Ferms of the Watchman. ciption, per year, Two Dollars-payable in But if not paid in advance, Two dollars d filly ets. will be charged. each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged to per ct. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

refers to the Editors must be post paid.

The following amusing sketch of "born to good lock," is said to be from the pen of the lacetions Samuel Lover :

Lady C. was a beautiful woman, but lady C. was an extravagant woman. She was still single, though rather past extreme youth. Like nost pretty females she had looked too high. and estimated her own loveliness too dearly. and now she refused to believe that she was not as charming as ever. So no wonder she semained unmarried. Lady C. had about five housand pounds; so, with all her wit and beauin the got into the Fleet, as was likely to reman there. Now, in the time I speak of, ev. or lady had her head dressed by a barber, and harber was the handsomest barber in the city of London. Pat Philan was a great admirer of the fair sex, and where's the wonder ?-sure Pat was an Irishman. It was one very fine morning, when Philan was dressing her capit valing head, that her ladyship took it into her mind to talk to him, and Pat was well pleased for lady C's teeth were the whitest, and her smile the brightest in all the world.

So you're not married, Pat,' says she. Divil an inch, yer honor's ladyship," says

And wouldn't ye like to be married,' again

teks she. Would a duck swim? Is there any one you'd prefer ?'

Maybe, madam,' says he, ' you have never heard of Kathleen O'Reilly, down beyant Doneraille: Her father's cousin to O'Donaghoe. who's own steward to Mr. Murphy, the under agent to my Lord Kingstown; and-

· Hush? says she, sure I don't want to know who she is. But would she have you, if you ask tier ?"

"And why don't you?"

Sure I'm too poor,' and Philan heaved a pro-

Would you like to be rich?

Does a dog bark ?' If I make you rich, will you do as I tell

Mille murther! yer honor, don't be tantal

'Indeed I'm not,' said Lady C. 'So listen. How would you like to marry me ?"

Ah, thin, my lady, I believe the King of Russia himself would be proud to do that same lave alone a poor divil like Pat Philan. Well Philan, if you'll marry me to morrow.

I'll give you one thousands pounds, *Oh, whilaboo! whilaboo! sure I'm mad or enchanted by the good people,' roared Pat, dan-

cing round the room. But there are conditions, says Lady C .-After the first day of your nuptials you must never see me again nor claim me for your

"I don't like that," says Pat, for he had been ogling her ladyship most desparately. But remember Kathleen O Reity. Wi

. That's thrue,' says he, but thin the biga

the money I'll give you, you may go and many

'I'll never appear against you,' says her la dyship. . Only remember you must take an outh never locall me your wife after to morrow and never to go telling all the story."

Divil a word I'll ivir say." 'Well, then,' says she, 'there's ten pounds Go and by a license, and leave the rest to me; and then she explained to him where she was

The next day Pat was true to his appoint ment, and found two gentlemen already with

'Have you got the license?' said she. Here it is, my lady,' says he, and he gave it to her. She handed it to one of the gentle on her two servants she turned to the gentle. man, who was reading : Perform the ceremo-

mes Pat Philan was the husband, the legal husband, of the lovely Lady C. 'That will do,' says she, to ber new husband as he gave her a hearty kiss; tha'll do. Now,

ny, said she. And sure enough in ten min-

sir, give me my marriage certificate.' The old gentleman did sor and bowing respectfully to the five pound note she gave him forgot to tell you that he was a parson.

warden uppeared. a voice that would call a bird off a tree, 'will

I wish to leave this prison immediately. 'Your ladyship forgets,' replied he, 'that you must pay forly thousand before I can let you go,' 'I am a married woman. You can detain my husband, but not me,' and she smiled at Philan, who began rather to dislike the appear.

· Pardon me, my lady, it is well known you

are single." 'I tell you I am married.

Where's your husband? 'There, sir!' and she pointed to the astonished barbar; 'there he stands. Here is my marriage certificate, which you can peruse at your leisures Now detain me, sir, one instant,

at your peril.' The warden was dumfounded, and no won der. Poor Philan would have spoken, but nei ther party would let him. The lawyer below was consulted. The result was evident. In half an hour lady C. was free, and Pat Philan, her legitimate husband, a prisoner for debt to the amount of forty thousand pounds.

Well, sir, for some time Pat thought he was in a dream, and the creditors thought they were still worse. The following day they held meeting, and finding they had been tricked, swore they'd detain poor Pat ferever. But, as they well knew he had nothing, and wouldn't feel much shame in going through the insolv. ent court, they made the best of their bargain,

and let him out. Well you must know, about a week after this, Paddy Philan was sitting by his little fire, and thinking over the woude ful things he had seen, when as sure as death, the post-man brought him a letter, the first he had ever received, which he took over to a friend of his, one Ryan, a fruit seller, because you see, he cipher it for him. It ran thus :

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

J. J. BRUNER,

Editor & Proprietor.

" KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."

NEW SERIES. VOLUME VII-NUMBER 22.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1850.

'Go down to Doneraille and marry Kathleen | door, as long as it was practicable—they, O'Reilly. The instant the knot is tied I fulfill my promise of making you comfortable for life. But as you value your life and liberty, never breathe a syllable of what has passed. Re. member you are in my power if you tell the story. The money will be paid to you directly you enclose me your marriage certificate. I send your £50 for present expenses.

Oh! happy Paddy! Didn't he start next day for Cork, and didn't he marry Kathleen and touch a thousand pounds? By the power he did. And what is more, he took a cottage, which, perhaps you know, is not a hundred miles from Bruffin, in the county of Limerick; and i'fax. he forgot his first wife, clean and entirely, and never told any one but himself, under the promise of secrecy, the story of his first marriage.

TRUE STORY OF HAYNAU'S FLOGGING.

The London Duily News of the 10th instant has the following corrected account of the drubbing given to butcher Haynau. It contains some particulars not heretofore made public:

The Marshall it seems was accompanied by his nephew and an interpreter; they presented themselves about 12 o'clock on Wednesday at the brewery. The in-Ah, thin, I'd only wish I'd be afther trying terpreter having handed in a letter of introduction from Baron Rothschild to the chief clerk, the party were at once shown into the chief office, where it is customary for visitors to write their names in the visitor's book. The Marshall having written 'Haynau' in rather a bold style, he was consigned to one of the servants to conduct him over the brewery. The moment he quitted a commotion was visible in the office, and ere many minutes had elapsed several of the clerks and collectors were seen to leave the brewery hastily, and in a short space of time, the carters, draymen, and others from the opposite premises of the establishment, with a host of laborers from the neighboring Borough Market, congregated outside the gates of the brewery. Some of them were armed with long carter's whips, and others had long cane brooms. The General had been shown over most of the departments, and had arrived at the stables, when the se ries of assaults commenced. He was about entering the stables when a heavy truss of hav was thrown from the loft a bove; it fell upon his head and knocked him to the ground with much force. Hav ing regained his legs, missiles of the most offensive character were thrown into his face, and as it was evident that a furious storm was brewing against the party, their hasty retreat was suggested. With as much expedition as possible, the Mar shall, with his nephew and interpreter, he was free from further violence. His bolted across the yard, and on reaching the street, they were met with the most fearful yells and execrations from the mob who had collected outside the entrance gates. Indeed it is scarcely possible, we are assured, to convey an accurate idea the George. Getting safely in the boat, of the horrible noise that burst from the populace when the affrighted General made his appearance. He was allowed men, who viewed it attentively. Then calling to reach about the middle of the street, when some of the carters, who were in waiting with their heavy whips, cried out "Oh, this is the fellow that flogged the women, is it?" and instantly commenced lashing him with all their might. The Marshall then quickened his speed, but the mob which had considerably increased by the arrival of a number of coalheavers from Bankside, crowded around him he relifed with his clerk; for sure enough, I and all that could get near him were kicking and shoving him, and crying, "He is 'Go and bring me the warden,' says my la. a murderer-give it to him. Down with display of feeling, arrangements were ery spark of angry feeling has left you, and let 'Yes, my lady,' says she, and presently the the river." With some difficulty he contrived to reach the corner of Bankside, he took his leave. Will you be kind enough,' says Lady C., in when he was knocked down, and an attempt was made by some of the more exyou be good enough to send me a backney coach? cited of the populace to drag him away; it is thought for the purpose of throwing him into the Thames. His nephew and interpreter, however, managed to keep hold of him, and got him upon his legs .-He was flogged with the whips, struck othe coal heavers "fan tail" hats, while an unremitting shower of filth was levelled

at him. Several gentlemen who witnessed the attack made an attempt to protect the Marshall, who appeared to be fast sinking from exhaustion and ill usage while his interpreter implored the mob not to kill him. Two young men in the met the men, and endeavored to restrain them. "He is a murderer," was the reply. butcher; we'll teach him to flog women." rest. Another rush was made at him; his hat was thrown high into the air, amid loud derisive shouts, and his clothes nearly torn off his back. His moustache and beard were pulled in the most violent manner, and one man, who had in his hand a large bladed knife, caught hold of the Marshall's beard, and made a strong effort to cut it off. By this time the party had reached the George public house, in Bankside, near Southwark bridge, kept by Mr. Benfeild, and in the confusion, the Marshall succeeded in getting from the nephew and interpreter remained at the five, nor less than one dollar, with costs.

however, were soon compelled to seek shelter on the inside, the mob beating them and rushing up stairs. Mr. Benfeild was at the time attending at the bar, and his wife was up stairs with her child.in an instant the lower part of the house was filled up by the mob, whose conduct now became furious, while hundreds collected in front. Loud were the cries-Out with the butcher! Drag the murderer out! Down with the wretch!" Several rooms were entered, but the Marshall could not be found, and it was supposed he had been concealed. The mob then became impatient, and would listen to nothing less than his production. Several men scaled the front of the house. and got into the front room windows .---The nephew and interpreter were found on the landing, but the object of their fury was nowhere to be seen. In a few moments a loud yell proceeded from the back going on. part of the premises. Some coal heavers had discovered the Marshal crouched in a dust bin attached to the house. By the hair of his head they dragged him out, he had exhausted all means of amusement, shouting " we have got the Austrian woman flogger." This announcement was received with almost frantic cheers by the mob outside the house, and the Marshal was about being dragged along the passage into the streets, when his cries attracted the sympathy of some strangers, who, with the aid of his nephew and interpreter, succeeded in getting him from the grasp of his assailants, and in locking him up in one of the bed rooms, while others stood sentry at the door, and pre- throw you out of the window; I will do it."vented it being forced, Mr. Benfeild, the The child looked frightened for a minute, and lanlord, endeavored to appease the mob. seemed to think it would be a terrible fate. But They replied, however, that if the wretch his reason, and experience too, we may supwas not given up, they would pull the pose, told him that this threat would never be house down. Most fortunately, Mr. Ben- carried into execution. He tried however for feild, at the first rush into his house, and a little while to amuse himself with his mothfearing that it would really be demolished er's gloves, but they were snatched away from sent for a policeman, who arrived just at the moment the threats were being made -and it being dangerous to act alone, he ran to the police station for further aid. A strong body of the force soon arrived, and their appearance at once quelled the

inflicted upon him. Having partaken of some slight refreshment, the inspector assured him, through the interpreter, that he might consider himself perfectly safe under his care, as he had a body of officers down below to protect him. It was sometime, however, ere he could be induced to believe that torn garments having been temporarily repaired by the interpreter, and Mr. Benfeild having lent him a hat, he ventured to make for the Thames Police galley that was lying at the foot of the stairs fronting it was rowed to Waterloo Bridge. A cab was then procured, and the exhausted Marshal was conveyed to Morley's Hotel Charing Cross. It should be mentioned, however, that when he took his departure from Bankside, he was greeted with yells, and his hat was thrown into the river af-

fury of the populace. The Inspector, on

entering the house, found the General,

seated on the edge of a bed in a pitiable

condition. He was much exhausted, and

During the remainder of that day the the General was confined to his bed at his hotel. On Friday he was still suffering from the injuries he had sustained .-He was visited by several of the Austrian and lovingly, must a child be governed. If senobles and other residents in London; and the Austrian butcher. Shove him into made for his quitting England, and in the him see that you go about it solemnly and course of Friday night, we are informed sadly.

Electors in Great Britain .- A parliamenta. ry paper has been printed, which shows the number of parliamentary electors in Great tion of 1818, 1849 and 1850. In 1848-49 the He then made another effort to get away total number was 1,041,203, whilst in 1849between his attendants. The mob, how- 50 the number was 1,050,187 in the United ever, followed him up, and lashed, pelted, Kingdom. In England, on the present regisand booted him in the most furious style. tration, the number of voters is 839,797, in Wales 48,019, and in Scotland 20,205-mak. ver the back with the brooms beaten with ing the total of Great Britain 978,121; and in Ireland 72,066-making the total in the counties, cities and boroughs, 1,050,187.

The liberality of the English system is illus. trated by these statistics. With a population of 28,000,000 the three islands contain 1.050,. 137 entitled to the right of suffrage, while the United States, with a white population of 18 .employ of Mr. Winter the Ironmonger, tain and Ireland ought to have nearly 5,000,fifth of that number, yet the English boast of "We wont have him here, the Austrian being the freest people on earth. We pity the

> The "Day Book" one of the raciest papers published in New York, thinks that the great commotion excited by Jenny Lind's arrival, is a trick of Barnum's, to subvert the consitution of the United States elect her President, and place the whole country under petticoat goverment.

> The Legislature of Wisconson has recently passed an act, by which any owner or lessee of land who shall knowingly permit the Canada thistle to go to seed on such land, is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction

MANAGING CHILDREN.

" My soul, look well around thee ere thou give thy timid infant unto sorrow."

One of the hot days of the last few weeks, it was my lot to be riding in the cars a long day's journey. When we started in the early morning the travelling was delightful. The country ooking green and bright with the night's dew. and the soft, cool morning breeze refreshed us as it blew through the cars. But as we went on, the sun grew hotter and hotter, the dust blew into the cars mingled with cinders, and we all felt that for the rest of the way we were doomed to discomfit. I tried, with a book, to loose my sense of the present trials, but my attention was diverted from reading by a group which occupied the seat nearest me. It consisted of a mother, a father, and a little bright. looking boy of three or four years old. I noticed them when the cars first started sitting at a distance from me, but they had now changed their seats, and were so near to me that I could not avoid both seeing and hearing all that was

"Be quiet, will you?" were the first words from the mother, said in an excited and impatient manner. But the little one could not be quiet. He had been traveling for many hours. and eaten cake and candy till he could eat no more. He had examined the cars over and over again, until the novelty was all at an end, and he was evidently hot and uncomfortable .-As well might you tell the wind to stop blow. ing, as tell him to be quiet. So he looked at his mother, and then began to tease and whine, and to say that he was tired and wanted some water. I thought she would sympathize with the little one, and try to amuse and comfort him. But the noise evidently irritated her. " If you are not still in a minute, George Henry, I'll him, and then he was evidently compelled to begin again. "Mamma, mamma, I'm tired," and then came a louder demonstration. By this time the father had waked from his nap, in no very pleasant mood it seemed, for, hearing the correct guide or index to the general increase of populachild's voice, he immediately made a dive at him, shook him, and boxed his ears violently. "There now, stop crying and be quiet." But that was utterly out of the question. He could not do it at once, and the mother joined her voice to say in the same impatient, angry way, in his own language complained severely "Hush, hush, I tell you, or you'll get it again." of the pain he endured from the injuries As soon as possible the child stopped the loud voice, and cowed down in his seat with a sulky look, and a disturbed expression on his face. The next time I looked he had fallen asleep, much to my satisfaction, and his sleep lasted

till we were near our journey's end. Very much of this kind of treatment of chil drien is there in the world, and if there were not a kind Providence watching over these lit. tle ones to overrule the bad influences of early training, still smaller than it is would be the proportion of good men and women. How many parents there are who seem to forget the tremendous responsibility that rests upon them, the great work that God gave them to do when he put little children in their arms, and who act, instead, as if they sought only how to rear and educate them with the least trouble to themselves. They seem to begrudge the time it takes, as if their whole time were too much to give to the training of immortal souls. Oh. the impatience that seizes a little child and inment-how much has it to answer for? Do not be surprised to see the temper of your child uncontrolled as he grows older. You have been teaching him day by day, from his infancy, by your own impatience, and hasty yielding to passion, when waywardness and careless ness have irritated you. Calmly, and quietly vere punishment must be inflicted, if in no othin order to avoid a recurrence of a similar | er way can obedience be gained, wait until ev-

This teaching children falsehood, too, by unmeaning threats; what a store of trouble is a parent laying up for himself who does it! Not in the smallest degree, not in the youngest child, ought it to be practiced. The child will Britain and Ireland, according to the registra- hence; he will feel that it was false; and he

it is in another; if in my mother, in me. plans, by such a love as this.

ing to the proportion in this country, Great Bri- heaven, requires a life of watchfulness and ness, may implant in the souls of our children, seeds that in coming years will brit forth bit.

The step, and during the remainder of the distance that in coming years will brit forth bit.

The step and struck with such force as to fix it to the step, and during the remainder of the distance that in coming years will brit forth bit. 000 of voters. They have actually about one- example, by yielding to impatience or selfish ter fruits. Of prayer; that we may be aided Charley of the Republican, we believe, is and strengthened by an Almighty hand.

> Governor John P. Gaines arrived in Oregon on the 6th of August, after a long passage round Cape Horn. Gov. Lane had resigned and left the Territory (for California) on the 18th of June, leaving it without a Governor till Major Gaines arrived.

" So here I am, between two tailors," cried a beau at a public table, where a couple of young tailors were seated, who had just commenced business for themselves. "True was was no great hand at reading or writing, to de- mob, and running into the George. The thereof, to be punished by a fine not exceeding the reply, "we are beginners, and can only afford to keep one "goose between us."

COMPARATIVE CENSUS

OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN UNITED STATES.-We have returns of the census now being taken, for the following important cities and towns in various parts of the United States, which we compare with the census of 1840. A few of these returns are estimates in part, by the marshals taking the census, but are sufficiently near correct to enable us to make the comparison. We have published numerous other returns, partial or complete, which are not included in this table-our object at present being to show the progress of population in the

Census Census.

large cities and towns :-

200 E		C. 110110		CHORA.	
lities, de.	States.	1850.		1840.	
Baltimore,	Maryland	165,000	1	02,313	
incinnati,	Ohio	150,000		46,000	
St. Louis,	Missouri,	90,000		16,000	
Buffalo,	New York,			18,213	
Providence,	Rhode Island.			23,171	
Williamsburgh,	New York,			5,094	
Richmond,	Virginia			20,153	
Lowell,	Massachusetts	32,984		20,796	
Syracuse,	New York			5,500	
Chicaga,	Illinois,			4,470	
Milwaulkie,	Wisconsin			1,700	
Utica,	New York,			12,782	
Wilmington,	Delaware			8,367	
Oswego,	New York			4,658	
Poughkeepsie,	New York	11,080		7,500	ľ
Newport,	Rhode Island.			8,332	
Pottsville,	Pennsylvania.			4,337	ı
Norristown,		6,050		2,937	
Oswegatchie,	New York			5,719	l
New Brunswick	New Jersey	7.893		6,500	i
Nashua,	New Hampsh	ire 5.820		3,700	١
Nashville,		3,122		2,454	1
Concord,		8,740		4,903	1
Keene,		3,330		2,630	
Northampton,	Massachusett	5.309		3,750	
Groten,		2,511		2,130	
Wethersfield,	Connecticut			3,829	
Windsor,		3,317		2,283	
Danbury,		5,062		3,842	
Salisbury,		3,103		2,551	
Newport,	Kentucky			1,500	
Macon,	Georgia			3,927	
Fredericksburg,	Virginia			3,974	
Chatham,	New York			3,660	
Batavia,		4,464		4,171	
Johnstown,			7	1,100	
Masillen,	Ohio	2.300		2,000	
Princeton,	New Jersey			3,055	
Charlottsville,	Virginia			1,500	
Niagara Falls,	New York	1 100		600	
	ities, towns and	1		000	
				382.913	

.831,902

The above shows an astonishing increase, and proves he great prosperity of the country during the last ten years, as the above cities and towns comprise a large proportion of the commercial and manufacturing marts of the Union. These returns, however, do not form a tion throughout the country-many of the agricultural districts having remained about stationary, and others showing but a small increase. The agricultural regions, which will exhibit the greatest increase, are, of course, those in the valley of the Mississippi, and too few returns of entire counties have as yet come in to enable us to form any calculation of the general ratio of increase.

With regard to the population located in cities, villages and compact towns, to which our attention in now directed-the total population in such cities, towns, &c., in 1840, was as follows: In cities and towns having above 10,000 pop., 1,329,937

between 2,000 and 10,000, 991,590

Total town population, 2,321,527 -being nearly one-seventh of the total population of the

From the returns received of the census of 1850, the findications are, that the population of the cities, large towns, and villages, will exceed four millions. New York Express.

Dr. Hassall, in a recent lecture on coffee mentions some startling facts in relation to that article. Burnt Sugar he says is largely used to deepen the color, and then refers to the fact that the rich brown hue of Coffee is not peculiar to a decoction of that berry, but all vegetable substances when charred yield somewhat similar color. He also details the results of 34 examnations on Coffee of all prices. From these it appears, that the whole of the Coffees, with two exceptions only, were adulterated; that flicts a punishment in the heat of an angry mo. Chicory herry was present in 31 instances, roasted Wheat in 12, coloring matter in 22, Beans and Potatoe Flour in only one; that in 10 cases the adulteration consisted of but a single article, in 12 of two, and in 10 of three substances; that in many instances the quantity of Coffee present was very small, and in others not more than a fifth, fourth, half and so

most singular and frightful accident which occurred at Sternport. The facts, as ascertained by the inquest, are as follows : Mr. James Gren, a highly respectable timber dealer, hired a horse evitable min, are the alternatives which an unjust govand gig, and with his brother George drove to ernment has set before us. Baidslow and Tensburry, and from thence to Halt. They stayed there until dusk and then ing a similar spirit, but it is unnecessary .started home. On arriving at the residence of We regret to find that two or three of the Whigh Mr. James Gren, Mr. George Gren was driv. papers of Georgia sympathise with this trearemember it; he will look back a few years ing, but on the wrong side of the gig. When sonable movement; and we are truly glad that asked where his brother was, he said asleep in a few of the Democratic papers condemn the may say, if falsehood is justifiable in one case the bottom of the gig. On looking he appeared course of the disunionists in strong and emsenseless. Surgeons were immediately sent phatic language; but they are almost as limi-Love and tenderness go very far in the man- for on arriving found him quite dead. Upon ted in number as the Whig papers that have gement of children; not a foolish indulgence examination, his head was found to be complete. fallen in with the disunionists. Nearly all that pampers the appetite and yields weakly to ly shattered, the spokes of the wheels were the leading Democratic papers of Georgia are every foolish desire, but the quiet love that besmeared with a quantity of blood, hair and now uttering the treasonable cry of secession wraps the arms about the child, and lays cheek bone. Mr. G. was examined at length by the and urging the people of that state to "take to cheek, and speaks so softly that the little one Coroner, but had no idea that any thing had the lead." Let them be remembered. We feels in his inmost heart that he is blessed by happened to his brother until his arrival at trust that the Whig press of Georgia, almost it; feels that he cannot slight it or disobey it. home, he having spoken to him a short distance unanimous as it is for the union, together with The rough boy on whom threats would be lost, from Ridley's cross. The conclusion arrived those few Democratic papers that are still true who feels too proud to be afraid of punishment, at by the inquisition from all the evidence ex. to the confederacy, will arouse the people fully will be melted, and he ready to give up darling hibited by the Police and Surgeons, was, that to appreciate the duty that devolves upon them Mr. Gren had fallen asleep, the horse having in this important crisis. It devolves upon the To educate children as God would have us, started down the hill, and on rounding the cor-000,000, has 3,000,000 of electors. Accord- to feel a hope that we are fitting them to, for ner at Ridley's cross his head slipped on to the rebuke and put down the wild and fanatistep, where it was caught by the spokes of the cal spirit of disunion which is now hovering

sitting on the fence-but leans a little on the Democratic side .- Milton Chronicle. Merely basking in the sunshine of Republi-

canism—enjoying " a feast of reason and a flow of soul."—Halifax Republican. would say, "enjoying a feast of" hot ginger.

cakes and small bear. But seriously, Charley, you better mind how you "bask in the sunshine" at this season of the year old fellow-you might take the "shakes." Fall back under the Whig banner.

Get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and li

we can't give you up .- Milton Chronicle.

From the Knoxville Register. DISUNION-WILL GEORGIA LEAD OFF!

It will be remembered that Mr. Rhett advocated temporary secession in his speech at the Macon mass meeting, and asked, ' Will Geor gia lead off?' The question has been asked repeatedly since, and strong efforts have been made by the disunionists to prepare the people of Georgia for taking the lead in the work of dissolving the union. The Legislature of Georgia, at its last sea-

sion, adopted a resolution authorising the Governor to call a convention to be composed of delegates appointed by the people, in the event California or New Mexico should be admitted into the union as states, with constitutions prohibiting slavery, to consider and advise what course of action should be adopted by that state. Some doubts were entertained as to whether the Governor would call that convention, bu we see by a paragraph from the Milledgeville Federal Union, that that paper is "authorised to state, that one of the contingencies having occurred designated by the last Legislature, upon which the Executive was directed to call a conventiou, to wit : the admission by Congress of California as a state into the union, that that convention will be called." An authentic copy of the act admitting California had not been received by the Governor at the time of this announcement. We may, therefore confidently look for the convention to be held, and if the people permit the election for delegates to go off as they did that for delegates to the South. ern Convention, they may expect their state to be placed in a position they do not intend to oc. cupy or defend. But we think they will see to it that Georgia maintains her loyalty to the union. The friends of the convention which the Governor is authorised to call, are the open. ly avowed advocates of disunion, and they must be defeated in their mad projects. It is too painfully evident that the disunionists of Georgia will muster quite a strong force, and if not check-mated at every point may bring disgrace if not ruin, upon one of the noblest states in our confederacy. To the union men of Georgia, therefore, an appeal goes up from every patriot in the land, conjuring them to preserve from the taint of disunion, that flag up. on whose folds a patriotic, union loving ances. try wrote the word GEORGIA.

To show the treasonable spirit manifested in Georgia, we make the following extracts from some of our exchanges from that state.

From the Columbus Sentinel-Democratic. We have all along contended that the admission of California would fill to overflowing the poisoned cup of degradation which the north has for years been preparing for the south. We have declared our determination to hold to the union so long as there was hope that we would be safe in the union. That hope has now been disappointed, we abandon the union as an engine of infamous oppression. WE ARE FOR SECESSION, open, unqual ified, naked secession. Henceforth WE ARE FOR WAR UPON THE GOVERNMENT; it has existed but for our ruin, and to the extent of our ability to DE-STROY it, it shall exist no longer.

From the Columbus Times-Democratic.

In less than 60 days the struggle must take place in Georgia, which fixes the doorn of her sons as equals in the union, or the underlings of Yankees. Once consummated, no amount of effort will unfix that doom-we shall stay beaten, and like whipped spaniels, never dare raise our heads again in the presence of our master race at the north. Organize then for the battle. Form clubs. enlighten the people, show them their danger, put arms in their hands, point them to the foe-they need but to know the issue to defend their rights: open your purses, pour out your money as you would your blood for your liberties and your property; do anything and everything, and exert all the means and talents that God has given you to arouse the people to this great question, and to save this state from recreancy to the south and the eternal disgrace to herself of backing out.

From the Macon Telegraph-Democratic. It remains to be seen when the men of the south will

with freeman's heart's, strike for their rights, or with the spirit of slaves and dustards submit to this Congressional quackery, until they are driven from their country like the Poles. If the territory- the land and property of the south, can be taken by a vote of the majority, why not her slaves? The question then which springs to the lips of every one, is, what are we to do? The mere politician who waits to see the course of the popular breeze before he sets his sails-the time-server and office-seeker, who palters with the great issue of equality and degradation, submission and slavery, despicable at all times, is doubly so now. FOR OUR OWN PART, WE ARE FOR SECESSION, FOR RESISTANCE, OPEN, UN-QUALIFIED RESISTANCE. From the Rome Southerner-Democratic.

The day of our humiliation or emancipation is at hand. If we submit, we are the vilest of slaves, and the fit oubjects of the most ruthless despotism. IF WE RESIST AB MEN WORTHY TO BE FREE SHOULD RESIST, OUR TRIUMPH AS AS CERTAIN AS IT WILL BE GLORIOUS. In resources, we are vastly superior to our enemies. The sums which they annually plunder from us, in the abused name of this glorious union, would be more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of a war of independence, if they should dare attempt a war of conquest. But this they will never do. None but cowardly submissionisis ever yield to injustice and oppression through fear of the power of the oppressor. Where is the man who will say the south has not been grievously wronged? Who will say those The Hereford Journal gives the details of a wrongs are not accumulating, and not look to our complete subjugation and ruin? Where is the dastard, the traitor, who, under such circumstances, will dare be false to his native land? Resistance now, stern, uncompromising resistance, or shameful submission and in-

We might multiply these extracts, all breath. people, the true conservators of the republic, to over Georgia. Let them inform Mr. Rhett and his deluded followers that the blood of revolutionary ancest still flows in their veins and that they will be as swift to punish treason as were their lathers in "the times that tried men's souls."

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

It is said that a man once made a large fortune by letting other people's business alone, and by minding his own. Just try it.

If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and preserve for many generations the remembrance of God which had been shown? But every night night comes out these preachers of beauty, and light the universe, with their admonishing smile.