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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,
Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.

DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE." *Gen'l Harrison.*

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME VIII—NUMBER 16.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1851.

For the Watchman.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

Mr. Editor:—Knowing you to be a warm friend to the cause of Temperance, I hope you may not deem unworthy a place in your columns a short sketch of a Temperance Celebration which I had the pleasure of attending a few days ago.

I had felt apprehensive, perhaps like many other friends of the cause, lest the counteracting influence of opposition and the general apathy of men, however important the work in which they are engaged, when self-interest is not the incentive to action, might overcome the weak, and do serious injury to the cause. But this impression I find has originated from the peculiar circumstances in which I am placed. The frowns of some, the open opposition of others, and the cold indifference of still more are well calculated to discourage.

But when I went forth and breathed the freer atmosphere of the world, I soon felt its reviving influence. My blood coursed anew through my veins, and new impulses were awakened in my mind as I witnessed the deep and increasing interest still alive on the subject of Temperance. Such were the pleasurable emotions which I experienced at a celebration of Spring Grove Division on the 30th. On my arrival at the place, I expected to see a goodly number of the citizens assembled, but I did not imagine that I should see "all the world and the rest of mankind."

Not only the neighboring citizens were assembled, but the neighboring villages and the surrounding country poured in its numbers. Different motives no doubt brought this multitude together—some came to see that great curiosity about which they heard so much, and had seen little. Others, perhaps, came with the hope of seeing or hearing something at which they might take exceptions; but if there were any such, they were most signally disappointed. But judging from the respect and attention observable during the occasion, I have no doubt that the great majority came because they felt an interest in the cause.

The procession was formed at the Church, and consisted of four Divisions of the Sons, and one Section of Cadets. We marched down by the stand where the crowd was assembled; and as we passed along we were gazed upon with apparent wonder and delight. Some tender or affectionate mother saw with mingled feelings of joy and pride a son, in whom centered all their earthly hopes, enlisted in that band of brothers free from the Temperance power.

The lovely maiden smiled as she saw her lover beyond the reach of the Destroyer. We returned to the stand and took our seats. After music by the band, and singing the opening Ode, some half dozen young ladies, such as are not met with every day and Sunday too," stepped out upon the platform with a Bible, which was presented to the Division with a chaste and beautiful accompanying address by Miss Durkhead. The gift was received, and the ladies responded to by Mr. Rumple in an elegant and appropriate manner. Mr. Blackmer, of Salisbury, was then introduced to the audience, who entertained them for more than two hours with an unusual degree of eloquence and sound reasoning, rendered more agreeable by well timed anecdotes, which pleased the better the older they were. Mr. Blackmer disavowed any intention to let fall from his lips any thing that might unnecessarily be painful to the feelings of any one whether a friend or an enemy to the cause. He expressed a desire to reason dispassionately and fairly, that he might bring home to the hearts of all a conviction of their duty, and show them the nature of the ground they occupied: and most happily did he carry out his designs. I have no doubt that he disarmed every candid mind of its opposition, and those who remained unmoved, especially grog sellers, if there were any present, will wear a blush of shame for many days to come. After Mr. Blackmer had finished speaking, the Sons and Cadets were invited to march down in the grove to partake of some refreshments. To our great surprise and gratification, we found a table 32 yards long, well supplied with luxuries, which we were informed the ladies had voluntarily prepared. And be it told to their honor, and may they ever share in the rich blessings which temperance is so well calculated to secure for them. With them we partook freely of the dainties which were set before us, and were rejoiced to see that the ladies were taking a bold and decided stand in our favor.

We then formed in procession and marched back to the stand when we were favored with an able and appropriate address from Col. Coleman of Concord.—Without attempting to disprove all the vile insinuations against the Order as to their secret designs and pernicious tendency, he appealed to the good sense of every one present, and solemnly disclaimed against all such, affirming that if such were the case he would immediately absolve all connection with the Order. With his clearness and perspicuity of style, the force of his arguments and his plain practical observations, he must have forced upon the hearts and consciences of all present, considerations which will not be without their effect. But it would be useless to dwell upon the oratorical powers of Mr. Coleman, with whom I presume your readers are generally acquainted.—Mr. Blackmer and Mr. Coleman both seemed deeply interested in the cause, and we hope their labors may not be in vain. And I must say on the whole, that I never saw more perfect order and decorum observed on any similar occasion. All went on smoothly without causing any harsh or unpleasant feelings. I did not learn how many names were handed in for innitiation, but I have no doubt that that occasion has awakened an interest and enlisted the favors of many which will tell in no small degree in favor of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE. P. W. P.

From the Christian Statesman.

In launching this, our bark, on the great ocean of public thought and opinion, we are less concerned for smooth seas than for a right course—less confident in any of the charts devised by man, than in the counsels of Him whose way is strength to the upright, and whose voice stills alike the angry waves and the tumult of the people.

We dedicate the *Christian Statesman* to the Union of these States, not merely because of the blessings involved in this Union itself, but because we regard it as the means to a still higher end—the liberty and happiness of the human race. The sentiments of the authors of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Constitution of the United States, have a neverdying vitality, and their influence will be circumscribed by no other limits than those of the world. To all the inhabitants of the earth the truths embodied in those immortal instruments are as the light of a morning without clouds; and if men are not now everywhere capable of appreciating and enjoying their advantages, they are universally capable of being raised to a condition in which all the immunities of freedom and self government may safely be theirs. If we regard none of the human race as hopelessly degraded, we see in the character and condition of none in absolute perfection; and while we rejoice in the admirable nature of our Government and Union, we do not imagine them without defect, and incapable of amendment. The works of God alone are without flaw or stain; nor should vain mortals deem that any production of mere human skill can compare with what has been touched with perfection by the Divine Hand.

Great questions discussed with eminent ability, in both Houses of Congress, by powerful minds, have recently agitated the whole country. Fears have been felt and expressed the differences between the South and the North, on the slavery question, would destroy the Union. Our fears have been allayed by the consideration that differences of opinion do not necessarily nor always imply differences in motives and sentiments; and that on opposite sides of the question, utterly at variance in opinion, are patriotic, humane, and Christian men—men at war in theory, yet (and perhaps ignorant themselves of the fact) united in heart. Let, we have said to ourselves, this union of sentiment and heart underlie, like a coral reef, all these warring elements of opinion, and however fierce the controversies and stormy the public debates, the Union, which has ever found its resting place in the sentiments and hearts of the people, is safe.

To the Colonization of our free people of color, with their own consent, in Africa, and the civilization of that continent through Christian settlements, and other means which humanity and experience may suggest, we shall devote earnest and unremitting attention, considering these among the greatest enterprises which can command the energies of individuals or communities in this age. Ever since Granville Sharp examined the early maxims of English law, and conducted the mind of Lord Mansfield to his immortal decision in the case of Somerset, the cloud has been gradually but constantly rising from off the destinies of the African race; and to us, at least, the evidence is convincing, that the land of their first degradation, captivity, and suffering, is to resound with the songs of their deliverance, to be their chosen inheritance, their magnificent possession and home, as a people distinct, independent, religious, and free.

Any legislation, on the part of the several States or of the General Government, intended to coerce emigration of the colored population to Africa, we believe unnecessary, and that it must tend to defeat the beneficent ends for which such emigration is desired. No reputation for authority can be so desirable to us as the character of friends and benefactors; and freedom of choice and action, to persons of color who are to engage in such an undertaking, is important, if not essential to success.

It is because this scheme for reclaiming Africa from barbarism, and bringing her within the circle of civilization and Christianity, through the agency of her own children, commends itself to the common reason, because it is full of benefits to two races of men and two quarters of the globe, that we deem it worthy of the generous patronage of individuals and of the State and General Governments.

In the support of this scheme, our duty and interest are united; and what we bestow upon Africa, she will liberally recompense to us again. Yet what are the gains of commerce, however extensive and lucrative, to the consciousness of having rescued wide regions and a vast population from the horrors of the slave trade—from the darkness of ignorance, and the most cruel of heathen superstitions.

To Liberia we direct the eyes of our free people of color, not as to a land of exile, but as to an inheritance of liberty, of wealth, of honor, and renown—a field for triumphs, virtues, and rewards—a theatre for heroic and memorable actions—for words, and deeds, and works, which history will not willingly let die. Overshadowed here by a more numerous, enlightened, and powerful people, with whom, in the great pursuits of life, they cannot hope to enter into a successful competition; depressed by circumstances, recollections, and associations, for which the truest benevolence can discover here no adequate remedy, that mighty Providence, which educes good from evil, which led forth the tribes of Israel like a flock from the house of bondage, into a land beautiful for situation, which their fathers possessed—a land of hills and valleys, of olives and vineyards—a land flowing with milk and honey; now opens wide the country of their ancestors to the children of Africa, and summons them to repossess, alone, and under auspices of freedom and Christianity, this rich and great inheritance. They are called to found and build up, along those far reaching shores, and over that continent, all civilized institutions, good governments, and the churches of God. To what work greater or more worthy were the thoughts or efforts of man ever directed; and can those who engage in it fail to experience in themselves the development of unwonted energies, and the renovating power of heroic purposes and hopes? The circumstances, motives, and discipline, which the Colonization scheme supplies, cannot fail to arouse the energies of the colored race. They are what this race especially need, and without which, or something similar, we see opening before them no path to distinction.

Who that is not a stranger to the wonderful results of the colonization of this continent will doubt the rapid spread of civilization and Christianity, in this age, through colored emigrants educated to Liberty, and True Religion in Africa!—We see but the dawn of that new day of intellectual and commercial intercourse between widely separated countries which ocean steam navigation has introduced. Results which it must, a century ago have required almost half that period to produce, we may look to see hereafter accomplished in a single year. Without this mighty element of steam (until within some ten years) this North American continent, in the period of a little more than two centuries, has been changed from the wild home of wandering savages, to the abode of more than twenty millions of civilized men, who have covered it with the rich products of their industry, the monuments of their skill and art—with institutions of learning, humanity, and liberty—and with temples dedicated to the only living and true God. If it be recorded, "that in 1707 in South Carolina there were but about 7,000 souls besides negroes and Indians, and no minister of the Church of England; in North Carolina, above 5,000, without any minister of any religious denomination; in Virginia, 40,000 souls, divided into forty parishes, but wanting nearly half the number of clergymen required; in Maryland, 25,000, wanting also half the number necessary; in Pennsylvania, 20,000, (250 communicants in the Episcopal church; in the two Jerseys, 15,000, (250 communicants in said church;) in New York, 30,000 souls, (450 communicants in that church;) in Rhode Island and Narragansett, 10,000 souls, (30 communicants;) in Boston, [Mass.] and Piscataway, 80,000, (120 communicants of the Episcopal church;) and in Newfoundland about 500 families;" and the entire number of civilized people in these American colonies did not much, if at all, exceed half a million—what may we not hope for Africa, now inviting her descendants to her bosom, when a generous and determined purpose to occupy her vacant territories, ascertain and command her resources, and reduce her irregular and chaotic tribes to social order, under wise laws and the Christian Faith, shall animate their hearts?

If the opportunity and ability to do a good work imposes upon men the obligation to perform it, the people and Governments of our Southern States are placed under solemn and fearful responsibilities to aid effectually and largely in the Colonization and Civilization of Africa. Life is too short, and its duties are too high, for him who writes or him who reads these lines, to waste the one in idle controversies and vain speculations, or neglect the other because it demands for its accomplishment the spirit of self sacrifice, and may be in opposition to many of the generally received opinions and practices of the world.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

EXECUTION OF THE COSDEN MURDERERS.

Declaration of innocence by the Criminals, Taylor Murphy and Shelton.

ADDRESSES OF TAYLOR AND MURPHY.

The dread sentence of the law was fully executed yesterday at Chestertown, Kent County, on the above three prisoners, convicted of the murder of the Cosden family, residing near Georgetown ✕ Roads. The murder, of which we have published full details, took place in February, the murdered parties consisted of William Cosden, his wife Mary Ann Cosden, his sister Amanda Cosden, and Mrs. Cosden's sister Catharine Webster. A colored woman residing in the family was also desperately wounded but recovered—an infant child and young lad only escaping without injury.

The murder was committed for money, and besides the three men executed, four men named Webster, Drummon, Roberts, and Shaw were arrested as participants. Shaw, it will be recollected, turned State's evidence, and the other three were discharged in the absence of proof of their guilt. The conviction of Murphy, Taylor and Shelton, was on Shaw's positive evidence, and circumstantial proof, which left no room to doubt that they were justly convicted, and merited their doom. They have all three, however, always denied their guilt, and died, it will be perceived, with the asservation of innocence on their lips.

Our Reporter who went to Chestertown on Thursday had interview with the Prisoners on that evening. Abraham Taylor is a man 51 years of age in February, and was born and raised in New Castle county, Del. He has a wife and five children living—two sons and two daughters by his first wife who are married—his present wife having a child ten months old. He appeared in good spirits when we saw him, but denied any knowledge of Cosden or his family; asserted that he never saw, or was on his place, and never saw Shelton in his life or Murphy within five years past. He asserted that what Shaw swore to, was false, and that he believed he had been hired to do so. If Shelton or Murphy knew anything about the murder, he prayed God that they would not die till they had made it known. Nicholas Murphy is a man 48 years of age, and was born in the upper part of Cecil county, and has a wife and six children, the youngest of whom is only eight or nine weeks old—born since his arrest. He stoutly denied his guilt. William Shelton is a young man, 25 years of age, born in Delaware, within three and a half miles of Smyrna. His father died when he was only five years old. He has a mother and one brother living near Smyrna—also several half sisters. His brother married one of Murphy's daughters. He likewise continued to assert his innocence. All of the three prisoners resided at the time of the murder in a section of country known as "The Forest," in Kent county, Del., and Kent county, Md.

During Thursday evening and night a number of the friends and relatives of the prisoners visited the jail and took their final leave of them. Ministers of the Gospel and other gentlemen visited them also, and gave them good advice, but all with the same result. Mr. Vicker's, at Shelton's request, was with him a large part of the night. Murphy prayed with much apparent fervency till mid-night, and all three obtained several hours good repose, having slept very well.

A guard was kept around the jail all night, and also in the rooms, each prisoner being chained by the ankles, in separate apartments.

Early in the evening of Thursday, persons from a distance began to come into Chestertown to witness the execution and before midnight every Hotel, and other place where accommodations could be had, was crowded to repletion many being unable to obtain lodgings at all. Parties continued to arrive throughout the night and next morning, by every kind of land and water conveyance.

At 7 o'clock on Friday morning we again visited the jail. Taylor was calm but much dejected, and represented his willingness to die his great distress being about the necessitous condition of his wife and child. He said that he believed that Bill Webster was at the bottom of the prosecution against him. Murphy still bore up and seemed more composed than on the preceding evening. Shelton exhibited no change from his usual stoical demeanor.

Various Clergymen were with them on Thursday night, and on Friday morning, praying and counseling them.

Shelton's brother visited him on Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and took leave of him; as did also the brother of Murphy at a later hour take leave of him. These were scenes to harrow up the feelings of any one, and caused many a tearful eye. The wives of Taylor and Murphy had previously been to Chestertown to see them—the mother of Shelton did not see him from some reason—he himself did not wish an interview.

Several of the Reverend Clergy had prayers with each of the convicts—Shelton listened to one of the most feeling appeals to God we ever heard, without any emotion. Murphy and Taylor prayed both fervently and loudly, and seemed deeply affected. Each was urged, as some atonement for their crime, to make a free confession, but they still plead their innocence.

At 8½ o'clock their chains were knocked off, and clean clothing furnished to each. They were subsequently shrouded in white, and the caps placed on their heads, their arms having been properly pinioned. At a quarter past 9 A. M. they were ready, and moved out of the jail with firm steps. Around the building was an immense throng of people. Previous to leaving the jail, Taylor turned to Murphy and said to him, "If you know any thing about the murder, tell it now." He replied, "I know nothing, or I would do so."

An armed posse of three hundred men, carrying muskets and fowling pieces, under charge of Col. James B. Ricaud, surrounded the prison; added to this were the whole constabulary force of the county, and three companies of light dragoons, fully mounted and equipped.

The prisoners walked out to a two horse open wagon, in which they were seated on chairs, Deputy Sheriff Wm. Parker, and Mr. John Greenwood, the Jailor, acting Deputy, beside them.

High Sheriff, Francis Cann, Esq., was on horseback in advance, and in the rear of the vehicle were ministers, surgeons, members of the press, and a few other privileged persons. The armed citizens were formed in a hollow square around the prisoners and those in company with them, one company of Dragoons in advance, and the other two bringing up the rear. In this order the sad cortege proceeded out of the town, the houses and side roads being filled with persons of all sexes, colors and conditions, many females shedding tears, but all anxious to get a view of the miserable wretches about to be executed. Shelton never held his head up from the time he left the prison—the other two gazed around them.

They arrived at the scaffold at a quarter of 10 o'clock, which was erected in the usual mode, on an eminance in a field of Dr. Whalen, about a mile northwest of Chestertown. Here were from 7,000 to 8,000 persons assembled, among whom we were gratified to notice very few white females, the only ones present at all being in vehicles a distance off. More than one-third of the concourse were colored persons. The armed posse and troops formed a hollow square around the scaffold, and none but the few privileged persons were admitted within it.

At 10 minutes of 11, the three prisoners walked up on the scaffold very firmly, and were seated on chairs. Mr. William Cosden, an elderly gentleman, father of the murdered man, who went out with the cortege, on walking up on the scaffold, burst into a flood of tears, and was scarcely able to go down again, he was so deeply affected.

The prisoners knelt down, and the Rev. Dr. Jones offered up a fervent prayer, in which they joined. The Rev. Mr. Valiant then addressed them in a most feeling manner, and urged them if they knew any thing of the murder to make the reparation left, by a confession. Each protested his innocence. The Clergy then bid them an affectionate farewell, and came down from the scaffold.

Being told if they had any thing to say, to say it now, Taylor advanced on the scaffold, and in a loud and distinct tone of voice, amid breathless silence, said—"You all look upon me as a murderer. I have been tried for my life, and am about to go out of this world. Gentlemen, I know nothing more of this murder than the most innocent child among you. Shaw has sworn falsely—sworn my innocent life away. I have not seen Murphy for about five years, and never saw Shelton in my life before his arrest. I shall go out of this world innocently. I have no more to say."

Murphy then advanced, Taylor resuming his seat, and addressed the crowd. He said—"I was not within nine miles of Cosden's house on the night of the murder. I did not know that there was such a man, or family as Cosden's in the world. I was in bed at 8 o'clock on that night with my wife. I am innocent of the murder, and (turning to the Sheriff) you can proceed to murder me as quick as you please. All of you bear this in mind, that I am not a muderer."

Murphy took his seat, and Shelton was asked if he had any thing to say. He said he had not, and refused to make any statement.—Taylor turned to Shelton as he sat down, and said—"Shelton, if you know anything about the murder, for God's sake tell it now." Shelton replied, "I have nothing to tell." Taylor said, Tell what Drummond told you in Jail. Shelton answered, "I don't know what it was."

Messrs. B. C. Wickes, Vickers and J. B. Ricaud, came on the scaffold and bid them fare well. Mr. Ricaud said to Shelton, "I will send your letter to your mother, with the lock of your hair you have given Mr. Parker to put in it." This appeared to gratify him.

Taylor wished to see Mr. John Van Pelt, from the head of Sassafras, but he was not to be found. He then asked to see Mr. John Davis, and he came on the stand. Mr. Ricaud gave Mr. Davis $10 to hand to Taylor's wife, which gratified Taylor. Taylor then asked Davis to get a hearse and have his body taken up to his family after the execution, which he promised to do. Mr. Davis who has known Taylor for many years, begged him to confess all he knew about the murder—that it would do no good to withhold it. He again alleged his innocence, and requested Mr. Davis to tell all his friends in his neighborhood that he died innocent.

The nooses were affixed to each of the culprits' necks, Mr. Bishop, a Sheriff from Pennsylvania, assisting Sheriff Cann and deputies. They were bid farewell, and for a moment stood alone—on the brink of eternity! At 21 m. of 11 o'clock the trigger was pulled, and the drop fell, Murphy loudly asserting his innocence and that he was going safely home.

The knot of Murphy's rope at his neck, slipped loose, (the fall being from six to six and a half feet,) he was precipitated to the ground, to the great shock of the spectators, among whom there was a universal thrill of horror! He laid on the ground and rolled over, cried in the most piteous manner, his neck being severely lacerated and cut by the rope.—Taylor and Shelton died very soon and easy—Tayler scarcely moving his limbs at all.

Murphy still asserted his innocence, and it was necessary to let Taylor and Shelton hang till dead, before the scaffold could be again fixed for Murphy's execution. When the crowd saw Murphy fall to the ground they pressed forward toward the spot, but the prompt action of the guard forced them back again.

Murphy was conducted to a chair and sat down, protesting he was not guilty, and begged they would spare his life. "Oh," said he, "for an innocent man to be hung half a dozen times! Oh! my poor dear wife! Oh, to think I was hung once, and am to be hung again—an innocent man this day."

The Rev. Mr. Valiant came to him and urged him to confess all he knew—that he would certainly be hung again and nothing could save him. Murphy said he had already told all he knew of the murder, and that was nothing; that if he had known anything of it, he would have confessed it long ago. "Oh, my God," he continued, "to be hung over again. Oh, my God, to murder an innocent man this way!" He asked for a drink of water and it was procured for him, but the injury to his throat prevented him from swallowing it.

Shelton and Taylor having hung till six minutes past eleven o'clock—twenty-seven minutes—were pronounced dead by Drs. Whalen, Houston, Marsh, Wickes and Ricaud, the surgeons in attendance, and were taken down.—The knots of both ropes had slipped to the back parts of the neck. Taylor's neck was cut on one side very deep by the rope, and the bone was dislocated. Shelton's neck was not cut, and not dislocated, it was thought. The bodies were placed in plain pine coffins, painted black, and removed from under the scaffold.

The scaffold and rope having been re-adjusted, Murphy was again assisted on the trap, and the noose being fixed to his neck, in a minute of time he was dangling in the air! Before the trigger was pulled he said—"I am innocentt gentlemen. I never knew Cosden. I do not know whether Taylor had anything to do with the murder, but Shelton I know was not there on that night. I am an innocent man going home to my God! Oh! gentlemen, do not kill me!"

The drop fell the second time at twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, and the body having hung some thirty minutes, he was taken down and placed in a coffin. He died rather harder than the other two, the mascular motion of his body at any rate, being greater.

Taylor's body was sent to his family as requested—the brothers of Murphy and Shelton took charge of their bodies and took them to their residences.

Shaw was sent for and brought to Chestertown a few days since at the request of Taylor who said he wished to see him—that when he was confronted with him he would not make such statements as he had, &c. When Shaw came there he reiterated his evidence against them, told Taylor he knew he was guilty and there was no use in his denying it. All that Taylor did was to abuse Shaw most foully, and wish he could be admited to kill him, asking the Sheriff for a pistol to shoot him.

Taylor was once convicted of kidnapping a negro, and sent to the penitentiary for seven years, and notwithstanding the positive and indubitable proof in that case, always denied his guilt of it. This is the first execution that has taken place in Kent county for a period of over 50 years.

Murphy and Taylor asserted their full preparation for death—whether truthfully or not, is an issue now between them and their Maker.—Shelton also declared himself fully prepared, but gave very little, if any outward signs of it.

Murphy, when the knot in the noose slipped and he fell, was stunned for a few minutes. After he recovered he appeared to suffer acute pain in the spine at repeated intervals, and presented an object that excited the sympathy of all to the most painful degree, To a question put to him, he remarked that he only felt something giving way under him, and a sudden tightening of the rope around his neck—in an instant he was totally unconscious of pain.

Census Statistics.—In the State of Delawaware there are three semi-weekly and eight weekly news papers published. Of these, the Blue Hen's Chicken is set down as havinig the largest circulation, viz: 2750 copies. The Gazette, at Wilmington, has 1000 semi-weekly, the Journal 800 ditto, and the Republican 1100. In the State of Florida eight weekly and one semi-weekly paper are published. The largest circulation is that of the Apalachicola Advertiser, 1500 copies. The Tallahassee Sentinel has 1200. Both are Whig papers. There are three Democratic and six whig papers in the State.

In Georgia 53 papers are published, 4 being monthly, 40 weekly, 4 tri-weekly, and five daily. Of these 16 are Democratic, 8 Whig, 1 independent, 4 literary, 2 medical, 1 agricultural, 4 religious, 1 Union, 1 neutral, and the character of the rest not stated. The largest circulation is that of the Augusta Sentinel, 5600. The Temperance Banner, in Greene county, has 5000; the Augusta Constitutionalist, Southern Cultivator, Macon Telegraph and Macon Messenger have each about 3000. In Virginia there are 94 papers, 61 weekly, 13 semi-weekly and tri-weekly, and 20 daily. Of these 24 are Democratic, 37 Whig, and the rest neutral, religious, State rights, literary, &c. The circulations are not accurately obtained by the census, and there is, therefore, no use in quoting them. They are all small, however.

In South Carolina there are 45 newspapers, 27 weekly, 7 daily, 4 tri weekly, one semi-weekly, 4 monthly, and one quarterly. They are all set down as either Democratic, independent, neutral, literary, religious or temperance, but we observe that the Greenville Patriot which is a staunch Union paper and nothing else, is not so stated. The Charleston Mercury is rated at 5000 subscribers, the Courier 5000, the Evening News 4500, and the Sun 2500.

In North Carolina there are 52 newspapers published, 40 being weekly, 4 semi weekly, 1 tri-weekly, 6 semi monthly, and one monthly. The Raleigh Regisier, Star, Recorder, and Standard, and the Fayetteville Observer, have each from 1500 to 1700 subscribers, 25 paper are Whig, and 19 Democratic.

Eggs in England.—Eggs of hens, ducks, and other poultry, commonly, eaten as food in the kingdom, are, in point of quantity, almost incredible. The aggregate number cannot be less than 1,500,000,000 or 75,000 tons; and the value, at the lowest prices, £3,000,000. Ireland produces nearly 100,000,000, and the continent of Europe supplies us with 500,000,000 annually. These facts are perfectly ascertainable.

Those who are incapable of committing great crimes do not easily suspect others of them.