

Dr. Bason's services are needed in Salisbury.

SALISBURY AND TAYLORSVILLE PLANK ROAD.

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

We have been further requested to give notice, that a meeting of the Directors of said Company will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 11 o'clock. We understand that the President has employed a corps of Engineers for the purpose of Surveying the route, to commence at Salisbury on Monday next, and soon as the surveys and estimates are completed, they expect to let out the contracts.

The "Goldboro" Patriot, makes a great blow on Mr. Webster's declaration that he never had and never would make any concessions to the South. Mr. Webster said he would make concessions to the Constitution to neither the North or the South. The Patriot leaves out reference to the North and the Constitution, and thus presents an unfair view of what Mr. Webster said on the occasion referred to. Moreover, the South has nothing beyond her constitutional rights, and if Mr. Webster will still continue to 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 he should fail to do it. With the example of his past life on this subject, and the declaration in reference to his future course, we should think Mr. Webster entitled to the respect and confidence of all reasonable men.

Rather Strong—A writer in the Charleston Mercury suggests that the approaching fourth of July should be made use of by forming southern rights associations, the boys in South Carolina, and let them swear "eternal and never dying hatred to the Federal Government." Certain some of those South Carolinians are crazy. We think such a course would be wrong and would be putting the devil in the "young one's heads" too soon.—North Carolina.

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

If South Carolina is right, the "devil" alluded to by the Carolinian had as well take possession now. If she is wrong, would be best to stave him off forever.

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

Oats.—Mr. J. C. Bell, of Iredell county, has left with us a beautiful specimen of green Oats. Some of the stalks are five feet eight inches long, with heads containing from 80 to 120 grains. He says he has eight acres of such.

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

Mr. J. D. Johnson, of this county, has left with us a specimen of a very superior Wheat. The heads are large and well filled. The grain is also large and fair. Mr. J. got the seed from Baltimore, Maryland, where it was called the "True" Wheat.

Chili.—An extensive riot and massacre among the troops occurred in the provinces of Santiago and Valparaiso, in the latter part of April. These provinces are declared to be in a state of siege, and remain so until the assembling of the Chilean Congress.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

A tornado at Hebron, McHenry county, Illinois, on the 31 instant, is described as follows:

It uprooted trees, demolished houses and killed three persons—the wife and child of Mr. Peterson, and a child of Mr. Martin. Mr. Peterson's house was totally demolished. So far as heard from, thirty houses were blown, and perhaps more lives have been lost.

The accounts of the tremendous force

WHAT WILL THEY SAY AT VIENNA?

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 of his heart,—"What will they say at Vienna?"

This simple traveller is a type of a large class of people, who have very indefinite 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 "withdrawing his patronage," as the phrase goes.—"What will they say at Vienna?" he chuckles to himself, as he walks stilly 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';" but his enemy survives the loss of his customers, and laughs at the impotent attempts of the "bolter" to break up his business.

A newspaper subscriber takes umbrage at an editor, for daring to express an opinion counter to his own. Having nurtured 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 name of the wrathful gentleman is quietly expunged from the mail book, and the circumstances is never heard of or thought of again.

"What will they say at Vienna?" exclaims 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 regular failure in consequence, but the party comes off and nobody misses Mrs. Grundy.

The old lady who pulled up the stakes for the new rail road, probably wondered "what they would say at Vienna?" but the railroad was built in spite of her opposition. Much of the opposition to railroads is of the same sort. A disaffected stockholder turns his dozen shares into the market, and very patiently and very knowingly watches for the ruin of the corporation, or at least a general panic among the shareholders. Alas! he never hears "what they say at Vienna"—for the reason 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 in the corrupt humors of his own eye, and invisible to all but himself.

The error of these people is, not so much in showing their resentment, as in overrating 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 snuff or move the world from its foundation by the stamping of his foot. It is poor philosophy to expect great results merely because the antecedent is small, though it is sometimes true that small causes are connected with momentous events.

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 hole," as Rabelais describes it. To take a conceit of 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 shall hear fewer people inquiring on every frivolous occasion, "what will they say at Vienna?"—Boston Rambler.

SAN FRANCISCO IN RUINS!

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

The leading item of news is the occurrence 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 during the fire, and thousands were turned out of houses and home, having lost their all. It was feared that many lives were lost.

In view of this dreadful calamity, business was almost entirely suspended at San Francisco, and measures were about to be adopted for the relief of the sufferers. 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 installation 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.

From the Greenboro' 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 fume desperately, and call into exercise all their powers of ridicule and abuse, the quill artillery of the party is now mainly directed at his devoted head. And what is it all for? Because General D. plants himself upon the Compromise and stands by the Union! And further, because he is likely to beat badly their champion, Green W. Caldwell, for a seat 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 humiliation 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 expressed an opinion in the Legislature last winter—in "the great speech of the session"—to the effect that the United 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 *lother 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 would not get there! But perhaps these apparently inconsistent gentlemen have an inkling—that there is some sort of a 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 panacea for the evils of Union. The Capt. and his friends may yet be brought to confess that there is a government of the U. States existing—for certain purposes.

But truce with irony. No wonder that 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-bewn citizen—the builder of his own fortunes—a man of hard practical sense and blunt honesty of purpose—*instinctively faithful to the Constitution and to the Union*—ready at any moment to defend 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 appreciate them.

But Mr. Atlas Dargan has lately thrown the party organs into an extra pucker and rage. They talked nice to said Atlas—showered soft *suaviter* all over him—to keep him in the field, so that between two stools whigery and the Union might come to the ground. But Mr. Dargan has withdrawn from the canvass; and these friendly quill drivers of the party are now spattering 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—

"He alluded to the hollowness of Democratic pretences—never more hollow he said than now, they aimed merely at the ascendancy in this District. When he considered how the greater part of the third Congressional District had been represented by the Whigs, and men older and more eminent than himself in the service of their party, labored to build up the Whig party in this District and place it on high ground, from which, with prudence and the proper spirit of reconciliation among its members, it could never fall—when he reflected on all this, he declared he would suffer his right arm to be cut off, before he would consent to the elevation of the Democratic candidate, the Hon. G. W. Caldwell, or willfully pursue a course which might by possibility engender distraction in the Whig ranks, or bring disaster on the Whig cause. * * * The conservatism of Whig principles and men would be needed in the next Congress to sustain the prudent administration of President Fillmore in its zealous and well directed efforts to execute the laws and to stem the current of fanaticism, whether at the North or at the South. Let us then be united. His friends would understand that he did not yield to Gen. Dockery, or to any fears or any dictation—but he yielded to duty. He concluded his remarks by appealing once more to the Whigs to bury in the deep bosom of the Ocean whatever little differences or animosities may have been created by the late distracted state of the party, and to unite as one man in electing the only Whig candidate whom this his (Mr. D's) formal withdrawal would leave in the field."

EXECUTION OF JOHN TILGHMAN.

John Tilghman 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 be published together with his trial and in pamphlet form. We are not at liberty at present to say more of this confession, than that it proves that his conviction by the jury, and his sentence were just.—Newbernian.

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 practice 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 subside of itself, and both sections of the Union would be left free to pursue each its own peculiar course of industry and production, 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 manufacture 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 forlorn 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 from New York. It is worthy of note that anything should appear in that journal commendatory of Mr. Webster without 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 prejudices of those whom they are addressing upon the agitating subject of slavery, they are in the habit of gratuitously admitting that it is an evil, or denouncing it as a sin, while they deprecate all interference with it as unconstitutional or inexpedient. Mr. Webster, in his latter efforts, 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 a shield wherewith to parry the effects of the blow. His address to the young men of Albany was not only most admirable in its manner, and persuasive in its train of reasoning, but it presented our federal relations in a new and impressive point of view.

New to a great extent—we mean to the people of this section of the country—for, while we are very fond of talking of the concessions we have made and are making to the South, there are but few who can take into consideration or are aware of the concessions the South has made to us—concessions of immeasurable value, coeval with the formation of the government, 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 assent she most magnanimously granted, though against what she conceived to be her own best interests—the North and East owe, to a very great extent, their present mercantile preeminence and general 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 of the continent; that by it our great Atlantic cities have been fostered and sustained until they already vie with the proudest commercial marts of the Old World, and our people have become wealthy and independent with a rapidity beyond all example in ancient or modern 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 barrel of Lard to hear and see him on his arrival at that place in the Mayflower, with his suite. Just as he was listening with great attention to the speeches, the barrel head gave way and he slid easily and noiselessly up to his "third button" in the "great staple of Ohio" exclaiming "Lard have mercy on us!"

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 *Arabia*, 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 Hillsboro', has resigned his place as one of the Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road. This, with the much lamented death of Mr. Lord, creates two vacancies in the Board.—Standard.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

Instructions of the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General has issued a series of instructions to Deputy Postmasters in relation 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 Postmaster 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 cent, are to be issued; and one or more of the principal offices, in each county, will be supplied with them, from which other offices can obtain 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 give entire the Decisions under the new Postage 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 printed 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 rate 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 Postmaster, such matter is sent without any payment, the double prepaid rate must be collected on delivery. Postage must be charged on all letters, newspapers, and other matter according to the distance on the route by which they are forwarded; and this (unless otherwise directed 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 respect to which special instructions will be hereafter 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 be combined, and will be seventy cents the single rate, without regard to the distance the same are carried within the United States.—The mode of rating will be the 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 delivery of the first number, when there are several numbers to be delivered during the quarter. If, by reason of any increase in the size of the periodical, or otherwise, it shall appear 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 free of postage in the counties where published. 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 Canada, 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 Canada free of charge.

A newspaper is not a periodical within the 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 pre-paid at the full rate. Publishers may prepay postage on their issue, but can have no deduction of postage on account of such pre-payment. When a periodical is published only quarterly, the actual and bona fide subscriber for such a periodical may pay in advance and have the benefit of the advance payment, provided he pays to the postmaster at the office where he is to receive the periodical, before its delivery. If a periodical is published less frequently than 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 gourd, a *suavensis* of the present day, and must belong to the family which raised the dander Jones.—Wiz. Com.