THE JEWS AND CATHOLICS.

Among the effect of politicians to secure the "foreign vote," we never hear of any attempt to excite the Jew into the political arena. How is this? Perhaps it is because those industrious and excellent adopted citizens have less political ambition than others; content with the enjoyment of their nationality as the descendants of Abraham, they seem willing in all other cases to obey the injunction, "Let every soul be subject to the higher power."

We never hear of their polting street preachers, or in any other way disturbing the free exercise of religious liberty of others—being protected in the enjoyment of their own, they do not seem to imagine that the rights of christians are less sacred. For ages the victims of intolerance and persecution in almost every nation except our America, and in none other enjoying a free and equal participation in the rights and immunities of citizens, they seem to be grateful for privilege that accrues to their race.

In regard to their moral deportment: It is seldom or never known that they violate the good order of society by violating the laws. We do not hear of rebellion, murder, rape, assaults and batteries, thefts, adultery and other crimes, as committed by a Jew. Certainly they have their faults, and great ones too—but none of which our citizens have a right to complain. If they are sharp in trade, they find professedly Christian brethren quite as sharp as they are. We say we do not hear of the committal of the crimes above enumerated by Jews. There may be some cases—but we do not recollect of any in the remembrance of a pretty long life.

We do not write this to get the "Jew vote" or Jew favor in any shape. But the fact has been pressed upon my mind, from the conduct of the Roman Catholics and some few other adopted citizens among us. Now in times past, when they had the power of the Inquisition, the Catholics thought no more of burning a Jew, than a butcher does of skinning a dead calf for market—nor more than Dr. Leo, the Popish Ambassador to the United States did of skinning a live patriot for asserting the rights of man.

These are vestiges to us. The persecuted set the example of toleurance—while the oppressors are already proscriptive, tyrannical and intolerantly intolerant among us, where ever they can exercise these qualities. Scarcely do the foreign Roman Catholics breathe the free air of the western empire, before they attempt to infuse into our atmosphere the horrid stench of the Romish blasphemy, hypocrisy and cruelty. Were protestants to depart themselves in a Roman Catholic country as they do here—long since would the race have become exterminated by violence and cruelty. And now, as far from our extending to them a benevolent welcome cheerfully and affectionately to participate, we are brought to the point when we must stand our ground or be overwhelmed and ruined by the machinations of an ambitious and corrupt Priesthood, whose aid is invoked by thoughtless and wicked politicians; who give power and place to men who acknowledge the Pope of Rome as the Supreme Head of all organizations, political, social and religious, with the power to absolve them from allegiance to the Federal Constitution.

This subject requires the most profound attention of all who wish to transmit the blessings they enjoy from the worthy and patriotism of the republican faith to their children and succeeding generations. The alarm bell has sounded. Let our countrymen heed it, or the sacred liberty will set in our western skies, to rise no more.

Let foreign Protestants, adopted citizens or others, look well to this matter. Their designs is a fearful one, if things progress much longer, as they have for some time past. Their present security and happiness and future hopes rest on a faithful adherence to the maxim "that native Americans shall rule America." And it is to their interest as well as that of all others, who [illegible] none dare make its afraid," to repudiate and discountenance political parties who invoke the aid of the "foreigners" the Roman Catholic. Vote, whether Whig or Democrat.—*Wil. Commercial.*

STEAM AND ELECTRICITY.—We have become so accustomed to rapid locomotion, and have been so much amazed by the blundering of the telegraph, that we our people rarely think of the almost miraculous changes wrought in our social condition by steam and electricity. A remarkable instance of their assistance and utility is reported in the Philadelphia papers.

A few days ago a lady of that city received a despatch announcing the dangerous illness of a near and dear relative at Akron, Ohio. She started immediately, at 1 o'clock on the 15th inst., and at 11 minutes before 5 o'clock of the 16th a despatch was delivered to her friends in Philadelphia announcing their safe arrival at Newburgh, Ohio. So that in the short space of 28 hours, the lady had received intelligence requiring her presence at a place 700 miles distant, accomplished the journey, and sent back the news of its accomplishment to her friends.

The Philadelphia North American well remarks that this, certainly, is an example of the utility and powers of the telegraph and railway when co-operating for our convenience, which is fitted to startle us into a more lively appreciation of the nature of these two great mechanical blessings which inventive genius has conferred on our age. Hitherto we are in the habit of [illegible]ing. Yet the occurrence we have noted is no unusual thing. Similar events are happening every moment of every day, and could we but take in at one comprehensive glance of the eye the particulars of the large and varied correspondence, which is going on through the vast net work of wires which now stretch in all directions over the entire extent of the States—east of the Rocky Mountains, and see also, the immense power and commerce that are constantly passing upon the thousands of miles of continuous railways, in response to the urgent messages that are flashed instantaneously from full to half a valley, [illegible] which are now employed in conveying the air a few feet above the [illegible] which any heavy application of the lightning and steam and electricity in the work toward [illegible] of the use of [illegible]

Labor in Switzerland.—Mr. Dodd, in a lecture delivered before the London Royal Institution, made an allusion to the formation of a watch company, and said that a watch consisted of 392 pieces, and that 20 trades, at least, were employed in making a watch. The item of wages, the labor employed, formed 8 value [illegible] a farthing; two pennyworth an ounce of steel, worth 12 which is drawn into 32,000 yards of wire, [illegible] the material 250 dollars, but with similar process of handicraft this originally cost [illegible] worth of [illegible] 500 balance springs which will [illegible] at the common price of 10 cents, [illegible] 1,000 balance springs [illegible] It may be [illegible] that the metal labor [illegible] stowed upon [illegible] worth of [illegible] gives the value of [illegible] which is [illegible] the material [illegible]

No Forgery.—A man was recently tried for forgery in Michigan. It appeared in court that he had [illegible] the signature of a man who could not read nor write, which the jury said was no forgery at all.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

While in Burke county last week we were shown some beautiful specimens of Alum crystals, lately discovered in McDowell county, on the head waters of the Catawba river, in the neighborhood of the Swannanoa Gap. Until recently these formations have been considered as unimportant, as nothing was known of its efficiency as a remedial agent in a great many forms of disease incident to our country. Five or six years ago, a locality affording this salt held in solution by the water which slowly percolates through an Alum slate formation, in Rockbridge and Bath counties, Virginia; was experimented upon as a medical agent. In the short time which has elapsed since the discovery was first made in Virginia the water has gained a reputation far surpassing any other in that State for the cure of many of our most unmanageable and inveterate forms of chronic disease.

From the accounts we have of the Alum Springs of McDowell county, the supply of mineral water must be almost inexhaustible. There are four or five high and extensive bluffs, any one of which will be found to afford as much Alum and water as either of the Virginia localities.

The salt found in McDowell has been analysed by a competent chemist, and we have been promised the analysis, which we will publish as soon as it is obtained.—No steps have yet been taken to improve the property, as until recently it was vacant land of the State. It was entered a few months since by Dr. W. L. McKee, of Morganton, for the mineral it was supposed to contain. He is a skilful, experienced and well informed mineralogist, besides being one of the best physicians in the State, and expressed to us his conviction that the value of the water as a remedy for many aggravated and unmanageable diseases, was hardly calculable. It has already been administered in several cases with the most happy results.

The McDowell Alum Springs possess many other advantages besides the adaptation of the water to the cure of disease. They occupy a situation on the south eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, where it forms the southern extremity of the Black Mountain, affording the most delightful and invigorating atmosphere, and scenery not surpassed for beauty and grandeur in the whole Alleghany range.

The survey for the Western extension of the North Carolina Central Rail Road passes within three or four miles of the Springs, and when that road is built it will afford invalids an easy and rapid transit from any point East or West.—The Springs, however, while this great road is in process of construction, will not be inaccessible. They are not more than twenty five miles from Asheville. The road to the Swannanoa Gap from this place—being eighteen miles of the distance to the Springs—is usually a very good carriage way, and the road down the mountain from that point is generally better than either the Hickory Nut Gap or the Saluda Gap roads. From the point east of the Swannanoa Gap where the road to the Springs will leave that road, a level and romantic way can be constructed along the bank of one of the most beautiful mountain streams we have ever seen.

We hope by the next summer to be able to announce that the proprietors of the Alum Springs are ready to receive those who visit our mountains in search of health or for pleasure which the contemplation of the magnificent scenery they will find there will afford.—*Liberty News.*

From the Wilmington Daily Herald.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

We are indebted to the Warrenton News for the relation of an incident, tending to show the practical working of our institutions, and for the heartiest laugh we have enjoyed in some time. Here it is:

"A friend of ours who resides near the R. & G. Railroad where the county road runs along side of it, was sitting in the shade of a tree in front of his dwelling, enjoying the pleasant breezes, one day last week, when a one-horse buggy, containing a solitary occupant, came driving up; the traveler accosting our friend with, 'Good morning Mr. H.; how do you do, sir, and how is your family?' H. eyed him closely as he answered his salutation, but, for the life of him, couldn't make out who he was. The traveller, who seemed to be willing to let his horse blow a few minutes, commenced making some remarks about the crops, &c., up the country, and in the western part of the State, when H. thought he could possibly hear something about the election; accordingly he asked the traveler, 'can you tell me who's governor?' 'Well, sir, I believe from the returns that have come in that I am,' answered the traveller. H.'s eyes flew wide open at the answer, and he discovered for the first time he had been conversing with his Excellency the Governor elect of North Carolina, with whom in his boyhood, and even up to a few years ago, he had been intimately acquainted. In perfect astonishment he exclaimed, 'Well, well! *who could have thought, eh? I should know you, a little shot bag and all. Where, then, that my wife, now the Governor of the State?*'

We can well share in H.'s astonishment. Just think that [illegible]

[illegible] Democrat.

[illegible] Warrenton, candidate in the Democratic interest for Governor of North Carolina? Truly, it is the realizing of a tale of a fairy, not dreamed of by Hood.

A Slow Dinner.—We have [illegible] a dog at the [illegible] Mr. Buchanan, thereby officiously thrust himself into a vulgar dispute and [illegible] the government to unnecessary [illegible] Spaniards. Perhaps the [illegible] Mr. Buchanan, the royal agent, to feed Capt. Smith the protection which he [illegible] Mr. Buchanan forgot [illegible] and his responsibility, when [illegible] to that impulse of pugilistic [illegible] and affairs of honor.

The Clifton House, New York city, has reduced the price of board from $2 to $1 per day. It will still be kept a first class hotel.

A SINGULAR ABDUCTION CASE.

The London papers are full of the details of a trial of Mr. John Carden, of Baltimore, Ireland, on a charge of attempting a violent abduction of Miss Arbuthnot, who is the sister of Gough, wife of the Hon. Captain Gough, the son of Lord Gough, lately advanced to the peerage for his services in India. The lady had been to church with three other ladies, her sister, Mrs. Lyndon and Mrs. Gough. On their way home, Mr. Carden with two or three retainers stopped the carriage, but Miss Arbuthnot fought brave and resisted every attempt to pull her out. Her sister and Miss Lyndon each gave the wild Irish lover a blow from their little first which brought the blood from his nose. On Mr. Carden's first intrusion into the car Miss Lyndon received him with her "closed hand" on his face, which immediately showed signs of chastisement. The eldest Miss Arbuthnot, on being dragged out by main force, brought Mr. Carden to the ground, and so impeded him in his attack on her sister that he was obliged to call in aid. Miss Eleanor L. Arbuthnot, in a long and dreadful struggle, proved herself too much, not only for Mr. Carden, but even for another big fellow, who nearly tore the clothes from her back. The coachman, who went to the ladies' rescue, was threatened with a garden-knife in his vitals. The noise of the struggle drew several persons to the scene, and their interference prevented Mr. Carden from carrying out his design, one of the persons giving him a flogging on the spot with a whip. It was shown on trial that he not only went with armed men to prosecute his suit in this ardent and violent manner, but that he had supplied himself with effectual means for stopping any outcry, among which were two bottles of chloroform, to produce insensibility, in which condition it was presumed he meant to defile his victim. The defendant disclaimed indignantly any such intention. The jury found the defendant guilty of an attempt to commit a felony, the punishment for which is two years' imprisonment.

From the New Orleans True Delta, August 16.

SCENE IN COURT—IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.

On Monday evening an amusing, the rather pointed, passage at arms took place between recorder Summers and counsellor Field, when the case of the fair but frail Jennie Gleason was on the *tapis*, and when the case was closed, and the recorder sternly fined the accused, the counsellor protested against the act as an outrage on public justice. Having slept over the matter, the recorder took his seat on the following morning, yesterday, and the counsellor took spiritual consolation.—Eventually, the counsellor took it into his head to go before the recorder, and when there, he asked permission to make a motion. Leave being granted, he launched out into a running commentary on what he was pleased to consider the recorder's illegal act of the previous evening, whereupon the recorder told him to "hold on." And so the counsellor did *hold on*, in a sense different, however, from that intended by the recorder. This brought the blood to the recorder's face, and the ire to his bile, and, bringing his knuckles down upon the desk before him, he ordered the counsellor immediately committed to prison for twenty four hours for contempt of court!

The counsellor here observed, that since the present recorder had been presiding, the court had generally been considered a legitimate object of contempt; and, shaking his finger at the recorder, he said: "While clothed in a little brief authority, you may play after this fashion your fantastic tricks; but the time will come when I shall meet you on equal terms, and then I shall have my revenge, for I consider you to be nothing but a d — jackass."

At this juncture the recorder abruptly adjourned the court, and springing from his magisterial tripod, appeared determined to visit the portly counsellor with a touch of the *lex talionis*.

The counsellor, observing the rapid movement, said, "I am ready for you; but if you dare to lay a hand on me, I'll kill you as dead as h — l!" drawing at the same time from under his vest as pretty a "bulldog" as ever drove a piece of cold lead through a fellow's head-piece.

The police here interposed; the recorder returned to his seat, and the counsellor was conveyed to prison, to purge himself of his contempt.

A FIRST RATE NOTICE OF MR. BORLAND.

The Richmond Enquirer, well known as the leading Democratic journal in Virginia, makes the subjoined remarks in relation to Mr. Borland, the pugnacious Minister whose conduct caused the embroilment which resulted in the destruction of San Juan:

It is better, perhaps, distinctly to protest that we do not wish to be understood as in any way approving the conduct of Mr. Borland in this affair. He is one of the appointments of this Administration which we have never been able to understand or comment. In his previous career he had not evinced any special qualification for public business of any sort, but least of all for the delicate and difficult duties of diplomacy. When his promotion was first gazetted, we forboded trouble from his vehement and impetuous passions, and his restless ambition for effect and notoriety.

The want of judgment and dignity, and the disposition to have a hand "in every man's pie," as Shakspeare expressed it, which constitute striking features in Mr. Borland's character, were deplorably conspicuous in his conduct at San Juan. Why should the American Minister interfere between Captain Smith and the necessitous boatman, thereby officiously thrust himself into a vulgar dispute and expose the government to unnecessary [illegible] Spaniards. Perhaps the hope [illegible] Mr. Buchanan, the royal agent, to feed Capt. Smith the protection which he [illegible] Mr. Buchanan forgot [illegible] and his responsibility, when [illegible] to that impulse of pugilistic [illegible] and affairs of honor.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The Illusion seen by Prof. Elliott.—As we promised our readers yesterday, we will now attempt to give an idea of the optical illusion seen by Mr. George Elliott last Wednesday in his ascension from this city. In order to do so howeve, to be understood, we presume we shall be freely excused in commencing with a short preface.

After he ascended about three thousand feet, he discharged some five pounds of his ballast, when he shot onward and upward with amazing rapidity till he began to approximate the clouds. He then discharged about five pounds more of sand, the remainder of the bag, when he again darted upward among the clouds which were so dense as to wholly exclude all terrestrial objects from his view, and of course he was lost to all observers below. These discharges of ballast were distinctly seen by his visitors, and on the first occasion some one exclaimed that the Balloon had bursted.

While among the clouds, he says that it seemed to him as if he was in the midst of a large ground glass globe some two or three hundred feet in diameter, against the side of which opposite to the sun, the shadow of the lady ISABELLA rested, some five or six times larger than the corporal one. About half way between him and the shadow which seemed as if resting on the glass wall, another balloon was seen of a size between the shadow and the real one, resting as if in a vacuum, which displayed every color faithfully of the original. He then saw another Elliott, clad, and with features like himself, and seemingly life-like. He then extended his own fingers, when he was mimicked by this image; and whether he extended one finger or more or whatever he did, this figure duplicated exactly. When he would cause his Balloon to oscillate, this balloon would move exactly like his. When he threw out more ballast to elevate himself, this figure *sank down* instead of rising with him; and when he arose above the clouds into the rays of the unclouded sun, he left the mimick aeronaut below him.

In the rays of the sun above the clouds, he found it so warm as to cause him to perspire freely, a state of heat never before experienced at this height, nearly twenty-four thousand feet, where the air is very rarified and generally very chilly. He then opened the valve for the purpose of descending, and as soon as he sank one or two thousand feet, which he ascertained by barometrical indications, he felt as if he had entered an ice-house, and a cold chill seized his whole person.

Here he again met his mimic aerial voyager, whom he kept in company for some time, from philosophical motives. Whenever he moved sideways, this *ocean* gentleman would move in the same direction. But when he moved up, or down, the duplicate would move in a directly opposite way; and when he concluded to descend, the image moved upward until the tri-colored flag was out of sight, when he could still see the car and the aeronaut still standing in it as if in a basket attached to nothing. He still kept looking until his head was Rebecca'ed, and finally, piece by piece, his body, and at last the feet and basket ascended out of his sight.

Professor Elliott says that he has been up a *hundred and one times*, but *never anything* in the form of an illusion like this before; and he asks the opinions of the scientific and learned as to the probable cause of this remarkable phenomenon, for the information of the public.

Concerts at New York and Philadelphia.—These two great and rival cities have been quarreling for a long time. They are ever strongly jealous of one another. The more they grow in wealth, trade and population the more exciting of the feud between the cities. The Providence Journal thus speaks of it: "The annual dispute between the New Yorkers and the Philadelphians did not commence this year as early as usual; indeed the papers did not get to quarreling each other in earnest till well in August. But as the full trade season on, the Philadelphia editors, without any wish to disparage New York, but solely from the kindest motives, mention, for the benefit of their Western friends that the cholera is raging fearfully in the latter city; while their New York brethren from the same benevolent impulse, publish statistics to show that the average mortality of Philadelphia is twice as great as that of the other great cities—in fact that pretty much all the strangers die there. As soon as this dispute gets well under way, we shall have a renewal of the discussion as to the relative population of the two cities. "Look," say the Philadelphians, "at the superior comfort, the substantial prosperity of Philadelphia; see how much greater the number of houses in proportion to the population. A moderate house, which shelters five or six of our people, would overrun with as many families in New York; see, too, our gardens and ample space for light and air." "Yes," reply the New Yorkers, "land is cheap in Philadelphia." And so the worthy contest rages, till the fall elections or the returning tide of emigration and population affords other occupation for the columns of the newspapers."

MOORE GWANNY.

So much fun was poked at Gen. Dockery during the canvass on account of his pronunciation of the word Gwinn, that it pleases us to relate a little incident which occurred in New Hampshire lately, by way of retaliation.

The New Hampshire legislature was in session, and desperate attempts were being made by the administration Locofocos to elect a U. S. Senator in place of the Hon. Mr. Atherton who had recently died. Well, Locofocos are but humans, and it was the opinion of some of the members to retire to a convenient bar in the neighborhood, and comfort the inner man with something good. Legislators will drink, it is a habit of theirs—a bad habit of course—but we will not stop to moralize.

Well, to this bar, so the story goes, an agent of the New York Gwinn Company came, with several choice samples of pulverized gwanno, which he kept in books, and occasionally exhibited them to his friends among men here. One evening, being hastily called out, he incautiously set away his pulverized samples on the mantle shelf with the sugar bowls. Shortly after, some of the members, wishing to "wet again the inner man," went into the closet, which was not yet lighted up, and having mixed the dry gwanno, took also very freely of the sweetening from the guano bowls. Several important results followed—the chief of which was the immediate falling off in the vote for Mr. Wells for United States Senator—the drugged members being unavoidably detained from their seats.

It was thought at first that the luckless legislators were poisoned, but it having been ascertained that an inch all round had been added to the circumference of their waists, the result was soon traced to the fertilising qualities of the "Gwanny" they had imbibed so innocently.

The Gwanny is a dangerous compound it appears—in politics.—*Wil. Herald.*

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 31, 1854.

Rail Road Convention at Centre.—Next Saturday week, (Sept. the 9th,) is the day appointed for holding a Railroad Convention at Centre, in Stanly County. The friends of the proposed Convention contemplate a scheme which is of great importance to this place, and the counties west of us. We hope to see large delegations attending it from this, and all the counties whose interests are at stake. A Railroad from the seaboard via Fayetteville and Salisbury to the Tennessee line is just what our State needs, and what it is oblige to have before we can reasonably expect that rapid improvement in her condition Railroads are so well calculated to promote.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 24th August, has the following. We have no doubt that Town will be strongly represented at Centre.

THE CONVENTION AT CENTRE.—A Convention will be held at Centre in Stanly county, on Saturday the 9th of September next to take into consideration plans for connecting the Western part of North Carolina and the roads there terminating with the Atlantic coast of North Carolina. The call for the Convention is addressed to those who favor a railroad connection from Beaufort and Wilmington through Fayetteville and the extension of the North Carolina road from Salisbury West.

The Convention will meet in a section of the State where we have many good friends and should have more; and we hope that every step will be taken by our citizens to secure a representation in a body which is to act upon matters in which we perhaps are as much interested as any other community in the State.

All persons feeling an interest in the improvement of the State by railroads, &c., are invited to attend. Will not the counties to the East of us send representatives?

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

We have been requested to give notice that there will be a Plank Road Meeting held at Hick's Ferry, on the Davidson side of the River, on Saturday the 9th September, for the purpose of considering the matter of building a Plank Road from about the 20th mile post on the Fayetteville and Western road, extending in the direction of Salisbury. The citizens of Rowan, Davidson, Randolph, and all others interested, are requested to attend.

Shot Him.—Mr. David Harringer, of this County, shot a negro boy belonging to himself, one day last week, who was attempting to escape, and hurt him bad enough to stop his running. The boy, it seems, had been unmanageable for some time, frequently running away, and was laying out when his master came upon him. On finding he was discovered he fled. Mr. B. hailed him to stop; but as he continued to run, Mr. B. fired. The gun was charged with bird shot, which took effect in the arm and side. He was hurt pretty badly, but is now nearly well.

COL. JOHN H. WHELER, recently appointed Charge' de Affairs to Nicaragua, is now in this place on his way to his old residence at Beatie's Ford. We learn it is his intention to spend a few days there to arrange his affairs in this part of the State before he enters upon his Mission.

CHINA.—The Shanghai Herald of May 27 gives accounts of the success of the insurgents in the northern part of the empire, several cities having been captured by them in Pih-tchih-li. The Emperor had ordered the dismissal from office and the arrest of his defeated commanders. From all accounts it seems plain that the rebels will soon be around Pekin in such a way as to cut off the supplies, and so force a catrophe.

ASCERTAIN CONSIDERABLE DEFALCATION.—The Washington Star says the officers of the Treasury have discovered a series of frauds committed by one of the collectors of the customs removed on the incoming of the present Administration, similar to those perpetrated by the late Mr. Richardson, when collector at Oswego, New York. As yet they keep the matter very close, doubtless with the view of being very sure of their game before pouncing on him and his sureties.

A NEW FEATURE IN WAR.—Letters from St. Petersburgh state that there are organized at Cronstadt two battalions of skating infantry. These skaters are intended to operate in the winter on the ice against the islands occupied by the enemy. Battalions of skaters will be also formed in the other garrisons.

We understand Willis Roling, of this County, was committed to the jail of Wake on Monday last, on the charge of kidnapping a negro man, the property of William Jeffreys, Esq., of Franklin. He was arrested in Raleigh by officer House.—*Metropolitan.*

FEDERALISTS.

The vile imposture practiced by the democratic presses, in calling their opponents *Federalists*, ought to make the leaders blush to the bone, if there is such a thing as a blush to be found among them. On no point of political humbug are the people more deceived than in this. The politicians know that there is no such a thing as a *federal* party in this country. When it did exist, it was the purest party this or any other country ever knew. If they erred—and the problem is not yet solved—they erred through patriotic considerations and not through criminal ambition. The members of that party were fresh from the field of glory and the councils that asserted our Independence. Washington, Hancock, Lincoln, Jay, Adams, and a host of others, distinguished warriors and statesman of the Revolution, were of that party—men whose love of country and devotion to the Protestant Faith, and to civil and religious freedom was not nor never can be doubted.

Such is the character of the *party* press! It is not its design to enlighten the public mind and obtain a glorious influence over the intelligent and the free—but to deceive, to cheat, to mislead and to betray! To keep the masses in ignorance as the best condition for political managers.

We do not suppose nor charge that all the leaders of the democracy are guilty. No. A large majority of them do not think sufficiently to watch for perils that attend party movements and issues. They are blinded by interest and the desire of promotion—and really do not mean to destroy their country. Others, again, in regard to political consequences in the future, and the effect of certain influences on the destiny of empire, are as staped as the unfortunates who go blindly on their lead.—*Wil. Commercial.*

This is every word true. The term *Federalist* is a perfect *bugbear*. There is not one man out of ten in the country who knows what it means. We have met with a goodly number of politicians, who were pretty well informed on many subjects, but who, upon being questioned, couldn't tell what a Federalist was, although they were in the habit of calling the Whigs *Federalists*. We met with such case a few days ago, and put the usual question. What is a Federalist?—He could not tell precisely—had an idea the old Federal party was a very wicked party, and that it became very unpopular; and that by far the larger portion of them were now to be found in the Whig ranks.

Webster's Dictionary was lying before us, and we said—let's see what Webster says about it; and read him the following definition:

FEDERALIST: An appellation, in America, given to the friends of the constitution of the United States at its formation and adoption, and to the political party which favored the administration of President Washington.

Our friend looked very *black*, and frankly confessed it was not what he had thought it was. He soon rallied, however, and said—

What does Webster say about the term "Whig."

We turned to that and read as follows:

WHIG, [origin uncertain.] One of a political party which had its origin in *England* in the seventeenth century, in the reign of Charles I. of Hanover, who supported the king in his high claims, were called *tories*, and the advocates of popular rights were called *whigs*. Among the colonists in the United States the friends and supporters of the war and the principles of the Revolution were called *whigs*, and those who opposed them were called *tories* and *royalists*.

Our friend looked a little worse than before. General Washington and his party were all whigs in the Revolutionary war, that is certain; and it seems they composed the very Federal party which he had been taught to hate, and which he very honestly abhorred. It was enough to make him feel bad.

He beat a tune with his finger nails on the back of his chair, and seemed, for a moment, in a deep study; but suddenly said,

Let's see what he says about the name "Democrat."

We turned to it and read—

DEMOCRAT, One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.

DEMOCRACY, government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation.

This, in a measure restored the good looks, of our generally good looking friend, and he seemed to think he was in the right box after all. He was in favor of the people governing themselves, and he was glad the Dictionary had done him justice on that score.

But we carried the investigation one step farther, and got the Dictionary's description of a *Republic* and a *Republican*, which describes our form of Government. We think he could not see very clearly the fitness of the term *democrat*, as applied to the democratic party, unless it implied a change of our present Republican to that of a democratic form of government. And if it was meant to do that, his mind was not fully convinced of any advantages to result from it. He saw and felt, that there was a great deal of humbuggery in *names* much more than he had supposed.

Three Strings to his Bow.—Mr. L. O. Tatum was a candidate at the last election in Davie County for the State Senate, House of Commons, and Sheriffalty. For the first and third offices he lowered 5 votes each and 90 for the second.—*Fay. Obs.*

Mr. S. O. Tatum is the gentleman here alluded to, and it is not true that he was a candidate for all the places for which he was voted, and we think this paragraph is unjust to him. Mr. T. is a well educated, well informed and very promising young gentleman; and if it is intended to *poke fun* at him by saying he was a candidate for three offices at one time, it can only succeed where that gentleman is not known. He was brought out as a Temperance candidate for the Commons; and if was well known in Davie that he was not a candidate either for the Senate or the Sheriffalty. He canvassed the county, with the other candidates, and acquitted himself with honor. We have heard it asserted he was the ablest candidate in the field. But the canvass was one in which true merit and personal worth weighed as a feather against sand. It was no fault of his that he received votes for three different offices, or that he was not elected to the Commons, for which place he offered his services.

Fine Present.—We are indebted to Mr. Andrew Baggarly for a very fine office clock, sent us a week ago. We have had it put up and set agoing, and it is performing well. We are certainly much obliged by such a magnificent present, and feel rather at a loss how to testify our gratitude.

Mr. Baggarly, it will be remembered is a larger share holder in that valuable property, Eagle Mills and South Troy, in Iredell county. It is a very tempting property to those who may wish to invest capital in manufactories. There is a splendid water-power there—sufficient to drive any amount of machinery—and a friend of ours, sometime back, *dreamed of it*—whether with his eyes open, or locked in the true embrace of morpheus we are not informed—but he saw fifty years into the future, and the whole country around, and the two shores of Hunting Creek from South Troy to the Yadkin, were dotted with beautiful villages, and smiled with prodigious crops of golden grain, whilst the steamboat "walked the waters as a thing of life." May that dream prove prophetic, except as to time. With Mr. Baggarly's fine present before us, we would antedate so desirable a state of things at least forty-five years, and bring it within the period of his existence and enjoyment.

We have said enough to convince most people that Mr. B. has a splendid possession at South Troy and that we have a beautiful clock. But if any interested ones are still in doubt, they are invited to call and see for themselves. That's all.

THE GREAT N. CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

This work is at *last* completed to this place, or at least to the nearest point to this place—is the swamps of Buffalo Creek.

At that point the company are building a depot, (foundation of which is already laid,) of the enormous dimensions of 30 x 60 *feet!* and we may confidently expect a freight and passenger train on this road by 1855, at farthest, if the "powers that be," in the magnanimity of their hearts shall so decree it.

The question has been asked, "why is an "*eight by ten*," depot put here, and a much larger one at Harris's, ten miles from here? We can not answer this question, and therefore refer the question to the wiseacres who so ordered it. Perhaps they know that a much larger depot was necessary there—ten miles in the country, where there will be a store some of these days, than here, where there are *ten*, besides a number north and east in the country, all of which will have to be supplied at this place.—*Concord Gazette.*

There is probably good ground for complaint on the part of our Concord neighbors, and we have not a word to say against it. If it really be true that the company, by their directors, have determined, to put up a larger depot at Harris' than at Concord, a little explanation would relieve the case to the satisfaction of those who are either concerned or only curious on the subject. Why is a larger depot required in the country than at such a flourishing village as Concord? Aside from our well-wishing for Concord, from curiosity alone we should be glad to be let into the secret of such odd proceedure. Is a larger depot required there to shelter fuel and protect it against the thieves, which the neighbors fear will be brought amongst them when the road is completed? Is a smaller one required at Concord because a larger population in the vicinity will be better able to guard the merchandise and produce delivered there from the weather and thieves aforesaid?

Surely some such considerations must have prevailed. What were they in reality? Trusting they will commend themselves to the common sense of the public, we shall await an explanation; nothing doubting.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. WM. D. COOKE and SAMUEL PIZER, who, it will be observed, propose to publish a new Map of the State. Judging by our own experience, and our own wants, this work is greatly needed. A complete Map of the State is what we have never yet had.

A NOVEL CASE.

A colored man in Indiana was recently refused a passage in the Jeffersonville Railroad cars, because he could not prove his freedom. He thereupon brought a suit for damages before a magistrate and obtained judgment. The case however, has been taken to a higher court.

Three Cholera at Barbadoes.—The cholera continues its ravages in this devoted island.

It had somewhat abated at Bridgetown, but it was fearfully spreading in the interior parishes, particularly in St. Michael's and St. Philip's. The "Barbadian" says, that in the country parishes, no less than nine thousand persons had been carried off by the epidemic; to which six thousand buried in St. Michael must be added.

ANTHONY BURNS.—The Boston Transcript says the case of Anthony Burns is not yet fully decided, as far as his personal freedom is concerned. Negotiations for his purchase have been going on for several weeks.