

FACTS.—THE TRAFFIC.

We clip the following from the correspondence of the Illinois Organ:

In answer to your call for facts, showing up the liquor traffic in this State, I will give you a recital of a case that came to my knowledge while attending court in an adjoining County.

A rum-seller had sued one of his victims, a poor miserable looking wretch, on a note for \$300. The unfortunate man, and his wife also, had inherited property sufficient to maintain them in comfort, if not affluence.

The lady's friends united their entreaties, and by their assistance M. and his family were again in a situation to live comfortably and happily, but the liquor sellers, the retailers of damnation, had preceded him, and it was not long before he was again in their clutches, bound hand and foot a helpless, ruined man.

On the day of trial, poor M. was decaying by the very man who was ruining him, into his grogery, and made dead drunk. His wife, who had by some means become acquainted with a few of the facts, came into the court room, and though the case had not been called commenced the recital of her sufferings and wrongs—she is an intelligent, and was once an interesting lady, but grief and injuries and insult have done their work and she stood there, with an infant in her arms, struggling to suppress her tears, trying to tell of the wrongs and robberies committed by her husband's destroyer.

Execution issued for the amount claimed, and but for the interference of a few who had heard her pleading, and who paid the heartless liquor seller's claim, she would be without a shelter for herself and helpless children. Such facts as these excite reflection in the mind of any man who thinks at all, and I shall offer none except this: that if men of honorable feelings who love their mothers, and sisters, and wives, or who have any noble sympathy and respect for the fairest of creation, would allow themselves to think upon the outrages and indignities the traffic inflicts on woman, to say nothing of the degradation, and the long catalogue of heart-breaking griefs it causes her, all would say without exception, down with the monster of iniquity, and palsied be the hand that would deal it out to bring ruin upon those we love dearest upon earth.

Lean and Fat.—At the theatre of the Varieties there is an actress, one of the best in Paris, who has the misfortune to be exceedingly, deplorably thin—we might almost say skinny. A few months ago she heard of a doctor who, it was said, had succeeded in manufacturing a mineral water which had the power of making the people grow fat.

Horrible Affair.—A gentleman recently from Holmes county, Mississippi, (says the New Orleans Picayune,) has detailed to us the particulars of a dreadful scene which occurred a few days since near Lexington, in that county.

The Past.—In all the trials of this troublesome world, how sweet the memory of by gone hours. At times, as I dwell upon the past, a thousand elfin thoughts came trooping through the chambers of the soul, and dance to memory's merry music.

THE SCARCITY OF SILVER COIN.—CONGRESS MOVING.

The shopkeepers of all our Atlantic cities, and indeed the business classes generally, are, at the present time, laboring under the most serious inconvenience, in consequence of the scarcity of silver.

Whereas, in consequence of the large supply of Gold from California and other parts of the world, the proportion between that metal and silver is rapidly changing, thereby affecting their relative value, and rendering the latter an article of merchandise rather than currency, causing its circulation as money to cease at its nominal value; and whereas, under these circumstances, the silver coins of the country are being largely exported, and in consequence of the premiums offered for them by dealers in bullion, they are rapidly withdrawn from circulation, thereby subjecting the banks and community to great and growing inconvenience from the scarcity of those coins for the purpose of making change;

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the value of the silver coins of the United States by diminishing their weight or of increasing the proportion of alloy in the same or both, so as to prevent their exportation; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Committee, as we learn from Washington, are already at work busily engaged in an effort—first to discover the cause of the scarcity, and then to apply the remedy. The impression of the oldest financiers is, that so far as relates to this country, the causes of the scarcity may be designated thus:—

1st. The law of June, 1834, which changed the relative value of gold and silver, and appreciated the latter.

2d. The importations of millions of gold from California, which depreciating that metal, have had the effect of still further appreciating silver.

3d. The indebtedness of this country to Europe, and the consequent export of large quantities of silver to pay that indebtedness.

4th. The immense amount of silver that is now manufactured into plate and ornaments.

5th. The disposition to hoard silver, and then to sell it, as fostered by the foregoing circumstances.

But what in relation to the remedy?—The general idea is, that Congress should reduce the value of our silver coins, so as to prevent their exportation. It has also been suggested, that gold only should be made the legal tender for large sums, and the reduced silver should be used as a subordinate currency, and principally for the purposes of change. The subject is an important one, and it should not be acted upon rashly. It is complained in some quarters, and with reason, that by far too small an amount of quarter eagles and one-dollar gold pieces have been coined by the Mint of the United States.

Table with 2 columns: Amount, Value. Rows include 7,500 dollars (7,500 00), 22,000 half dollars (113,500 00), 190,800 quarter dollars (47,700 00), 1,931,500 dimes (193,150 00), 955,000 half dimes (47,750 00), and a total of \$409,600 00.

The immense disparity between the amount of gold and silver, being more than 67 to one, is one of the extraordinary features of the times.

Invasion of the Sandwich Islands.—The latest advices from Honolulu states that considerable excitement existed there in consequence of information having come to hand, from sources of undoubted credit, to the effect that the Sandwich Islands were about to be threatened with the invasion of "an armed force of ruffians from the shores of California."

The Marriage Relation.—The great English writer, Addison, has left on hand the following important sentence: "Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with a design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action, bound themselves to be good-humored, affable, forgiving, patient, and joyful, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections to the end of their lives."

GEORGIA RAILROADS.

We frequently notice in distant papers very gross and inaccurate statements in regard to the different railroad improvements in Georgia. Roads are mentioned as being in progress of construction which are already completed, while others are advertised as completed which never had an existence, save in the visionary brains of certain gentlemen about Albany and Charleston.

- 1. Central Road, from Savannah to Macon, completed, 190 miles.
2. Georgia Road, from Augusta to Atlanta, completed, 171 "
3. Macon and Western Road, from Macon to Atlanta, completed, 101 "
4. Western and Atlantic Road, from Atlanta to Chattanooga, completed 140 "
5. Southwestern Road, from Macon to Oglethorpe, nearly completed, 51 "
6. Muscogee Road, from Columbus to Fort Valley, on Southwestern, in progress, 71 "
7. Atlanta and West Point Road, from Atlanta to West Point, in progress, 85 "
8. Milledgeville Road, from Gordon to Milledgeville, in progress, 18 "
9. Eatonton Road, from Milledgeville to Eatonton, in progress, 22 "
10. Wilkes Road, from Double Wells to Washington, in progress, 18 "
11. Athens Branch, from Union Point to Athens, complete, 39 "
12. Burke Road, from Eighty-mile Station, on Central Road, to Augusta, in progress, 56 "

Total completed and in progress 963 miles.

From this it appears that Georgia has in operation the Central, Georgia, Macon and Western, and Western and Atlanta Roads and the Atlanta Roads and the Athens Branch, making an entire distance of 642 miles. The Southwestern (51 miles) will be in operation in 90 days; the Atlanta and West Point Road, 30 miles; the Muscogee road, 25 miles; the Burke Road, 23 miles; and the Milledgeville Road, 18 miles, making a total of 147 miles, will be put in operation the ensuing summer.

The roads already in operation are all prosperous, and are realizing from 8 to 16 per cent. clear profits per annum. This is demonstrated the wisdom and importance of a proper system of improvements. Georgia, after expending nearly fourteen millions of dollars, is now twice as rich as when she commenced her noble enterprises.—Macon Messenger.

Smoky Chimneys and Fire Places.

The Editor of the Wheeling (Va.) Luminary, gives the following as the result of his study of the principles of chimney draught and the application of the principles to practice.

There are many theories on the subject of chimney building, and many devices to remedy bad construction. Many of the theories are wild, and many of the devices exceedingly unphilosophical. Now there is only one general theory essential in all chimneys, and that is the apportionment of the throat to the opening or draught of the room, the closer the room the less the throat; always keeping the throat less than the compass of atmosphere admitted into the room.

Let the chimney be high enough not to be interfered with by adjoining buildings. Let the fire-place be large enough to admit filling in.

Let the offset in the back-wall be at least one foot above the upper part of the fire-place opening.

Let the throat be contracted, leaving it largest in the centre, until the difficulty is remedied.

If these conditions are met, it matters little about the size or shape of the flue above. This is proved in the building of furnaces when heavy draught is required.

Fire-Places.—In the construction of these there is, especially in cities, a great want of judgment. There are several points to be considered: neatness, or beauty, economy and comfort. In building a house, undoubtedly the first consideration should be comfort, the second, economy, whether we build for ourselves or to rent to others. We regret to say that there seems to be an utter disregard of these in nearly all the houses in the city, and too many in the country pattern after our city fashionables.

The next question is, how should they be built? Answer:—high, wide, and deep, so as to admit of filling in with a circular back-wall, presenting a large opening and surface from which to reflect the heat to all parts of the room, and at the same time secure the draft.

The Marriage Relation.—The great English writer, Addison, has left on hand the following important sentence: "Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with a design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action, bound themselves to be good-humored, affable, forgiving, patient, and joyful, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections to the end of their lives."

LOCUST YEAR.

From the Baltimore American.

The seventeen year Locusts will appear this year in all those parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware embraced in the following boundaries: Commencing at the Delaware river, near Germantown, Pennsylvania; thence southwesterly to the Blue Ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, along the east side of the Ridge to Loudoun and Fauquier counties, Virginia; thence through a portion of Fairfax, across the Potomac above Georgetown, through Montgomery and upper portion of Anne Arundel counties, Maryland to Patapsco along the north side of the Patapsco to the Chesapeake bay; thence to Havre-de-Grace, through to Cecil county, and Delaware, to the Delaware river, up the west side of that river to the beginning. These boundaries are nearly correct, as they appeared in 1834, though they may now vary. The locust will certainly appear on the south side of the Patapsco, at least in small numbers; as, during breeding season in 1834 numbers were blown over the river by a high wind that prevailed in the height of that season. In Fauquier county, Virginia, also, this district laps over another district for several miles, and though the locusts will appear this year, on the strip of territory thus doubly occupied, yet they appeared on the same place in 1843, and will appear there again in 1860, thus appearing alternately in eight and nine years. Over the whole of the large tract of country embraced in the above boundaries, the locusts will appear in myriads. They will begin to leave the ground about the 20th of May, a few days earlier or later, according to the weather. From the 1st to the 10th of April their chambers may be uncovered by simply shaving off an inch or two of the surface soil with a spade, in any place where trees or shrubbery stood in 1834. They will resemble small augur holes, two to four inches apart; and the grub or larva may now be found by digging a foot or two deep in the same situations. Those who have valuable shrubbery will do well to protect it by covering it with cheap gauze, from the 1st to the 20th of June. They do no other harm than that of causing the death of the small twigs, by their perforations for depositing their eggs.

GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D.

Utah.—A letter from the Salt Lake, written Sept. 24th, says:

The Indian war has commenced in good earnest. On the night of the 21st., the Indians made an attack upon the north settlement, and did considerable mischief, burning houses and stacks of grain, and killing and driving off stock. On the first alarm the inhabitants assembled at Capt. Brown's Fort, fortified themselves as strongly as possible, and sent to the city for assistance. Gen. Elbridge, with two hundred cavalry, and Capt. McBride's light artillery, were instantly dispatched to their relief. Word has been received that upon their approach the main body of the Indians fled to the north, and that Gen. Elbridge, leaving a small detachment to protect the inhabitants, and guard a few Indians that he had picked up, pushed on in pursuit. A scouting party came in yesterday morning, and reported that a party of Indians had collected at Weber river canon, and Capt. Green, with a company of mounted volunteers, composed principally of "Gentiles," as the "saints" call us outsiders, started out to dislodge them. At our approach they fired a few guns, and then fled up the mountains. We succeeded however, in getting thirty five of them, which exceeded our whole number. Yorakke, a principal snake chief, was killed. One white man was killed, by the name of Campbell.

Flint Enamel Ware.—An excellent kind of stone ware is made in Bennington Vermont, from flint felspar, and quartz, ground fine, pressed through a fine sieve, and afterwards made into a paste, and moulded into the desired form. An enamel of pure flint is added in baking, which is tinged with various delicate colors. The ware is exceedingly hard and tough, and it is as cheap as common crockery. Without the enamel it is white and very closely resembles that kind of composition of which statuettes have lately been made in France. The inventor's name is Fenton, who has lately taken out a patent. The durability of this ware, not being easily broken, its elegance and the nature of the ingredients, which make it perfectly wholesome for any use to which it may be put in the kitchen or pantry, are qualities which will probably soon introduce it into very general use.

New York Evening Post.

Sharp Shooting.—Col. Peebles, says the Bangor Mercury, tells us of an instance of sharp shooting. He states that one of the "rank and file" under his command, once discharged six shots at a barrel rolling down a long hill, he being at the bottom of the hill. Upon the barrel reaching the bottom of the hill it was examined and no mark of a bullet was discovered upon it; whereupon his comrades began to ridicule him. He, however, very coolly desired them to shake the barrel, by doing which they found that the bullets were inside—the whole having entered the bung hole, at which point he had aimed. This is the toughest shooting story we have seen.

There is now every appearance, notwithstanding what has happened in a few isolated cases at the North, that the fugitive slave law will not only not be repealed, but that it will receive the hearty co-operation of a large majority of the thinking people of the North. This is cheering; as a large majority of the Southern people would deplore a dissolution of the Union; but at the same time could not stay in it with that law repealed, let the consequences of revolution be what they might.—N. C. Argus.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road was held at Marion Court House, S. C., on Wednesday and Thursday last, the 29th and 30th of January.

The President states in his report that one half of the line has been graded, and that the other half is under contract for grading. It was resolved that should the town of Wilmington, in its corporate capacity, subscribe one hundred thousand dollars, that sum shall be, when paid in, expended for iron, to be laid down on the Eastern part of the Road, beginning at or near Wilmington.

The meeting recommended the issuing of bonds to amount of \$600,000. This course was taken instead of authorizing the issue for the reason that two-thirds of the Stock was not represented—that proportion being requisite to sanction the measure. It is proposed to hold another meeting at Marion Court House on the 12th of March, for further action on the recommendation.

General Harlee was re-elected President of the Company, and his salary raised to \$3,000. The Directors elected are as follows: N. N. Nixon, J. A. Taylor, Henry Nutt, T. D. Walker, Wilmington; Alfred Smith, Columbus Co. N. C.; J. E. Gregg, Marion District, S. C.; E. W. Charles, G. J. McCall, Darlington District, S. C.; J. J. Moore, W. A. Muldrow, Sumter District, S. C.—Wil. Chronicle.

FATAL RENCONTRE—DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

A rencontre took place at the Verandah house to-day, between two men, one named Errington and the other named Byrd. The latter received two fatal stabs and died almost instantly.

A terrible tragedy occurred at a ball given the same night. It happened that a young man and his former betrothed, a young lady, met in a ball room. The parties it is stated, had been engaged to be married, but her parents objected. He desired her to elope with him but she refused. Chagrined at the idea of disappointment, and partially deranged doubtless from the effect of blighted hope, he drew a pistol and shot her dead in the room. The names of the parties were not given.

Paying Debts.—What a pleasure it is to pay one's debts! I remember to have heard Sir Thomas Littleton make this observation. It seems to flow from a combination of circumstances, each of which is productive of pleasure.

Never give a kick for a hit.—I learned a good lesson when I was a little girl, said a lady. One frosty morning I was looking out of the window, into my father's barn-yard, where stood many cows, oxen, and horses, waiting to drink. The cattle all stood very still and meek, till one of the cows, in attempting to turn round, happened to hit her next neighbor, whereupon the neighbor kicked and hit another. In five minutes the whole herd were kicking each other with fury. My mother laughed, and said, "see what comes of kicking when you are hit." Just so; I have seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears some frosty morning. Afterwards, if my brothers or myself, were a little irritable, she would say, "Take care my children; remember how the fight in the barn-yard began. Never return a kick for a hit, and you will save yourself and others a great deal of trouble."

It is a source of gratification to publish this week the Report of the Board of Health. Our friends will learn that "the disease" has abated. It was thought by some that the excessive cold spell of last week would have the tendency to increase the number of cases—we are glad that they are mistaken, and if the change in the weather this week does not have that effect, we may safely calculate that our village is clear of contagion.—C. Journal.

Supposed Wreck of a Steamer.—The Savannah Republican of Monday, says: "Capt. Rhodes, of the scbr. Worcester, arrived here yesterday from Fall River, reports having seen on Thursday last, the 30th ult., about 2 P. M., Cape Hatteras light bearing N. W. by N., the hull of a steamer, apparently blown up, as all the top works were gone. Fragments of the wreck, a mahogany steering wheel, and furniture, such as chairs, tables, and other articles indicating that it was an elegantly furnished ship, drifted in every direction about his vessel. Capt. Rhodes thinks the wreck could have occurred but a short time previous, as the fragments did not have the appearance of having been long in the water. He distinguished, among other articles, a board painted white, with a time piece on it, surrounded by a line of gilded stars. He could see no one on board, and the hull, which had sunk to the water's edge, appeared to be going down.

We are again unable to conjecture what vessel it can be, but entertain fears it may be the Cherokee, the favorite steam ship which formerly run between this port and New York. It is known that she left New York, with 170 passengers, for Chagres on Tuesday, the 25th, at 3 P. M., which would have made her due off Hatteras on Wednesday night. The steamers Prometheus and Falcon also left New York for the same port on Monday, at 3 P. M.; and it is possible that it is one of them. The probability is that it is one of the New York and Chagres steamers, either on their outward or homeward trip, as there are no other steamers answering Capt. Rhodes' description, which could have been in that latitude at the time.—Both the Alabama and Florida were in port on Thursday, as well as the Southerner."

Many are of opinion, says the Baltimore Argus, that the most certain way to eradicate this disease of northern fanaticism, is to destroy the best called northern abolitionism, is for Congress to repeal that law which makes the slave trade with Africa piracy. When the abolitionist can again enjoy the privilege of stealing negroes from Africa, and selling them in the Southern States, it is thought that they will then become the strongest advocates both of slavery and the fugitive slave law.

Report of the Board of Health for the week ending Tuesday, Feb. 4th. "The Board" report two new cases and one death, of the prevailing disease, viz: DEATHS. I negro child aged about 4 years. ROBT. F. DAVIDSON, JNO. A. YOUNG, R. C. CARSON. Charlotte, Feb. 4, 1851. [Journal.]

We gather the following facts from the published Lecture of Mr. Williams, delivered in the Senate Chamber in Raleigh on the 14th ult:

The whole amount of Coal mined in Pennsylvania in 1820, was only about 265 tons.—In 1828 about seventeen thousand tons of anthracite Coal was mined and sent to market. In 1849 the production of Coal from the mines had increased to nearly three millions and a half, and in 1850 the amount was about four millions. During the agitation of the tariff in 1846 at Washington, it was stated that Mr. Cramer, of Pennsylvania, that thirty years ago coal was entirely unknown in this country; yet in 1846 it gave employment of four millions of days work annually. It kept in movement a thousand ships of one hundred and fifty tons each, and offered a nursery for training of six thousand seamen, who earned three millions of dollars yearly. It gave circulation to a capital of fifty millions of dollars. It kept in activity fifteen thousand miners, and sustained a mining population of seventy thousand souls, who annually consumed upwards of two millions worth of agricultural productions, and more than three and a half millions of dollars worth of merchandise.

These facts in regard to the coal mines of Pennsylvania, Mr. Williams adduces to show the value to this State, of the coal mines within her borders. He shows, from the reports of Professor Johnson, that the Deep River mines has an area of, at least, one hundred and fifty square miles. He estimates the amount of coal, upon reasonable calculation, at six million tons to the square mile, making (after allowing one fifth for waste, &c.) 525 million tons in the area of the Deep River Mines.

Mr. Williams goes on to show the advantages we possess in getting the coal to Market over those of Maryland and Pennsylvania by means of the slack water improvements in the Cape Fear and Deep River. He goes on to show that contiguous to the Coal region is to be found Iron ore in great quantities that yields 50 per cent, with the fact that it is, in many places, underlaid with coal beds, will render its manufacture cheaper than almost any Iron in the United States.

These facts show that we have the resources of immense wealth within the borders of our own State, and if they are permitted to lie unmolested, the fault is in us, not in that Providence who has placed them in our reach. They only need the requisite energy, backed by a little capital, to make the Coal and Iron Mines of North Carolina more productive of wealth than the gold mines of California.

Warrenton News.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.

Extract of a letter from a Whig Member of the Ohio Legislature to a friend in Washington.

"Had I been in Congress I think I should have voted as John L. Taylor did—for the fugitive slave law. Of course I censure no man for voting against it; but I should censure all who would now seek for its repeal. We know it cannot be repealed, and an attempt to do it must only produce agitation. "And now let me say one thing further—These are not merely my sentiments, but the sentiments of the great body of the people. They do not wish this slavery agitation. They consider the [Wilmot] proviso as a humbug, as it most certainly is, however humiliating it may be to make that confession after having cheered it, spoken for it, and voted for it, as I admit I have.

"Why insult the people of the South? Why seek to aggravate them? Let us be content with our own blessings, and enjoy them, and do all we can to establish good old constitutional doctrine: republicanism, faith, and loyalty to the Union; and to cast behind us all Fomalism, Democracy, infidelity, Free-soilism, homestead exemption, land plunder, &c."

The "Extraordinary" Number Seven.—On the 7th of the 7th month a holy observance was ordained to the children of Israel, who fasted 7 days and remained 7 days in tents; the 7th year was directed to be a sabbath of rest for all things, and at the end of 7 times 7 years commenced the grand jubilee; every 7 years the land lay fallow; every 7 years there was a grand release from all debts, and bondsmen were set free. From this law might have originated the custom of binding young men to seven year apprenticeship and punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for 7, twice 7, or three times 7 years. Anciently a child was not named before 7 days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day. The teeth spring out in the 7th month, and are shed in the 7th year, when infancy is changed into childhood. At three 7 years the faculties are developed, manhood commences, and man becomes legally competent to all civil acts; at four times 7 a man is in full possession of his strength; at five times 7 he is fit for the business of the world; at six times 7 he becomes grave and wise, or never; at 7 times 7 he is in his apogee and from that decays; at eight times 7 he is at his first climacteric, at nine times 7, or 63 he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger; and ten times 7, or three score years and ten, was by the royal prophet pronounced the period of human life.

Many are of opinion, says the Baltimore Argus, that the most certain way to eradicate this disease of northern fanaticism, is to destroy the best called northern abolitionism, is for Congress to repeal that law which makes the slave trade with Africa piracy. When the abolitionist can again enjoy the privilege of stealing negroes from Africa, and selling them in the Southern States, it is thought that they will then become the strongest advocates both of slavery and the fugitive slave law. They are such devoted philanthropists that they think it highly wrong to permit the poor negroes to be born, to live, and to die, in their native land, without any knowledge of their Creator and his Holy laws, and therefore, desire to steal them away and sell them in civilized lands, where they may enjoy the benefits of civilization and christianity. There is no doubt that the restoration to them of this privilege will effectually relieve them of their abolition notions, and induce them to enforce the provisions of the fugitive slave law.

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