TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

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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 22.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1851.

Correspondence of the North Carolina Star.

Gold Hill is a thriving village of some 000 inhabitants, built up during the last ght years, and depending entirely on the ccess of the mines for its present and ture existence. The houses are there- re built on a cheap style, and few are ore than one story high. The village is miles S. E. of Salisbury, and very ar the Cabarrus line. Persons travel- g in this section of the State could spend short time very profitably and agreea- y at this place, and find excellent ac mmodation at the Hotel of Mr. Joseph Worth.

Imagine a bleak, barren ridge, thick th bushes and small oak growth, with re and there a little cabin or cottage eping through the dwarfish foliage—if you have the site of Gold Hill as it is proached from Salisbury. The first nd that salutes your ears is the mono- ous cough of the *pump engine* which easingly forces up the water from the tom of the mines. Passing through a oked street of cabins, the vast machi- y of the mill, and huge piles of ore at- ct the stranger's notice. As this is the gest mine in the neighborhood, let us l Mr. Gardner Stearnes (the obliging perintendent) and examine the machin- , &c., and learn the various operations uired to extract the virgin gold. We soon satisfied of the extent of the op- tions when we are informed that they erage 120 bushels of ore per day, which ges in value from 1 dollar to 500 dol- s per bushel, and averaging about 4 lars. Two relays of hands are employ- numbering in all between forty and fifty, o receive, according to their capacity, m 5 to 50 dollars per month. One half miners commence their labor at 6 in morning and come out at dark, the er half work all night. Let us first t the 40 horse power pump engine, ich works continually, night and day ndays excepted) to draw off the water ich is constantly rising in the mines. e pistons are of iron, a foot in diameter, d extend more than 300 feet down into mines. The water is forced up by ves and is conveyed in troughs to sup the large engine which works the ls, &c. This engine has three boilers, d is equal to 50 horse power. There two mills—the ore is ground by the olution of two large stones, 5 feet in meter, rolling vertically within the cir- nference of the mill, and crushing the dest rock into powder. As the ore is ud it is washed out into six large ves- s called *drags* (from the revolving rocks ich constantly turn the mud and water.) metal escaping these machines is ght in eight smaller vessels called *rers*, (from the wooden paddles which olve in their centre.) From the stirers fluid mass passes through the *bowls* receives its final washing in the *rock-* There are 18 of the former and 13 he latter now in operation. The bowls about 2 feet in diameter, and are in- ded, by their sudden half revolutions, shake the gold to the bottom and let sand run off with the water. The d and sand is all washed over again in rockers, worked by small boys. These dle looking concerns have little notches led *riffles* cut in their troughs, to catch gold while the water and sand float The precious metal appears at the tom of the riffles in very fine particles d is collected by quicksilver, with which orms an amalgum. This is burned off he gold is cast into bars—and the bull- carried to the mint for coinage.

After gratifying my curiosity amidst the chinery, I was introduced to Mr. Mat- w Moyl (one of the overseers under und) and after doffing my clothes for iner's suit (consisting simply of a flan- shirt, a pair of coarse pants and out- e drawers, jack boots and a thick, hea- hat) I was ready to explore the dark erns and subterranean passages, be- th. At the mouth of the shaft I was nished with a light. The candle stick s of soft mud, and to give free use to hands our candles were stuck to the wns of our hats. My guide first enter the *shaft* (a pit six or eight feet square) d we commenced our descent, on up- ht ladders, very slowly and cautiously. me fifty feet down, both our candles re extinguished by the dripping mois- e from the dark and jagged slate rock, ich on all sides surrounded us. There I ted alone, in darkness and silence, un- my guide returned with a light; and continued our descent. As we neared veins we could distinguish the blows the miners, drilling powder holes to st out the ore. They cannot advance ep without blasting, as the slate com- nces 8 inches from the surface and in- ases in hardness as it descends. The ins of gold lie on both sides of a strata of slate or between two stratas; and appear either combined with copper or sulphur. The slate is first removed to give room to work on the ore and this in turn is sent up in buckets to the mill. When within a hundred feet of the bottom, we halted at a signal just below us. It was warning that a blast was to be fired. We waited a few seconds in suspense—the match had failed—but another instant brought a convulsive shock, and a loud report as of rolling thunders. This noise, though almost deafening below, cannot be heard above ground. We followed the dripping passage, through the smoke of the powder, sometimes leaping across yawning chasms, and now crawling on hands and knees, or climbing over heaps of ore, till we reached the end of the corridor. Here we found two miners, one to turn the chisel the other to strike. They usually work in pairs, following the course of the veins, which run North and South. One of the miners, from the Copper mines of Cornwall, told me that the British mines were, some of them, 300 fathoms deep, and so intensely hot as to be almost beyond endurance. The day, above ground, was unpleasantly warm, but I found the mines quite cool and refreshing, and after passing an hour very pleasantly, toiled up the steep ladders, to rejoice at the sight of day light once more, and to continue my journey towards Concord.

Mr. Worth informed me that the capital invested in machinery, on the hill is near $100,000—the mines cannot be valued. He also furnished me with the following statistical table, which you can publish if you think proper:

Gold Hill Mines.

Honeycutt, Culp & Co.,	$101.655.84 cts.
Field & Company	25.000 00
Barnhardt, Manney & Co.,	200.000 00
Heilig, Barnhardt & Co.,	10.000 00
Holmes, Barnhardt & Co.,	95.000 00
Troutman & McMackins	20 600 00
Walls & Houston	30.000 00
N. H. Barringer & Co.,	15.000 00
E & N. Manney	30.000 00
Carter, Honeycutt & Co.,	20.000 00
Coffin, Worth & Co.,	150.000 00
A. Miller & Co.,	5,000 00
	701,655 84
Promiscuously	100,000 00
Total	$801,665 84

July 8, 1851.—The above is as near as can be ascertained the amount of gold found on Gold Hill from the first discovery of the mines in January, 1843, up to the present time.

Yours &c., L. B. L.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE UNITED STATES.

The tone of the following article from the leading journal of London indicates some change of opinion in that paper touching the capacity and capabilities of the people of this country.

From the London Times of September 2.

"Taking all things together, British and Americans have run a pretty fair tie through the trials of this wonderful season. The spring, it must be confessed, opened ill for Brother Jonathan, and for a good while in the race we kept well ahead. We had our great Exhibition—a real new 'smart' speculation—which did *not* turn out a failure, which exceeded every body's hopes, and which brought about no revolutions at all. As it turned out, even the extra policemen might have been dispensed with, and fifty thousand visiters of all classes have congregated and dispersed daily without as much disturbance as attends a common country fair. Moreover, the dollars have really come tumbling in amain. We say it without any malice, or any wish to create annoyance, but the fact is that even the hyperbolical conjectures of American irony have fallen short of the truth in this particular. It was calculated we should realize $2.000.000, whereas we have got over $2.100.000 at this very moment, with six weeks before us still. And all this is in hand, too, and in solid coin; so that we fairly walk away from our rivals.—The true triumph of American genius would be to transfer these winnings by some brilliant counterstroke to the soil of Columbia. Mr. Barnum, we observe, is actually among us, and his presence, like that of Napoleon in the field, is always ominous of business. Still, although the Royal Commissioners seem sorely embarrassed with their specie, and although their friendly advisers among the public are almost as much at fault, we have yet heard of any disposition herein towards Mississippi bonds.

"On the other hand, it is beyond all denial that *every practical success of the season belongs to the Americans.* Their reaping machine has carried conviction to the heart of the British agriculturist. Their revolvers threaten to revolutionize military tactics as completely as the original discovery of gunpowder. Their yacht takes a class to itself. Of all the victories ever won none has been so transcendant as that of the New York schooner. The account given of her performances suggests the inapproachable excellence attributed to Jupiter by the ancient poets, who describe the King of the Gods as being not only supreme, but having none other next to him. 'What's first?' 'The America.' 'What's second?' 'Nothing.' Besides this, the Baltic, one of Collin's line of steamers, has 'made the fastest passage yet known across the Atlantic;' and, according to the American journals, has been purchased by British agents '*for the purpose of towing the Cunard vessels* from one shore of the ocean to the other.' Finally, as if to crown the triumphs of the year, Americans have actually sailed through the Isthmus connecting the two continents of the New World; and, while Englishmen have been doubting and grudging, Yankees have stepped in and won the day.

"So we think, on the whole, we may afford to shake hands and exchange congratulations, after which we must learn as much from each other as we can. As for yachts, we have no doubt that by next August every vessel of the Cowes squadron will be trimmed to the very image of the America; there is no doubt that our farmers will reap by machinery; and the revolver, we fear, is too attractive an embodiment of personal power to be overlooked by European mischief makers. In fact, while acknowledging the virtues of this ingenious instrument, we must express our suspicions that its principal effect has been hitherto to promote murder. Of twenty assassinations in California, or the Western States, fifteen at least will be found, on examination, to have been perpetrated with revolvers. The invention supplies both temptation to the offence and certainty in its execution; for it must be bad shooting, indeed, if one shot does not tell out of five. If it was once thought advisable to stigmatize 'life preservers' as weapons imparting no honest purpose, we hardly see how repeating pistols are to escape a similar reproach. They were, no doubt, found serviceable in 'frontier action,' but the invention cuts two ways, and we very much question whether Mr. Colt's discovery has not cost the Americans more lives than the Mexicans."

From the New York Express.

Then and Now; or, The Contrast.—Circumstances have induced the American press of late to dwell on the tone of that of Great Britain towards this country more particularly than has been our wont. The invidious comparisons that were made by the London Times and other journals of the English metropolis between the American and other contributions to the Great Industrial Exhibition in Hyde Park, followed up by the successes achieved by our countrymen when the contest for superiority became practical, as in the case of the Virginia reaping machine, the New York plough, and the Yankee locksmith, and by the triumph of an American clipper over the best sailing craft England could produce, are the circumstances we mean. We fear the subject is well nigh exhausted, though we still hardly take up a a newspaper without being stunned with a pretty loud Yankee crow from some quarter or other.

We see, in a very amusing letter from London in the Journal of Commerce, that the Virginia tobacco has been unhesitatingly pronounced to be unrivalled in the Great Exhibition, and that two "of the very accomplished English jurors on substances used for food are tobacco chewers; while their American co-jurors never tasted a *quid*, though to the manor born. The former bore emphatic testimony to the superiority of the American *weed*."

Then we are told that "the great gastronome, Gunter," cooked a Kentucky ham, without knowing where it came from, and pronounced it unsurpassable in flavor; a new boast is made that Hobbs picks every body's locks, while nobody can pick Hobb's; the announcement is made for the first time that it had been officially decided that "the superiority of the American cotton was as decisive as in the case of the American yacht;" next we are told that "of all the 'substances used for food,' that which attracted most attention, for its novelty and its adoption to numerous important practical uses, is the 'meat biscuit' of Mr. Gail Borden, jr. of Texas," of the value of which the jury marked their sense "by awarding the highest evidence of their approbation to its inventor. A canister of it was sent to Sir John Herschel, who, unsolicited, wrote a letter testifying to its excellence. Count de Kergolay deemed it of such merit as to present it to the Agricultural Society of France, who highly appreciated it, and appointed one of its scientific committees to investigate its qualities more thoroughly than could be done in general session.

So, to sum it all up, we have beat John Bull in steam navigation, ship-building and sailing, reaping, ploughs, and ploughing, locksmithery, pressing machines, fire-arms, and other things; have sent him better cotton than he can get elsewhere, the finest piece of sculpture, and a water-route across the continent, by way of Nicaragua.

The development of these interesting facts has caused quite a change to come over the spirit of our English contemporaries' dreams, and they are now praising us and ours with a warmth and vigor that really makes us, modest Johnathans that we are, blush. The Times itself, as we showed a day or two ago by citations from its columns, is puffing us with a pertinacity that puts us in dreadful peril of a self-exaltation and complacency which it would not be at all becoming in a daughter to exhibit towards a venerable mother.

The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, in a late number, has this paragraph, in the course of an article upon the future of America;

"We have no desire at present to enter upon any question of disputed policy; but we wish to record our opinion that THE EMPIRE OF THE SEAS MUST BEFORE LONG BE CEDED TO AMERICA. Its persevering enterprise, its great commerce, and its accruing wealth are certain to secure this prize; nor will England be in a situation to dispute it with her. Without this crowning capital to its power, the onward march of the United States to what we believe will be overwhelming greatness might not be so speedily accomplished; but America, as mistress of the ocean, must overstride the civilized world."

"Forty years ago," says a contemporary, "Europe sat in astonishment and terror under the shadow of Napoleon's gigantic empire.—At that time, in a debate in the British Parliament, something was said of the American navy, when a member remarked that 'the American navy consisted of *six vessels*;' whereupon," says the newspaper account, "the House burst into a fit of laughter." It would be interesting to know how many of those laughing ligislators are now living. The gigantic empire of Napoleon has crumbled to dust, and the despised nation of six vessels has now within her grasp the empire of the seas and the dominion of the civilized world.

THE LARGEST VESSEL AFLOAT.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Monday last contains the following description of a marine monster about to be constructed in that city:

"Dr. SPALDING, the Circus King, has been in town several days, closeted with architects and shipbuilders, projecting an enterprise compared with which all other show projects are literally nothing. He has the drawing and working plans for a monster floating palace, for the construction of which he is getting estimates, 400 feet long and 60 feet beam, with luxurious accomodations for 4,000 spectators. The interior is to be an amphi theatre, much more capacious and costly than any theatre in the country; with cushioned and armed chair, dress circle, parquet and gallery, saloons, promenades, and with drawing rooms, stage, drops, and scenery, well ventilated and lighted, with facilities for speedy ingress, lighted with gas and Bengal lights, and every modern and elegant improvement. The exterior of this Leviathan of the deep is to be like nothing in "*the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth.*" An agent proceeded to Europe in the last steamer to procure rare novelties for this sumptuous place of entertainment—from Asia and Africa, wild animals from their native wilds; from France equestrians and ballet girls; from England, acrobats and actors; and from home some of those indigenous *artistes* that would acquire no additional lustre from transatlantic endorsement. The Water Mountain is to be towed by two steam tenders to the various towns upon the Mississippi and its tributaries in summer, and he moored at the levee in New Orleans in the winter. It is estimated to cost $40.000, and will be completed next spring, although Dr. S. has offered a large bonus to have it completed in time for this winter's campaign."

The National Intelligincer gives a synopsis of the lying bulletins and false telegraphic despatches that were issued in New York and New Orleans during the late excitement about Cuba. There never was before, within our recollection, so *mendacious* a conspiracy. Men must have been paid, in both cities, to manufacture stories utterly destitute of foundaation, for the purpose of wilfully misleading the public, and deluding the unwary into the trap, which was artfully set, and finally caught and enclosed many victims. No punishment can be too severe for the fabricators of "Cuban Intelligence," upon whose souls rests the responsibility of sacrificing the lives of our citizens, and sending others to chains and imprisonment. They are criminals of the deepest dye.—*Alex. Gazette.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

CUBAN BONDS.—We are not disposed to credit statements which were made in the public prints that bonds or scrip had been issued and sold by speculators, redeemable in lands of Cuba, or to remain as a lien upon that island when conquered from the Spanish authorities; for we put faith in the assertion that the Creoles had struck for liberty, and supposed that money had been furnished by them and by the exiles in the United States to arm and equip volunteers to aid in the achievement of Liberty for Cuba.—It seems that we were in error in both respects: First, in believing that the people of Cuba desired to change their system of government; and, secondly, that they had contributed money to that object. From what we now know it appears that the greatest impositions have been practised; that parties in this country set on foot the expedition against Cuba unknown to and against the wishes of the people of the island; and that millions of Cuban scrip were issued by these speculators; in fact, that it was not a contest for liberty in which they engaged, but a regular stock jobbing operation. Those who engaged to do the fighting, many of whom lost their lives, whilst others are sentenced to a long imprisonment, were the dupes of interested managers; and it is probable that even Lopez himself was a victim to their arts. Now, there should be an exposition of this whole affair, that those engaged in it may be known to the country. That money has been raised by the sale of Cuban bonds is acknowledged in a report made by the Cuban Committee of New Orleans; and we should like to know upon what security these bonds were issued, and how and where they are to be redeemed? The National Intelligencer asks that the form of one of these bonds be published, and we hope that it will be done, together with such other developments as may give the public a clear insight into the whole proceeding.

The intelligence by the steamer Niagara to Liverpool, 30th instant, which we published yesterday, mentioned the fact of the superiority of the United Staes yacht America in a regular contest of speed with the British yacht Titania. A further despatch says:

This exciting contest, in which all the yachting world has evinced such deep interest, came off on Thursday, off the Isle of Wight. The America was undocked at the Portsmouth dock-yard at half pas 9 on Wednesday night, and went out of that harbor at half-past five next morning, and at 10 A. M. she started for Cowes and ran to the Nab, which she left at eleven, in competition with the Titania, iron schooner, one hundred tons, the property of Mr. R. Stevenson, M. P., for a race forty miles out and forty miles in. They steering S. E., with a strong wind from W. N. W. At the close of the race she distanced her competitor by upwards of five miles. This victory appears to have thoroughly established the superiority of the America over the English yachts.

THE HUNGARIANS AND MR. CORCORAN.

We had yesterday the pleasure of a visit from the gentlemen composing the committee of those brave and gallant people who have had the good fortune to reach our shores, and are now in New York to the number of 128. Under the direction of Kossuth, they are making their way to the settlement of Gen Ujhazy, in Iowa; but their funds were exhausted when they reached New York. Under these circumstances the committee for their relief have visited Washington, and we understand that our distinguished banger (Mr. Corcoran) was no sooner made acquainted with their wants than he generously supplied them out of his own funds. Such liberality and magnanimity are creditable to our individual as well as national character, and entitle Mr Corcoran to the thanks of the country.—*Union of Saturday.*

A DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.

A Prussian named Aran is said to have recently made a discovery in surgery that is exciting considerable interest in the scientific circles of Berlin. It is the application of chlorine to relieve pain. Unlike chloroform it can be used without the least danger to the patient, and is very effectual in its operation. From the account, a small quantity of the fluid, (from ten to twenty drops) is dropped on the part effected, or on a lint bandage slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. After a time it returns again, but usually weaker, and with several applications it is often entirely relieved. The discoverer has presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy at Paris.

Ancient and Modern Strong Men.—A paper was read before the British Association, entitled "A Comparison of Athletic Men of Great Britain with Greek Statues," by Mr. J. B. Brent. Mr. Brent in order to obtain those of the athletic, measured and weighed celebrated boxers, cricketers, wrestlers, rowers, pedestrians and others. These he compared to the height and weights of soldiers and policemen, and then with celebrated Greek statues. And from such a comparison it appears that the wrestlers of Cornwall, Devon, and the north of England are not inferior to those statues.

Taking him up at his Word.—We learn from a distinguished Missisippian, says the *Louisville Journal*, that the Hon. Jefferson Davis, United States Senator from that State, has constantly announced in the public speeches he has made, that, if the people of Mississippi should, in the elections of the present season, go against the "State Rights party," as it calls itself, and sustain Gen. Foote, he would resign his seat in the Senate. Well, the election of delegates to the State Convention has gone overwhelmingly against Davis and his friends, and it is now certain that the Gubernatorial election to take place next month will go against them still more overwhelmingly. We have no doubt that Col. Davis will resign in accordance with his pledge, for, badly as we think of his politics, we regard him as a gentleman of high personal honor. His resignation will be gratifying to all of the true and undeluded friends of the country. His whole influence in the Senate, as well as out of it, has been given to the accursed cause of disunion.

The Fallstaff Quitman.—The backing out of Quitman, says the *Louisville Journal* is in truth about the most cowardly act that ever disgraced even a hero of the Fallstaffean breed. Appointed to lead on the "embattled hosts" of Secessionists, Disunionists, Southern Rights Democrats, and States' Rights Men, he had no right after marching with prodigious stride and glaring pomp within sight of the battle field to suddenly change his front, throw down his sword, give up the cause, and declare to his followers that the foe is by far too strong for them. Had his gallantry been a match for his gasconade, he would have led on his forlorn hope and fallen in the thickest of the fight. But his discretion being too much for his valor, he takes his leave of his comrades in arms and retires from the scene leaving his admirers without a captain to command them to the coming battle.

Singular Discovery.—A place has lately been discovered in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, several feet below the surface of the earth, where is found petroleum, or rock oil. It flows out of the rocks, and is eagerly sought after as a medicine.

Melancholy Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12.—A melancholy railroad accident took place this morning, just outside the city. The locomotive on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad ran over a cow, 2 miles from here, causing great consternation among the passengers. Mrs. Ledrum was badly injured, and her infant child instantly killed.—Mr. Cooper, a brakeman was so severely injured that it is thought he cannot recover. Mr. Stauffer, a passenger from Lawrence County, received several severe contusions, and will also probably die. Mr. Mowry, from Mercer county, Pa., was slightly injured. Mr. Malony had his collar bone broken.

One car was completely destroyed, and two seriously damaged. The cars were full of passengers, and the escape was indeed miraculous.

The loss is estimated at $35.000.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

A young man living in Suffield (Conn.) went into a stream on Saturday evening, in company with one or two friends, to bathe. After diving several times and remaining for some time in water, he concluded to come out "after taking one more dive." By way of adding a little variety to the operation, he made this last dive with his hat on, and the result was that as he plunged into the water the elasticity of the air contained in his hat was such as to force his head suddenly and unexpectedly on one side with such power as to break his neck. He lived long enough to make a sign in the water to his companions, who brought him out and conveyed him home, where he died shortly after.—*Hartford Times.*

A SELF DESTROYER.

A Preacher in Ohio, lately communicated the following to the "Christian Mirror:"

About 30 miles from my residence, a young man of intemperate habits had kept his parents in constant fear for several weeks, by his violent, threatening deportment. At length, he one day rushed at his father with a stone in his hand, exclaiming, "You or I must die." Being intoxicated, he fell forward on the ground. A flask which he had in his pantaloons pocket, broke; a piece of the glass penetrated his body, severed an artery, and in a few minutes he was dead!

Inhuman Conduct.—We have been put in possession of the following facts, for the truthfulness of which we have the most undoubted authority. We are surprised, nay astonished, to learn that there are persons in Cayuga county—a county celebrated for the general intelligence and refinement of her people—who are so superstitious as to believe in the efficacy of such monstrous treatment for the cure of consumption, or who are so uncivilized in their feelings as the account proves them to be.

It is stated that about two years since a young man died in a neighboring town, of consumption, and was buried. Other members of the family are afflicted with the same disease; a brother is not expected to live but a short time.

On Sunday last, some of the brothers and other friends of the deceased, proceeded to the grave with shovel and pick, dug up the body, opened the coffin, cut the shroud, and then a surgeon was found to cut from that mass of corruption, the heart and lungs, which were in a state of tolerable preservation, considering the length of time since the death of the person.

The heart and lungs were laid upon the grass, impregnating the atmosphere with their horrid odor, and wrapped in the pocket handkerchief of one of the brothers, carried home and burned while the members of the family inhaled their incense, and afterwards ate the ashes.

The above are facts, but they are so sickening and horrible that we felt inclined at first to keep them from the public eye, but a second thought led us to hope that by giving them publicity, steps would be taken to civilize and refine the feelings of those who were participants in the transactions.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

[FROM THE COMMERCIAL.]

MR. LORING:—A friend and neighbor of mine who is in the habit of (occasionally) borrowing the Baltimore Sun, returned several numbers a day or two since, and said he would not borrow them again if they did not print it on large and clearer type. He had frequently borrowed it of others who were subscribers and found it invariably the case; the print so small and bad, that it was worth more to read the news from it than the news was worth after getting it; especially if one has weak eyes. He thinks the *Sun* has done more for the optical instrument maker, than it has for the liberators of Cuba. I must say I think he was at least half right. I often strain my eyes excessively to read it. I would be pleased to see it appear in a new suit. Now that the Cuban excitement is over.

☞ The copies we get of the *Baltimore Sun* are always very fair. The type is necessarily small. *Borrowers* are always the most difficult to please in a newspaper. We suppose there are about half as many borrowers as subscribers to *The Commercial*; and we learn from the borrowers that they are very much dissatisfied on several points. The matter of expense is the only thing agreeable to them.

Ed. Com.

The Religion of Paying Debts.—One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject. They drive the nail in the head and clench it:

"Men may sophisticate as they please. They can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but if religion does not make a man deal justly, it is not worth having."

We learn from the Wytheville Republican of the 13th instant that "Lewis, the last of the Grayson runaway negroes, was taken in Washington county last week—the four are now in prison at Grayson Court House, and will be tried for murder at the court of that county, in this month, the 4th Monday."

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.