

GOVERNOR MOREHEAD, President of the North Carolina Rail Road, spent several days in and about Salisbury, during the past and present week. He is above suspicion, so far as politics are concerned, and we shall therefore set down his business here as connected with the Rail Road.

Speaking of the Rail Road, we will again take occasion to say, that the contractors on this part of the line have pitched into the work with a zeal worthy of the enterprise. Their motto seems to be, "what thy hands find to do, do quickly." If all the contractors on the road will go at it as these have done, the cars will be running from end to end in less than three years. And why not do so? We would rejoice to see a meeting of Contractors simply for the purpose of determining on what day their several contracts shall be completed. With this point settled, all the other arrangements necessary might be made in reference to it, and the whole work completed a year or two earlier than is now expected. There is no reason why North Carolina should not work a miracle! especially if there is money to be saved by the operation.

Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania.—The Rev. J. S. Gorsuch, an Episcopalian minister of high standing, and son of the late Edward Gorsuch, has written a very sharp letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania, censuring him for neglect of duty in not issuing his proclamation for the arrest of the murderers of his father in time to secure them. The Governor, it seems, passed near the scene of the bloody tragedy on the evening of the same day. The cars stopped near the place, and a number of passengers went to see the corpse. The Governor, however, was not of the number. Moreover, he showed his indifference on the subject by not issuing his proclamation until the fifth day afterwards. It would have been gratifying to the people of the Southern States to have had a better example from him. The President of the U. States acted promptly, and was at work, by his officers, before the Governor commenced. So much for having a Constitution abiding President in the Chair.

One of the most unblushing falsehoods that we have met with of late is the attempt by the Raleigh Standard and Tarboro' Press, in representing Mr. Stanly as being to blame for a threatened negro insurrection in his district some weeks ago. These political gamblers talk of that thing as though they believed Mr. Stanly had brought it about: It only shows the deep malignity of heart which they entertain towards him, as a Whig. Were he to renounce whiggery to-morrow, they would embrace him as tenderly, and as heartily, as they now bitterly assail him.

Aurora Borealis.—We had a very brilliant display of the Northern lights on Monday evening last. It came in just at the close of the day, and continued until late in the night. It was so brilliant that some of our citizens travelling, believed for a long time the twilight which it produced was the reflection of the setting sun. It was sufficiently strong to cast very distinctly marked shadows. The light near the horizon was not so brilliant as a few degrees above. Commencing with a blueish green, it became silvery as it rose to some 15deg, and then melted into a pale red. It stretched around almost from East to West. We noticed no shifting of the scene—no well defined rays of different colors, but a steady silvery glow.

The Remedy.—The first No. of this paper, just commenced at Yorkville, S. C., by Thomas J. Eccles, Esq., is to hand.—We suppose the editor was too busy in arranging his type and press to give us in this No. a clear idea as to what his remedy is to be. By the way, we think, since friend Eccles has got to dealing in remedies, he ought to have the title of Doctor. For short, it might be written at the end of his name, D. P.; which being interpreted, is Doctor of Politics; instead of—Debtor to Holmes, as some simulators might suppose.

There is a fellow Down East, where the anti liquor law bears hard on retailers by the small measure, got him a tin yard stick with a cavity to hold about a dose, and he then sold liquor by the yard.

PROF. S. M. HEWLETT. In our last, we made some appointments for this distinguished and able Temperance Lecturer; but owing to a change in the Celebrations contemplated at Salisbury, &c., his route has been changed. He will speak at Bank's Chapel, in Granville County, at a grand celebration there on Saturday next, the 27th inst., and will then work his way on to Roxabel, Bertie County, where he has an engagement to speak at a celebration on Saturday, the 11th of October, ensuing.—Spirit of the Age.

perly before the judicial tribunals of the country, and very sure to have justice done to it there, we have forborne, and shall still forbear, to publish any further animadversions in relation to it. Justice will, we trust, be done in the premises, and such verdicts be given by honest juries as, though they cannot restore the dead to life, will vindicate the outraged laws of the Union and of the State of Pennsylvania.—Nat. Int.

REVOLTING INHUMANITY. We find in the Boonville (Mo.) Observer, of the 26th ultimo, the following details of one of the most shocking barbarities ever committed in a community of civilized people. So revolting to human nature is the statement, we scarcely can give it credence:

In Morgan county, not long since, a citizen died leaving a widow and two small children, the oldest a girl, about seven years of age. Not long after the death of her husband the woman married again. Soon the girl died, and very recently the boy was reported missing.

The sudden and mysterious disappearance of the child together with the fact that upon the death of the woman's first husband, the property he possessed was left to the children, aroused suspicion in the neighborhood, when a search was made for the boy. He was found in the woods adjacent, with both legs broken and his mouth sewed up—being still alive, however, he was properly cared for, when he reported that his mother and step-father had been the perpetrators of the deed, in addition, that his sister's skull had been broken by them, which caused her death. The boy's statement further tended to develop the fact, that the girl was known before her death to have had a bandage around her head; and upon the body being exhumed, it was found, as the boy had stated, that the skull was fractured. The parents were arrested and imprisoned at Versailles.

MORE LYNCH LAW. The El Dorado (California) News, extra, of the 9th of August, contains the following: Yesterday, at about 2 o'clock, P. M., as two miners, Jim Graham and Alexander Leslie, were returning to Greenwood Valley, and when within a mile of that place, while stopping to rest, Graham asked Leslie to lend him a needle and thread to mend his pantaloons. After he had got through with it he returned it to Leslie, and while he was putting it up Graham shot him with a shot gun, five buck shot lodging in the back part of his head and neck. Graham then robbed him of seven hundred dollars in gold dust, and started for Sacramento. In about half an hour Leslie recovered sufficient to crawl to a cabin about a mile distant and gave the alarm, when a party immediately set out in pursuit of Graham, and succeeded in capturing him about three miles below the place, and recovering the gold.

He was taken back to Greenwood Valley, when a Court of the people was called, a jury of twelve men chosen, and the trial commenced. Everything was conducted in a cool and deliberate manner. After a patient hearing, which lasted from 10 o'clock at night till 12 next day, the jury retired and soon returned with a verdict of guilty, and sentenced the prisoner to be hung. He was allowed a few hours to prepare for death, and at 7 o'clock this evening, was taken to a tree in the rear of the American Hotel, where he was hung.

Graham was a sailor from Baltimore, Md. Leslie is yet alive, but very little hope of his recovery are entertained. He has a father and mother residing in Randleville, N. C.

A POWERFUL DELINEATION. The following is an extract from the address of Judge Johnson, of Georgia, in sentencing G. C. Cornet to death, for the murder, without provocation, of W. W. Hailes, delivered on the 16th of Sept. 1851: "Nor shall the place be forgotten in which occurred this shedding of blood.—It was in one of the thousand antechambers of hell, which mark like plague spots, the face of our lovely State. You need not be told that I mean a tipping shop—the meeting place of Satan's minions, and the foul cess pool, which by spontaneous generation, breeds and nurtures all that is loathsome and disgusting in profanity, and habling, and vulgarity, and Sabbath breaking, and fighting and bloodshed.—I would not be the owner of that grocery for the price of this globe concerted into precious ore. For the pitiful sum of a few dimes he furnished the poison, which made the deceased a fool, and converted this trembling culprit into a demon. How paltry this price of two human lives!—This traffic is tolerated by law, and, therefore, the vender has committed no offence cognizable by an earthly tribunal. But in the sight of Him who is unerring wisdom, he who deliberately furnishes the intoxicating draft which inflames men into anger and violence and bloodshed, is participes criminis in the moral turpitude of the deed. Is it not high time, that these sinks of vice and crime should be held rigidly accountable to the laws of the land, and placed under the ban of an enlightened and virtuous public opinion?"

A Ludicrous Mistake.—A gentleman accustomed to the signature of a firm in which he was a partner, having to sign a baptismal register of one of his children, entered it as a son of Smith, Jones, & Co.

The ladies of Greenland dress rather queerly. Their petticoats consist of ox-hides, while the only necklace they wear are made up of linds of sausages. We have often heard of women looking 'good enough to eat.' In Greenland they are so. A husband very frequently finds his first breakfast in his wife's jewel box.

If I am elected your Representative, I shall go to Washington with that purpose in view, and, as long as he keeps within the limits of constitutional law, as he has hitherto, I shall continue to support him." The Administration of Mr. Fillmore has established its claims to high appreciation (says the Baltimore American) by the manifestation of those substantial qualities of worth and patriotism which go to the building up of a solid reputation. It is somewhat annoying to the President's adversaries that he will not commit any mistakes or otherwise furnish them with grounds or pretexts of denunciation.

The Acting Secretary of State addressed the following letter some days ago to the Governor of Maryland, in reply to a communication from that functionary to the President of the United States, complaining of the Christiana tragedy:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, September 16, 1851.

To his Excellency the Governor of Maryland: SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant to the President has been received. In reply I am instructed to say that on Saturday last official reports of the outrage referred to by your Excellency were received from the Commissioner of the United States in Philadelphia, and the District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

After a careful consideration of the subject, orders were dispatched by the President to the proper officers of the United States in Pennsylvania, requiring them to proceed immediately to arrest all persons criminally concerned in the transaction.

The District Attorney was especially instructed to ascertain whether the fact would make out the crime of treason against the United States, and, if so, to take prompt measures to secure all concerned for trial for that offence.

I am instructed to assure your Excellency that the President regards the violation of the rights of the peaceful citizens of Maryland with deep abhorrence, and that he will not fail to exert all his constitutional powers to bring the offenders to merited punishment, and to prevent similar outrages in future.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. S. DERRICK, Acting Secretary.

We learn from the Post Office Department that the lock submitted under the recent advertisement of the Postmaster General, by Mr. HENRY C. JONES, of Newark, (N. J.) having been preferred, the head of the Department has concluded to enter into a contract with him for the supply of all locks required for the way mails, provided he will enter into the usual stipulations, which will no doubt be cheerfully complied with.

The contract for locks for the great through mails is awarded to Messrs. McGregor and Lee, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

We are desired to state that all mail matter for Salt Lake, New Mexico, should be sent to the Post office at Independence, Missouri. The mail leaves each terminating point on the first day of every month. The mails for New Mexico will leave Independence on the first of each month, and arrive at Santa Fe by the 29th, returning from Santa Fe by the same schedule.

The Postmaster General has made the necessary arrangements for the conveyance of these mails in four or six mule coaches, water-proof, and each to be accompanied by a guard.—Nat. Int.

From the National Intelligencer. PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

ABERDEEN, MISSISSIPPI, September 7, 1851. "I congratulate you upon the successful and glorious termination of our contest here. The Union party have triumphed most gloriously every where. Our popular majority in the State will not be less than twenty thousand, and I do not believe the falsely styled Democratic State Rights party will get beyond seven counties in the whole State. I assure you Gen. Foote has done wonders. To him I give most of the credit for this gratifying result. He has labored night and day, through rain and storm and sunlight, for the cause, and now has the pleasure to witness his triumph over his countless political and personal foes. Napoleon or Washington never achieved a more glorious victory, with such fearful odds against him. Old Monroe has given 447 majority for Butler and Adams, Tishomingo 1766, Tippah 722, Pontotoc 350, Itawamba 383, Marshall 206, Chickasaw 130, Lowndes 190, Nottubee 221, Choctaw 250, Lafayette 153, &c.

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.

From the Philadelphia North American of Tuesday we learn that on Monday next Judge Kane will, at the suggestion of the United States Attorney for the District of Eastern Pennsylvania, charge the Grand Jury of the United States upon the law of treason; and that it is the intention of the District Attorney then to send bills of indictment to the Grand Jury against all the persons charged with participating in the late unfortunate outrage at Christiana. If true bills should be found, they will be certified to the United States Circuit Court by the United States District Court, and will be tried at a term of that Court which commences on the 6th day of October next.

Referring to the same subject, the Philadelphia Ledger of Tuesday has the following paragraph:

"Important Disclosures Anticipated.—A young colored man was examined yesterday before Commissioner Ingraham, who is understood to have made some important disclosures in reference to the origin of and actors in the late disturbances at Christiana, which resulted in the death of Mr. Gorsuch and the wounding of others. The examination was private. The witness will be detained until the trials of the persons charged with the outrages referred to shall take place."

We embrace this opportunity of saying to different friends from whom we have received communications on this subject, as well as to our readers generally, that, since the whole affair is now very pro-

the great profusion of flags floating gaily on the breeze in all parts of the city, on all the public buildings, and many private ones, on all the boats, on the numerous and spacious railroad station houses, upon the shipping at the wharves and across the principal streets and avenues. Most of the colors seen are the American stars and stripes, but the British flag in many places is waving by their side, and those of France and other nations also often meet the eye. It is not much effort of the imagination, especially a bird's eye imagination, to look upon the whole city, buildings and all, as changed to a luxuriant garden in the full flowering season, and these countless waving bright flags as a new species of blossoms which nature had put forth in special honor of the occasion. I walked through the long market-house, and found it richly festooned with flags from one end to the other. Many other public buildings are also decorated within as well as without.

Friday is to be the great day, the climax; but the city will be perfectly jammed for the whole three days. The hotels are already crowded, and will fall far short of the accommodations required; but the Bostonians will keep open hospitality, and all will be taken care of. I was in the Mayor's office at City Hall awhile this morning, where the committee of arrangements were receiving guests and making preparations for the movements of the day. While there a large number of gentlemen from the British provinces, municipal authorities, officers of the army and navy, &c., came in and were introduced to the Mayor. After the introduction, Mayor Bigelow made a brief address to the somewhat large audience present, in which he called the attention of strangers to many objects of interest which they were invited to examine while in the city. Among these he prominently placed the public schools, which, said the Mayor, are the only things, or the main things, we have to be proud of; for they are the foundation of all the rest, the groundwork of our prosperity. These schools will be in operation as usual to-day and to-morrow, and gentlemen are invited to step in and see how twenty thousand of our children are there in training. It is creditable to Boston that the fame of her school system is so great abroad that gentlemen from Canada have made a special request to have an opportunity to visit them during their present visit to the city. But for this the Schools would have had a holiday. They will, as it is, on Friday, when the pupils will be out in procession.

THE AMERICAN ENEMIES. Buranger has a song of "Vivent nos amis les ennemis." There are folks among us who may well sing it. We have heretofore pointed out various identities of doctrine and co-incidences of action, between the Abolition men and the Chivalry; as, for instance, the following: Both are opposed to the Compromise generally, and have threatened resistance to it; Both swear it is fatal to all the principles that are dear to their hearts; Both hold it to be a total violation of the Federal Constitution; Both denounce it as embodying violations of State Rights; Each declares that it sacrifices every thing to the other side; Both have urged the people to fly to arms against it; Both insist that its provisions are all null and void; Both aver that if it is to be a condition of the Union, they are for Disunion; The one of these parties set on foot the annexation of Texas; the other virtually forwarded it; Both thought it would be certain to bring about a dissolution of the confederacy; The one of them procured the nomination of the Texas and proslavery candidate, Polk; the other knowingly voted, so as to insure his election; In Congress, it has generally been the remark as to votes there, "As the Abolitionists go, so go the Disunionists."

Thus the two Senators from this State, Mason and Hunter, and its locofoco delegation in Congress, except Mr. Edmonson voted generally against the Compromise, and did their best to defeat it: a fact which gave occasion for that pleasant saying of John P. Hale, when he was asked how he dared to visit Richmond, and answered, "I saw that your two Senators and your Delegates in Congress could come here without being 'mobbed'; I did not see, therefore, why I should be."

It is clear that, on the same motives which made them desire alike the annexation of Texas, they must again sympathize strongly in the project of the Fillmore. For though, thanks to the Compromise, Disunion, as a consequence of the Mexican war, missed fire, yet Cuban annexation would be likely to have much better luck. If that be only got to go off, the Union will be blown quite as sky-high as the patriotic souls of either of these amiable and most deserving parties can desire.—Richmond Whig.

Mr. Botts, of Virginia, in his recent speech at Richmond accepting the Whig nomination for Congress from that district, made the following allusion to Mr. Fillmore and his Administration: "There is another question, gentlemen, which it becomes you to consider, and I do not think that I shall be violating the rule I prescribed to myself at the commencement of my address—of not introducing any subject upon which my worthy competitor would desire to reply to me—by making a slight reference to it. I allude to the support of the present Administration.—Is it not, fellow-citizens, entitled to our support? Are we not under obligations to the Executive department of this Government for the present favorable condition of things which we enjoy? I shall go to Washington, if elected your Representative, with the honest determination of supporting the present Administration as long as its future course is distinguished by the same features that have characterized it in the past. [Loud applause.] There is not one single act, that I am aware of, in the administration of Millard Fillmore of which I do not most cordially approve and stand ready to sustain. I will not enumerate them; I will only say that I stand prepared, here and hereafter, to justify and defend every act of the administration of Millard Fillmore, so far as my knowledge of them extends, from the commencement of his Administration down to the present time; and,

the great profusion of flags floating gaily on the breeze in all parts of the city, on all the public buildings, and many private ones, on all the boats, on the numerous and spacious railroad station houses, upon the shipping at the wharves and across the principal streets and avenues. Most of the colors seen are the American stars and stripes, but the British flag in many places is waving by their side, and those of France and other nations also often meet the eye. It is not much effort of the imagination, especially a bird's eye imagination, to look upon the whole city, buildings and all, as changed to a luxuriant garden in the full flowering season, and these countless waving bright flags as a new species of blossoms which nature had put forth in special honor of the occasion. I walked through the long market-house, and found it richly festooned with flags from one end to the other. Many other public buildings are also decorated within as well as without.

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MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH. In reply to the welcome given to the President and his Cabinet at Boston.

May I please your Excellency, this occasion is not mine. Its honor and its duties are not due to or from me. The State, the great State, the old State, the old patriotic Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall State of Massachusetts has invited the President of the United States within her borders. To your honored person and to your honored office, may I please your Excellency, this visit is paid. Sir, I am a good deal touched with the kind, too kind reception which you have given us.

As I have said, sir, the occasion belongs to the President and to those of his Cabinet who are strangers. Thank God, I am no stranger here. [Applause.] I am of Massachusetts, [hear, hear!] bone of her bone, and flesh of her flesh, [cheers,] and I would rather rejoice in taking a part with you, may I please your Excellency, as the Governor of the State, and my fellow citizens who surround you, in paying honor to the United States, [cheers,] than in acting any part, or in demanding any part towards myself.

And may I please your Excellency, I wish, in the first place, to say that from the bottom of my heart I wish entire success to your administration of the great affairs of this State. In whosoever hands those affairs fall, if they are fairly and impartially administered, those hands shall have my aid and in their support and maintenance. [Sensation.]

In the next place, I wish to say that I devoutly wish that the great interests of the Commonwealth may prosper. Our interests are various. They are complex. We have a million of people living on a very small surface, on a sterile soil, and beneath an inclement sky; and yet we are full of happiness, and all are, as we say in the country, "well-to-do in the world, and enjoying neighbor's fare." [Cheers.]—Now, that must be owing to great economy and prudence among the people. It must be owing to something that is not in the earth, nor in the sky, but in the soul and heart of man, and woman, and child. [Renewed cheers.] And these I hope will prosper.

I hope, too, that every concern of this great Commonwealth under your administration and those of your successors may prosper; and above all, above all, a sentiment I can never repress, and hardly postpone, my ardent prayer is that this whole country, bound together as it is by ties of interest, of affinity, of association, may continue to be bound together for ever, until that thing shall happen which I know will never happen, under God's blessing—until the Constitution of the country shall prove a curse to it. [Prolonged applause.] Never! Never! NEVER!

Why, what is it that supports all these interests? What is it? Here is a mass of commerce. Who protects it? Here is a coasting trade running from Newburyport round to California. Who protects it? What laws?—What Government? In short, wherever we turn our eyes we see that this State is not only an agricultural State, but a commercial State, a manufacturing State, a State mixed up with all the interests that belong to society; and beyond all these visible and demonstrable interests, and a vast many Yankee notions besides, we live under the laws of the General Government, and should perish if those laws were abrogated. [Applause.]

Sir, you have alluded to the period in which I have passed some part of my life in the administration of the affairs of the country. The years of human life wear away, sir. I shall perform such services for no such other length of time. But with every increasing year, and day, and hour, the more I contemplate the history of this country, the great destiny of this country—the more I see it and contemplate it, as stretching from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth; the more I see it exhibit the American genius at home and abroad, the more I see what exhibitions of skill have astonished Europe in this our day, and in this our summer, [sensation,] the more I am surprised and gratified. Why, sir, the bitterest, the ablest, the most anti-American press in all Europe within a fortnight has stated that "in every thing valuable, in every thing that is for human improvement, exhibited at the World's Fair, the United States goes so far ahead of every body else as to leave nobody in sight." It is like the position of Jove among the gods. Jove is first, and there is none second. And in another paper influential in the councils of Great Britain, the editor says "the time is coming (he might almost have said and now is) when America shall command the ocean, and both oceans, and all oceans." This results partly from the skill of individuals, partly from the untiring ingenuity of the people, and partly from those great events which have given us the ocean of one world on one side, and the ocean of the other world on the other. They appear to have filled the minds of the people with astonishment. And it brought to my mind a story told of a gentleman not now living. It was related to Mr. John Lowell about thirty years ago. Returning to Europe after the peace of 1815, the gentleman to whom I have referred, was spoken to by some one of the great personages of Europe, who, alluding to the naval power of the United States said that he hoped the European Powers would now be permitted to traverse the ocean quietly; and the response was, "Yes, with our leave!" [Applause.]

May I please your Excellency, I hope that all health, happiness, and prosperity will attend you henceforward through life. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 17, 1851.

This venerable capital of the "Universal Yankee Nation" having about completed her extensive system of railroads, radiating to almost every point of the compass, the work of a quarter of a century, determined to have a grand three days' jubilee of rejoicing; and for that purpose invited all Yankeeism in particular, and Uncle Sam's folks in general, not forgetting her cousins also of the British provinces, to come up and help her rejoice. Boston enterprise and Boston capital have long been proverbial. She may well be proud of the position they have given her, and she seems to have laid herself out with special effort on the present occasion to set her household in goodly array, and show up her jewels to her neighbors. "This is the first of the three days." How unlike the three days they sometimes get up in Paris! I have been walking about a little this morning to obtain some knowledge of the general arrangements. The very air breathes of a gala day—clear and sunny, but cool and bracing—and evidences not only of a good time coming, but of a great time come, meet me on every side. The first striking characteristic is

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE, Sept. 29th. J. J. Brauer, Esq.—Sir: Agreeably to your gracious disposition, I will not waver from the duty which has been assigned me, and I have no doubt operated favorably in arranging the exhibition. They have only the day to be prepared, and that only in certain localities, and so far advanced no further injury need be done. I also send you three other things, and a quite numerous in the same field, and which, whether this is the best or a more advantageous one, I am unable to say; but rather think it is, as the resemblance on the under side of the leaves, are a great number of small holes in the surface, which they disappear into in the ground. We have nothing new in this section, except a strong probability of getting our share of farmers of your country than the Centre and the health of our county is good.

Yours truly, P. S. A friend at my elbow says that the worms are the Kilkenny cat worms, and that the bugs which kill the Kilkenny cat is a mouse.

Ah! sir, you did well not to waver from the safe arrival of the whole number of the "Kilkennies." Your packages arrived here on Monday evening, the same day it was mailed, and there were four half of the striped in one box, and black, bug-like worms, in the other. I borrowed them all from the same day, and when they came here Tuesday, there were only two left, striped—the bugs, still alive and active.

We congratulate you on the alacrity of your plank road from Charlotte. There is no doubt, we think, but that the members of this region will find it to their advantage to meet the wants of the general, than Railroads. For what have a waggon loaded, and on a road, there is a saving of time and expense in discharging at a rail road depot, their produce may lie sometimes a week before it is sent on. Nevertheless, there is no disputing the importance of Roads, to the full development of the sources of a country; and hence, to believe the farmer and all the other interests of the country, will find their best advantage, in a judicious system embracing both rail roads and plank roads—observing, in all schemes, the relation and mutual dependence.

There has been no change in the market prices of yesterday having been fully sustained, and ninety three bales changed hands, ranging from six and three-quarters to six and one-half cents.

Choice Cotton.—At Savannah on Wednesday, Rabun, Fuller & Co. sold eight bales of cotton at ten-and-a-half cents. It was from the plantation of F. J. Smith, Esq., of Hancock county, and was chased for a manufacturer in Massachusetts, and never before sent an order to that market.

City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in New York for the week ending Sept. 29th, were 1166, of which there were 99 children and 67 adults.

President Fillmore has returned to Washington his trip to Boston, with his health entirely restored. A gale more destructive in its effects, took place on the coast of Newfoundland on the 27th inst., than had for the last fifty years, involving great loss and property.

An instrument which serves the purpose of a bolt applicable to doors and windows, and of a pistol, has lately been invented of the North by George Burgess.

The Deaths in Boston for the week ending the 29th inst., amounted to 89—47 males and 42 females, of whom 38 were Americans, and 51 Foreigners and children of Foreigners.

COTTON.—The sales of the week total 290 against the receipt in the same time of 2200. Prices range from 6 1/4 to 10 1/2. Corn.—The arrivals since our last have been about 8600 bushels, which have been sold at 37 1/2. Bacon.—A few lots sold from 5 1/2 to 11 1/2 cents, however, would probably bring higher prices our latter quotation.

Wool.—The first cargo of wool, consisting of 2,500 bushels, arrived in the yesterday.—Charleston Courier.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier. BALTIMORE, Sept. 29th. In the New York market on Thursday, cotton was firm and eight hundred bales sold.

An official call has been issued for the National Convention to assemble on the first Monday in June next year. Eleven persons implicated in the Christiana outrages have been sent to Philadelphia to be tried for treason.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29th. In the New York market today, eight hundred bales of Cotton were disposed of at Middling Orleans was worth 93 and 1/2 cents.

The Whig Convention of Virginia has elected Geo. W. Summers for Governor. COLUMBIA, Sept. 29th. Less animation existed in the market, and buyers obtained a slight advance of a hundred and forty-eight bales were sold at seven to nine and a half cents.

M-ABLE, Sept. 29th. Cotton has closed very dull at 1 1/2 middling, and the sales were 100. The market summed up 200 bales. The transaction of the week comprised 7750, and the hand consists of 2857 bales.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 29th. A resolution has passed the Convention of New York, and referred to the Finance, to select from the unappropriated lands belonging to the city, a site for the erection of a U. S. Mint, to be by the Mayor on a part of the Corporation the General Government for that purpose.

JACK FROST. We learn that this old fellow with his hoary locks in the country yesterday morning, though we saw nothing of him in town. The weather has been cool all the past week.—Montreal Standard.

A Lively People.—Lynchburg, Va. has just received a new work on the "Restoration of the archy in France," has the following able sentence: I scarcely exceed the age of man, yet between infancy and old age, I have seen ten revolutions.