

For the compensation of the following persons... For the compensation of the following persons... For the compensation of the following persons...

on what wisdom by those silly women... the Duchess of Sutherland and her associates, we took occasion to advise them to look at home. Our Abolitionist friends waxed very wroth at this, and intimated that things were well enough in England, though Englishmen did now and then sell their wives at auction, with halters round their necks—nothing being done and very little said against it by their neighbors.—John Bull, however—shall we say it—begins to think it high time to follow our advice. The London Morning Chronicle of the 12th of March has a leading article, commencing as follows:

"The bill for the protection of women and children, introduced by Mr. Fitzroy on Thursday night, is conceived in the right spirit. It will go far to redeem what is, we fear, a national disgrace. Whether we are in any degree indebted for it to the somewhat vivacious and personal reply which the 'Women of America' sent to a recent address from their British sisters, it is superfluous to mention. Anyhow, the stern realities of our Police Courts equal, if they do not surpass, the fictitious horrors of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. It is high time that we begin to look at home. Whether the crime of trampling upon a wife, beating her with a poker, kicking and lacerating her person, are peculiar to England, or to our own times, we know not. It is always difficult to register the origin or progress of crime—all we can do is to detect and suppress it. We suspect that even when 'England was merry England,' there was always a good deal of coarse brutality about the boasted British character; and savage domestic tyranny, at least in the lower ranks of society, is we fear, no new phenomenon in our annals. Still it can hardly be doubted that cruel outrages upon women, chiefly perpetrated by their husbands and paramours, are largely increasing."

This, we think, is sufficient to show that the milk-and-water sentimentality of Stafford House is held at a cheap rate by sensible people in England, and that the ridiculous aspect of the pseudophilanthropy, which melts into tears at a romance, while it shuts its eyes and hardens its heart to the misery that lies wailing at its own doors, is beginning to strike every thinking and feeling individual in that country. Some of the "stern realities," above referred to are recapitulated in the course of what follows in the Chronicle.—They form a catalogue of horrid brutalities too painful to quote. We will give a few of the London editor's comments: "Here, then—including Mr. Fitzroy's list—are more than twenty instances, occurring within two months, in London alone, of the most foul and savage attacks, committed mostly by men, on women and defenceless children. The old chivalry of common life, which held it base to lift a hand against a woman, seems to be extinct; and things have come to such a pass that a poor man's wife only claims from the law of England that measure of protection which is freely awarded to a dog or an ox. "It may be difficult to assign a special cause for this frightful degradation of the national character—for such we fear it is. We fully believe that this mass of misery, domestic hatred, cowardly assaults and murder, may in numberless instances be traced back to the miserable lodgings of the London poor, and to the moral disadvantages arising from the absence of those checks which society imposes. A London artisan, early and late at his work, is uninfluenced by social opinion—he has no neighbor—and thus, in the midst of a crowded population, he may relapse into a state akin to that of the solitary savage. Stafford House, it is reasonable to think, should keep quiet for one while, at least on the subject of Uncle Tom. After the well-fed Duchess has lachrymated her prettiest over the pages of Mrs. Stowe, let her make a real step, with literal shoes and stockings, into one of these stern realities—the miserable lodgings of the London poor—and remember that London is her home and not ours. When that is set to rights, let the Duchess and her tender-hearted associates recommence their denunciations of American slavery, but not till then.—[Boston Courier.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1853. CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. We are authorized to announce JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., of Charlotte, as a candidate for Congress in this 7th District. THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT. It will be perceived by advertizing to the head of this column, that Mr. OSBORNE has consented to stand forth as the Whig champion in this District. If the Legislature had tried to make an equal contest of this election, they could not have done it more nicely than in asserting to gether the several counties that compose the District. We believe the Whigs have rather had the majority when they have been stimulated to anything like a determined effort, but very often the counties have so voted, as when counted together, they have predominated on the other side. We have on our part a most excellent candidate. There is no Whig in the West, of whom the party ought to be prouder than Mr. OSBORNE: His high moral worth: his amiable deportment: added to his excellent sense—his various acquirements, and his fine powers as a speaker, render him a most capital choice, and one to whom every other gentleman of the Whig party who has been spoken of as a candidate, has voluntarily conceded his claims, and urged Mr. OSBORNE to come forward, and we hear of no dissatisfaction any where among our friends.—The truth is, Mr. OSBORNE, we are certain, would not have been a candidate at all, if he had not been assured of entire unanimity among the prominent Whigs of the District. Rowan, in this contest, has the power of controlling the event: and to the good and true Whigs of this county, Mr. OSBORNE appeals. He has never yet received an office from the Whigs of the West, although for twenty years he has been a distinguished advocate and leader of the party: and has fought the Whig battle with unflinching zeal and unsurpassed ability. The people of Rowan and Cabarrus, who are so deeply interested in the question of the Rail Road, ought to remember that Mr. OSBORNE was the original mover, and was more than any other man in either State, the author of the great scheme upon which our Road is based.—Indeed, we know that he ever, in glowing terms, spoke of our extension as embraced in his proposition. We know too, that when there became a crisis with the subscriptions to the stock of the North Carolina Rail Road, Mr. O. stepped forward and subscribed for Mecklenburg county the amount necessary to make up the estimate assigned to that county, and that too, when this extension was known to be no favorite with the people of his town, and when he had no assurance that a dollar of it would be taken off of his hands. As it was, he is the only subscriber to our Road in Charlotte. In this matter, as in every thing we have known of him, he is the public spirited, patriotic, liberal asserter of truth and justice, and the good of North Carolina. In this we think Mr. OSBORNE has great claims upon the people of these counties regardless of party. But he has other claims which will not fail to reach the heart and cordial approbation of the people of this District. This we verily believe, and to this end, we mean to give our best exertions. CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES. The reader is already apprised that JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., is the Whig candidate for this Congressional District. It is also understood that BURTON CRAIG, Esq., is the Democratic candidate. These gentlemen have, for many years, occupied prominent positions in their respective parties. As members of the Bar, they have each acquired extensive reputation: As members of society, the warm esteem and confidence of those who have known them best. We very much doubt whether another District in the State will have the good fortune to bring into the field two gentlemen of greater ability; or who will more surely elicit the earnest efforts of their party friends to secure their election. Farmer's Journal.—We have received the 2d No. of the 2d Vol. of this work, which is published at Bath, N. C. It is not a showy thing by any means, and it would be a great mistake to estimate its value by its external appearance. It is to be regretted that external show has attained such potency with many in deciding upon the character of works of this nature. And yet it is equally to be regretted that the limited patronage extended to those of home production exclude the possibility of introducing into them the more valuable attractions for the illustration of the subjects of which they necessarily treat.