

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1853.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BY REV. F. L. HAWKS, D. D.

The Second Lecture of the Course was delivered before the New York Historical Society last evening at the Metropolitan Hall, by Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D. The attendance was large and highly respectable. At 8 o'clock P. M. Hon. Luther Bradish, the President, accompanied by the officers of the Society, appeared upon the platform, who at once proceeded to introduce the lecturer for the evening, Rev. Dr. Hawks.

Rev. Dr. Hawks, upon coming forward, was warmly received, and proceeded to say: He was a bad man who was ashamed of an honest parentage because it was poor and humble. He was no better who was ashamed of his country, because its history recorded few or none of the bloody triumphs of ambition, but told the simple story of a people's unobtrusive progress in civilization and homely comfort. It was sorry for the man who, if his countrymen were frank and honest, did not love his country; he would not trust that man. He was there before them to speak to a Society whose chosen object of pursuit was History. It was befitting, therefore, that he should speak for his subject in History. But this was an American Society, and that fact narrowed his range of choice to American History. He would of course speak of that portion of American History which he had studied most, and knew best. That, then, would be the portion of the Republic in which he was born and reared. His theme was North Carolina; and all he had to tell was a simple story of some of the incidents in her career. He did not suppose they were known to all, for the career of North Carolina had been singularly unobtrusive, modest and quiet, and her true history yet remained to be written. He would candidly admit that what he was about to say had been collected to that end. There were three memorable incidents in that history. First: It was on the shores of North Carolina that the first English colony was planted. Second: The first blood shed in battle with the troops of the British Government in support of the principles of the American Revolution was the blood of North Carolina; and the first battle field was the soil of that State. Third: The first Declaration of Independence ever promulgated in any of these Colonies came from North Carolina, more than a year before the National Declaration of July 4, 1776. With the first two particulars he would not trouble his audience—he would, perhaps, occupy too much of their time before he disposed of the third.

Without further preface he would begin his story, and to a correct understanding of it, it was necessary they should be informed of the condition of both North Carolina and its hardy inhabitants. The traveler, who, at this day journeyed southerly upon the customary route, saw but little of North Carolina, save numerous hills of sands and forests of pine. He would be glad to escape from her boundaries, and was apt, in the retrospect, to say that all was barren. For nearly a hundred miles from her present sea coast the land was evidently formed by the retrocession of the Ocean from its former limits, leaving here and there vast tracts of land, covered in some places with extensive and valuable forests of pine. But westward of this ancient boundary, for the extent of more than three hundred miles, even to the eastern boundary of Tennessee, there existed a very different region, comprising an agreeable diversity of hill and dale, spread out over a fertile soil, and still, in many portions, covered with magnificent old forests. The hills gradually swelled upon mountains, until their remote portions presented in all directions scenes of wild grandeur and sublimity, and were at least embosomed in the region that had been well called "The Switzerland of North America." The middle part of the State was settled by Presbyterians from the North of Ireland, of the class known as the Scotch-Irish, or descendants of those who had emigrated from Scotland and settled upon the escheated estates of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, in the reign of James I. Some of those early settlers of North Carolina came into the colonies by the Delaware and settled on the east of the Alleghany mountains, but subsequently moved to North Carolina, and others came in by way of Charleston. The first emigration took place some where near 1730, though ingress did not become rapid until 1750. At the time of which he spoke, the aspect of the country is not the same as at this day. Large prairies over which waved a luxuriant growth of grass then spread out afar, where now stood thriving villages and cultivated farms. The streams were often bordered at that day by the "cane break," within which the game found food and shelter. By the sides of those streams, high above the expanding prairies the smoke from the settler's log cabin might be often seen curling aloft. At first the log cabins stood in solitary seclusion—eight, ten or fifteen miles were deemed a distance constituting quite a near neighborhood. But scattered as were the people there was one artificial

feature in the landscape that showed itself from the beginning. If they sought in some place most convenient of access to all, they were sure to find the meeting-house for the worship of God. Even at this day the mouldering ruins of those rustic temples of worship remained, while near by rose the more imposing modern edifices of brick to supply their place. Around them were the green mounds and hillocks of the country grave yard "where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." The most prominent feature in the character of the people was the intensity of their religious feeling. They seemed to have united in their mental organization, the impulsive ardor of the Irish, with the cool intellectual shrewdness of the Scotch. The one tempered the other: they were mentally zealous, and mentally practical. They choose to understand a subject first, and when the mind once apprehended what they thought to be right and true, they throw themselves into the support of it body and soul. They were as stern enthusiasts as the old Covenanters, but they knew better the ground of their enthusiasm; and they were daringly brave, women as well as men. The people in those days knew but little of the operations of the Colonial Government, there being no mails and no newspapers in their section of the country. News of what was going on in the world without, they received when they came to attend the village church on Sabbath. Sometimes the pastor and sometimes the justice of the peace or the doctor read to the assembled citizens a consideration of the little news they received from Philadelphia, New York, &c. He would ask his audience to imagine themselves up among those hills of which he had been speaking, on a pleasant spring morning of 1775—to fancy themselves in the village of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County. It would be obvious that, from some cause or other, there had been brought together a very large assemblage, and an unusual excitement appeared to prevail. Some of the clergy would be seen speaking with deep earnestness to gray-haired men, who drank in with greedy ears all that they uttered; while on the outskirts of the circle matrons and younger women bearkened with breathless attention to what was passing. Again near by might be seen groups of middle-aged men engaged in earnest conversation. A man whose dress & appearance betokened his belonging to the most influential class in that simple community, in the meantime was reading aloud from a handbill, which had just been brought by a travel stained messenger.

That handbill contained an account of the blood of Massachusetts' men being shed by British soldiers at the battles of Concord and Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775. Sometime previous to this assemblage it had been decided that the juncture of affairs demanded an expression of the feelings of the citizens of Mecklenburg County. Col. Hope, a distinguished and patriotic citizen of that county, was empowered to call a Convention of two Representatives from each Militia District in the county. The urgency of the crisis in the public affairs, both of the Colonies and the Mother Country, impelled Col. Hope to call the Convention, and it accordingly assembled on the 12th of May, 1775, in the village of Charlotte. Into the midst of this assemblage came the messenger bearing the tidings from Massachusetts. The effect was like fire thrown into a magazine of gunpowder. A shout arose at once from the people, "let us be independent, and let us defend our independence with our lives and fortunes!" Resolutions, reported by a committee consisting of Messrs. Brevart, Cannon and Balch, were immediately adopted. It was to be observed here that those resolutions were of the same purport as a series drafted some days before by Mr. Brevart, in view of the meeting of the Convention. The ground taken in the resolutions was that all who in any manner countenanced the unchartered invasion of American rights by the British Government, was an enemy to their country; and also declared in favor of dissolving all the political ties which bound the colonies to the mother country. Many portions of these resolutions were expressed in precisely identical terms with those afterward employed in the great national acclamation of independence. A permanent committee of that Convention was appointed, and from it there emanated on the 30th of May, 1775, a document declaring that all military and civil commissions issued under the authority of the British Crown, were null and void in Mecklenburg County; also that the legislation for every Colony ought to be entirely controlled by its Provisional Congress, &c. The lecturer then went into a lengthened and elaborate investigation of the claim advanced relative to this latter document constituting the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and adduced the testimony of several personally cognizant of the circumstances; also the reasons for supposing the resolutions of May 20, passed at Charlotte, to be legitimately entitled to be considered the first declaration. Having concluded his observations upon that branch of his subject, the lecturer proceeded to say: I will now hasten to my moral. As I look around me I feel that you are my countrymen, gathered from all parts of our broad, fair land. Probably the blood of some brave soldier from every one of the glorious old Thirteen, who, with Washington to lead them, went through fire and baptized the nation in their blood and left it free—probably the blood of some one of each is represented here tonight. There is certainly here, coursing through our veins, the blood of England, of New York, of the Jerseys, of Pennsylvania, of brave little Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and of Georgia. And the blood of men from all these States once in a common pool on more than one hard fought field. No sound was then

heard of sectional feeling, saying, "I fight for Massachusetts, and I for Virginia, and I for Connecticut, and I for the Carolinas, and I for the Jersey's, and I for Georgia. No, no—the cry was "We fight for the freedom of all—we want no freedom but for all, and with God's good help, have it for all we will, or leave our bones to bleach upon the fields of our country. (Applause.) I tell you, my countrymen, it is glorious to sit down and turn over the pages of those stirring times, until the heart throbs and the eye waters, and we rise to a full appreciation of the dignity and majestic sublimity of that purest and most unselfish revolution recorded in the history of the world. [Applause.] Let your children turn over these pages, too, for that is the way to bring out the true feeling—intensely, altogether, exclusively American. That is the feeling. Now I say to you, look back, my countrymen. Oh, how our brave old fathers clung together! Boston was in trouble in 1775, and did no one sympathize with Boston? North Carolina, for one, expressed her resentment openly; and at a cost of £800 sent to her a vessel loaded with provisions, and the town from which it was sent numbered but 600 inhabitants, and the whole Colony but 150,000. And think you that Boston did not appreciate the sympathy of North Carolina?—Now, some of the North, with the blood of the dead soldiers of the Revolution coursing through your veins, one and all, I stand here before you with the blood of the South in my veins. [Applause.] And I hold out my hand to you in love, and I say to you, our fathers were brethren and they fought side by side, and they comforted each other in death and on the battle field, and they loved each other, and now what should we be? I tender you my hand; will you refuse it? No, no, you will not, for I can hear you say, "You are our brethren, for we are all children of the one great household."—And so we be, and so, with God's blessing, we will ever be. Then, as children of one family, what should be our conduct? Mutual forbearance and love, and a firm, decided resistance to all—come when and from where they may—who would sow discord between us. [Loud and continuous applause.] We are a large household, and there must, therefore, be some diversity of opinion among us. Let, however, there be none upon this great determination, to wit: that our diversities of opinion shall be discussed with entire respect for the rights and consciences of each other; and our mutual determination in all honor and honesty to support each other's just rights shall be so fulfilled that there shall be no discord that will be no discord that will lead to the rupture of the family ties. Prominent among all other matters of interest with us just now, is the determination to do exactly as our fathers did—stand together through life and if necessary, death, even on the battle field. How near we may be to the need of all our strength, God only knows. But the day is coming surely when we will need it all; may it find us when it comes, neither disunited nor unprepared for its approach. The moral of my story is briefly this: That sprung from fathers who all did well—all manfully acted their parts throughout life, it becomes not us, their sons, either to forget their sufferings and their achievements, or to spurn their example.

From the North-Carolina Whig. Mr. Editor.—There are some reports in circulation about Davidson College, in which the whole community are deeply interested, in reference to which I desire information, and know not to whom I can apply more appropriately than to yourself. It is said that the Convention which met last month in your town refused by a decided majority to accept the resignation of the Professors, tendered to the Board of Trustees in August, and referred to the Convention for decision; and yet proceeded to the election of additional Professors. Have the additions to their funds justified such a measure? Have they buildings prepared for their accommodation? Are the prospects of the College so encouraging as to invite so great an increase of expenditure? Do give us if you please, Mr. Editor, some items from the report of Treasurer or Agents. Their action indicates an onward move which will cheer the heart of every friend of Education in Western Carolina. I do hope it will check those ill omened croakers, who have been singing out "loss of Public Confidence," "dying," and such like strains. The Trustees are prudent, calculating men and would never bind themselves to support five Professors and a President unless they saw their way clear. It gratified me much to learn that the Board had sent a Committee to request Professor Johnston to withhold his resignation, and that he had conditionally consented to do so. It is not at all surprising that they are unwilling to lose the services of such an experienced and able Professor. He has been connected with this institution almost from the beginning; and has always enjoyed the entire personal esteem and professional confidence of every President of the Board, every member at any time in the Faculty, every student even to the humble individual on the College hill.

The effort of the Trustees shows their judgment and I hope they will spare no exertion to retain Prof. Johnston. The College cannot afford to give him up, and the Community will hold the Board responsible, if every effort is not seasonably made for the attainment of so desirable an end. So Judges a Friend to Modest Worth. "Fast" Youth.—The Oswego Journal thus expatiates on the "progressive" ways of our rising generation: "Boys are nearly an extinct race. There is scarcely an intermediate stage between dapper and desperadoism. The rowdy infant is no sooner out of his long clothes than he exhibits the incipient traits of the dandy 'loner,' and by the time he is fairly jacketed he wants a tobacco pouch, a pack of cards, and learns to swear like a pirate. At the age of ten he begins to run with the 'masheen,' and his mother generally knows he is out, because he is very seldom in. At the age of twelve he smokes, drinks, and speaks of his parents as 'the old man and old woman.' At fifteen he wants a gold watch and revolver, and talks about 'lamming' everybody that don't 'keep out of his way.' At eighteen he is the 'fastest' youth about town, talks of setting up for himself, scribbles love letters, and becomes a perfect adept in games of chance; can drink more champagne and eat more raw oysters than any man of his inches. About this time his father withholds his spending money, and the young hopeful thinks it a capital idea to run away where he can enjoy his 'liberty'; and after sowing his 'wild oats' abroad, returns home, satisfied that the 'old folks' are not such great fools after all. "We were highly amused, not long since, at hearing a young hopeful, some twelve years of age, whom some person called a 'boy,' exclaim, 'Call me a boy! where is your men?' We also overheard two juveniles, not yet out of their aprons, offering to bet cigars that Scott would be elected, because he was 'a bigger man than General Pierce.' Another little lad, who was sweating away at the stove trying to light an old stump of a cigar, on being advised to leave off that filthy habit, replied with the utmost gravity that 'it was very hard work to break off smoking, as he had smoked ever since he was a small boy.' Almost daily, we may see little three footers with lighted projections in their mouths, swaggering along, puffing and spitting after the most approved rowdy style. A glance at the marvellous developments and precocious intellects exhibited by the young misses of this effeminate generation must be deferred until another day.

Eclipses for 1853.—There will be two eclipses of the sun and one of the moon during the year 1853. The first eclipse of the sun will take place on the 6th of June, and will be visible in California, the southern portion of the United States, and in nearly the whole of South America. The second will be total, and will take place on the 30th of November. It will be visible in California, Mexico, Central America, and nearly the whole of South America. Both of these eclipses will be invisible here. A partial eclipse of the moon will take place on the 21st of June, beginning at 29 minutes a. m. and ending at 2 hours 5 minutes. Digits eclipsed 29 on the northern limb.—Boston Journal. Handsome Dividend.—It will be seen, on reference to our advertising columns to day, that the Bank of Hamburg has declared a Dividend of Four Dollars upon the share (\$50 each) of its stock, being at the rate of Sixteen per cent. per annum.—Hamburg Republican. Central Railroad Stock is selling in Georgia at \$110 per share.

ABSTEMIOUS DIET.

The necessity of persons becoming their own physicians when the bodily functions are slightly disordered is well illustrated in the Domestic Receipt Book. Many cases of illness, both in adults and children, may be readily cured by abstinence from all food. Headaches, disordered stomachs, and many other attacks are often caused by violating the rules of health and in consequence, some parts of the system overloaded, or some of the organs are clogged. Omitting one, two, or three meals, as the case may be, gives the system a chance to rest and the clogged organs to dispose of their burdens. The practice of giving drugs to clear out the stomach, though it may afford the needed temporary relief, always weakens the system, while abstinence secures the good result without doing any injury. Said a young gentleman to a distinguished medical practitioner in Philadelphia, "Doctor, what do you do for yourself when you have a turn of headache, or other slight attack?" "Go without my dinner," was the reply. "And if that does not cure you, what then?" "Go without my supper." "But if that does not cure you, what then?" "Go without my breakfast. We physicians seldom take medicines ourselves, or use them in our families, for we know that abstinence is better, but we cannot make our patients believe it." Many cases of slight indisposition are cured by a change of diet. Thus, if a person suffers from constipation, has a headache, slight attacks of fever or dyspepsia, the cause may often be removed by eating rye-mush and molasses, baked apples, and other fruits.

We were greatly amused, says an exchange, the other day at the sight of a small, but very sturdy urchin, who came tearing round a corner with his rags fluttering in the wind, his face smeared with molasses, and a shingle flourishing in his hand, while he was shouting to another boy about the size of a pepper-box, who stood something near a quarter of a mile down the street: "O, Bill, Bill! Get as many boys as ever you can, and as many shingles as ever you can, and come up the street, round the corner, as quick as ever you can! for there's a great big, large hog of lasses basted on the pavement—busted all to smash!"

From the Fayetteville Observer. FOR FARMERS.—ONE ACRE OF LAND. 4,810 square yards is exactly one Acre, neither more nor less—but the very thing itself. 5,857 yards square of 69 yards and 20 inches each way is nearly one Acre. 208.71 feet square or 208 feet and 8 1/2 inches each way is nearly one Acre. 2504 1/2 inches square is one Acre nearly. A piece of land 10 by 484 yds., or 20 by 242 yds., or 30 by 161 1/2 yds., or 40 by 121 yds., or 50 by 96 4/5 yds., or 60 by 80 1/2 yds., or 70 by 69 1/7 yds., or 80 by 60 1/2 yds., or 90 by 57 7/9 yds., or 100 by 48 2/5 yds. is exactly one Acre, neither more nor less. FLUXIONS. Private Claims.—It is stated truly that in no civilized country in the world is it so difficult to obtain from Government the payment of private claims, although founded on truth and justice. Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, in a report made in 1848, stated that "in six years, 8,999 petitions were presented to both houses of Congress by private claimants, and of these 3,081 were not reported upon by any committee; and in the ten succeeding years there were presented 17,573 petitions to the House of Representatives, and 8,915 were not reported upon by any committee, more than half the number! But small comparatively as was the number reported to Congress, the number acted upon was probably not more than one in five."

Mail Robbery.—The Mobile Advertiser says that the mail from Mobile eastward of the 7th, was robbed near Burnt Corn on the 8th inst. The driver is under arrest, but the guard is not to be found. An Extraordinary Lamp.—Among the list of late English patents, is one taken out by Mr. E. Whelan, for a candle lamp of very novel character. The lamp has a dial or clock face, and as the candle burns, the hands mark the hours and minutes correctly, and a hammer strikes the time. As a chamber light for a sick room, it marks the time, and can be set to strike at any given periods, when the patient requires attention. Threatened Disruption in the Church of England.—It is stated by the London Weekly Dispatch, that in consequence of the determination of the Crown not to allow Convocation to sit for the dispatch of business, the leaders of the High Church party, at a recent meeting, have resolved to secede from the establishment, and to connect themselves with the Episcopal Church of Scotland. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, one of the leaders of the movement, has taken the first step.

Rowdism seems to be rampant in Newark, in Ohio. Two of her Judges were knocked down on Tuesday night, though no provocation had been given. The ringleader was fined \$10 for the outrage. The Times says that their oldest and best citizens; many of them, have armed themselves, as the law is powerless. The President Elect.—It is reported that General Pierce was closeted at the Tremont House, Boston, on Saturday, with Messrs. Hunter of Virginia, Nicholson of Tennessee, and Caleb Cushing.

A Yankee down East has made the great discovery, that a window glazed with old hats, is a sure indication that the occupants have seen a rum bottle. That's a fact. There is a boy down east so uncommon tall that he can't tell when his toes are cold.

INTERESTING TO ADVERTISERS.

A case was decided in the Supreme Court of New York last week which is of interest to advertisers. The suit was brought by the proprietors of the Courier and Enquirer against J. H. Ibbotson, for three hundred dollars for advertising; the jury rendered a verdict for Ibbotson of three hundred and eighteen dollars and nine cents the amount claimed with interest. It appears that when the advertisement was taken to the Court office there was a misunderstanding respecting the number of insertions. It was, however, put in, and displayed, and remained so for one hundred and thirty days, at two dollars for each insertion. The defendant set up as a chief plea that Mr. Ibbotson's orders in respect to the advertisement were not carried out. However, he took the Court and Enquirer daily, and as was presented by the Court, saw the advertisement in full, and should have notified the editor to stop or discontinue it. The Court ruled that he should have given this notice, and not have expected to enjoy the benefit of the advertisement without paying for it.

Joseph Stephens, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, left home in 1841, and was heard from in 1847. His parents are in great distress on his account, and will be thankful to any one who will give them any information of him. Address Mr. D. Stephens, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Editors everywhere will please copy.

The seal of Napoleon III.—The seal of Emperor Napoleon is to be a crowned imperial eagle resting on thunder (repositus super fulgure). The French are a curious and an enterprising people, and can do almost anything they wish to do, and we should like to see a copy of the seal that we might have the French idea of the embodiment of thunder.—South Car.

At the recent election in California, some oversight no nominations for Clerk of the Superior Court were made, the office not being supposed elective. Mr. Algernon Sydney quietly noticing this, had a few tickets printed with his name on them for the neglected office, and sixty thirty of them voted. There was not a vote cast against him, and the consequence was he was elected by 20 majority. Should the Supreme Court decide that the clerk's steps into about \$10,000 dollars

As were the people there was one artificial

men have had many erroneous ideas, and have been chargeable with much folly, and I am not aware that any time or in any age, they considered it sufficient to place themselves in one of the "main grooves of human affairs," and wait for fortune. Mercantile men have certainly never entertained the idea that all that is necessary, in order to do business, is to open a shop or store and stock it with merchandise. To take means to inform the public of the nature of their business, and solicit their patronage, has ever been a matter of primary importance. In the middle of the seventeenth century, the shopkeepers in London made known their business *trava voce*. The masters or proprietors would take a turn before their doors, crying out, "What d'ye lack, sir; what d'ye lack madam?" and then run over a list of the commodities they dealt in, and when tired, the task was assumed by the apprentice, thus making the city a Babel of strange sounds.

This democratic era was succeeded by the age of signs, which genius soon improved and ornamented by all imaginable devices. Painting, gilding, horns, heads, flying dragons, and swans, were conspicuous emblems. As the capabilities of the printing press were developed, shrewd men saw in it a chance to "universalize their sign-board." They saw they could place upon it not only their name and number, but a full account of their stock and their range of prices; they saw that they could challenge the attention not only of those who passed by their store, but of men in all places and at all times. The present is the era of advertising. Advertising is the best mode of drawing buyers that I can suggest. By means of it men can sell articles that are valueless, and make fortunes by it! Why, should not those who have valuable articles to dispose of? An extensive system of advertising is invariably resorted to by those who have trash to dispose of, and it succeeds; how much easier, then, to sell a useful and valuable article! Advertising and politeness are the main levers to get customers. Advertising will draw them, ability to fill their orders will satisfy them, and politeness will induce them to buy.

From the Fayetteville Observer. FOR FARMERS.—ONE ACRE OF LAND. 4,810 square yards is exactly one Acre, neither more nor less—but the very thing itself. 5,857 yards square of 69 yards and 20 inches each way is nearly one Acre. 208.71 feet square or 208 feet and 8 1/2 inches each way is nearly one Acre. 2504 1/2 inches square is one Acre nearly. A piece of land 10 by 484 yds., or 20 by 242 yds., or 30 by 161 1/2 yds., or 40 by 121 yds., or 50 by 96 4/5 yds., or 60 by 80 1/2 yds., or 70 by 69 1/7 yds., or 80 by 60 1/2 yds., or 90 by 57 7/9 yds., or 100 by 48 2/5 yds. is exactly one Acre, neither more nor less. FLUXIONS. Private Claims.—It is stated truly that in no civilized country in the world is it so difficult to obtain from Government the payment of private claims, although founded on truth and justice. Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, in a report made in 1848, stated that "in six years, 8,999 petitions were presented to both houses of Congress by private claimants, and of these 3,081 were not reported upon by any committee; and in the ten succeeding years there were presented 17,573 petitions to the House of Representatives, and 8,915 were not reported upon by any committee, more than half the number! But small comparatively as was the number reported to Congress, the number acted upon was probably not more than one in five."

Mail Robbery.—The Mobile Advertiser says that the mail from Mobile eastward of the 7th, was robbed near Burnt Corn on the 8th inst. The driver is under arrest, but the guard is not to be found. An Extraordinary Lamp.—Among the list of late English patents, is one taken out by Mr. E. Whelan, for a candle lamp of very novel character. The lamp has a dial or clock face, and as the candle burns, the hands mark the hours and minutes correctly, and a hammer strikes the time. As a chamber light for a sick room, it marks the time, and can be set to strike at any given periods, when the patient requires attention. Threatened Disruption in the Church of England.—It is stated by the London Weekly Dispatch, that in consequence of the determination of the Crown not to allow Convocation to sit for the dispatch of business, the leaders of the High Church party, at a recent meeting, have resolved to secede from the establishment, and to connect themselves with the Episcopal Church of Scotland. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, one of the leaders of the movement, has taken the first step.

Rowdism seems to be rampant in Newark, in Ohio. Two of her Judges were knocked down on Tuesday night, though no provocation had been given. The ringleader was fined \$10 for the outrage. The Times says that their oldest and best citizens; many of them, have armed themselves, as the law is powerless. The President Elect.—It is reported that General Pierce was closeted at the Tremont House, Boston, on Saturday, with Messrs. Hunter of Virginia, Nicholson of Tennessee, and Caleb Cushing.

A Yankee down East has made the great discovery, that a window glazed with old hats, is a sure indication that the occupants have seen a rum bottle. That's a fact. There is a boy down east so uncommon tall that he can't tell when his toes are cold.

As were the people there was one artificial