

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The March number of the African Repository contains the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society for the year 1850.

At the previous Annual Meeting the Society was in debt upwards of \$12,000. Since then the current expenses of the Treasury have been met and the indebtedness reduced to \$7,450 68.

We have the pleasure of reporting that a larger number of emigrants have been sent to Liberia than during any preceding year, since the organization of the Society, with exception of the year 1832.

The Liberia Packet sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, on the 26th of January, with 136 emigrants; of these 19 were born free and the remainder were slaves manumitted for the purpose of Colonization.

The barque Chiefain sailed from Savannah, Georgia, on the 14th of February, with 167 emigrants; 154 of these were manumitted by the will of the late Maj. Jacob Wood of Perry county—the others were free persons from Charleston, S. C.

The D. Foster sailed from New Orleans, on the 5th of March, with 78 emigrants, of whom 40 were emancipated by will, and the remainder were free. We are indebted to the active agency of the Louisiana State Colonization Society, for important services in the fitting out of this expedition.

The Liberia Packet sailed from Baltimore, on the 4th July, with 56 emigrants, of whom 35 were born free, 13 had purchased their freedom, and the remainder were emancipated by different persons for the purpose of going to Liberia.

The barque Edgar sailed from New York on the 2d of October, with 32 emigrants, 12 of these were from Newbern, N. C., the family of Daniel Williams "the engineer," who was purchased with funds raised by the Journal of Commerce, in New York. The others were all free and from various parts of the country. This expedition was sent out by the New York State Colonization Society.

The Liberia Packet sailed from Baltimore, on the 21st December, with 35 emigrants, all of these were free, excepting three who had purchased themselves, and one who had been emancipated.

In addition to the above, the following statistical view of the operations of the Society from its organization to the present year, from the New York Commercial Advertiser, will be satisfactory to the friends of the cause:

The total receipts of the American Colonization Society from its organization in 1817 to December 31, 1850, were \$913,636. The amount expended by State societies during their independent action was about \$312,000, thus making a total of \$1,225,636, which represents the cost of colonization since the organization of the society.

Table showing the existence of the society it has sent 6,116 emigrants to Africa, as follows: Massachusetts 1, Rhode Island 32, Connecticut 10, New York 107, New Jersey 1, Pennsylvania 101, Delaware 4, Maryland 415, District of Columbia 101, Virginia 2,328, North Carolina 846, South Carolina 344, Iowa 3, Total 6,116.

This does not include the number, about eight hundred, sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to its colony in Liberia. The first expedition of the society left New York in February, 1820, with 86 emigrants. Since then passengers have been despatched in eighty-three vessels. The largest number taken out in one vessel was 336—in the ship James Perkins, which sailed in December, 1831.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION AT THE WEST.

Arrest of a Gang of Desperate Men in Michigan—Over thirty Justices of the Peace, Doctors, Judges, Constables, and others in Prison, &c.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—The Detroit Daily Tribune of yesterday contains the announcement of the arrest of a notorious gang of desperadoes who have for a year or more infested Jackson County, Michigan, and by their lawlessness rendered themselves a terror to all.

Our readers will remember that for the last year or two the Central Rail Road Company have been constantly annoyed along their line by persons whose sole occupation seemed to be the placing of obstructions on the road, and otherwise destroying the property of the company. At one time so systematic had their work of destruction become that the railroad company were induced to employ a couple of shrewd persons, whose duty it should be to travel along the line and detect the offenders.

But so well organized were the band that for eighteen months they eluded the most persevering inquiries. Some four weeks ago, however, one of the persons employed by the company obtained an inkling of the organization and by adroit management succeeded in working himself into the confidence of the initiated.

But before they would trust him to any considerable extent, it was required, as a proof of his allegiance, that he should fire the depot at Niles on a certain night, provided it was not previously done by an individual from this city who was to be sent out for that purpose.

At night came, and to ward off suspicion as well as to secure the full confidence of the gang, the depot was fired—all the arrangements having been made to avert suspicion.

and the smallest petty larcenies were the sworn objects of this monstrous organization. One of their designs was to blow up the track and cars by an ingeniously contrived torpedo, or arranged as to be fired by the locomotive, and to explode while the passenger cars should be over it.

The informant continued to act with them until he had procured the names of thirty or forty of the conspirators, their places of residence, &c., which were principally in Leona, Centre, Jackson, and this city.

Before plans had been matured for their arrest, the notorious Joe Downs, who, it is said, was the general of the gang, was taken from this city to Pittsburg on a requisition from the governor of Pennsylvania, and the command of the gang fell upon one C. D. Williams, then in this city, but a resident of New York.

He, it is ascertained, was to leave Detroit for Buffalo on Thursday night, and, as his arrest at that time would be the signal for a general dispersion of his accomplices, it was determined to let him proceed, while an officer, furnished with requisite papers, should accompany him and make the arrest during the passage, thus giving time to perfect a capture of his companions in this State.

That arrest was made by William H. Goodnow, of the custom house, who was acting as U. States Marshal, and Williams was brought back to Detroit on Saturday night. On his way up, he requested Mr. Goodnow to mail a letter for him to Detroit, upon reaching the prison Williams informed him that it was not then necessary, as the gentleman to whom he had written had also become an intimate under the same roof.

On Friday night—the time it had been agreed upon to make the arrests in the interior—an extra train of cars was sent out from this city, with a large number of officers and assistants, and such were the arrangements carried out, by leaving squads along the line, that at Leona, Michigan, Centre and Jackson, thirty-three men were arrested simultaneously, about day-break on Saturday morning, and brought in and lodged in jail.

Among the prisoners are three justices of the peace, five physicians, one judge, and four constables, the latter belonging to the township of Leona, not an officer of which, from supervisor down to porkmaster, but is said to be implicated.

The following is a list of the persons arrested:—

Dr. Fileh, E. L. Molton, James Champlin, Alonzo Holmes, Greenon Fillen, J. B. Blackman, Ebenezer Mount, Milton Laycox, Erastus Chapman, A. E. Barret, Wm. Corwin, Wm. Warner, Jacob Turrell, Nathan Credit, Henry Spaw, Hiram Hay, John Akerson, Welcom Hill, John E. Lockwood, Lester Penfield, Jno. Palmer, E. Rice, Ninor R. Stone, Eli Babby, L. Champlin, Judge Burnet, Daniel Myers.

In this city Washington Gay and Erastus Smith were arrested on Saturday, and in the house of the former were found a variety of implements for burning buildings, and so constructed as to burn one hour, or three days before setting fire to the building. By one of these machines it has been discovered that the depot of this city was fired last fall, which resulted in the loss of one hundred thousand dollars worth of property.

The arrests were made on a writ from the United States court, for stopping the mails, and for counterfeiting United States coins. The prisoners will probably be detained until the next session of the district court.

"Teach us to feel for others' woes."—It is not a little singular that the good people of South Carolina, who have seldom or never lost a slave, should make the most noise over the alleged non execution of the Fugitive slave law. They are resenting the wrongs of other people who are quite insensible to them. It has been said that most men bear the misfortunes of others with great equanimity; with proper self-discipline the Palmetto Commonwealth might arrive at this happy state of mind in regard to the wrongs of Maryland and Delaware.

It is a little odd, too, that the great central champion of the South extremists should be a non-slaveholder, and preach resistance in the garb of a non-combatant. Such is the position of the Southern Press. It goes into daily paroxysms over the idea of ignominious "submission"; nothing will content it short of the division of California by 36 deg. 30 min.; and the satisfactory redress thereby of Southern indignity and oppression. It even reads lessons to our Democratic contemporary of the Union about slavery and Southern rights; and in reply to one of them, we observe in the latter journal a quiet paragraph, which says so much in a few words, that we cannot omit to copy it:—"We are a slaveholder ourself of fifty years' experience, and we believe that the causes which affect the value of this species of property must be understood by us much better than they can be by the editor of the Southern Press, who never owned a slave, and probably never will; but we can entertain no hope that our experience can be made useful to one who gravely asserts that the Compromise places the South out of the Union."

Now there is certainly something practical in this argument: "I have been a slaveholder for fifty years—I was born a slaveholder, and shall probably die one—and I can see nothing to prevent me from acquiescing in the compromise. You, on the other hand, who never owned a slave in your life, are exceedingly distressed at the wrongs I have suffered in regard to my negroes, and teach secession from the Union on my account!" It is certainly a somewhat strong argument to the individual; perhaps rather too distinctly a personal appeal; but it is very much to the point.—Republic.

BARNUM OUTDONE.

The Madison Courier relates the following piece of financiering:

McElevy, the tailor, who bought the prize ticket to Jenny Lind's first concert in Cincinnati, is one of the few men in the world who are as sharp as Barnum.—The way he worked things was this—for some days before the concert he went round among his friends, betting ten dollars with this one, twenty dollars with that one, and so on, until he had a thousand dollars with that he would buy the prize ticket. The ticket was knocked down to him at \$575, thus leaving him \$425, in pocket.

From the Raleigh Register. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM, AGAIN.

Prior to the year 1848, there had been no complaint made from any quarter against our present State Constitution.—The people appeared satisfied with it, and were living on, impressed with the belief that it was an instrument well adapted to secure all the blessings of "life, liberty, and property." But such it was not thought to be, by him, who had been selected as the Candidate of the Democratic party, and so he staked his election mainly upon the alteration of that instrument, in one particular, which he alleged was material to secure equality of suffrage amongst the People.

It was evidently a popular hobby, at least, in some sections of the State, even at that election. The agitation of this question opened others. During the two years following, politicians, the press, and legislators succeeded in arousing the public mind to the enquiry, whether there were not a number of defects, in our present Constitution, which should be remedied. A large—very large and influential portion of the People came to the conclusion that there were such defects. The question, naturally, arose, What is the best mode to remedy them!

The Constitution provides but two modes for its amendment: One by CONVENTION, the other by LEGISLATIVE ACTION. The latter has been adopted to carry through successfully the favored policy of "Free Suffrage," and the party, whose leader first broached that policy, has declared its preference in all cases, for that mode of effecting amendments to the Constitution—a mode against which, there are objections of the strongest kind, objections which have been often urged, and never yet refuted, objections which the history of the passage of the "Free Suffrage" bill through the last Legislature, tended more to strengthen and confirm than any argument could possibly do.—To this mode, the Whigs, almost unanimously indicated their decided opposition. They thought it would result in making the Constitution a foot-ball for party leaders, for years and years to come. Thus stood the two parties which have divided the State, on the great questions of national policy, at the adjournment of the last Legislature.

Portions of both of these parties, judging from the sentiments of their leaders, entertain the opinion, that the Constitution requires amendment. What portion of each so think is not known—nor are they agreed in what particular the Constitution should be altered. Gov. REID in speaking for the latter, did not deign to enter into particulars. It has been well known to the public, ever since the address issued by their representatives, at the close of the last Legislature, that the wish to have the Constitution amended is much more rife and strong, in the extreme Western part of the State, than, perhaps, any other. No one can be surprised at this. They declare that they are laboring under grievances, too heavy to be borne by freemen, and that those grievances should be redressed, not as a matter of favor, but as an act of justice because it is a right. That they are sincere in this declaration, and are determined to press these claims upon the people, with all their power of argument and earnestness, none can doubt, who know the high minded and independent character of those, who are foremost in the movement.

In the mean while, leading men in the Eastern part of the State profess to look with suspicion and apprehension upon these movements. They are beginning to brace themselves up against them.—The result will necessarily be (unless some arbiter, fair and honorable, can be selected, by whose decision, each section will agree to abide,) an angry and heated controversy, tending to distract the minds of our People and retard the progress of the State. Such a contest will accomplish no good, but rather produce evil. One party or the other will sooner or later have to yield, and to exhaust our strength in angry discussions of sectional questions in advance and leave unconsidered and unattended to many other graver matters, will be folly in the extreme. We are speaking now to Whigs. We have nothing to do with the Democracy. They have marked out their own policy, and they must stand or fall by it. Would to Heaven that our own friends could learn a lesson, at least of unanimity and forbearance, from the enemy!

What then as Whigs should we do?—Some of our brethren of the West have said, they will support no man for Governor or any other public Officer who will not unconditionally pledge himself for an unrestricted Convention. Whether this be the general sentiment of the West, we are unable to say, but it is evidently at present, the determination of many, and they are respectable, individuals.

Well, in the mean while, most of our brethren of the East say, they cannot and will not adopt such a pledge or vote for a man who runs under such a pledge. Now, it is evident—it is as plain, as the sun at noon day, that if this plan is persisted in, the Whig party will be defeated—overwhelmed in the next State elections. It cannot be otherwise, and no sane man can for a moment believe that the Democratic party intend following such an example of political suicide—cutting itself in twain, upon a question of State policy. They have already reconciled their differences, and have agreed to let all such questions encounter the same ordeal that "Free Suffrage" has passed through. Upon this platform they stand. Get Democrats to vote for a Whig for Governor, indeed! Induce them to desert their party and vote against their nominee to help carry out any great plan of State policy, however much they may desire it! Never—never! They may huzza for the policy but they will vote for their men—just as they damned (many of them) "Free Suffrage" and still electioneered and voted for REID. He must indeed be a green horn who expects to make any thing out of a Democrat in this way!

But the principles of the Whig party are worth preserving and perpetuating.—They are necessary for the prosperity and safety of the country. They are time honored principles. The flag upon which they are inscribed has been borne aloft by noble hands guided by noble hearts. Are we willing to dash away these principles, now in the midst of our Country's peril? Are we disposed to drag down into the dust this flag, at the very moment, above all others, it should be flying high into the breeze, to encourage the patriots of the land who are battling for the Union of these States? We cannot bring ourselves to such a conclusion. Then let us heal all such differences as may exist upon sectional, local, State questions, and go forth to contend against a common enemy to our cause!

And cannot this be done without jeopardizing the rights or interests of any section in reference to these questions of Constitutional reform? We most earnestly insist that it can—unless such an intolerant spirit prevails in one section as requires a yielding of every thing in opinion or principle on the part of the other. This is a popular Government. We profess to bow to the will of the People. If the East wants any thing in the way of political rights, against the will of the People, it is wrong, and cannot bear the test of examination and trial. If the West demands any thing against that will, it is equally wrong. Why then cannot these sections agree to let the People act as umpire to settle the difference between them? Who will it injure? Whose rights will be trodden down by it? Will it not settle these agitating questions for years to come and give us time and the proper spirit to devote to the improvement of the State? No man should wish to force a Convention through the Legislature by unfair means, and no man should wish, by unfair means, to prevent its claims being fully tested; but such things sometimes happen in as virtuous bodies as our Legislature usually is. But before the People there is no danger of any thing like unfairness, none whatever!

We cannot succeed as a party whilst such heart-burnings, as are likely to spring out of this contest, exist. Nor can those, who have adopted the one issue system, carry through successfully a candidate for Governor under such a principle. It is plain, such a thing strikes every man as erroneous and impracticable. Let us meet them half way—upon common ground—upon a plain we once occupied, and agree to leave the question of CONVENTION to the PEOPLE and our life upon it, all will be well! We would under such circumstances and for these reasons appeal to our Western brethren, by a remembrance of past associations between themselves and the gallant Whigs of the East, to reconsider their determination to require any such "pledge," and let them meet upon some common ground, where all can unite consistently, when the time comes, upon some gallant standard bearer, be he from the East or the West, who will, when the day of conflict arrives, cause victory once more to perch upon our banner!

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C. THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1851. We are authorized to announce Hon. JOSEPH P. CALDWELL, for re-election as Representative of this District in Congress.

CABARRUS SUPERIOR COURT.

Nearly the whole of this Term was occupied in the trial of BEVERLY RASH, who was indicted for the murder of his wife Mary Rash, and was finally convicted.—They had lived together most unhappily for more than six months, during which time, he had inflicted some violence upon her and much savage indignity—even to the extent of stripping and driving her from his house in a state of nudity. A reconciliation was proved to have taken place two days before the death; and this gave the prisoner's counsel room to insist that malice did not then exist. But the great point of contestation was whether she died of violence at all. No one was present when any violence was done to the deceased: It had, therefore, to be determined by a post mortem examination. This was made by two young gentlemen, Drs. Long and Carter, who dissected the throat, and declared that they found congealed blood about the windpipe—that some of the muscles about it appeared bruised, and that there was a rent on the side of the trachea an inch and a quarter or an inch and a half in extent longitudinally. They also said that they saw no mark of violence on the outside of the throat. The persons who saw her immediately after her death, said that they saw none. The persons who washed and dressed the body on the day of the death saw none. A good many gentlemen of the Medical profession were examined on both sides as to whether it was possible to break the windpipe of a person in health as the deceased was alleged to be by compression with the hand in the manner described by the witnesses? And whether such a phenomenon could occur without causing abrasions or some visible marks on the outside of the neck? In their statements we are glad to hear these gentlemen were more nearly unanimous than is usually the case on such occasions. From this testimony, and from other facts occurring about the death, and especially from the deportment of the Prisoner at that juncture, it was earnestly insisted by his counsel that no violence had been sufficiently proved as occasioning her death. That she did not receive any violence on the neck from the prisoner, nor from any one else. They contended that she came to her death from a sudden attack of disease either from mania potu or some other attack that carried her off suddenly. There were many facts proved in the case from which they made this argument. And as to the rent on the windpipe, they thought it either a misapprehension of the young physicians, or that the rent had been made in the dissection which had been made hurriedly—in a crowd—and in a dark room.

For the State it was insisted that the violence was there, and that if the Physicians who conducted the post mortem examination were honest, which was admitted by the opposite counsel, there could be no room for doubt on this point; that they, and other Physicians, examined on the case, thought that the violence done to the throat was sufficient to have caused death, and that it did cause the death—that the prisoner was the only person there that could have inflicted the violence, and unless he could rebut the conclusion by some satisfactory proof, he must be taken as the author of it.

There was much ability exhibited on both sides, and much anxiety as to the result in the community. Spiritous liquor was, as usual, at the bottom of this tragedy. The husband kept a still house and sold spirits. There was generally a debauched crowd about him. He drank freely himself, and she excessively. He became jealous of the companions that he had invited to buy liquor. Her rude drunken conduct caused him often to beat her severely, and to maltreat her otherwise. If he killed her it is just what might be expected: If he did not, his own life is in imminent peril from this most fatal evil, intemperance.

We learn that the prisoner has appealed to the Supreme Court, and as the same equity may again come before the country, we have been cautious to express no opinion that could prejudice the public mind.

The Solicitor COLEMAN, and J. W. OSBORNE, Esq., argued for the State. NATH. BOYDEN and H. C. JONES, Esqrs., for the Prisoner.

W. P. CALDWELL, Esq., of Statesville, likewise appeared for the State, and Col. J. M. LONG, for the Prisoner, but they declined speaking.

His Honor, W. A. BATTLE, presided in this laborious and difficult suit, and added another to the thousand proofs already given of his integrity, patience and learning.

Prize Fight.—James K. Hamilton, of Caldwell, has accepted the challenge of Tom Hyer for a prize fight of \$10,000, and will meet him to settle preliminaries on the 8th of May.

THE INFAMOUS COALITION AT LAST SUCCESSFUL.

As we stated (from Telegraphic information) in our last vile coalition between the Free Soilers and Democrats in Massachusetts has triumphed and Sumner (the Abolitionist) has been elected to the Senate of the United States for six years. All, at least most Democratic readers of the Union, will remember how Mr. Ritchie, some time since, denounced the union of his political friends with the Abolitionists and Free-soilers of the Massachusetts Legislature to divide the Officers, and what ardent appeals he made to them to wipe out the blot upon their escutcheons, by cutting themselves loose at once from such a foul mass of corruption. But it would not do. All (a few honorable exceptions) hung on, and 25 ballots were had without effect, until on the 25th instant, Sumner was elected by one vote, and there succeeded a general rejoicing—firing of cannon—killing of bonfires and shooting, &c. amongst the whole troop of Abolitionists in Boston. This man (Sumner) made a speech in a Free Soil State Convention of Massachusetts, held Oct. 3d, 1850, in which, after announcing the most diabolical principles and declaring his opposition to the Compromise, especially the Fugitive Slave Law, he thus speaks of PRESIDENT FILLMORE, that noble patriot, that firm and inflexible friend of this glorious Union, that uncompromising enemy to fanaticism, and lover of truth and national honor and justice! Yes, he, Sumner, the political spawn of one of the basest political connections, which the history of man's darkest deeds can afford, thus speaks Millard Fillmore!

"Into the immortal catalogue of National Crimes this act has now passed, drawing with it, by an inexorable necessity, its authors also, and chiefly him who, as President of the United States, set his name to the Bill, and breathed into it that final breath without which it would have no life."

"Other Presidents may be forgotten, but the name signed to the Fugitive Slave bill will never be forgotten. There are depths of infamy as there are heights of fame; better far for him had he never been born; better far for his memory and for the good name of his children had he never been President."

And yet there are demagogues at the South who for party purposes would have the people believe that a man, thus abused—thus vilified by Northern Abolitionists—is one of them—is untrue to the rights of the South and don't deserve our countenance and support! Out upon such ingrates; they misrepresent and belie their best political friend, they would desert, their best and warmest personal friend in the hour of need or peril! Democratic papers say a word in favour of Mr. Fillmore! Oh! no, good souls! You love the spoils.

Raleigh Register.

SALISBURY AND TAYLOR'S PLANK ROAD.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this scheme, for the purpose of electing By-Laws for the government of the Company, was held in this place on Monday last.—We give below the report of the Secretary's proceedings. Just before the adjournment of the meeting, the president being called on for a report of proceedings since the organization of the Company, stated that he had made several unsuccessful attempts to procure services of a competent Engineer to survey the route. He had, however, on a day or two past received a favorable letter from one of the gentlemen connected on the subject, whom he expected a few days. That so soon as he arrived and as soon thereafter as the necessary preparations could be made, it was purpose to enter upon the work. Stockholders were anxious to see the commenced, and the President was determined to push it on vigorously, to the utmost good feeling and harmony in the meeting.

At a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road Company.

On motion, Dr. J. G. Ramsay was appointed the Chair, and R. F. Simonton, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by H. C. Jones, Esq. It being ascertained that a majority of Stock was represented, meeting proceeded to business.

John H. McLaughlin, Esq., Chairman of the Committee to draft By-Laws, made his report, which was handed to the Secretary to read. After the first reading, it was taken article by article and passed upon. Several amendments were made; and the whole has been passed over, it was unanimously adopted as a whole. On motion,

Resolved, That five hundred copies of the Charter of the Company, together with the By-Laws be printed in pamphlet form, and the copies distributed to each Stockholder.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. G. RAMSAY, Chairman. R. F. SIMONTON, Secretary.

Dreadful Whirlwind.—A most frightful whirlwind passed over a portion of the eastern section of this county, on Sunday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock in the day. It seems to have taken its rise from Dunn's mountain, three miles South-East of this place, and travelling in an E. S. E. direction, prostrated almost every living thing fairly in its path. Considerable damage of this kind is reported to have been done; and the destruction of timber fences was complete. Even large trees were hurled from the places they had occupied since creation morn. It was fortunate that the track was narrow—sometimes not exceeding seventy-five yard width. Many persons who witnessed the passage and its ravages, say that tops and limbs of trees, fence rails, &c. whirled in the heavens like leaves of straw; and accompanied with a dense smoke, and a roar almost equal to that formed a scene the most awfully sublime. Its fury was exhausted by the time it reached the Yadkin river, some ten or ten miles from the point of its rise. We have heard of no loss of life, either man or beast.

After several weeks of very dry and cool weather, we had a most refreshing rain on Saturday night and Sunday last. Vegetation brightened up very considerably on Monday, and everything well. But the weather is yet cool. Tuesday and Wednesday mornings had very pretty white frosts; so much indeed, that it could be gathered in by scraping the boards in exposed places. Our cotton planters are fearful of the sequences, and although we have heard that any perceptible mischief has been done, yet it is certain the plants do not flourish under such circumstances. Tender plants in the gardens, especially Irish potatoes, we notice, in some places have been cut down.

We have seen a letter from Mr. W. H. Bartless, a Forwarding and Commission Merchant at Charleston, S. C. Mr. E. Myers, of this place, for whom it is agent, noticing the remarks lately published in this paper, in relation to the forwarding and Commission Merchants Camden and Charleston. His object was to say, that Mr. Myers has no complaint against him, and we remember that gentleman speak in terms of commendation of Mr. Bartless before the publication in the Watchman alluded to. Mr. Myers' complaints are against those who do business in Camden, whilst this is, there are others here who are displeased with the management of Mr. Bartless. We believe, however, Camden gentlemen are chiefly complained against.

We have an interest in this business whatever, as all that we have written on the subject was seen by the Mercantile here before publication.

The North Carolina Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church convened at St. Stephen's Church, Cabarrus County, on the 15th day of May, Rev. J. T. presiding. Rev. L. C. Groscolas, of Virginia Synod, was received