OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. non per year, Two Dollars-payable in But if not paid in advance, Two Dollars and har cents will be charged. sing inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. or supreside each subsequent insertion. Court orders or supreside each higher than these rates. A libcharge to those who advertise by the year. eral securities Editor must be post paid.

GEN SCOET ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1843. Drin Sin 21 have been waiting for an even. In the te answer your letter before me; biged to reply in the midst of official occupa-

That I exerchave been named in connection will the Presidency of the United States has perhier and friend been by any contrivance higher source. pearle of mine; and certainly I shall never he in the field for that high office, unless placed here by a regular momination. Not then, be-La candidate, and seeing no near prospect of made one, I ought perhaps to decline pouling jou or others with my humble opin. ins on great principles of State rights and fed. en administration; but I cannot plead ignoance of the partiality of a few friends in sever. parts of the Union, who may, by possibility. section event, succeed in bringing me with. ne fell from which a Whig candidate is to elected prefer to err on the side of frank. ses and candor, rather than by silence to alwasy stranger unwittingly to commit himself

running writes open the whole question of seic savery, which has, in different forms. wanted dyears agitated Congress and

fremising that you are the first person who as memograted are on the subject, I give you ge basis of what would be my reply in greater and the contingency ald to above were less remote.

la boy hood, at William and Mary College, ad a common with most, if not all my comangus, I became deeply impressed with the we given by Mr. Jefferson in his " Notes on Viginia, and by Judge Tucker, in the Appento his edition of . Blackstone's Commenta. in factor of a gradual emancipation of That Appendix I have not seen in thir wood years, and in the same period have read entely anything on the subject ; but my early pressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legwire in the Winter of 1831-'2. when a bill as brought forward to carry out those views. should dertainly have given it my hearty sup-

I suppose I scarcely need say, that in my minim Congress has no color of authority unberthe constitution for touching the relation o master and slave within a State.

hold the opposite apinion in respect to the Daniel of Columbia. Here, with the consent atheowners, or on the payment of just compensulon. Congress may legislate at its dis meson. But my conviction is equally strong hat unless it be step by step with the legisla. nes of Virginia and Maryland, it would be agerous to both races in those States to touch to telation between master and slave in this

I have from the first been of opinion that Cospess was bound by the constitution to reme, to feler, and to report upon petitions relang to domestic slavery, as in the case of all the petitions, but I have not failed to see and regiet the unavoidable irritation which the lomer have produced in the Southern States, will the consequent peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipalunhas everywhere almong us been greatly re-

lown myself no slaves; but never have at bed blame to masters for not liberating their well knowing that liberation, without beneaus of sending them in comfort to some multion layorable to the pursuit of happiness mud. in most cases, he highly injurious to all bund, as well as to the manomitted families moseives, titless the operation were general introder the auspices of prudent legislation. bul am persuaded that it is a high moral ob-Mion of masters and slave holding States to thor all means, not incompatible with the why of homeolors, to meliorate slavery, even

his gratifing to know that general meliorahas been great, and is still progressive, much standing the disturbing causes alluded wore. The more direct process of emanciin mak, no douth, be earlier commenced muckehod in some communities than in oth-Each. I do not question, has the right to Plar himself, both as to time and means consider interference or aid from without on inclusion from authority within to be until to the sure progress of melioration, my be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes ages, sexes, and colors. The work of men in cannot be forced without such horrid Christian Philanthropy is ever mild represent by the friends of religion and hu-Their persuasions cannot fail at the intime to free the master, from the slave, in the slave from the master—perhaps before attenshall have found out and acknowledghat the relation between the parties had been mutually prejudicial to their worldly ins!

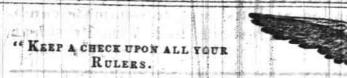
There is no evil without, in the order of Protace, some compensating benefit. The Almean was torn from his savage home his ferocious neighbors, sold into slavery, rast upon the continent. Here, in the are so much attached! South, the take has wonderfully multiplied spared with anything ever known in barba-The descendents of a few thousands ale become many millions; and all, from the made acquainted with the arts of civilizaand above all, brought under the light of

from the promise made to Abraham some a thousand years had elapsed before the adof our saviour, and the Israelites, the chopeople of God, were, for wise purposes, dered to remain in bondage longer than Afrihave been on our shore. This race has dealy experienced the resulting compensahever been able to penetrate the dark re-Africa or to establish himself in its orer that vast continent, with all the arts comforts of civilization, is to be finally acapplished by the black man restored from derican bondage. A foothold there has albeen gained for him; and in such a deme centuries are but as seconds to Him mores the world as a man moves a finger. Presidency of the United States.

CAROLINA WAICHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,

Editor & Proprietor.





Do THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."

NEW SERIES. VOLUME IX-NUMBER 12.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1852.

selves.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery to inspire patience, hope, and charity on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue and these may not suffice without aid from a

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself all over our common country on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions.

Such are the views or opinions which you seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity.

I remain, very truly, yours, WINFIELD SCOTT. T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE UNION. At a meeting at Castle Garden, New

York, February 25, 1850, to consult upon measures for the preservation of the Union. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the people of New York without distinction of sect or party, are ardently devoted to the union of these States, as, next to our liberties, the most precious of their political institutions; and having never yet begun to calculate the value of this Union, can contemplate no contingency in which its dissolution would be otherwise than a gigantic crime against the peace, prosperity, and freedom of our country and of mankind.

Resolved, That in the resolutions lately submitted to the Senate of the U. States by Mr. Clay, looking to a complete and final settlement of all questions relating to slavery, on which the feelings of the Northern and Southern sections of our country have been excited against each other, we joyfully recognize the basis of an harmonious and brotherly adjustment a most distracting and perilous controversy; and entreat our fellow-citizens of all parties and sections to study those resolutions carefully, and in a spirit of devotion to the Union and perpetuity of this noble

Resolved, That, in view of the above considerations, we accept, as the basis of a compromise, the preamble and resolutions as introduced by Mr. Clay into the United States on the 19th January, 1852.

General Scorr being present at this meeting, was called on, and rising amid long continued cheers, addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow Citizens: Your kind greeting fills me with the deepest emotions. came here not expecting to take more than a stand in some corner of the great hall to witness the proceedings. Some kind friend discovered me below, or I should not have stood in this conspicuous place. I did not expect to address one word to this meeting. I see before me much of the intelligence, respectability, and sterling worth of this great city, assembled here for the purpose of supporting our great Union, of which I am homble friend and servant. I do not call myself a citizen of the North, of the South, of the East, or of the West; but I HAVE SERVED THE UNION for forty odd years, and feel myself a citizen of EVERY PART OF IT; and whatever life and strength I may have SHALL BE DEVOTED TO ITS PESERPVATION .-Feeling that it was in jeopardy, and that this meeting had assembled TO PROMOTE HARMONY AND PRESERVE THE UNION, I came, here, and return you many thanks for the kindness with which you have welcomed

I am not an Abolitionist, nor an advocate of slavery. I come not here as a Democrat or a Whig. I have attended no party meeting in forty-two years. But when the cry is that THE UNION is in danger, and a rally is made to support it, I would have been a coward and a recreant if I had not also rallied!

on it than I do.) I would give it in support OF THE UNION. I hope I may not live to see its dissolution : but, if unable to avert its fate, I would be buried beneath its ru-

I am charmed with the good feeling and universal patriotism which this meeting has exhibited; and God grant that you may devise some plan to save that Union to which we all, in heart and soul,

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for the Union and Compromise. Nat. Intelligencer.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS AT THE

With the exception of one newspaper in Tennessee (at Knoxville) we have not received a single Whig paper from any Southern State, except Georgia, that refuses to support the nominations for President and Vice President lately made by the Whig National Convention. On the and as the white missionary contrary, they promptly and manfully place the names of the candidates at the head of their columns, and promise to give The the within the scheme of Provi- them a cordial and hearty support. The them a cordial and nearly Eufaula (Ala.) Shield is in the right spirit :- Nat. Int.

OUR FLAG.-We unfurl to the breeze this week our banner, with the names of Scorr and Graham inscribed thereon as candidates for the Presidency and Vice front-and Victory, full and comple, is yours !

In doing so it is useless to say that Gen. Scorr was not our preference for that distinguished and honorable position. Every one who knows our sentiment is aware that we have from the first advocated strenuously the claims of our worthy and patriotic Chief Magistrate, MILLARD FILL MORE. The Convention which has just closed its labors, in its wisdom and discretion has deemed it impolitic to nominate him, and we have determined to abide in good faith the nomination of Gen. Scott. We will support him-

1st. Because we believe him to be more of a statesman than Gen. Pierce; equal ly sound on questions of vital interest to the South, with more experience and capacity for the station.

2d. Because he has planted himself up on a platform manufactured by the hands of Southern men-a platform guarantying every thing claimed by the Southand a platform of such sound timbers and constructed in such an elegant style of

workmanship as to be ample and capa-

cious enough for the North, South, East,

and West, as common brotherhood. 3d. We will support him because he is a man of unquestionable ability, unblemished character, unflinching patriotism, of high and noble impulses, and a man who, when convinced that he is right, goes

Lastly. We will support him because we are convinced that the reorganization of old parties at the South is inevitable. He is a Whig, has always been one, and expects always to be one; therefore we would prefer defeat with our friends than triumph with our enemies.

These are some of the reasons why we will support the statesman, hero, and patriot; fully confident that, if the Whigs will unite, as the should, in the sustainance of such a man and such principles, one of the most brilliant victories will be ours that was ever recorded in the history of our country. Recollect the language of him who said, " United we stand-divided we fall."

The "North Alabamian," published a Tuscumbia, thus announces the reception of the nominations and its purpose to

THE WHIG NOMINEES .- In another column we give the platform of principles adopted by the Whig National Convention, together with the response by a portion of the Whig press to the nominations. So far all looks well. No compaign within our recollection has opened as flatteringly. It is true that a few Southern Whig papers refuse to support Gen. Scott. and occasionally we find individuals occupying the same position. Yet those who remember the reception of the nomination of Gen. HARRISON OVER HENRY CLAY, in 1840, and the marked dissatisfaction of a large portion of the Southern Whigs, will feel small uneasiness for the final determination of the present discontents.-They will be compelled to support either Scott, Pierce, or nobody; and we know too well the material of which Southern Whigs are composed to believe for a moment that they can be driven into the support of Locofocoism, or to give "aid and comfort to the enemy," by standing aloof merely because they did not get their favorite candidate. Such a course would be a virtual acknowledgment that they held in higher regard than principles .-We say again to our Whig friends, all ooks well so far; and we should not be at all surprised if Scott receives a vote equal to that of Harrison in 1840.

THE CONTEST.

The Election is but three weeks off! At no former period, in the whole history of North Carolina, was there ever a more important election in the State, in the bearings it will have upon both National and Local politics, than the one so shortly to take place; and it behooves not only every Whig-every man who is in reality a Whig-but every lover of his State and founderate. Hence all violence ough! to Of whatever value may be the remaind- Country, every friend of the rights of the PEOer of my life, (and none sets more value PLE, to be up and doing! Never were the lead. ers of the party making such active and unscrupulous exertions to perpetuate themselves in place, as are being made by the locofoco leaders in this State, from the lowest extremity to the summits of the Blue Ridge. The shortlived triumph which they obtained two years ago has inspired them with confidence in the present contest, and our friends may rest assured that the conflict will be a fierce one .-And if the train bands of locofocoism shall be forced to surrender, on the 5th of August, as we trust in Heaven they may, and confidently be. lieve they will, it will not be for the want of any advantage which cunning, vigitance, deception, falsehood and money can give them!

In view, then, of these facts, what shall we say to our Whig brethren, proper, of North Carolina? Will they once more buckle on their armor, and go forth to the rescue? Can they be depended upon in the present crisis? Will they not stand by their glorious candidates, State and National? Will they not send to our friends in every part of the Union the assurance that North Carolina, whoever else may falter, stands by them to the last? And what State-the friends of popular rights and of the Heaven. People's sovereignty? Let them march to the polls like the freemen they are, and assert, not in the cautious whispers of slaves, but in the tones of manly independence, their rights as such-rights for which the Whigs of '76 spilt their blood and spent their treasure-but of which the locofoco leaders of the present day and of our own State, would seek to divest and deprive them! A bold, unfaltering, unbroken -Raleigh Register.

MORE HELP FOR REID !- SENA-TOR DOUGLAS.

Gen. SAUNDERS having failed, on account of the "bad water," and from other motives of a prudential character, to meet his appointments to bolster up the sinking prospects of "His Excellency," we learn, by private letter from Richmond, that Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, is now in that City, and supposed to be en route for North Carolina, where he comes for the purpose of enlightening the freemen of our State as to their duties in the coming elections. So that, if not advised to stay away, as the Ex minister, we rather, believe, was, we may expect, very shortly to have this idinerant locofoco United States Senator in our midst-leaving his duties at Washington to attend to them-

It will be recollected that this dirty demagogue, Douglas, was present, together with Gen. Houston, at the Convention in this City, which first nominated Reip in 1848, and that he is said to have brought on the Free Suffrage hobby with him, and himself placed it upon the turf. It had previously to that time, been the boast of both political parties in North Carolina, that they interfered not with the elections of her sister States, nor allowed interference in hers by them. It was then, for the first time, deemed necessary that our "benighted and ignorant People," as they were termed by a member of that Convention, should be enlightened in relation to their duty to the Constitution and the country. Then was the stigma first cast !-Now again, however, it seems to be found necessary to import one of the same political missionaries to enlighten the "ignorant and benighted People" of the State further, and to prop up the rider of that same Free Suffrage bantling, which he introduced into our midst as an element of party capital!

We have widely mistaken the character of the people of North Carolina, if they will not set their faces as flints against such impudent attempts to dictate to them what are their duties and what their rights. The main question involved in this campaign, and virtually to be decided by it, is of a local bearing and of vital importance to our domestic cencerns-being nothing more nor less, than the question. whether it shall be submitted to the people to say, if they desire a Convention to amend their own Constitution, or not. And here comes up a locofoco aspirant for the Presidency, from the non slave holding State of Illinois, to give unsolicited advice in the premises, to advocate and urge the claims of Reid and his hobby, and thereby attempt to bias our People against the only plan by which the conflicting issues of Constitutional Reform can be definitely and satisfactorily adjusted-the only plan, too, which guaranties the full sovereignty of THE PEOPLE. We know of nothing to equal this in arrogance and offensiveness, unless it be the insolent and audacious efforts of Kossuth to embroil us in difficulties with other Powers and to undo in the minds of our people the effect of the teachings of Washington and the other Patriots and Sages of the Revolution !-Will the freemen of North Carolina submit to the insolence of either? We need

not ask the question. As we remarked, with reference to the Ex-Minister's contemplated but never fulfilled expedition, let Douglas "come on," by all means. The People will give him the reception due to his effrontery; and many a little David will spring up to meet the "Young Giant," in his progress through our borders in order to illuminate the darkness under which we are presumed to grope Raleigh Register.

PEEVISHNESS.

Who ever heard of fretting or perverseness making any one either wealthy, great or honored? We are not informed. Who among men is looked to for counsel and comfort? That vinegar-faced popinjay, with the nail biting snarl? Bless you, no sir; he is not looked up to except by the ragged street urchins; they look up to him and make mouths at him. The man who always wears a waspish frown on his brow and looks as if his life had been spent in a dark den among snarling cubs, or in some wilderness where the glad sun never shone, is not the man to inspire confidence or respect; such men are look. ed upon with distrust and suspicion. Give us the man who looks upon the petty vexations of life calinly; who is not rendered morose and querulous when the gales of adversity beat upon him; who does not murmur and repine when Providence may lay a hedge of thorns in his pathway; who smiles and looks cheerful-exuberant with joy and gratitude to Him that ruleth well in sunshine and in storm .-Such men command love and respect wherever they go-merit and, what is shall we say to the FREEMEN, generally, of the more, receive the approving smiles of

> Worth Knowing .- Parch balf a pint of rice until it is brown; then boil it as rice is usually done. Eat slowly, and it will stop the most alarming case of Diarrhæa. ly, filthy, disgusting. poisonous, ruinous as to A friend informs us that this remedy

has been tried successfully.] will sink a great ship.

From the Child's Paper. CHARLIE ON THE BRIDGE.

" Now," said Charlie Piper's mother to him, as he went out of the door to go to school, "don't you has bor that thief to day: remember!" " No, mother. I will not," answered Charlie Piper, deliberately and

emphatically. What, a child of Charlie Piper's bigness harbor a theif? One would think he could have nothing to do with thieves. Yes, one would suppose so, and yet there was one thief so sly that he used to insinuate himself into Charlie's good graces, and Charlie used to go with him; and although he well knew that it grieved his mother. and certainly hurt his character, yet it was some time before he had firmness enough to take a manly stand against

As he pushes off to school, his mother bids him "remember!" On he goes until he gets almost over the bridge, when he stops a minute to watch the little minnows darting around in the water below. He almost wished he was a minnow, that he had no grammar to learn, or copy to write; he was sure minnows must be very happy, with nothing to do the live-long

day but play in water. Charlie well knew he had not a mo- attention to this class of the com ment to spare on the bridge; he knew that | city, gives some startling statistics of cr precisely five minutes after nine the mas- destitution. We extract a few paragra ter fastened the door for prayers, and no Out of 16,000 criminals committed tardy boy could get in; he knew it was Tombs this last year, over 4,000 were too bad thus to lose a whole half-day's twenty one years of age! And of the school, but for all that he kept stopping and delaying. In fact his old companion, the thief, was by his side, ready to steal his precious moments; so the boy kept stopping and stopping, thinking about the minnows, and saying, "Oh, it is too pleasant to be cooped up in that old school room," until, all at once, his mother's word, "remember," rushed into his mind .-It seemed as if she spoke it again in his ear. He started up from his lounging attitude, threw back his arms, as much as to say, "Hands off, Mr. Thief!" and took pollutious. to his heels in the direction of the school-

room. Charlie run with all his might .-He arrived just the moment the master fest the piers, till, though thousands a was about locking the door, and happily got in. "Good!" said Charlie, looking as glad as could be-"Good! I made my escape that time-I did! Good by, Mr. Thief; you and I, I hope, have done having any more dealings together."

Charlie was as good as his word; and from this time, instead of being a boy always delaying, always behind hand, he became the very soul of promptness. Hereafter, "procrastination," which the proverb calls the "thief of time," kept at a distance, and at last ceased to trouble him with disease in the wards of the altogether.

Now, do the children think what a bad girls are brought on criminal charge thing this procrastination is? Procrastination, you know, is the spirit of delaying. of being behind hand in all your undertakings, and engagements, and duties. It is aptly called a thief, for it robs us of one of our best treasures-time. Did you notice how it was trying to steal Charlie's time on the bridge? Avoid this thief. Say, "Hands off!" whenever he tempts you to dally in your duties; and to resolutely and promptly whatever you have to enna, do not any of them present an i do. or as the Bible finely expresses it, such unmingled poverty and unchecked "Whatsoever you do, do it heartily to the Lord." Such a course will certainly rid you of his troublesome and dangerous presence for ever. Try it.

From the Lutheran Observer. TOBACCO!-ONE WORD.

DEAR DOCTOR, -My attention has recently him with an air of secrecy, that been directed to several articles in the Observer under the caption, "Practice versus Theory," And it is my honest conviction that said articles richly deserve to be prayerfully read and pondered, and that their subject matter should continue to be agitated and blazoned forth before the church by its lovers till at least a partial reformation is effected. I write not because the theme is pleasant to me, but from a conscien tious conviction of duty. Hence, I shall speak candidly and plainly, yet not wishing to give reputation as a conjurer. "The re

dicted to the habit of using tobacco" in one or more of the various forms; and as our friend aims his remarks especially at our ministerial breth. ren and " male members" in his estimate of the sum worse than wasted in ninety-nine cases in the hundred by the use of tobacco, and appears to be rather too modest to rank any of our sisters with the class of "tobacco users!" we, who are perhaps not accustomed to quite so much North ern atmosphere and refinement, but who probably cherish a no less tender regard for dur sisters, will venture to " rank" them with the class of tobacco users, and that too in its worst form ! though we should incur the imputation of rude. ness. If our sisters are modest enough to use it, we will be modest enough to tell them of it. "Facts are stubborn things," and as such we are compelled to treat them. Our sisters have clear. This is a practicable and pracnobly pointed at our faults, and we wish to be cipe or direction. But the precipitate no less generous towards them.

For brevity, to say nothing of chewing, smok. ing and snuffing by the fair ones. we pass on to rubbing, swabbing or eating, if any prefer .-Here we may probably surprise some of our readers, as we also have been surprised !-What! says a cool blooded admirer; do ladies eat snuff? Well, they do down our way! Where do you live? Suppose you come and We will not say that the practice is ug. body and soul-we will not say, mothers, you are training your daughters "in the way they should go." Mothers, the most eminent, have said all these things and many more, and if Beware of little expenses; a small leak you will not hear them, neither will you hear, "though one should rise from the dead."

Let us make you rub or eat 1 of snuff per week-I lbs per b per week. Let us suppose again sume one bladder per month, 371 too moderate. But we will ventu sition that there are 400 kind sisters mating that the number is not largerthem where you may-who aver bladders, 82 621 per year, and we sumption of \$1050 per annum. I Now this sum will publish 52,50 of which may be instrumental, b of God, in the conversion of one for members. Now pursue this train of each of those converted may convert directly or indirectly; estimate the soul by the Saviour's rule-one sou uable than all the world-and sur-

" From little steeams great rivers fl Can you, I ask, bear the respo resting upon you? Can you face I

bought-immortal spirits-millions of beathen at the tribunal of God? Can their bitter accusations? "If you willing to sacrifice only that single -you might have saved my soul, and same time promoted your own happi sent and eternal : but alas! wretch been! that you could not do thus lit soul. I die! I die!! I die!!! Ah! sisters, do not these cries toring tears from your hearts? May be, too, you of those poor ones of the earth who ner any thing to give to the Lord when and yet may sometimes pray, "thy come." Then, indeed, I pity you. think! think! prayerfully, before eters

One word more and I have done. not judgment begin at the house of C brother preacher indulges his social of would it not be ungenerous of him to say ter, you ought not to take your social " Physician heal thyself."

OUTCAST CHILDREN IN NEW

A writer in the N. York Tribune,

800 were between the ages of nine and

Of the 2,400 thieves confined there, were under twenty-one, and some 60

The various classes of vagrant chil this city number about ten thousand. thinks the above would be a low e present year; one of the most cor vile offences of the city, and one wi lice regulations can seldom reach, i ployment, by old villains, of little g forth in numbers, and bring in a ric of wages, by submitting to the most d

These young outcasts and vagabond every filthy lane and alley of the city are lost by their petty pilfering, neithe nor owners can do any thing against They fill the lowest cellars with the cious debauchery and drunkanness; station houses, and prisons are pack them, till the warden of the city sensibly says: "As it is now, the fare of the delinquents and the interes ciety would be better served by dismi charges against them, than by pl here under the instruction of able ar enced professors of iniquity." We ha girls, scarce fourteen years of age, Blackwell's Island; and each day our police courts, who in other grades ety would be still in the nursery.

During the last two years the write has had some considerable opportunity serving the degradation of Europe, ar is sadly ominous of evil that our ely rests on such a basis of guilt and edness. There is nothing in Euro than the black side of New York. of Liverpool, Westminster, and St. C faubourgs of the Seine, and the suburb

INFLUENCE OF A SMILE -It is relat the life of a celebrated mathen William Hutton, that a respectable ing country-woman called upon l day, anxious to speak with him. band behaved unkind to her and other company frequently passing nings from home which made her tremely unhappy, and knowing A ton to be a wise man, she t might be able to tell her how s manage to cure her husband-t was a common one, and he thou could prescribe for it without le is a simple one," said he, " but I h There are those who are "unfortunately ad. er known it to fail. Always mee husband with a smile." The wom pressed her thanks, dropped a curte went away. A few months afte she waited on Mr. Hutton, with a of fine fowls, which she begged accept. She told him with a tear and gratitude glistening in here she had followed his advice and band was cured. He no longer the company of others, but treat with constant love and kindner

> How to Soften Hard Water .- A of quick lime dipped in nine quarts a and the clear solution put into a barrel water, the whole will be soft water as be chalk, as the Scientific American at less the hardening substance is lime which is seldom the case. Common ter contains gypsum as well as car lime or chalk, both of which will be re the solution of lime as above .- [Pro]

RAIL ROAD DEPOT

We learn that the Directors of the have located the Depot in the Sor tern part of the City, on the lands by the Rev. Mr. Culbreath, Richard Sylvester Smith and others. we have had opportunities of public sentiment here, the location to be a satisfactory one.-Ral. Re-