough to do it. At a large ball or soiree, like that of the President's last week, you will see every possible variety of color and make in dress. A fashionable lady here, studies her complexion, her form, her style of beauty, even the shape of her head and the cut of her features, and her good looks to disfigure herself by wearing an unbecoming article of dress merely because the fashion book says that "nothing else is worn." For instance, a brunette would no sooner wear blue or yellow, than a blonde would wear a scarlet or bottle green. A lady with a scrawny neck and arms will not, because her mode book says she must, display her misfortune to all the world by wearing a very low dress and very short sleeves; neither will a tall woman dress her hair in a pyramid on top of her head nor a short one bring her's all round at the sides.

Extraordinary Marriage.—A Mr. Hopkins, of Lowndes county, Miss., aged 56, recently married a Miss Matthews, aged about 35.

What renders this alliance so extraordinary is, that both parties are so afflicted with the rheumatism, that neither has walked a step in twenty-five years, and the bride is unable to dress or undress herself. The reason assigned by Mr. Hopkins for marrying Miss Matthews is, "that some two years ago he married a woman that could walk and she ran off with a stage driver, and he wanted a wife that he was certain couldn't go off."

New Coins.—The United States Mint, at Philadelphia has issued specimens of the new three cent piece, composed three-fourths silver and one of copper; also the new one cent, containing a small proportion of silver. The cent weighs 25 grains and has a circular hole in the centre.—The Spanish coins now in circulation will be received at the mint at their current value in exchange for the new coins, so as to induce a rapid and general recoinage.—*N. C. Standard.*

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.

We learn from the Charleston Courier, that, Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina, has appointed the Hon. Robert W. Barnwell, Senator to Congress from that State in place of Mr. Elmore, dec'd. Mr. Barnwell is now at Nashville, in attendance on the Southern Convention. He was formerly a representative in Congress and for several years President of the College at South Carolina.—*North State Whig.*

We notice that Brownlow's Whig is in a very desponding mood as it regards Gov. Manly's success for re-election. He has misread, or not read at all, Governor Manly's address to the Whig Convention at Raleigh, as also the resolutions passed at that Convention.

ROMANCE OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Under this caption the Savannah "Georgan" of Tuesday has the following:

"The steamer Gaston, Capt. Hebbard, arrived on Saturday from Pilatka, having on board seventeen men, among whom was a lieutenant attached to the Cuban expedition. They have truly enjoyed the romance of the expedition to its full extent. We learn they left Key West in a fishing smack, and arrived at Tampa Bay perfectly destitute of every necessary.—Here they were met by Gen. Twigg, who received them very coldly at first; but, on becoming acquainted with their destination, with his native generous hospitality, issued them rations, and gave them comfortable quarters. We are informed that he also sent on fifty of their number to New Orleans.

"Those who arrived here walked from Tampa Bay to Pilatka, where they arrived, after a journey of six days, entirely penniless.—A subscription was raised by the citizens of Pilatka, by whom they were supplied with means to pay their passage at a reduced rate to this city.—They are now here among us, and need the charity of our citizens, having been obliged to part with every article of value and their clothing to the last suit, in making their way thus far.

"They are young men, nearly all American citizens, and state they were deceived by those who induced them to join the expedition. Their homes are in Kentucky and Ohio, to which they are making their way. They wish work to enable them to obtain the means to travel. There are several mechanics among them.—We trust they will find employment among our citizens."

PAINE'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Our Readers have seen in this paper notices of this newly discovered method of producing light and heat. The following is extracted from the Baltimore Sun:

"A contract has been made in New York to light and heat the Astor House by the apparatus invented by H. M. Paine, which has been alluded to before in the public prints. Water is the only element employed to obtain light, heat and motive power. It is stated, too, that a company has been formed in New York to purchase the patent right at some millions of dollars, (half a million cash), and the old gas companies are about to knock under. Rather a wonderful story but not more wonderful than the invention itself, if it turns out to be anything like what it is averred of. Should the averments be realized, the greatest revolution of this XIX Century is yet to be witnessed."

THE PRISONERS AT HAVANA DISCHARGED.

A Telegraph despatch from New Orleans, dated on Saturday last, says:

"We have received intelligence from Havana as late as the 10th instant, and are happy to state that the Spanish Government has yielded to the representation of our Consul, aided by other American authorities, and, after passing through the forms of a trial, has liberated the American prisoners, who were free to return to the United States."

Thus is removed all grounds for apprehending, any difficulty with Spain on account of these prisoners.—*Nat. Int.*

GOVERNOR MANLY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Manly proposes to meet and address the people at the following times and places:

At	Wentworth, on	Saturday,	June 29
Germanston,	Monday,	July 1	
Salem,	Wednesday,	" 3	
Rockford,	Friday,	" 5	
Wetumpka, C. H.,	Monday,	" 8	
Wilkesboro',	Wednesday,	" 10	
Lenoir,	Friday,	" 12	
Morganton,	Monday,	" 15	
Marion,	Wednesday,	" 17	
Asheville,	Friday,	" 19	
Waynesville,	Monday,	" 22	
Scott's Creek,	Wednesday,	" 24	
Franklin,	Friday,	" 27	
Murphy,	Saturday,	" 28	
	Tuesday,	" 30	

AMALGAMATION.

The New Englanders, it would seem from the following marriage, which we copy from the "New-Englander," a Boston paper, dated the 15th June 1850, carry their abolition faith to the extent of an amalgamation of the races.

MARRIED.

"In this city on the 8th inst., by Rev. E. T. Taylor, Mr. John H. Brown, (colored) of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Mary Ann Bechler (white) of Boston."

Prospects of the Compromise.—The letter writers at Washington knock down and set up the Compromise Bill as they would a set of ten-pins. To-day, it will pass the Senate, but fail in the House; to-morrow, it will pass neither body, and the next day, it will go through both "like shot out of a shovel." As an evidence of the contrariety of opinion existing at Washington, we take extracts from two letters of the same date, appearing in the same column of the Baltimore Sun. One says:

Mr. Clay seems also in despair of obtaining a decision upon the adjustment bill. He looks jaded, and begins to show impatience. Two days have been wasted in fruitless discussion of amendments, and half a score of amendments are threatened. How, then, are all the amendments to be disposed of by to-morrow,