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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,
Editor & Proprietor.



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From the Patent Office Report. INDIAN CORN.

Of the cultivated crops, this is the leading and decidedly the most important and profitable to the Delaware county farmer. Aside from the quality more or less used as food in various forms, in almost every family, it enters extensively, in as great a variety of forms, into the entire system of the farmer, furnishing in a large proportion the most economical and desirable extra food for working cattle, horses, beef cattle, hogs, dairy stock, and poultry, and from the comparative certainty of obtaining a crop, under all the vicissitudes of season and accidents, it would be hazardous to say that 50 per cent. of the entire profits of our agricultural operations (exclusive of dairying) flow directly and indirectly from the production of Indian corn alone.

In autumn, winter, or spring, old pasture ground (the older the better) is broken up, from 5 to 8 or more inches in depth, and so remains till near the planting season, when the surface is thoroughly broken with the barrow, laid off into furrows, by furrows, with the plough, 4 feet apart, and 4-5 or more grains planted with the hoe, and covered to the depth of two inches, at the intersections, between the 20th of April and the 10th of May.—When the plants are some 2 or 3 inches high, the cultivator is used freely in each direction between the rows, and when 6 inches high, the number of plants in each hill reduced to 3, or at most 4. Supplying any deficiency by replanting, and stirring the surface every third week (or oftener, if the weather is dry) with the horse cultivator, until the ears comprise the usual and generally the after-culture required. The depressions of birds, the wire and cutworms, are generally limited to the first 4 weeks of planting. The most effectual remedy for the cutworm consists in ploughing the ground during the preceding autumn and winter; for the others, none is known. Injury by moles can be in a great measure prevented by frequently stirring the soil. About the 15th of September, when the husk of the ear gives signs of green, and the grain is nearly hard, the crop is cut off, and stacked 48 hills together, around 4 hills left standing for purpose, and secured at the top to prevent the admission of rain. After standing thus some 3 or 4 weeks, the corn is shelled and stored in open lathwork cribs of any length and height, and covered with a water-tight roof, exposed to the air on every side. The stalks, with husks and leaves upon them, are bound in convenient sized bundles, and stacked under shelter, if possible, until the occurrence of drought or ear-rot frequently causes the appearance of greenness in the stalk and the grain, and the grain, though it acquires a degree of hardness, is shrunken and brittle on the cob, under the finger.—Experience has proved that the sap vessels in the stalk continue to act, and if permitted to stand, will generally mature the grain satisfactorily. Almost every variety of corn has been introduced and cultivated here experimentally to a sufficient extent to develop their respective characters and general adaptation to our soil and climate; in all cases, however, after a few years' cultivation, the effect of the latter, or, possibly, occasional insect during their growth with the cultivated varieties, tends to reduce them to general conformity in habits, appearance, and quality, with the common standard type already in use, viz. ear from 8 to 10 inches in length, cob white, 1 1/2 inches diameter, from 12 to 20 rows of grain densely seated on the cob, and weighing from 50 to 80 pounds per bushel. A late variety, called Oregon corn, at the Patent Office, whence the seed was received, has become a favorite with many, and its cultivation is increasing, and three varieties, viz. Bladen, Lloyd, and another, also received from the Patent Office, have been experimented upon sufficiently to establish the character, with which they came recommended; but it is questionable whether either of them offer any permanent advantages over that now in use.

Corn crop until recently has been dependent entirely for its support on the natural fertility of the soil and manure derived from a fresh-turned soil. The latter is indeed an indispensable requisite for a full crop, under any system of management, or on any of our varieties of soil, however productive they are. No moderate amount of manure is adequate to sustain a second crop, nor indeed a full crop under any ground under cultivation the last year. Light manuring in the fall has long been practised on small par-

cells with marked benefit, but the recent extension of the use of guano on wheat ground has enabled those using it to dispose otherwise of a portion of their barnyard manure. Land destined for corn has recently participated in this surplus with most decided advantage, and it is highly probable that the increasing use of that article (guano) will thoroughly revolutionize our system of manuring, and that the corn crop will eventually be the exclusive recipient of the home-made manure, as that of wheat has hitherto been. The sandy and gravelly loams on the more elevated land, distant three or more miles from the river, are better adapted to the production of this grain than the clay soil below, over nearly the whole surface of the country. However, the soil, solar heat, moisture, and length of season are so favorable to its cultivation as to produce, in average years, from 35 to 65 bushels per acre, (as the quality and natural strength of the soil may vary) with suitable attention, without manuring, and a fourth or a third more if manured. The cost per bushel to the producer, when delivered at the mills, under the treatment sketched above, after making a reasonable allowance for the value of the stalks, is estimated closely at from 20 to 25 cents per bushel of 56 pounds, and the present value for new crop, 55 cents.—The most recently approved method of feeding to horses is in the whole grain; to horned cattle, in the form of meal, frequently mixed with an equal quantity of oatmeal; to hogs, the same, after fermentation, except in the last stages of feeding for slaughter; then whole grain, and pure water for drink. Cooking the meal, and also the grain, is frequently practised on a small scale with decided advantage, but no experiments are known to have been made with sufficient accuracy to serve as data to estimate the extent of its economical advantages. The whole crop finds a ready demand at home—at the mills, factories, public houses, and dairymen, and also for feeding the large droves of beefs during their transit through our country from the South and West to the Eastern markets: in this case, it is fed in the ear, as the most advantageous and economical for the drover. The crop suffered severe injury the present year, from the violent storms of the 19th of July and later; and the great quantity of rain during the season was determined to crops generally, and particularly on clay soil, retarding the ripening some ten days. It escaped the frost, however, and the crop altogether is above an average one, and has been well secured.

OATS.

The oat crop, in our system, is almost invariably restricted to land cultivated with corn the previous year, and owing to the common opinion that it is a great improver of the soil, is in no great favor with the farmer. But for the small expense attending its cultivation, the convenient time of sowing and harvesting, and also the necessity for cultivating the ground preparatory to the wheat and grass crops in the succeeding autumn, which perhaps it serves well, it would be generally abandoned. Corn ground of the preceding year is ploughed at any convenient time, when the frost will permit in the spring, no later than the 1st of May; 3 bushels of seed per acre are sown immediately, well harrowed, frequently passed over with the roller, and left without further attention, until it ripens, generally late in July, when it is cut, with the cradle, bound in convenient sized sheaves, and secured in the barn. The whole crop of 1850 was entirely prostrated by the storm on the 19th of July. Much of it could not be bound, but was stored in the barns in bulk. The quantity was about equal to an average, and the quality fair. No manure is required to this crop: thin soil, if the season is favorable, is well adapted to this grain. On strong ground, the straw grows rank and weak, is liable to fall, and the grain perishes. The crop is very susceptible of injury from drought, during any stage of its growth, but singularly exempt from the depredations of insects or other enemies. Under favorable circumstances, from 30 to 50 bushels per acre are the usual yield, if cultivated with proper care, without strict regard to the quality of the soil. A white, and also a black variety, have been cultivated here many years, and esteemed the best adapted to our locality. The cost of production is estimated to average 21 cents per bushel; the usual value from 30 to 50 cts.; at present 44 cents. The whole crop finds

a ready market in the county, and is used as food for horses in the whole grain; for dairy cows and hogs, in the form of meal mixed with equal parts of cornmeal.

From the Christian Statesman. Native Africans in Liberia—their customs and superstitions.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.
FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The government among the different tribes of native Africans in Liberia and its vicinity may be regarded as a kind of compound of the patriarchal, the oligarchical, and the monarchical. In every tribe, there is one man who is recognized as the head king of the tribe, to whom all the other kings and chiefs of the tribe are nominally subordinate. African kings, however, are very numerous. Indeed, in almost every community, there is one man who is regarded as a king; his jurisdiction extending over a single hamlet, or a small tract of country, including within its limits several small hamlets.

As in European monarchial Governments so among the native tribes of Africa, royalty and governmental authority are usually hereditary. The legal successor of a departed king however, cannot assume his royal station and authority without the concurrence of all the other kings of the tribe: and not unfrequently some other individual, not of the royal family, is appointed by the other kings, with the concurrence of the people over whom he is to preside, in consequence of the minority of the rightful successor—though he may be a man of thirty years of age, or more—of some other difficulty either imaginary or real. The kingly succession is not so scrupulously observed in Africa, as in Europe. And not unfrequently, like Bonaparte and Cromwell, some daring adventurer, sometimes of another and distant tribe, will usurp the power and authority rightly belonging to another, and set up a dominion or kingdom for himself, *vi et armis*, as in the case of the celebrated Boatswain, who rendered valuable assistance to the early settlers of Liberia.

In most cases, the title is the only thing of which African kings can boast. None of them are ever burdened with wealth. Indeed, most of them are miserable poor. I have seen half a dozen kings, and as many chiefs and headmen at one time, sitting on the ground, as humble mendicants, in submissive patience, awaiting to receive a "dash" (present) of a few pounds of tobacco, from a gentleman in Liberia, at whose place of residence they had assembled.

In addition to those persons who are dignified with the honorable appellation of king, there are others of subordinate authority, who are generally called headmen. In each hamlet, however small, there is a headman, who has more or less control over all the other residents of the place, and who is responsible for their conduct. The principal mark of distinction between the kings, or the headmen, and the rest of the people, usually consists in the size of the garments which they respectively wear; those of the former generally being rather more extensive than those of the latter. Their style of living does not differ materially from that of any of their subjects, and their palaces cannot generally be distinguished from the residences of their untitled subordinates.

NATIVE HOUSES.

The natives about Liberia invariably reside in towns, or hamlets, few of which contain more than five hundred inhabitants, and most of them less than two hundred. The whole country, except in the immediate vicinity of these towns or hamlets, which are very numerous, presents a deep broken forest, the solemn silence of which is seldom disturbed, save by the footsteps and voices of travellers, and the noise of wild animals. The houses or huts in which they reside are generally rudely constructed of sticks, usually lined with strong bamboo mats, with which the dirt floors are also sometimes covered. Their huts are always covered with thatch, and sometimes they are daubed outside with mud. The floor of the house is sometimes raised a foot or two above the ground, and it consists of a stout mat, supported by bamboo sticks, which serve the purpose of sleepers. In huts of this kind, the space between the floor and the joists is seldom more than three or four feet; consequently, they cannot stand erect in these kind of dwellings. Some of their huts are constructed with a little regard to taste and convenience, some are pretty substantially built but most of them are filthy, smoking, ugly, disagreeable hovels, presenting indubitable evidence of extreme indolence and improvidence on the part of the inmates. Their huts are seldom arranged in rows, or with any kind of system, but they appear to be erected solely with a view to the personal accommodation of the proprietors, without any regard to neatness or regularity. A stranger would be more likely to lose his way, in travelling through a large African town than in trying to get from the State House to the Charleston bridge, in the crooked city of Boston.

STYLE OF DRESS.

The almost universal style of dress of all the tribes to which I have alluded, consists simply of a piece of cotton cloth, or a cotton handkerchief, fastened loosely about their loins; in addition to which a kind of hat is sometimes (not generally) worn composed of the fibres of some one of the numerous indigenous vegetable substances, or of a kind of grass. In addition to the ordinary "girdle about the loins," some of the natives, particularly the kings and headmen, wear a kind of robe, loosely thrown across one shoulder and wrapped around the body.—These robes are generally manufactured in the country, from the native cotton, which they spin by a very simple though tedious process, and weave it into narrow slips, never more than six inches wide, by a process exhibiting a little ingenuity, but not less tedious than that of spinning. The natives of intertropical Africa seldom encumber their bodies with shirts or pantalons. In some cases, among those who are partially civilized, these two garments are worn but in the country hamlets they are scarcely ever seen. And most of the children, of both sexes, run about in a state of entire nudity.—

Women usually wear a larger piece of cloth than men—generally about two yards of coarse calico, loosely wrapped around their bodies.—In most cases, however, no kind of covering is worn about the waist. And indeed, in many cases among the "fair sex," especially those in the neighborhood of Cape Palmas, the little narrow strip of cloth which they wear is not of sufficient dimension to afford material enough for the dress of a child's doll-baby. Very few of the natives, even among those who are considerably advanced in civilization, ever appear in full dress, similar to that which is usually worn in civilized communities. While the tyrant, Fashion, whose ideas of the fitness of things are as changeable as the color of the skin of the little chameleon, puts many foolish and extravagant notions into the heads of people in more highly-favored countries, the untutored native African; acts independently of his controlling influence; and being able to gratify the demands of hunger with the roots and fruits of his native forest home, and to warm himself by the rays of the sun, he philosophically concludes that "man wants but little here below," and he trends his way along the little winding forest-path, amidst the profusion of wild flowers, and the mingled melody of purring streams and warbling birds, or, in his light canoe, skims over the surface of the placid rivers or mounts over the rolling billows of the ocean, as cheerful and perhaps as happy, as the pampered man of wealth who revels amidst his riches, and his gorgeous attire. And perhaps many generations, yet unborn, will appear upon the stage of life, and then pass away, before the aborigines of Africa shall have universally abandoned their degrading habits, and shall occupy a station of social and domestic refinement and of intellectual and political exaltation, equal to that which is occupied by the Anglo-Saxon branch of the Caucasian race—it, indeed, that period ever will arrive in the history of our world.

ATTEMPTS AT FORGERY.

Two several attempts were made on our Banking Institutions on Saturday last, to pass off forged checks, both of which endeavors to raise the wind were signally frustrated. A check for one hundred and forty-three dollars made payable to JOHN SMITH or bearer, and signed ROBERT MARTIN, was presented by a colored boy for payment at the counter of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank accompanied with a note from said SMITH, requesting that great care be observed in giving the boy the money, that twenty dollars of the amount be sent in small bills. This clumsy attempt, however, to forge the name of one whose signature was so well known at the institution of which he has, for a series of years served as Director, at once excited the suspicion of the teller, and the boy was detained, and a public officer sent for. The boy, on being questioned, said that he was sent with the pieces of paper by a white man who was waiting his return a short distance from the Bank. He was taken in custody by the officer, but on repairing to the place designated, no one was found to communicate with him, he having, doubtless, imagined from the long detention, that suspicion of the forgery was entertained.

The other attempt was made on the South Western Rail Road Bank, where a check was presented by a black boy, signed Wm. PATTON, for one hundred and fifty-three dollars, made payable to the same individual, and in this instance, also, admonishing the teller to be careful in transmitting the money. The teller of the Bank, like his brother officer at the Planters', was not to be caught in this way. He at once pronounced the check a forgery, but as Mr. PATTON happened to be present, referred it to him, who confirmed his suspicions. As in the former case the boy was detained until the arrival of a police officer. The boy was questioned on the subject, and told a similar story about a white man waiting his return, but on repairing with the officer to the place designated, the bird had flown.

The boys were lodged in the Guard House, and examined yesterday morning by the Mayor, who, on being made acquainted with the facts, committed them for further examination. The cases were turned over to Magistrate GYLES.—*Charleston Courier.*

From Liberia.—Feb. 5

Liberia papers to the 12th December have been received by the Boston "Traveller."

The distressing condition of affairs at Grand Bassa was the engrossing subject of interest.—In the attack upon Fishtown Grando, the insurgents were joined by Prince Boyer of Tradetown. They had marshalled forces from all quarters, with the intention of entirely destroying the settlements at Grand Bassa. Other native Chiefs and even foreign traders are implicated in the affair. The attack upon Fishtown was made Nov. 5th, the village was sacked and burned, and nine of the inhabitants murdered.

Grando commanded in person, having about 300 troops—the garrison was taken by surprise. Among the murdered were 2 women and four children—the bodies were mutilated in a horrible manner.

It soon appeared that almost the entire Bassa Country and Trade Town had joined Grando's rebellion and that Mr. Lawrence, an English trader was stimulating and aiding them. On the 11th Dec. a general attack was made on Bassa Cove at midnight, but was successfully repulsed, several of the assailants having been killed. As the assailants fled to the wilderness the air is said to have resounded with "Nabo," a cry of pain, the cannon of the Liberians having been well charged with slugs and grape shot.

Scouting parties from Bassa Cove subsequently attacked and broke up the enemies towns. On the 15th they made another and more desperate attack on the Cove, in great numbers; and were repulsed with the loss of from 30 to 50 killed and wounded, amongst them some of their chief warriors. After this repulse Grando wanted to leave the country; but his allies would not let him. He will probably soon be captured.

The Legislature met Dec. 1st. President Roberts was inaugurated, and delivered his Message.

ALL ON ONE SIDE.

We have always believed that the Democrats were the luckiest dogs in the world, and the fire of Wednesday night last has not by any means shaken this opinion. Enveloped in flames on every side, with myriads of burning flakes and sparks showering all over it, the Journal office, nevertheless, stands it all like a Salamander, and comes out of the conflict scarcely singed. It wouldn't burn. We record the fact with much satisfaction, and congratulate our stars, that it was our neighbors establishment and not our own. Had it been ours it would have melted away under the fiery embraces of the devouring element, as quickly as the limited supply of shad on the boarding house tables. The wind would have shifted, and we should have been burnt out beyond redemption. By way of proof, look at the Whig Flag Staff which stood for years in all the glory of the Grecian bend in front of the Commercial office.— Though distant a hundred yards or more from the conflagration, and offering but a slender body for its embrace, a loving spark in its devious flight found a resting place on the cross trees and soon ignited, and in a short time a crash told us the difference between Whigery and Democracy. Turning from the smoking ruin and looking the other way, behold the Journal office as ugly and safe as ever. The luck is too much on one side. If by dint of hard work we elect our President, the man although hearty before, incidentally dies. If a new party springs up, it is formed out of ours. Native Americanism played the devil with us, Temperance has thrown political advantages into the hands of our adversaries, who drink just as much if not more than we do; and all sorts of feelings, ideas and organizations are continually arising only to end with their own and our demoralism. How can we whip a party, which death, fire, the old boy, and all the elements smile upon and claim as their own.— There's very little luck with the Whigs; fortunes are never left them, they have to work for their living and confoundedly hard at that.— We remember one favored individual in our ranks however. He ran for Judge in Pennsylvania at the last election, and slipped in some how, while the remainder of his brethren were lost in the distance. It didn't end there; the time came for drawing the terms of service and our friend drew the longest. We think he was safe in the emine for fifteen years. That man we consider gifted, a man of parts, and he shall get our vote for President (if he's all right on the Compromise) and runs.—*Wil. Herald.*

SINGULAR AFFAIR.

Yesterday morning at an early hour, a young woman was thrust rudely out of a house fronting on the ally in rear of the Exchange Hotel. As the morning was quite cold—snow having fallen the previous night—and as the young woman had on neither shoes nor gown, not to mention other unknown appendages of female costume—her forlorn condition attracted the sympathies of the passers by, one of whom we learn, posted off for the police, fully impressed with the idea that it was a case requiring magisterial investigation. After standing awhile at the door which had been so rudely and inhumanly closed against her, the poor girl received from a window above, a pair of shoes and a portion of wearing apparel. As may be readily supposed she speedily appropriated these articles to their accustomed use.— Whilst engaged in dressing, a lady and gentleman passed by; their attention was attracted by the singular condition of the young woman, and possibly their sympathies were excited: be this as it may, the girl was directed to follow them, which she did right willingly, and was soon lost to the gaze of the idlers who had stopped possibly to jeer and laugh at her misfortunes. As the affair has given rise to all sorts of rumors, we have endeavored to obtain the facts; the above statement contains, we believe, all that took place in the streets; farther than that we could not go.—*Rich. Times.*

The Forest Divorce Case.

We were surprised to see advertised in the Raleigh Post, as for sale at that office, the New York Herald's report of the Forest Divorce Case, containing "all the evidence"—a work prepared to minister to a depraved appetite, and abounding, it is said in filthy and disgusting details. We trust that the foreman has acted in this matter without the advice of the worthy editors of the Post; but this will not relieve them from responsibility, and the Raleigh Times has dealt out to them a very just rebuke. It is known that the Post is published at the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and in reference to that fact the Times takes it for granted that the Principal will exercise due vigilance to prevent the pamphlet from falling into the hands of the pupils—especially the girls. As the Times suggests, it may well be supposed that the people of the state would prefer that the pupils should forego the advantages of education for a time, rather than be exposed to the contamination which the circulation of such a pamphlet might introduce among them. If "the office of the Weekly Post" can afford to do job work "AT NORTHERN PRICES," we hope it will not undertake to introduce Northern publications of this character among us at any price.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

A Whig meeting was held in Wilkesboro', on the 3rd inst. Resolutions were adopted in favor of John Keer, Esq., as candidate for the office of Governor; and in favor of Millard Fillmore and Wm. A. Graham, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Also approving of the Compromise measures.

SELECTED FOR THE WATCHMAN. DO SOMETHING.

"For Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do."

A young man in Portland, Me., about twenty-one years of age, named William H. Lane, has been sent to the State Prison for the crime of robbery. When he was brought up for trial, he pleaded as an excuse that he was drunk when he did it. But, so far from being an excuse, this only made the matter worse. Why did he get drunk? and if he does, the law will punish him for the crime he commits, although at the time he has lost his reason. He committed a crime when he drank what he knew would take away his reason, and must be held responsible for what he does.

But why did this young man get drunk? Because he was idle. He had nothing to do. One of the witnesses was asked what business this young man followed, and he answered, "never knew him to be engaged in any business." Here is the secret of his bad character. He was idle, and idleness is the parent of all vice. Boys sometimes think it is something to have nothing to do; but he that has nothing to do is in the way of temptation. Therefore, do something—do it, be it what it may, even if you have to beg for work. It is a great mistake to think that idleness makes one happy. Shut a man up in prison in a cell, by himself, and give him nothing to do, and he will soon beg for work. Useful employment helps to make one happy. It is wish to be miserable, and come to ruin, he said.

Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?
"Whatsoever thy hand findeth," of all the varied forms of kindness and of good, spread in your lot and work around you; in your own home; in your own neighborhood, your own town, county, or State, and if God enlarge the ability and opportunity, "break forth upon the right hand and upon the left;" but don't wait for a large field; cultivate the spot you have, and help your neighbors.

Don't forget the prayer meeting and Sabbath school; nor "to do good and communicate;" for "with such sacrifices God is well-pleased."

Remember that to put a sound Gospel tract into a family, is like giving them a draught of the water of life; to put there an evangelized volume is furnishing them a "waterpot of two or three firkins;" (nay, some volumes might rather be likened to a reservoir) but to supply them with the Bible is to open a fountain of living water by the very heartstone. It is like planting a perennial spring in the traveller's track across the great Sahara.

Do any or all of these, and a blessing shall return into your own bosom, and God shall be glorified in you.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. THE LITTLE CHILD.

There is something peculiarly lovely and interesting in the character of a little child; so much so, that the more it is studied, the more interesting does it become.

The Saviour of the world loved little children, and selected one as a model for his followers. Few persons, comparatively, give its character the admiration which is due it; and few seem to think Christ meant what he said, when those words fell from his lips—"Except ye be converted, and become as little children," &c.

Let us take a glance at the character of a little child. The present seems all with which it has to do; no sad regrets of the past cast a gloom over its cheerful spirit. No anxieties as to the future; no distracting cares, distrustful doubt, or forbidding fears, ruffle the stream of happiness that glides on and on in that joyous heart.—No sense of guilt darkens that sunny brow, no burning tears of shame dim the brilliant eyes, which speak of purity and innocence within. The child is happy, and as free from care as the little warbler that flits through the heavens.

It is true a tear, nay, many tears are seen upon its cheeks at times; but they are like the droppings of the sunshine shower. An object of terror may present itself, and cause alarm; but a mother's skiss and soothing tone can drive it all away. The child may have to walk through the dark, but it matters not how thick the darkness; if it be held by a parent's hand, there is not a doubt but that arm is sufficiently strong to protect it.—Should dangers threaten, let it but nestle in the bosom which gave it life and all is well. But the sweetest trait in all its character is its humility, of which we have not time or ability to speak. It is also docile, teachable. In short, it is such as we must become in spirit, to inherit the kingdom of God.

To the eloquent divine, the far-famed philanthropist, the man of towering intellect, the self-conceited personage, who esteems himself nothing less than a lord of creation, to all, to each, we would whisper: "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

MARY A.—
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1851.

Hon. A. H. SHEPPERD.—A friend writing from Yadkin County, expresses a desire to see Mr. Shepperd announced as a suitable candidate for the gubernatorial chair. Mr. Shepperd commands the respect and esteem of both Whigs and Democrats, and his nomination would perhaps give more general satisfaction than any person we know of.—*People's Press.*

One of the rumors from Paris is, that in the event of the assumption by Louis Napoleon of the title of Emperor, the Ministers of Austria, Russia and Prussia have received instructions to withdraw from the French Capital.

Murder in Wayne.—We learn by the following extract from a letter dated Goldsboro', 19th inst., that the keeper of the Poor-house of that County was stabbed and killed by an inmate, on Thursday night last.—*Standard.*

A man by the name of Lane, an inmate of the Poor House, stabbed the keeper, Mr. Garrison, last night, who died in five minutes after. Lane was committed to jail to-day. Garrison leaves a wife and number of children.

The medal lately presented to Mr. Clay by the Citizens of N. Y. cost \$3000.