Carolina Watchman.

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

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From the London Times.

The Chinese Troubles—Important Suggestions as to the Result.

We are now in possession of the full accounts, from China, of which the electric telegraph had before furnished us only the outline. Substantially the first impression conveyed to us of the cause of the quarrel and the operations that followed it, seems to be correct. There are indeed, matters in dispute, such as whether the lorcha out of which the men were taken was carrying British colors and whether the Consul was entirely justified in the steps that he took; but there can be no question that the Chinese authorities had violated the existing treaty, which requires them to demand suspected criminals from the nearest Consul, and not seizing them themselves, and as little that the requisition of the Consul that men should be restored to the ship, and that an apology should be made, was refused.

The conduct of the Chinese Governor General was throughout arrogant and insulting, and he actually went the length of refusing to receive any representative of the British Government, on the ground that all foreigners were excluded from Canton. It must be quite evident that to tolerate such treatment as this would be entirely to forfeit the position acquired by the war of 1842, and to announce ourselves to the Chinese—always sufficiently ready to grasp at such admissions—as a nation devoid of honor and self-respect, and ready, in the pursuit of material wealth to pocket any affront and submit to any indignity. It seems to us that the refusal of the authorities of Canton to give audience to the representatives of England who were anxious to complain of insults and injuries which they believe to have been sustained by those intrusted to their charge, was in itself the termination of friendly relations, and an advertisement that the treaty, at least so far as Canton was concerned, was virtually at an end.

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By this outbreak of hostilities, existing treaties are annulled, and we are left free to shape our own future relations with the Chinese empire as we please. We have no interest in ruining the Government or disorganizing the society of that vast country—tasks only too easy had we the slightest wish to engage in them. All we want is liberty and security for our commerce and prompt and efficient redress of grievances as they arise. To secure the first, the recent proceedings at Canton warn us that we ought to enforce that right of free entrance into the country and into the ports open to us which was stipulated for by the treaty of 1842. We must not again be told that our representatives must be excluded from the presence of the Chinese Governor General because we have waived the performance of the article which enabled foreigners to penetrate beyond the precincts of our factories. Experience shows that we cannot submit to these degrading restrictions without exposing ourselves to fresh insults and injuries, and that if we are to live peaceably and prosperously with the Chinese, we must teach them to treat us in every matter of social consideration as at least their equals.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.

A fire commenced last night among city property on Chesnut street above Third, and consumed three upper stories, occupied by Dubosc & Carrow, jewellers; John N. Harper, importer of watches; and E. Gaskill, bookbinder. The stores below are occupied by T. B. Peterson and Goodyear's India Rubber establishment, both damaged by water. Dubosc's stock valued at $100,000, mostly in safes. Harper's, valued at $35,000, insured for $10,000.

The *Ledger* buildings, and the *Pennsylvanian's* press rooms were flooded with water, causing delay in publication this morning. Sickel's printing office completely destroyed. Loss $12,000, insurance trifling.

Slave Exemption in Mississippi.—We learn from the Mississippian that the Senate of Mississippi, after a long and interesting discussion, adopted, by a vote of 20 to 5, the following amendment, offered by Mr. Eliet to the court bill, exempting a portion of slave property from sale under execution:

"Exempting one slave, to be selected by the debtor, if he have more than one. And should such debtor select to retain a female slave, then all the children of such female, under the age of twenty years, shall likewise be exempted.

North Carolina Asylum for the Insane.—We are indebted to Dr. E. C. Fisher, Superintendent, for a copy of the Report of the Directors and Superintendent of this institution, to the General Assembly. From it we condense the following:

The whole amount actually expended on the building, is $818,938 58. An additional appropriation is called for, to complete the supply of water, to light the building with gas, and to put a permanent enclosure around the grounds. When these objects are attained, the institution will be complete in all parts.

Up to October 31st, 90 patients has been received. Of these, four had recovered, and two had died. At that date 80 patients remained in the Asylum. Many of these have greatly improved in their condition, and nearly all of them are much more comfortably situated than it was possible for them to be before their arrival in this institution.—*N. C. Christian Advocate.*

NEWSPAPERS AND DOCTOR'S BILLS.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* very justly comments on *Newspaper Credits*. When one has both horns of the dilemma the cap fits better:

Newspaper Credits.—It is a notorious fact that doctor's bills and newspaper bills are the last accounts in the sum of almost every man's indebtedness which he thinks of paying. Whatever may be his ability to pay, no difference if his chest be filled with old rusty dollars, he thinks some indefinite time will do to settle the two aforesaid accounts. People somehow have a traditionary notion that the practice of physic and the publishing of newspapers are more amateur professions, followed for amusement's sake and for the cost of which little or nothing is expected. Yet there is not in the whole round of business, as far as we know, a more expensive employment than that of the printing of a newspaper.

[Or a more laborious and self-denying one than that of practicing medicine.—*South Carolinian.*]

Geological.—Professor Emmons, in his recent report to the Legislature of North Carolina, mentions the discovery, in the sedimentary rocks of Montgomery county, North Carolina, of fossils of an age anterior to any previous discoveries of traces of animal life. Professor Emmons contends, therefore, that so far as investigations have resulted in discoveries, that county was the scene of the first manifestation of that great principle, life.

A Frontier Scene.

About seven miles north of Hopkinsville Kentucky, is a very remarkable spot.—A solitary post oak stands in the barrens, in the forks of the roads, and has obtained, universally, the name of the "Lonesome Post Oak." In the early settlement of the country—more than half a century ago—this was the only tree to be seen for many miles round, and hence obtained its name. It was then tall, green and flourishing; it is now, however, if it yet stands, a leafless, branchless, thunder-riven, shattered trunk, sending up its shafts as straight as the mainmast of a ship of war. Superstition has long guarded the spot. The tree is looked upon with something like the same veneration with which the Egyptian regards his pyramids, those grim sentinels of antiquity.

The place is remarkable for a very severe battle fought by Harpe and Davis. The Big Harpe, and Little Harpe, his brother, were the terror of the surrounding country in those early times. Two more execrable monsters never disgraced humanity. They lived with two women as bad as themselves, in a cave about twenty miles from this tree. Blood and massacre was their delight. It was their custom to sally forth, and, without any reason, to murder without distinction, all the men, women and children they could find. As the country filled up, the people could no longer submit to their horrid depredations. Men and dogs collected, and took the pursuit. They came on the two Harpes in a narrow valley, at about two miles from this tree. They immediately mounted their horses and dashed off in the direction of their cave. In going about five miles, Davis, whose horse was very fleet, had left his companions, and caught up with Big Harpe, he having previously separated from his brother, the Little Harpe.

Here were two powerful men, armed with rifles, butcher knives and tomahawks, by themselves, far from help, and bent on death. Davis well knew that if overpowered he would certainly be killed; and Harpe had determined to die rather than be taken alive. They passed and repassed each other, frequently making blows without effect, each dreading to fire for fear of missing, and thereby placing himself at the mercy of his antagonist. Finally, the horse of Big Harpe fell, and threw his rider, then rose and galloped off. Harpe sprang to his feet, and fired at Davis' horse, which reared and fell. They were now not more than ten yards apart. Harpe, whose sagacity was equal to his courage and villiany, kept dodging and springing from side to side, approaching Davis, however, by imperceptible degrees. Davis, discovering he would soon lose the benefit of his gun, now fired in his turn, but without effect. Each man now drew his knife, and they closed in mortal struggle. Very soon they fell side by side; but at this juncture a large wolf dog of Davis' came to his master's assistance and seized Harpe by the throat. This produced a diversion in favor of Davis, who immediately recovered himself and stabbed Harpe to the heart. The hideous yell which the wretch sent up, is still to be heard on dark nights, ringing wildly along the heath. Some of Davis' friends soon joined him; they dug a hole and buried Harpe at the foot of the Lonesome Post Oak.

Little Harpe escaped, went down the Mississippi, and joined the celebrated Mason and his gang at Stack Island.—Soon after Harpe joined him, Mason attacked a flat boat from Cincinnati, and killed all the hands. For this a large reward was offered for Mason, to obtain which little Harpe decoyed him to Natchez, and there informed against and betrayed him. On Mason's trial, Harpe himself was recognized, was tried and found guilty; and, on the same day that Mason was hung, he also expiated his crimes on the gallows. Mason was a very remarkable and extraordinary man. He was distinguished by a strong double row of under and upper teeth that clenched together with the energy and tenacity of a steel trap.

What the Code of Honor Requires—Thrilling Scene.

A correspondent of one of our Northern weeklies furnishes the only full account of the late fatal duel near Charleston, S. C., which has been published.

He says:

"Mr. Taber was a young man, influentially connected. His abilities were of the first order, and his prospects of attaining future distinction as a public man, brilliant in the extreme. He was fearless almost to audacity, and enjoyed considerable reputation as a duelist. Magrath, though a young man of a family remarkable for talent, was regarded as one of those quiet, easy harmless, good natured fellows, who never trouble themselves about anything and, glide so smoothly down the stream of life, that not a ripple is left to mark their track.

Magrath knew little or nothing of the management of a pistol, and nothing whatever of dueling. Both he and his opponent exhibited the utmost sangfroid.

The distance between them was but ten paces. It was arranged that they should fire "on the rise," that is, when in the act of raising, instead of whilst lowering their weapons. Just imagine the scene. The seconds take their places. The trembling spectators retire still further from the neighborhood of the duelists.

'Gentlemen' say the seconds, 'are you ready?'

'Yes,' is the reply.

Fire!—One—two—three!'

The reports are heard: almost simultaneously a slight smoke envelopes the combatants, and their friends run up to them. Neither is found to be hurt. An effort is made at reconciliation, without effect. The pistols are again loaded, the principals again take their places, and again the words—' Fire—One—two—three!' are heard. This time Magrath's bullet raised the dust near Taber's feet probably striking his boot, but no further injury is done. A second and more prolonged effort at an amicable adjustment follows.

"What do you require?' is asked of Magrath.

'I shall be satisfied,' says he, 'with a withdrawal of the objectionable articles and the expression, on the part of the editors of the Mercury, of regret at their appearance.'

'No! no!' Taber replies in his quick nervous Manner—'no regret—never, sir,—I shall disclaim them, but never express regret for their publication."

All peaceful interference is now seen to be futile.

Again the pistols are loaded, and the principles walk up to their posts. The crowd retredes—the pistols are presented—the order—'Fire!—One—two—three!' is given—the quick rat tat is heard before the last word was uttered, and Taber is seen to stagger backward, reel and fall. The people rush up and see the blood oozing out of his forehead. 'Back gentlemen,' shouts the surgeon, 'clear the track, that we may have room to aid the wounded man.'

Alas! poor fellow he is now beyond aid from human agency. A spasm or two and all is over with him—here.

Smoking in the Legislature.—It is common, we believe, for the members of Congress, of State Legislatures, City Councils, &c., to lean back in their seats, put their feet upon desks, whittle sticks, and chew tobacco, but gentlemen rarely presume to *smoke* in the halls of legislation. The members of the Missouri Legislature, however, smoke tobacco while engaged in the transaction of public business, and the example is followed of course by outsiders, so that the "smoke it gracefully curls" in the lobby as well as within the bar. A few days since a member attempted to put a stop to the practice, by offering a resolution instructing the speaker to prohibit smoking in the hall, whereupon an animated debate sprung up, and honorable gentlemen became very much excited. The speaker on one occasion, unable to preserve order, said: "If we can't keep order, will turn legislation into a mockery, it is time we adjourn and go home." A new member, and a modest man, who had not spoken before, obtained the floor and said:

"If I was to tell you I was a modest man you would hardly believe me, for no modest man should arise to address the Speaker in this House with such confusion round him. This is the first time I have risen in this Representative Hall to speak. I have heard it said in the lobby since I have been in attendance here, that this Legislature assembled here is more like a mob than a Legislative Hall. I was struck with the remark."

The anti smoking resolution was not adopted. This proceeding enables us to account for the scarcity of tobacco at Jefferson city, which was urged as a reason why the Legislature should adjourn to St. Louis. The Missouri Legislature is a curiosity in its line.

Anecdote of the late King of Bavaria.—The ex-King Louis of Bavaria, who recently attained his seventieth year, was a few days ago waited on at his chateau at Ludwigshoehe, in the Palatinate, by a deputation from Strasbourg, in which place he was born, who paid their respects to him on the occasion. The King received them most kindly, promised to visit their city, and related to them a curious circumstance: At the time of his birth, in August, 1786, his father, who was then only Prince Deux Ponts, commanded the Alsace regiment in the service of France, which was in the garrison of Strasbourg. A few days after the birth of his child, he was astonished to see that all his grenadiers had cut off their beards and moustaches. On inquiring why they had done so, one of the men stepped forward and said that they had determined to beg his acceptance of a velvet mattrass for the newly born prince and that they had stuffed it with their beards and moustaches. I have the mattrass still, said the King, "and will show it to you." The mattrass was produced, and the King added, "I do not think there is in the world a bed which can be more strictly military than that!"

MARRIAGE.

If I were talking to my own daughter, I would enfreat her never to allow herself to dwell upon marriage as an object of life. Dignity and delicacy sink, I cannot say how rapidly, when once that idea takes possession of the mind; and as for happiness there is no more miserable being in existence than a woman, past the excitement of youth, aiming to be married, for the sake of being married. She becomes more and more dissatisfied and envious, and neglectful of present duties. May you never become what I have seen many others, solely from the influence of this overreading principle.

A SENSIBLE VIEW BY AN IRISHMAN.

An Irishman writing to the American Banner, lectures his countrymen for their unwise and vindictive opposition to the American party; happily does he state the truth in the annexed severe rebuke of the manner in which they have so long been casting their votes:

We have actually helped to carry out, by our conduct at the ballot-box, that solecism in free governments, that the minority shall govern. We aided to ostracise from power and place, the wisest and bravest men of this country, and to substitute in their places a set of demagogues who are the laughing stock of the gartered fools of European Cabinets. Even he—the patriot of humanity—the sage of Ashland, whose wisdom more than once checked the wily Cabinet of our hereditary foe—whose brilliant emanations ignited the slumbering embers of expiring liberty in the wild pampas of South America, and whose undying eloquence recited around the camp fires of Greece and Poland, nerved the heat of Suliote and Samaritan to do or die—even he, glorious in defeat was pulled down from his high and well merited aspirations through the instrumentality of street politicians and barbecue patriots.

Why not abandon this suicidal course, which must end in our discomfiture and disgrace? Can we wish for a nobler, a holier termination than was that of the founders of this heaven-favored republic? What comforts in life were theirs?—a life of privation and toil—a grave in the battle-field, but with the proud consciousness that they were leaving to their successors—

"A hope, a name,
They, too, would rather die than shame."

A Sister's Devotedness.—An affecting incident is related by a Donegal (Ireland) paper. A young boy and his sister, returning homeward, had to cross a mountain. The night was dark and stormy, and they lost their way. Next morning both were found dead from exposure.—The boy and girl lay side by side—the latter with her arm around her brother's neck, and her flannel petticoat, removed from her own person, was wrapped round his feet. Thus did the affectionate creature perhaps sacrifie her own life in a vain effort to sustain that of her young brother.

Number of the Stars.—Of the stars, thousands are visible to the naked eye, and millions are discovered by the telescope. Sir John Herschell calculates that about five and a half millions of stars are visible enough to be distinctly counted in a twenty feet reflector in both hemispheres, and thinks that the actual number is much greater. His illustrious father estimated on one occasion, that one hundred and twenty-five thousand stars passed through the field of his forty feet reflector in a quarter of an hour.—This would give twelve millions for the entire circuit of the heavens in a single telescopic zone; and this estimate was made under assumption that the nebulæ were masses of luminous matter, not yet condensed suns. But with the increase of instrumental power, especially under the mighty grasp of Lord Rosse's gigantic reflector and the great reflectors at Pulkova and Cambridge, the most irresolvable of these nebulæ have given way; and the better opinion now is that every one of them is a galaxy, like our own milky way, composed of millions of suns.

WHY PIERCE WAS BEATEN AT CINCINNATI.

The *Columbus* Times, a Democratic journal—in alluding to the contemplated visit of Mr. Pierce to the South, says:

"The whole South, we believe, without distinction of party, would delight to honor the retiring Chief Magistrate.—He has stood by the Constitutional rights of every section of the union, and sacrificed his prospects of re-election by his hostility to the fanatical aggressions of the Black Republicans upon Southern rights."

Upon which the Mobile Advertiser thus remarks:

"The truth will out. If Mr. Pierce was thrown overboard at Cincinnati on account of "his hostility to the aggressions of the Black Republicans," how can we escape the conclusion that the man who supplanted him was not regarded by the Northern Democracy as obnoxious to that objection, and that he was nominated for that very reason! There is no doubt of the truth of his position. The nomination and election of Mr. Buchanan is vauntingly claimed as a triumph of the Nebraska bill; yet, there is nothing clearer than that no man who had an agency in the passage of that measure could have come in striking distance of a nomination at Cincinnati."

BEAUTIFUL FIGURE OF SPEECH.

In New York a curtain lecture inflicted upon a husband for staying out late at night, or for any other marital malfeasance is elegantly spoken of as "combing his head with a three legged stool:" at least, this is our understanding of the phrase; for such a process by the wife of smoothing the hair on the *caput* of her lord and master cannot be interpreted into an assault upon his skull by the tri-pronged wooden missile spoken of. Therefore we construe it to mean only a Curtain Lecture, upon the high-pressure principle.

Kosciusko.

The following anecdote is related of this celebrated Polish patriot:—He wished to send some bottles of good wine to a clergyman of Solothurn; and as he hesitated to send them by his servant, lest he should smuggle a part; he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Zeltner, and desired him to take the horse which he himself usually rode. On his return, young Zeltner said he would never ride his horse again, unless he gave him his purse at the same time. Kosciusko asking what he meant, he answered, "As soon as a poor man on the road takes off his hat, and asks for charity, the horse immediately stands still, and won't stir till something is given to the petitioner; and as I had no money about me, I was obliged to give something in order to satisfy the horse."

Family Government.

An eccentric clergyman, lately alluding in his pulpit to the subject of family government, remarked that it is often said, "That now-a-days there is no such thing as family government. But it is false—all false! There is just as much family government now as there ever was—just as much as in the days of our fathers and grandfathers. The only difference is, that then the old folks did the governing, now it is done by the young ones!"

Remedy for Drunkenness.

Dr. John Higginsbothom, surgeon in Nottingham, England, recommends Ipecacuanha as a cure for drunkenness. He says: "When the mania comes on, the intense desire for alcoholic stimulus is so strong, as to render the suffering subject to no control, and from the sensation of depression or sinking, he looks upon alcoholic stimulus as his only remedy. When a person is in this state, it will be always found that his stomach is in fault, and that the unnatural appetite arises from that cause alone; if half a drachm of the powder of ipecacuanha be taken, so as to produce full vomiting, the desire for intoxicating stimulants is immediately removed. From the experience I have had of the effects of ipecacuanha, I am of the opinion, if a patient can be persuaded to follow up the emetic plan for a few times when the periodical attack comes on, that he will be effectually cured, and that the habit (for such I look upon it) will be broken.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease has prevailed in Martinsburg, Va., and the adjacent community, for some weeks past to an alarming extent, and a number of children have died from its fearful effects. The Martinsburg Republican states that one family, that of Mr. Wm. Frevel, lost four children by it in about one week's time, and in other families its effects have been little less experienced.

Lieut. Maury desires information from *observers*, as to the late great storm—from all parts of the country. He wishes to study its rise and progress as it passed over the country.

The stringent law, compelling witnesses to answer when summoned by an order of Congress, has passed both houses, and will, doubtless, be signed by the President, and become a law.

Some of the Georgia and Alabama newspapers are complaining that so many young men pass by the Colleges in their own States to go to the University of Virginia. Thus it is. There must not only be a South, but an *extreme* South.

The Cold Weather in Orange.—The Hillsboro' Recorder states that on Friday morning the 23d, the thermometer in Hillsboro' was 12 degrees below zero—"which is the greatest degree of cold, we think," says the Recorder, "that ever has been experienced here, at least by any one now living." The Recorder states that three persons, if not more, were frozen to death in Orange.

Deacon Todd.

"What does Satan pay you for swearing? said the deacon to one whom he heard using profane language.

"He don't pay me anything," was the reply.

"Well, you work cheap; to lay aside the character of a gentleman; to inflict so much pain on your friends and civil people; to suffer, and lastly, to run the risk of losing your own precious soul, (and gradually rising in emphasis,) and all for nothing?" You certainly do work cheap—very cheap indeed.

A biography of Robespierre in an Irish paper, concluded thus: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him except a brother, who was killed at the same time."

Lemon juice is much relied on by the physicians in London, for curing rheumatism. Three table-spoonsful per day is a dose for a man.

A young lady being asked by a politician which party she was most in favor of, replied that she preferred the wedding party.

From the North Carolina Bulletin.

Home Manufacture and Home Labor.

We have paused, looked about us, watched the movements of our own people of the good Old North State, and are filled with wonder and astonishment. We are led to ask ourselves must these things needs be?

From year to year the agriculturist prepares his land and places beneath the soil the cotton seed, which is the first step towards advancing the interests of northern manufactures and northern speculators. In due time the seed, in consequence of the adaptation of the soil, the moisture of the earth and the genial rays of the sun, sends forth a little shoot, the products of which, when matured, is gathered together, and prepared for market.—And now, what market as a general thing, does this article find? In the first place, a South Carolina market. Here is where we first commence cutting our own throats by not having a home market, where, if any profit is to be received by the speculator, it can be kept within our own State, and (if needs be the raw material be transported to the north instead of being manufactured at home,) the sale of the same in a northern market bring back to us northern exchange.

It will be perceived that, by the above process as represented in the patronage of markets without the State, two losses are already sustained. Now, let us follow the article up, and see the final result of our custom. The raw material is shipped to the north and sold to northern manufacturers, the transportation, which must be paid, and a profit accrue from the manufacture of the same, to support the thousands who are employed in these factories. The manufactured article is then purchased by northern jobbers, who must receive a profit. They sell to our merchants, our merchants pay for the transportation back, and then place a per centage sufficient to satisfy themselves for their labor, the time of selling to us by the single yard, besides pay the interest on their capital invested. Hence you will perceive there are five profits to be added over and above what woul dbe the actual cost of the manufacture of the article within ourselves. We contend that it is wrong to transport the raw material north, when we possess natural advantages over them for its manufacture. In the first place we think we have water power every five miles sufficient for running any factory; and if not, we have coal fields almost endless in their extent, while our forests spread from one end of the State to the other, consequently we have every facillty for driving any kind or all kinds of mills, small or large. In the next place the material for the manufactory of cotton goods is a production of our own soil, therefore we would not have all the above named profits to pay upon the goods before they are ready for service. Instead of paying speculators, northern manufactories, northern jobbers and transportation money back, we should keep the money all within ourselves.—The money which accrues from the manufacture of the article north, supports thousands, builds up their towns and enriches the masses, would be received by us, and our towns and our people's interest be promoted. If we had these thousands working upon our soil within our State boundary, think you that the farmer would not directly perceive the benefit derived therefrom? think you that the merchant would not behold his wealth increase from month to month in consequence? think you that our common schools would not be also benefitted? Yea, the whole State would realize the vast benefits to be derived from manufactures. The waste places of our State would become as a garden; the places now inhabited by toads and frogs, would be amongst earth's verdant walks. Every branch of manufacturing as it prospers, advances the interest of another of a different character; therefore the establishment of large cotton factories in our midst would be the means of establishing other of a still different character. And why is it that we cannot establish such? Why is it that we, as a State, cannot reap the benefits which must needs come from such (as can easily be seen) instead of pouring our money into the pockets of other States? There can be no hindering cause in the accomplishment of this end, if we will but take hold of the matter with the true "yankee" spirit.

Labor with us can be obtained equally as cheap, provisions still cheaper, and then all of the profit and expense which we have before cited, would not, by us, have to be added upon the actual cost of manufactory. Is it not plainly to be seen that we ought to be more than able to compete with the north in the manufacture of cotton goods and southern productions. Have we not the natural facilities for so doing? We have; and it is high time that old Rip Van Winkle, (as she has been sneeringly termed,) was awake, wide awake! to her interests. It is high time that the people had began to enquire after her welfare; it is high time that our people had began to patronize HOME manufactures and HOME labor. Now, what is the spirit which has been manifested in the acts of our "upper-tendom!" Have they not been ready to patronize northern abolitionists, who are deadly foes to our interests? purchase of them, fill their pockets, come home and abuse them? Is not this the truth? Is this not the way which many, too many, have done, very much to the injury of North Carolina?

If a nice buggy is wanted, or nice furniture, where are we apt to go for it? To the north! Why do we do it when we have growing in our own forests the timber for making all these things, and which can be furnished cheaper than northern establishments can possibly do? Custom has produced these things. The custom of "setting still" has robbed North Carolina of the glory which nature intended for her. But thanks to fortune she is waking up, a great change is being wrought in the minds of her people, and we trust the day is not far distant when she will rise amongst her sister States and be second to none. When she shall have acted liberally upon the internal improvement system; when her people shall have learned to look well to home interests; when she shall have become fully 'awakened to the necessity of action,' then, and not till then, will her vast resources be developed, and North Carolina be what she should have been long ere this.

English Secret Service Money.—We see by a London paper that £49,417 was expended last year by the British Government, for secret services, about £10,000 for the home, and the remainder for foreign service. We wonder how much of this Redpath and other abolition emissaries in this country received.—*S. Carolinian.*

Wild Beasts in North Carolina.—The Newbern (N. C.) Journal states that within ten or twelve miles of Newbern, on the North side of Neuse, bears, catamounts and wild cats exist to such an extent, that it is with great difficulty hogs and sheep are reared.

Great Abundance of Venison.—The Madison (Wisconson) Argus of the second instant, says:

"A hunter in town to-day says the woods are full of slain deer, and they will be brought to town with a perfect rush as soon as the snow will permit. The snow is so very deep that the deer are easily hunted down and captured, but it is difficult to get them out of the woods and on the beaten roads after they are slain. He states that himself and one or two others have about forty hung upon trees, awaiting an opportunity to get them to market. The deer are more numerous, we are told, this season than they were last, and as a matter of course venison will be more plentifully supplied."

The same paper in its last issue of the 9th says:

"The deer we spoke of a few days ago as being killed off so rapidly are beginning to make their appearance. Yesterday one hundred and eight of them were brought in from Richland, county, and were shipped east this morning via railroad. The lot weighed ten tons, or over one hundred and eighty-five pounds each on an average. We doubt whether such a lot can be got together by the hunters of any other State."

Five Words in Season.—About two centuries and a half ago, the Legislature of Scotland enacted that "o good and sufficient school" should be erected and maintained in every parish. To these five words—'a good and sufficient school'—introduced into an act of Parliament no longer than a man's thumb, is Scotland indebted at this day for nearly every solid glory she possesses."

A clergyman travelling in a stage coach was asked by one of the passengers if he thought pious heathen would go to heaven. "Sir" said the clergy, "I am not appointed judge of the world, and consequently cannot tell; but if you get to heaven, you shall either find them there, or a good reason why they are not." A reply well fitted to answer an impertinent question, dictated by idle curiosity.

By the operation of a general law of the State of Maine, the charters of all the banks in that State will expire during the year 1857, and all have to wind up their affairs, unless re-chartered by the Legislature now in session.

The Mayor of Paducah, Kentucky, has issued a proclamation ordering all the free negroes to leave that place instanter. A general migration has taken place.

Why is a cat running after his tail like a Millerite? Because he has his latter end in view.

It always affords us pleasure to chronicle the triumph of genius—the creations of minds delving in the realms of thought. We accordingly give place to the following, which is no less startling than new. It is, we presume, from the pen of an unwedded "Western editor."

"I sat me down in thought profound,
This maxim wise I drew;
It's easier far to like a girl,
Than make a girl like you."

Young gentlemen affected with calico proclivities will please copy.

The man who made an impression, on the heart of a coquette—has become a skilful stone-cutter.

Death makes our enemies cease to hate us and our friends to love us more.

Dr. Franklin, endeavoring to kill a turkey by an electric shock, received the whole force of the battery himself. Recovering, he good humoredly remarked, that instead of killing a turkey he had nearly put an end to a goose.

In a pool across a road in the country of Tipperary is stuck up a pole, having affixed to it a board, with this inscription: Take notice, that when the waters is over this board the road is impassable."

Beware of judging hastily: it is better to suspend an opinion than to retract an assertion.

A stranger is received according to his dress and taken leave according to his merit.

Don't blunt your razor to open another man's oysters. Keep your wit as a buckler to defend yourself, and not as a sword to wound others.

A woman may laugh too much. It is only a comb that can always afford to show its teeth.

Heavy Failure.—We learn that Messrs. Rankin and McLean, of Greensboro' in this State, have failed for about $125,900.—*Raleigh Standard.*

According to the late census the number of Protestants in Hungary is 2,792,725.