

# Carolina Watchman.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 18, 1855.

NUMBER XXXIV

## WHATELY ON PALEY.

"The moral faculty or power of distinguishing right from wrong is one of which brutes are destitute; but then Dr. Paley, and some other ethical writers deny it to man also. The description given by that author of our discernment of good and bad conduct, as wholly dependent on expectation of reward and punishment, would equally apply to many of the brute creation, especially the more intelligent of the domestic animals as dogs and horses."

It is thus that the archbishop of Dublin, in his Logic, page 303, speaks of that system of moral Philosophy, taught in so many of our Seminaries of learning; and which not only takes away from men this faculty of distinguishing right from wrong, but makes utility, and expediency, the ground of right.

It is a direct source of corruption; we feel its practical working every day. We ask a question, on an important matter; the individual denies, according to the principle of Paley, what he knows to be true—and justifies himself on the ground that it is not expedient to tell the truth, where falsehood will serve his turn, better. If the truth will operate to his disadvantage, then it is right for him to withhold it.

And men have not long since expressed themselves, as startled at the teachings delivered in certain quarters on points of this kind. Utility as the foundation of right, opens the door for all kinds of wickedness under color of right.

Dr. Whately says, if men have no faculty of judging right from wrong, but must determine by the tendency of actions to promote happiness or misery, and call the former right, and the latter wrong, then brutes may do the same; they may expect rewards and punishments. And as that which is useful is right, and what is right merits approval; and excites in us the feeling of approbation, so both brutes and mechanical agents may be right or wrong in as high a sense as man.

As a powerful writer remarks, "If the perception of utility or beneficial tendency, is that which in every instance, produces moral approbation, no reason can be given why this species of emotion is restricted exclusively to the principles and acts of voluntary agents. These, surely are not the only things which are suited to produce benefit or harm. Many animals are possessed of instincts and capabilities which render them eminently subservient to the interests of man: The dog guards his dwelling—the labor of the ox unfolds the fertility of his fields. Inanimate objects too, may be of the highest importance to the progress and well being of society."

The printing press, the mariners compass, the steam engine, the cotton gin. "Now if moral approbation is nothing but the desire with which we contemplate the useful, if what we mean by merit and demerit is simply the conviction of convenience, or inconvenience, it follows that we attribute to a horse, a mule, a steam boat, a railway, the same praise which we attribute to the benevolent deeds of a man."

This is bringing man down very low in the scale; but every man of reflection knows that there is a law implanted in his nature, just as much as reason itself, that decides upon the right or wrong of actions, with the facts before the mind, independently of utility. That even a child will do this in cases suited to its comprehension. The profound Butler remarks, "This faculty (conscience) was placed within, to be our proper governor, to direct and regulate all under principles, passions, and motives of action. This is its right and office. Thus sacred is its authority." Another author remarks that "there are laws enshrined supremely in the conscience, which make themselves heard amid all the tumult, confusion and uproar of passion, interest, superstition and power. Those laws are the anchors of the moral system of the world."

It is a matter of deep concern, and serious inquiry, whether the tendency, now so prevalent, especially among the young, to trample down authority in government; to ride over all barriers to appetite and passion, formed in the laws of God and man, is not created, and fostered in the fashionable moral philosophy of the day.

And whether those who smile at, rather than discountenance, such aberrations and excesses, are not cutting loose "the anchor of the moral system of the world," and preparing society for some fearful catastrophe. Men may now be the wind, and leave it for others to reap the whirlwind. The public sentiment of a State may be influenced greatly if not controlled, by a few men of intelligence.

And with all our appliances, and means of instruction, the inquiry may be made, with solemnity, if those who thus stand at the gates of Thermopylae, as it were, is not the general tendency at this trial downwards in our country? Are not the restraints of conscience, and the force of that high Law whose seat is the bosom of Deity, loosened more and more? And as a matter of wisdom, prudence, and worldly prudence, would they not better lend a hand to correct the evil, and to shut the flood of vice and immorality.

enter up a mountain harder than brass." The President told him, he had better sit down until he digested it. We have not heard yet how he came out, but would rather suppose he came out at the little end of the horn.

TIMOTHY.

From the N. C. Standard.  
LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS.

I had occasion in 1835 to visit the Northern and thinly settled parts of Maine. The part of the country in which I was more directly interested, situated high upon the waters of the Kennebec and Margalloway rivers. These rivers unite about seven miles above Etna, and their united waters form a river rather larger than the Cape Fear, after its junction with Deep River. The country is rough, broken and rocky, and yet it has little geological interest. The prevailing rock is granite. Of this country it may be said truly, that certain large tracts are perfectly denuded and destitute of soil; the surface being so studded with rocks that in passing over it the traveler steps from rock to rock, instead of walking over a smooth trail or path.

Other parts of this country have been deeply excavated, and these depressions are lake basins, some of which are irregular and whose shores are usually rocky. One of these lakes which I had occasion to cross is the Umbagog. It lies near the Androscoggin a mile or two below its junction with the Margalloway. On the river side of this lake the shore depressed and formed of soil and soft materials, and does not rise more than six or eight feet above the usual level of the lake and river water. Through this low and soft material a channel has been cut through which the waters ordinarily flow, but so easily is this channel easily puffed through in either direction. The flow, of course, is usually outward into the river. When, however, rains have fallen copiously on either branch of the river and waters have risen so as to be flush, the current flows inward into the lake, and this is especially the case during floods and freshets. The water at these times continues to accumulate in the lake basin until its banks are nearly full, when the outward pressure forces the inward current back, and these accumulated waters begin to flow quickly down the river channel. The inward current frequently continues three days, and during this time the swell in the river is increased, yet so much water is diverted into the great reservoir, the lake, that no dangerous flood is created; bridges remain safe, and no damage is done. The security from injury thus provided, results from the diversion of water into the lake, whereby the flood takes up several days in passing, instead of rushing down at once through the river channel in torrents.

What takes place naturally in the Androscoggin through the instrumentality of the side channel into the Umbagog, may be effected artificially, upon all rivers by the erection of suitable reservoirs.

In North Carolina the Roanoke, Pamlico, Neuse, Yadkin, Catawba, Deep, and Cape Fear rivers are all subject to floods, by which an immense amount of property is annually injured or destroyed. If then upon their upper and middle branches reservoirs by dams were constructed, these floods would be rendered comparatively harmless.

Other advantages would follow from these constructions—the water would be preserved for manufacturing and navigation purposes during a time of drought, and instead of losing the supply of water in consequence of its immediate discharge into the ocean, its flow may be regulated to meet the demands of the interests I have stated. The debris of rocks, and sand and soil too, which is every year carried down to make shoals will be greatly diminished, and when the flood water has been brought to supply a fertilizer, there will be no danger of the development of miasm, or poisons which will generate fevers and sickness. Even the dams upon Deep River, low down as they are, will be found to exert a salutary influence in diminishing the damages by high water. But the reason will not be lost sight of hereafter. This kind of improvement indicated in the foregoing communication is especially adapted to those rivers whose navigation requires dams and locks or a slack water navigation, in a country where the rains are assuming a periodical character. One of the main objects in these improvements is to reserve the surplus water which ordinarily goes directly to the great reservoir, the ocean, until a time of necessity arrives when it can be gradually discharged so as to meet the wants I have indicated. No one can fail to be impressed with the importance of this system of improvement, if he will inspect the map of North Carolina. The State is traversed by five rivers, two of them with navigable branches, by which the productions, both mineral and agricultural, may find their way to market, and upon which the necessary supplies of such articles as are necessary for home consumption may be returned. This mode of transportation has great advantages over every other, and these are increased in consequence of the mildness of the climate. These communications with the ocean will rarely be interrupted by ice during the winter. If therefore, the supply of water may be husbanded during summer, the navigation of all the rivers may be preserved the whole year. At a time when railways have become so popular in consequence of their rapid and showy results, the more humble river transportation is liable to be lost sight of, and fall thereby into unimportant neglect. The scheme, however, proposed of maintaining a supply of water by means of reservoirs on the upper and middle branches of the rivers, can be shown to be feasible and practicable, and could a sufficient amount of enterprise be awakened in its behalf and the means of transportation thus any State in the Union. In conclusion, I repeat, that it is not simply navigation and an increase of the means for transportation, which will follow from the improvements proposed, but the preservation of property upon the rivers referred to, the latter of which would go far to justify the necessary expenditure.

E. EMMONS.

Smith's Id. Dec. 24, 1854.

We make an extract from the communication in the Raleigh Register, descriptive of a portion of what the writer experienced during the late advent of the Legislature here—*W. C. C.*

In the evening, I went to the theatre to see some members of the Thalian Association perform. I found the house crowded with the best society and fashion of Washington, with a more than

proportionate share of the chivalry; everything was exactly right and everything perfectly orderly, notwithstanding it was Christmas time, and the house crammed from floor to ceiling; no peanuts, no cigars, no shooting or whistling; and,

"When music arose with its voluptuous swell," I thought of our Raleigh band and orchestra, and sighed for the glory that was departed. In the time the music ceased, the bell rang nervously—the beautiful deep-corded trumpet sprang upward out of sight, and the performance commenced. The play selected for the occasion was the *Mad of Oseus*, which was admirably performed; Theresa, the fair maid herself, was as pretty a girl as ever graced a stage. You must recollect, however, that all the players were young men. The afterpiece was *A Kiss in the Dark*, which was played with capital effect, and to use a theatrical phrase, brought down the house again and again.

Late in the evening, a large party assembled at Holmes' to wind up the festivities of the day. Our host was the talented and gentlemanly George Davis, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making, a gentleman, who, in all probability, will yet be known as Governor of North Carolina, and one who is in every respect well worthy of the honor.

The chair was taken (accidentally) by a distinguished member of the House of Commons. Once more, the sparkling wine circulated, every eye was bright, every face radiant, every heart beat warm and glad, and every tongue was eloquent. Many were the toasts and sentiments, happy were the responses, and happier the respondents. Wilmington, our host, and the Old North State, were drunk in foaming banquets. The east and the west were met and some eternal brotherhood; the star of Buncome shone with all its wondrous brightness; Stokes, Watsons, Burke and a host of counties covered themselves with glory; everything and everybody was toasted. Nor did we forget those who claim a place in our memories. In the midst of our revelry a name was mentioned—a noble soul that has passed away for ever—and instantly a solemn silence reigned; every man rose to his feet, every lip was hushed and every eye cast down when the Chairman, in a subdued tone, gave "the memory of Col. Ellington."

"Rememberless Death! if thus thy flames consume, The best and bravest of his race, Who may escape his doom?"

What a splendid exit most shall grace The noble like him, and such his single strain, California's golden leaves upon the woods, O'er the wreath of laurel emblem the summer floods!

Gaily sped the night. For my part, delight was fast subsiding. Songs were sung at least six have been told. From this period my memory lapses off to so small a point, that I must be excused from entering into any further particulars. How I feel home is a mystery I am too low to swear to. When I got up next morning, however, everything was all right, except that my portmanteau was outside the door, my boots on the chair, and my hat in the wash basin.

From the Raleigh Register.

*Rail Road Celebration at Salisbury: Incidents of the Day; Baltimore Association; Evening Entertainment, &c.*

SALISBURY, Jan. 10, 1855.

Mr. Editor: This has been, perhaps, the brightest day that ever dawned on the Western Carolinas, with the exception only of the stirring times of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence."

The Hotels and private dwellings were nearly filled last evening; and early this morning, multitudes came pouring in from every road and avenue leading to the Town; and by 10 o'clock, A. M., the streets of Salisbury were closely packed with ladies and gentlemen, boys and babies, and a powerful sprinkling of niggerdom. The owners of the colored population seemed to vie with each other in the freedom given to their servants and hirelings, and the countenances of all seemed lighted up with joyousness.

At 10 o'clock, Rufus Barringer, Esq., chief Marshal of the day, assisted by Joseph F. Chambers, J. W. Clements, Col. A. B. Brown, Col. J. M. Brown, N. S. Fleming, W. M. Barker, N. B. Patterson, W. F. Keer, Dr. Hand James, and Major Jones, mounted, formed a Procession into line near the Court House, and were escorted to the Rail Road Depot by the Salisbury and Concord Brass Bands. A large banner, the device of which I interpreted to mean AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE and FREEDOM, was borne aloft to the breeze, and was much admired by the "little ones," on account of the pictures of two ladies which were painted on it. One of those ladies had a sheaf of wheat in her hand and the other a spig. The latter was a western lady tending to her eastern friend a happy welcome to her home and heart, assuring her that this is a land of peace and plenty, and that the "lucky string" always hangs on the outside.

The company, on arriving at the station house, were properly arranged on either side of the Road; and, at 11 o'clock, the booming of cannon and the music of the band, together with the shrill whistle of the Locomotive, gave unmistakable signs that the Iron Horse, with a long train of cars, freighted with hundreds of citizens of the neighboring counties, had arrived. The cars were beautifully decorated with a great variety of banners; and as they passed, a simultaneous shout arose from one extent of the line to the other, which was appropriately acknowledged by the passengers who had just arrived. Two other trains, which were due at half past eleven, did not arrive in time; but the chief Marshal of the day announced that the exercises on the ground would now commence with an address from Judge Ellis, welcoming their friends and neighbors to the hospitalities of the town.

Judge Ellis, on being introduced to the company, delivered an excellent address, which was marked throughout by a spirit of liberality in reference to works of Internal Improvement in the State, which challenged general admiration. While he was speaking, the two other trains arrived, packed almost to suffocation with ladies and gentlemen. Some apprehension had been for the safety of the trains; and the slight interruption caused to the speaker by their arrival out of time was wholly lost sight of by the audience, in view of the happy turn which Judge Ellis's address in congratulating the company on the safety of the passengers, who were now added to the company.

During the delivery of the address of Judge Ellis, he was frequently interrupted by shouts of applause.

Judge Ellis having concluded, calls were made in every direction for Gov. Morehead, President of the Road, who was in a short time presented by Mr. Barringer, and proceeded in an off-hand manner to entertain the audience with a running sketch of the incipient steps by which the Road was carried on, and the proud position which it now occupies. His allusion to the three Locomotives and their immense trains of cars, then on the track before him, was eloquent indeed; and when he referred to the vote of the Speaker of the Senate, by which this Road was called into existence, three cheers were immediately given for the Hon. Calvin Graves, which were answered by the whistles of the locomotives, in deafening strains. Gov. M. stated that 118 miles of the road were now in running order, and the balance all graded, and that one million of dollars was yet needed for its completion; and that judging from a sojourn of some weeks in the city of Oakes, of the liberality of the present Legislature, he had no doubt but that they would make the necessary appropriation; and if they did, that in one year more, there would be a great jubilee in the town of Greensboro', celebratory of the final completion of this gigantic project. Here cheers, THREE TIMES THREE, for the Legislature of North Carolina, were proposed by the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden. The multitude caught the glowing spirit which prompted the mover, and in a moment, all hats were off, and a universal shout burst from the multitude who were present, and then the steam pipes, as if inspired with all the instincts of physical life, caught the fervor and repeated the cheers.

Silence being restored, Gov. M. remarked that the steam whistles had better lungs than he, and he had no doubt but that the people had never heard them, as they assured us, in a practical manner, that the North Carolina Rail Road was no fancy sketch!

The names of the three Locomotives are novel to me. They are as follows, viz: "Cyclones," "Ancient Giant," "Tornado" (I draw), and "Pacoties" (Golden River). The "Cyclones" has 6 foot tires, and is estimated to run from Charlotte to Salisbury (42 miles) in 60 minutes, drawing 20 cars.

The company now dispersed in every direction, some going to the sumptuous barbecue which had been prepared by the liberality of the committee of arrangements, and others to the Hotels and private houses which had been opened with the North Carolina liberality for their reception. The barbecue consisted of 24 Hogs, 16 Sheep, 6 Bees, and 10 O'Possums, together with 100 pounds of flour, making 1400 pounds of bread.

At 4 o'clock, Professor Elliott was in readiness to take his aerial flight among the clouds in his fine silver palanquin, "Isabella." Before taking his stand in the car, a lady, (Mrs. Weeks, wife of one of the Engineers on the Road), made a short ascension, the Professor holding on to the rope. She displayed great presence of mind, and proved, quite conclusively, that if her husband could ride upon the dashing locomotive, at the rate of 60 miles an hour, that she aspired to flights far more elevated and novel. A boy next went up; after which, the Professor bade adieu for a time to the things of earth, and took his flight to parts unknown. On attaining an elevation of some 100 feet, he let off a quantity of sand, which he intended for the benefit of those outsiders who had taken their places on the tops of adjoining houses, without paying for an admission ticket. He was soon lost among the clouds; and after some five miles of ride in his beautiful Balloon, he returned to the town in time to be present at the Ball, which came off at night at Murphy's Hall. This, I understand, was a brilliant affair, graced by the presence of some 200 ladies and gentlemen, who, tripped upon the "light fantastic toe," until the " wee wee wee" hours. At 12 o'clock, a rich supper was spread in an adjoining room by the lady of Col. Edwards of the Rowan House. Among the delicacies, there were some half dozen large and truly beautiful cakes, prepared at the Confectionary and Bakery establishment of Mr. Bus of this town.

Thus, Mr. Editor, has passed off one of the most brilliant days ever witnessed by Western North Carolina! It is estimated that 10,000 to 15,000 persons were present; and if the Legislature of our State could have witnessed this most enthusiastic display of popular feeling, they would not for a moment hesitate to make the necessary appropriation for the speedy completion of this great work.

In honor of the occasion, all places of business were closed. No accident occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion.

BEAUMONT.

Care for Bone Pains.—My practice with bone-dolours, is to direct a poultice of bread and milk, flaxseed, or slippery elm, for a few days, then make a deep and free incision to let the matter out. When this practice has been followed, I have never seen any loss of bone or softened fingers; on the contrary, when timely opening has been neglected one or the other of these casualties has frequently resulted.

American Agency of free suffrage, any person of foreign

From the Raleigh Register, of Jan. 10.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has entered upon the Eighth Week of the Session,—much more business, by the way, having been accomplished, during the last week, than during any previous portion of it.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Free Suffrage bill was brought up for a second reading, when Mr. Haughton moved to amend the first section, by providing that no unnaturalized foreigner shall vote for members of Senate or House of Commons, which amendment was finally passed by a vote of 26 to 23, despite the strenuous opposition of the Hon. Asa Briggs, United States Senator elect, who seemed, during the whole proceedings, to be undergoing a purgatorial process. More on this subject anon. The bill passed by a vote of 36 to 14.

In the House of Commons, on Friday last, the Bill introduced by Mr. Steele for the incorporation of a Railroad from Wilmington to Charlotte passed its second reading by quite a decisive vote,—whether a test vote, or not, we are unprepared to say. It will be recollected that this Bill requires the State to endorse the Bonds of the Company to an amount not larger than \$1,600,000. We have already taken occasion to approve this principle in the construction of Railroads.

On the same day, Mr. Headen's Bill for a Charter for a Railroad from the coal region on Deep River to a certain point on the North Carolina Railroad was also carried through its second reading. We regard this as a most important measure, and are gratified to record its passage. We hope that there can be no obstructions in the way of its final adoption. It asks but little and promises immense benefit.

The Bill for the extension of the North Carolina Railroad, East, to Beaufort, came before the House of Commons, on Saturday, on its second reading, and was carried triumphantly through,—only fourteen votes being recorded in the negative. We congratulate the people of the whole State, and especially that portion of them interested in this great and most important work, upon the certainty of its final consummation.

That the Legislature, in a similar spirit of justice and liberality, will provide for the desired extension West,—at least for some portion of it—we can have no doubt. To suppose otherwise, would be distrust the patriotism of its members.

In the House, on Monday, a good deal of business was despatched, and quite a lengthy debate arose on the Bill to incorporate the Union Bank, to be located in Newbern, which was participated in by Messrs. Green, Jenkins, Caldwell, Leach and others. The Bill was subsequently laid on the table for the present.

We are compelled, for lack of room, to omit the details of proceedings in both Houses, on Monday.

Mr. Caldwell's Bill, providing for the charter of the People's Bank, upon the principle heretofore shadowed forth in the communications of "Reform," comes up to day, (Tuesday.)

From the American Organ.

## OUR PRINCIPLES.

First. We shall advocate a repeal of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such a modification of those laws, as will prevent false immigrants from becoming citizens, short of a residence of twenty-one years, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and of abjuration of all other powers, potentates, and princes.

Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of those classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send further such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition thereof.

Third. We shall oppose the election, or appointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of the liberty and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the election, administration, or execution of laws.

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor, or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectively exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognize the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, under any and all circumstances.

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of the rights of free suffrage, any person of foreign

birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of the constitution.

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union.

Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at naught, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by any other class of persons.

Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby; opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them or either of them.

Eleventh. We shall oppose no man, and sustain no man, on the ground of his opposition to, or his support of, Democratic measures, or Whig measures; but we shall oppose those who oppose our doctrines, and sustain those who sustain our doctrines.

Twelfth. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American party," whose maxim shall be: AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

## A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.

We had the pleasure of being present at an interesting scene in the Chapel of Greensboro' Female College, on Wednesday evening the 27th December; on which occasion, the Faculty and Pupils of the institution presented the Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., late president, a beautiful and costly set of plate, as a testimonial of their love; and a reward for his untiring efforts to promote the welfare of the College during the last four years. The scene was not that cold formality usually exhibited on such occasions; but was deep and heartfelt. Many proofs of love, devoted love, had been shown by those for whose good he had labored, but this, the parting gift, coming with the sad word farewell, was the crowning act.

The young ladies had managed to keep their counsel; and the Dr. was taken by surprise when President Jones rose, uncovered the pure, glittering and graceful offering, and in an eloquent and impressive speech presented it. We have never seen Dr. D. so much captivated by any occasion as in his attempt to reply. All present seemed to catch the contagion of feeling, as he concluded his few remarks in many tears.

The massive silver contains the simple inscription, "Presented to Charles F. Deems, D. D., by the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes of Greensboro' Female College, Dec. 27, 1854."

The pitcher, one of the most nearly perfect works of art we have ever seen, had the same inscription from "the Senior Class," one of the goblets from "his pupils, Lucie, Kate, Nannie and Lina," three of whom we understand, are now teachers in the College, and another goblet was from "the Faculty of Greensboro' Female College."

After the presentation the company adjourned to the parlors, where Dr. D. spent the remainder of the evening with his friends. The delightful evening of Dec. 27th, 1854, will long be remembered by those who were favored in being present.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Heavy Failures.—The house of Wadsworth & Sheldon, bankers, of New York, has suspended. They were the agents of the State of Illinois, and consequently no payment was made on Tuesday of interest on the bonds of that State. A telegraphic despatch says:

Messrs. Wadsworth and Sheldon's liabilities amount to \$2,000,000, but they show resources largely above their liabilities, and there is reason to hope that their suspension will be merely temporary. Arrangements are in progress which will probably result in making provision for the payment of the interest on the Illinois bonds in a few days. The suspension has been caused by a failure to receive expected remittances.

The telegraph also announces the failure of Messrs. Belcher & Co., sugar refiners, of St. Louis. Their liabilities are said to be \$2,000,000, involving a prominent stock broker of New York to the extent of \$225,000, and a banking house of the same city to the extent of \$300,000. Sundry Boston houses also suffer to the amount of \$1,000,000.

The failure of the banking house of Gen. Larimer, of Pittsburg, Pa., is reported.

We like to see a woman treading the high and holy path of duty unblinded by sunshine and uncheated by storms. There are hundreds of women of the earth to the grave, heroes of endurance, of whom the world has never heard, but whose names will be bright hereafter even beside the brightest angles.

## DISTRESS NORTH AND SOUTH.

Both Northern and Southern newspapers abound in notices of pecuniary distress; but the developments are strikingly different in the two sections. In the South a few houses have suspended, as good many notes have been protested, banks have refused accommodations, railroad improvements are at a stand still—this is all. All this exists at the North to a much greater degree, and, in addition, capital is idle, for fear of loss by being employed, and laborers are thrown out of employment, and either starve or are fed on soup by the beneficence of the charitable. We do not allude to this contrast to exult over the calamities of our neighbors. We would, if we could, feed the hungry mouth and clothe the naked back of all the poor of the Northern States. But as our Northern friends have languished immoderately over our red hills and sluggish handiwork, and been at some pains to contrast the comforts, conveniences and thrift of life at the North with life at the South, it is a good time to pay them back in their own coin. True, our hill sides are red, washed, gullied and unpromising, but they feed us. We, the poorest of us, have bread and meat enough and to spare. Our cities are very poor things in comparison with Northern cities, but a soup charity is altogether unknown in them. Tight Times has come down here too, but he makes his abode in the big house with "masses;" Sambo is beneath his notice, and Dinah never heard of him. There is plenty of corn in the crib, plenty of bacon in the smoke-house, whatever may be the condition of man's bank account.

The difference is attributable to the difference in the pursuits of the two sections and to the social institutions of the South.

An agricultural people never can be distressed for want of food by the state of the money market; and more especially is this the case if the laborers are slaves. As part of the capital, the slave must be fed and clothed, his health and life preserved, or the profits of the capitalist will be lessened. Not so, however, in a manufacturing community. The laborer may starve and another will fill his place. If the profits of the mills and factories do not pay interest upon the investment, the mills and factories must stop, and the laborer live on charity, or starve until times change, and it becomes profitable for the owners to set their mills and factories in operation again.

We prize very highly the blessings of liberty, and would make any sacrifice to maintain it; but we question the worth of that liberty which a man enjoys who is dependent upon the caprice of his employers, the changes and chances of fashion and trade, the events of war, for food to eat and clothes to wear.

With these views, we cannot sympathize with that feeling which prompts men to desert the cotton field for the work shop, and hope never to see the day when the South will manufacture more than will supply her own needs. Freedom and the field are indissolubly associated in our minds.

Another and darker feature of Northern society is being developed by the pressure of the times, to which the South is a stranger. Notwithstanding the city authorities of New York have appropriated \$10,000 for the relief of the poor, and individuals are exerting themselves to the utmost to lessen the distress, the laboring classes, in their tumultuous gatherings, give vent to threats to repeat the riotous scenes of 1836 if the wealthy do not give them relief. At a meeting in the Park, recently, it was resolved "that poor families living in the city, who are unable to pay their rents, during the present hard times, shall not be turned out of their houses by avaricious landlords or their agents; and also that a vigilance committee be appointed to carry the above into effect." The leaders of Northern opinion have long taught that there was a higher law than "the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof," and cannot complain now that the "poisoned chalice" is commended to their own lips.

—Columbia (Ga.) Sentinel.

MONUMENT TO THE MURDERED BUTLER. The citizens of Louisville have erected a monument to W. H. G. Butler, the teacher shot by Matt. Ward. It is an elegant piece of workmanship, built of Italian marble, and about ten feet in height. The inscriptions on its sides are as follows:

"William H. G. Butler, born in Jefferson county, Indiana, October 3d, 1825; died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 2d, 1855."

"On the reverse—

"A man without fear and without reproach; and gentle and retiring disposition; of clear and vigorous mind; an accomplished scholar; a devoted, and successful teacher; a meek and humble Christian."

"The North side.

"He fell by the hand of violence, in the presence of his loving pupils—a martyr to his fidelity in the discharge of duty."

"On the south side—

"This monument is erected by his pupils a bereaved community, to show their appreciation of his worth, and to perpetuate their horror at his murder."

"A printer's devil, who pays special attention to a young lady up town, without making any decided advances, was returning with her from meeting the other night, when she feelingly said, 'I fear I shall never go to heaven.' 'Why,' said our typo, 'because,' she replied, 'I love a devil so well.'"

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

## A JUNIOR AT COLLEGE.

A few months since while at College I heard quite an amusing affair from a member of the Junior Class. The class was called into the recitation rooms, and were reciting as usual, the President called on a certain young gentleman to read the 30th Psalm in Horace, he arose and proceeded, "Regni monumentum esse potentum," and translated the sentence thus:—I have