THE NEW POSTAGE LAW. Instructions of the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General has issued a series Instructions to Deputy Postmasters in relaion to the new Postage Law, which goes into operation after the 30th instant. The present five and ten cent postage stamps will not be received for postage after the 30th instant, but persons holding them redeemed by the Post master from whom they were purchased, or by the nearest Postmaster authorized to sell them, at any time between 1st of July and the 30th September.

New stamps, for 12 and 3 cents, and one principal offices, in each county, will be supplied with them, from which other offices can own peculiar course of industry and proobtain them, by pre paying for the amounts required.

A postmaster may not refuse to mail and forward a letter as prepaid because the stamp upon it was not purchased at his office. If the stamp be genuine, and have not been used before in payment, it must be respected.

Postage stamps may be used in the pre payment of postage on letters to foreign countries, in all cases where such pre-payments can be made in money.

There are various other instructions given in relation to the duties of postmasters, but as these officers will be furnished with copies of the directions we omit them; and proceed to age Act, made by the Postmaster General .-They are as follows :

The postage on all bound books and on all other printed matter, except newspapers and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, must be pre-paid.

If the amount paid and marked on such print. ed matter is not sufficient to pay the whole postage due, the excess of weight beyond that paid for, is to be charged with double the rite which would have been charged if prepaid, and the postage on such excess collected at the office of delivery. If, by the neglect of a Postmas. ter, such matter is sent without any payment, the double prepaid rate must be collected on delivery. Postage must be charged on all letlers, newspapers, and other matter according to the distance on the route by which they are forwarded; and this (unless otherwise direct. ed by the sender) must be the route by which they may not be the shortest route.

On letters to and from Great Britain (and the Continent of Europe, when sent through England) the rates of postage and modes of rating will be the same as heretofore, except as to letters to and from California and Oregon, in prejudices of those whom they are adrespect to which special instructions will be

bereafter given. On all letters to or from the Continent of Europe, not sent through England, and the United States inland and sea postage will in all cases he combined, and will be swenty cents the single rate, without regard to the distance the same are carfied within the United States .-The mode of rating will be same as heretofore. [Full tabular statements in regard to the rates of postage, both foreign and inland, will soon be published.

Subscribers to periodicals, to obtain the benefit of the provision in regard to pre-payment, must pay the full quarter's postage before the dilivery of the first number, when there are quarter. If, by reason of any increase in the size of the periodical, or otherwise, it shall ap pear that the whole quarter's postage was not paid in advance, the subscriber will lose the benefit of pre-payment, and the numbers received during the whole quarter will be charged with the double unpaid rate, and the subscriber will be credited with only the amount paid in advance.

Under the provisions of the 2d section of the new postage act, no newspaper other than those published weekly only, are entitled to circulate ed. The office of publication is the office where the newspaper is printed.

In determining newspaper postages, the distances are to be computed from the office of publication, and not from the county line of the county in which the paper is published; and the distance is also to be computed over the route on which it is carried.

, Newspapers published weekly only, in a county adjoining the Canada line, may be sent free to Conada, provided they do not leave the county of publication until they cross the line into Canada.

Newspaper publishers may send and receive their exchange newspapers to and from Cana. da free of charge.

meaning and intent of the provision which requires the postage on periodicals to be paid in advance, and declares that the postage thereon shall be one half of the rates previously specified in the 2d section of the act. All subscribers to newspapers were and still are required by the provisions of the 30th section of the act of March, 1825, to pay one quarter's postage in advance; but by so doing they are not entitled to have the postage reduced below the established rates.

Payments in advance on newspapers and periodicals can only be made by the subscribers at the post office where they are to be delivered. The postage on newspapers, periodicals, and other matter, not chargeable with letter postage when sent out of the U. States, must be prepaid at the full rate. Publishers may prepay postage on their issue, but can have no deduction of postage on account of such pre payment. If a periodical is published less frequently than have mercy on us!" quarterly, the postage must be pre-paid and at the full rate.

Letters mailed before the first day of July, though delivered after, will in all cases, be charged with postage at the rates in force at the time of the mailing thereof.

N. K. HALL. Postmaster General. Post Office Department, June 11, 1851.

A GOURD.

A Gourd was exhibited yesterday, at one of our stores which measured three feet 6 inches in length, and two and three quarter inches in diameter. Like some of our Congressional Speeches, it is distinguished more for its length than strength of body. The owner intends it for a trumpet, or horn,-not a horn of liquor, but a horn to make a noise like the ram's horns of Jerico. It is well we have no walls to tumble down at the perpetration. It is a curious goord, a suigeneris of the present day, and must belong to the family which raised the dander Jona .- Wil. Com.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. If men were not unduly anxious to be wise beyond what is written, and to be righteous overmuch, if they could content themselves with doing the best they can under the circumstances of their position, and not seek a control where they have no responsibility; above all, if they would pracice upon the simple rule of minding their own business, and indulge in the charity of believing that other people were equally competent to manage theirs-the unfortunate agitation of the slavery question, which has caused so much trouble, would cent, are to be issued; and one or more of the subside of itself, and both sections of the Union would be left free to pursue each its duction, and both would find mutual benefit in such freedom.

The people of the North, however, the agitating portion of them, seem to regard it as a privilege of birthright to denounce the institution of slavery. It is true they have nothing whatever to do with it; it does not exist among them now, although it did once; and perhaps they assume to themselves a superior degree of light and of virtue because the nature of their climate and soil rendered the continuance of slavery among them unprofitable, and therefore iniquitous. They can manufacgive entire the Dicisions under the new Post- ture cotton, the product of slave labor. without having their conscience torn by the machinery of the mills. They know very well that without slave labor they would get no cotton; yet, plain and certain as this fact is, they have hitherto admitted it only in the head; it has not reached the pocket. When it shall once touch the sensitive in that region, we may expect to see the abolitionists of New England more forlors than were the witches of the colonial days. Fugitive slaves would be rejected like lepers and be told to go home and grow cotton.

> We make these remarks in connection with the following extract from a communication in the Washington Union under the head of Editor's correspondence anything should appear in that journal some accompanying disparagement:

The great error of our northern statesmen and orators, who are sustaining the cause of the Union with their voices and pens, is that, by way of concession to the dressing upon the agitating subject of slavery, they are in the habit of gratuitously admitting that it is an evil, or denouncing own fortunes-a man of hard practical it as a sin, while they deprecate all interference with it as unconstitutional or inexpedient. Mr. Webster, in his latter ef. | to the Union-ready at any moment to deforts, has to a great extent avoided this practice, and thus allowed the whole force of his mighty logic and fervent eloquence to fall upon the minds of his hearers, without at the same time furnishing them with | preciate them. a shield wherewith to parry the effects of of Albany was not only most admirable rage. They talked nice to said Atlasin its manner, and persuasive in its train several numbers to be delivered during the of reasoning, but it presented our federal relations in a new and impressive point of

New to a great extent—we mean to the people of this section of the country-(for, ly quill drivers of the party are now spatwhile we are very foud of talking of the concessions we have made and are making to the South, there are but few who can take into consideration of are aware of the concessions the South has made to us-concessions of immeasurable value, coeval with the formation of the governfree of postage in the counties where publish. ment, and continued to this day)-Mr. Webster's remarks upon this subject are worthy of being treasured in the memory of every one who is desirous of appreciating the true worth of the Union in all its bearings, what we owe to it, and how strenuously we ought to defend it.

He shows conclusively that to the establishment of our commercial system,which could not have been established without the assent of the South, and which her own best interests-the North and East owe, to a very great extent, their present mercantile pre-eminence and gen-A newspaper is not a periodical within the eral prosperity. He proves that by this system, which is by no means essential to the welfare of the Southern States, but even as they believe, in a great measure detrimental to them, New York and New England engross nearly the whole coasting and carrying trade on both sides times.—Baltimore American.

HONOR TO THE PRESIDENT. The Buffalo Courier gives an account of a gentleman who, anxious to do honor to the President, mounted a harrel of Lard to hear When a periodical is published only quarterly, and see him on his arrival at that place in the the actual and bona fide subscriber for such a Mayflower, with his suite. Just as he was periodical may pay in advance and have the listening with great unction to the speeches, benefit of the advance payment, provided he the barrel head gave way and he slid easily pays to the postmaster at the office where he and noiselessly up to his "third button" in the is to receive the periodical, before its delivery. 'great staple of Ohio' exclaiming "La-r-d

> BARBAROUS CRUELTY. The Liverpool Standard of May 27, contains an account of excessive cruelty towards a man named Michael Pye, William Hamilton, Lowry and Thomas McNally, the former Captain, and the latter second mate of the British ship Ara. bia, which sailed from Charleston on the 12th of April last. The evidence before the Court

> at Liverpool was, that the man Pye, discharged his duty to the best of his ability-being no seaman-and that Hamilton and McNally beat him so severely, for many successive days that he jumped overboard to escape their cruelty and was drowned. John W. Norwood, Esq., of Hillshoro'

has resigned his place as one of the Directory of the North Carolina Rail Road. This, with the much lamented death of Mr. Lord. creates two vacancies in the that his conviction by the jury, and his sentence appearance a la Turk, in these diggins .- Mil. Board. - Standard.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

DOCKERY, CALDWELL, DARGAN. There is no Whig candidate for Congress in the State who so thoroughly bothers the calculations of the locofoco disunion papers as Gen. Dockery. They fret and tume desperately, and call into exercise all their powers of ridicule and abuse, the quill artillery of the party is now main ly directed at his devoted head. And what is it all for? Because General D. the same time. We recommend to this class plants himself upon the Compromise and stands by the Union! And further, be- King and Father Richie. We give first an Vienna?" cause he is likely to heat badly their extract from the late letter of Hon. S. W. Inge. champion, Green W. Caldwell, for a seat Great men will differ :

in Congress. But, indeed, it is not consistent in the friends of Capt. Caldwell to "take on" about his gloomy prospects. Have they never asked themselves whether it would not be a source of mortification and bumiliation to their friend to descend into that disreputable federal concern, the Congress of the United States? Capt. C., if we recollect right, was reported to have er, more experienced and wiser man, Hon. expressed an opinion in the Legislature Wm. R. King. last winter-in "the great speech of the States Government is just about no government at all! What is there in such a nonentity to arouse the aspirations of a great man? Why should he or his friends care how much contempt General Dockery may draw upon himself by getting into that abominable predicament before him? One would think that a right sensible man would be running t'other way, instead of running with all his might for no place at all, and keeping all his friends in a terrible stew for fear he here to it. Its preservation will save this glori would not get there! But perhaps these an inkling-that there is some sort of lame organization kept up at Washington. that manages to pay to some people eight dollars a day, "and roast beef"—the which mightily plasters up wounded chivalry, and maketh comfortable the bruised pride of secessionists, in short is a wonderful from New York. It is worthy of note that panacea for the evils of Union. The Capt. and his friends may yet be brought to concommendatory of Mr. Webster without fess that there is a government of the U. States existing-for certain purposes.

Gen. Dockery is sneered at and abused by the locofoco disunion papers: he never had the advantages of a liberal education, and can't shine among the "elite" of the locofoco chivalry. He is a plain. rough-hewn citizen—the builder of his sense and blunt honesty of purpose—instinctively faithful to the Constitution and fend them in any way, and not only so, but the open antagonist of every body who seeks their destruction. Such qualities will always fret people that cannot ap-

But Mr. Atlas Dargan has lately thrown the blow. His address to the young men the party organs into an extra pucker and stools whigery and the Union might come improvements in agriculture, by appropaiating in the corrupt humors of his own eye, and swear "eternal and never dying hatre tering their nasty ink over him at a black rate for it. Why, Mr. Dargan understood them from the start-read their hearts like a book. In his withdrawal speech-

it could never fall-when he reflected on all though against what she conceived to be which might by possibility engender distrac. sumed and wasted, less must remain. World, and our people have become late distracted state of the party, and to unite wealthy and independent with a rapdity as one man in electing the only Whig candibeyond all example in ancient or modern date whom this his, (Mr. D's) formal withdraw. al would leave in the field.'

EXECUTION OF JOHN TILGHMAN. John Tilghman who was convicted at the Fall Term of Craven County Superior Court. of the murder of Joseph J. Tilghman, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, on Saturday last at about half past two o'clock. The place of execution was on the Western environs of the Town about half a mile from the County jail. A large concourse of people, estimated at between 4 and 5000, was on the ground, to witness the execution. The prisoner seemed duly impressed with the solemnity of the scene through which he was about to pass, but met his fate on the whole, with as much fortitude as could have been expected, and with resignation. He made no confession on the gallows, but appeared very penitent, and admonished the young men present to take warning from his fate and resist all temptations to evil deeds. He continued his admonitions and devotions until the scaffold dropped, and he was launched into eternity. He had been anxious to prepare for his fate for some days, which he had of late looked to as inevitable. Just before the day of his execution he made what he stated to be, a full confession in regard to the circumstances of the murder, which was taken down by his counsel with a request from him that it should he published. It is probably that it will be published together with his trial and in pamph. let form. We are not at liberty at present to say more of this confession, than that it proves were just .- Newbernian

From the Mobile Advertiser. Great Men, as well as great Democrats, will Differ. - This seems to be the case especially in reference to the Compromise. The Democrats of the Northwest, of Washington and of Old Virginia, approve of the Compromise and pledge themselves to sustain it, while we have a section of the Democracy hereabouts who are opposed to the Compromise as insulting to the South and aggressive on her rights, and who are in favor of resistance and acquiescence at

gress is the hand writing on the wall announcing the extinction of slavery, or the ultimate destruction of the Union; and in opposing them, I claim to have been actuated not less by a regard to Southern rights than by a patriotic devotion to the Union, which it was my anxious desire to uphold in its pristine purity, and to perpetuate to the last generation of men.

Thus says Mr. Inge. Now read from an old-

any time for the last twenty years. The lugitive slave bill will be enforced in despite of all the efforts of the fanatical wretches of the North to prevent it. Sincerely do I hope that our Southern people will not suffer themselves to be hurried into revolutionary measures by demagogues or political aspirants.

Again, the following from old father Thomas Ritchie, the head of the Domocratic church

This copromise system has been adopted and I earnestly conjure my countrymen to addeath bed, with all the solemnity and responsi- again. bility which surround the confessions of a dying man. The country knows my attachment to

And again, Andrew Jackson Donaldson, the adopted son of the old Hero, and successor of Mr. Ritchie, in the Washington Union estab-

I shall cordially sustain the recent Compro-

But truce with irony. No wonder that King repeated his firm conviction that the Constitutional rights of the South were placed on a better foundation under the Compromise than railroad was built in spite of her opposithey had been for years before; and also ex tion. Much of the opposition to railroads pressed his decided opinion that there was no is of the same sort. A disaffected stockpossible chance to disturb it in Congress. In holder turns his dozen shares into the marthis opinion we fully concur.

DEEP PLOWING.

Cultivator, are waking up on the subject of Deep | what they say at Vienna'-for the rea-Plowing. Numerous premiums are offered for implements that will turn furrows from nine to twelve inches in thickness; and many break the subsoil six inches deeper by running the subsoil plow immediately after the surface plow. Experiments have demonstrated the utility of stiring the earth to the depth of 18 inches; and judging from the energy of Amer ican character, we expect to see deep tillage showered soft sawder all over him-to become popular and generally successful. The keep him in the field, so that between two Legislature of Ohio has done much to promote to the ground. But Mr. Dargan has with. \$9.250 a year for the support of an efficient drawn from the canvass; and these friend. Articultural Society in every county in the State. Its Board of Agriculture acts as a working head and the whole machinery is getting into active

The mechanical part of farming needs re form quite as much as the theoretical; but while so many are striving to get to the "He alluded to the hollowness of Democretic root of the matter in plowing, care should be pretences-never more hollow he said than taken not to extract from the soil vastly more now, they aimed merely at the ascendency in of the elements of fertility than is replaced there. this District. When he considered how the in. Our Buckeye friends may dig and scratch greater part of the third Congressional District and skin their land in a way that will renhad been represented by the Whigs, and men der deep plowing a curse instead of a blessing. older and more emiment than himself in the ser. | Suppose all the raw material for making corn vice of than party. labored to build up the Whig | and wheat, oats and potatoes be removed from | mentous events. party in this District and place it on high the surface of the earth to the depth of two feet; ground, from which, with prudence and the what then? This raw material forms about proper spirit of conciliation among its members, one part in a thousand in the soil, regarding potash and phosphate of lime as the test ingrethis, he declared he would suffer his right arm | dients. Can skinning our mother earth 18 to be cut off, before he could consent to the el. inches deep be better for her than if the opera. evation of the Democratic candidate, the Hon. tion was performed to a depth of 6 inches only? assent she most magnanimously grant, G. W. Caldwell, or wilfully pursue a course If a good deal of the elements of crops are con-

tion in the Whig ranks, or bring disaster on Having stated the case fairly, so that all may the Whig cause. * * * * The conserva- see that something more than deep tillage is tism of Whig principles and men would be needed, we still contend that no one can give needed in the next Congress to sustain the pru- a good reason for plowing four inches deep, dent administration of President Fillmore in its that will not apply with equal force in favor of shall hear fewer people inquiring on evezealous and well directed efforts to execute the plowing eight inches. Ground broken eight ry frivolous occasion, what will they say laws and to stem the current of fanaticism, inches is less liable to wash than it is when at Vienna ?- Boston Rumbler. whether at the North or at the South. Let us plowed only four inches. Men of experience then be united. His friends would understand will confirm the truth of this remark in all the that he did not yield to Gen. Dockery, or to States, and all must admit that the elements of any fears or any dictation-but he yielded to crops are valueless except to form the products of the continent; that by it our great At- duty. He concluded his remarks by appealing of rural industry. The grand defect in Amerlantic cities have been fostered and sus- once more to the Whigs to bury in the deep ican agriculture, as now conducted, is, not so tained until they already vie with the bosom of the Ocean whatever little differences much in the mechanical part of the business, accounts from California. proudest commercial marts of the Old or animosities may have been created by the as in the neglect to husband the things that The leading item of news is the occurreally make human food and raiment. In the popular understanding, a bag of cotton weighing 400 pounds, is nothing before the plants grow that yield the cotton. 100 bushels of corn in the crib can be seen and comprehended by all; but the ingredients consumed to form the grain, which existed in the soil. true value. The agriculturalist should have a correct idea of the necessity of helping the land which is to help him. Among the millions of farmers in this extended republic, how lost. many are willing to help the land as much as the land helps them? We fear not one in thousand. Nine plantations in ten lack lime while not one planter in ten supplies the lack. ing mineral. On many plantations, five bushels to the acre would do great good in supply. ing calcareous matter; and we commend this point to the reador's attention.

> THE TURKISH COSTUME. - Strange as may appear, we are actually falling in lovenow, kind patron, you wont stop your paper if we tell you? well, if you wont, we'll out with it-we are falling in love with the much talked of Turkish dress, which has just made its debut among the female votaries of fashion at the North. We think the style of the costume graceful and pretty. We'll hold any lady's. bonnet or ban-box who'll agree to haul on the dress and 'splerge." We see no use in South. ern ladies hesitating to adopt it, for they are bound ultimately to Pgive in." We'll promise not to laugh or sniggle-right out in broad day light-at the first girl who makes her dashing ton, Chronicle.

WHAT WILL THEY SAY AT V ENNA?

The Germans tell a story of a traveller who, on visiting the springs of the Danube, and noticing what an insignificant rill tickled at the source of that river, formed the bold resolution of stopping up the stream. He put his hand across it, and as he fancied the various cities upon its course deprived of their supply of water by his means, he exclaimed, in the pride the extracts we give below from Mr. Senator of his heart,-" What will they say at

This simple traveller is a type of a large class of people, who have very in- SALISBURY AND TAYLORSVILL The passage of the measures of the last Con- definite notions of the regulations of cause and effect. A man conceives a grudge against a neighboring mechanic or merchant, and determines at once to drive him into irretrievable ruin by- withdraw. ing his patronage,' as the phrase goes .-. What will they say at Vienna?' he chuc-

kles to himself, as he walks stiffly by his old friend's place, and trades at a new store. From his bearing, one would suppose him big with the ate of empires; From all the indications, there is less danger but his enemy survives the loss of his cussession"-to the effect that the United of encroachments upon Southern rights than at tomers, and laughs at the impotent attemps of the 'bolter' to break up his bu-

A newspaper subscriber takes umbrage at an editor, for daring to express an opinion counter to his own. . Having nurtured We understand that the President has his wrath to the requisite degree of strength he dashes off a few words on a letter sheet, the most prominent of which are, 'stop my paper,' and speeds it on its way to the luckless editor, imagining ' what they will say at Vienna," when the direful document is received. The letter arrives, the tracts. ous Union-its violation will destroy the no name of the wrathy gentleman is quietly apparently inconsistent gentlemen have blest form of government that ever existed. I expunged from the mail book, and the ciram now speaking as it were from my political cumstances is never heard or thought of great blow on Mr. Webster's declaration

> claims Mrs. Grundy, as she resolves to absent herself from a tea party, in the getting up of which she has not been allowed to have her own particular way .--She anticipates nothing less than a regu lar failure in consequence, but the party tion, and thus presents an unfair view

The old lady who pulled up the stake for the new rail road, probably wondered 'what they would say at Vienna?' but the ket, and very patiently and very knowingly watches for the ruin of the corporation, or at least a general panic among The farmers of Ohio, as we learn from the the shareholders. Alas! he never hears of his past life on this subject, and son they say nothing.

· What will they say at Vienna?' exclaims a noisy politician, as he determines to withdraw his support from his party, and gives it to those who will reward him better. His prophecies of political ruin to his old confederates fall upon the ear and are forgotten. The fierce bugbear which he discovers in the heavens, is no thing more than an animalcule begotten the boys in South Carolina, and let the invisible to all but himself.

The error of these people is, not so much some of those South Carolinians are craz in showing their resentment, as in overat ing its effects on the destinies of mankind. We hold that every man may lawfully indulge in an occasional fit of virtuous indignation;' but let him not imagine that he is going to blow up a granite mountain with a pinch of snull or move the world from its foundation by the stamping of his toot. It is poor philosophy to expect great results merely because the antecedent is small, though it is sometimes true alluded to by the Carolinian had as we that small causes are connected with mo-

The three tailors who had a meeting in Tooley street, London, had a right to issue their address to the world, but when they began it, ' We, the people of England,' they rather over-estimated their importance. This comes of 'living in a barrel and looking out at the bung hold,' as Rabelais describes it. To take a conceit of of now, and we presume will be the can this kind out of a man, all that is necessary is a little observation, a little common sense, a little modesty. When these commodities become more abundant, we

SAN FRANCISCO IN RUINS!

The Steamer Alabama arrived at New Orleans on Friday last, coming by the way of Acapulco, with two weeks' later

rence of another terrible conflagration at San Francisco, which is reported to have laid in ashes property to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars!

The utmost consternation prevailed duvery lew stop to consider in order to learn their ring the fire, and thousands were turned out of houses and home, having lost their all. It was feared that many lives were

In view of this dreadful calamity, busi-

ness was almost entirely suspended at San Francisco, and measures were about to be adopted for the relief of the sufferers. among the troops occurred in the provi The news from the mines continue to be of a favorable character. New discoveries were daily made and the prospects of the miners are represented as highly flattering. The quartz-crushing machines are reaping a rich reward, and in some instances the average per man

was from \$30 to \$50 per day. Lynch law, we are sorry to say, was still in the ascendant in some localities, and several new examples had been made.

A. F. M.—By virtue of a dispensation. Luke Blackmer, Esq., Grand Senior Warden, opened last night Lincoln Lodge of Ancient Free Masons. The intallation of the officers will take place in public, this day, at ten o'clock, either at the Court House, or White Church. The public, and particularly the ladies, are invited to be present.—Lincoln Courier, June 21.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1851.

We are authorized to announce Hon Joseph CALDWELL, for re-election as Representative of

DR. Bason's services are need in Salisbury.

PLANK ROAD.

We have been requested by the Pres dent to say that Books will be opened, receive subscriptions to the above road on Friday, the 4th day of July next, at it. Rowan and Davie Bridge across Sour Yadkin River, near Fisher's Mills, -A. Lin those interested are especially invited attend, and to improve the opportunity. contribute towards this work.

We have been further requested to gin ally notice, that a meeting of the Directors said Company will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 11 o'clock employed a corps of Engineers for the purpose of Surveying the route, to com mence at Salisbury on Monday next soon as the surveys and estimates completed, they expect to let out the con-

The "Goldsboro' Patriot" makes that he never had and never would man · What will they say at Vienna? ex- any concessions to the South. Mr. Wei ster said he would make concessions la yand the Constitution to neither the North or the South. The Patriot leaves out h reference to the North and the Constitu comes off and nobody misses Mrs. Grundy. what Mr. Webster said on the occasion referred to. Moreover, the South ask nothing beyond her constitutional right and if Mr. Webster will still continue stand up for her on that ground, nothing more can be reasonably expected of him This he says he will do, and calls upon God to forsake him and his children if h should fail to do it. With the example declaration in reference to his future course, we should think Mr. Webster entitled to the respect and confidence d all reasonable men.

> Rather Strong .- A writer in the Charles ton Mercury suggests that the approach ing fourth of July should be made used by forming southern rights associations to the Federal Government." Certain We think such a course would be wrong and would be putting the devil in the "young one's heads" too soon. - North

You must admit one thing, Mr. Carol nian, to wit: that it is in character wi South Carolina, and with those who would follow her lead.

If South Carolina is right, the "devi to take possession now. If she is wrong, would be best to stave him off forever.

Col. THOMAS RUFFIN, is the Democrati candidate for Congress in the 8th District Mr. Washington, the nominee of the Wh party, having declined, no one else ha been selected. Mr. Stanly is most though didate, if his friends can get him out.

A Mechanics Convention is to be he at Atlanta, Ga., on the 4th day of July." consider the best means to promote the interests. Mechanics of other States & invited to attend.

Outs. - Mr. J. C. Bell, of Iredell coun has left with us a beautiful specimen green Oats. Some of the stalks are feet eight inches long, with heads co taining from 80 to 120 grains. He st he has eight acres of such.

The Oats crop, except in the upper p of the county, is a failure in Rowan.

Mr. J. D. Johnson, of this cout has left with us a specimen of a very perior Wheat. The heads are large at well filled. The grain is also large 80 fair. Mr. J. got the seed from Baltimos Maryland, where it was called the Tr

Chili.—An extensive riot and moth ces of Santiago and Valparaiso, at latter part of April. These provinces at declared to be in a state of siege, and w remain so until the assembling of [3] Chilian Congress.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

A tornado at Hebron, McHenry count Illinois, on the 3d instant, is described

It uprooted trees, demolished houses at killed three persons-the wife and-chi of Mr. Peterson, and a child of Mr. Ms tin. Mr. Peterson's house was totally de molished. So far as heard from, thirtee houses were blown, and perhaps mon

lives have been lost. The accounts of the tremendous ford