A STARTLING FACT.

The gentleman who sends us the following Communication is entirely reliable, and relates what came under his own knowledge. Read it. Its simple statement is sufficiently shocking, without a word of comment being added:

From the Spirit of the Age.

An astonishing fact, showing the debasing effect of ardent spirits upon the human mind.

Mr. Editor: In the county of L——n, in this State, there once lived a very respectable family of the name of B——, consisting of a father and mother, and four sons. This family, from its position and opulence, wielded an almost unlimited influence in the vicinity; and had it not been for that *old time* practice of teaching children to drink their morning drams, and that *general work of all evil*, of every man (who was able) having a distillery and making the poisonous article, its influence and respectability might have remained useful, and untarnished. But unfortunately for the boys, the habit of drinking increased upon them until the three elder went down in infamy to a drunkard's grave. W——, the youngest, retained his position in society until he had wooed and obtained the heart and hand of Miss E., a more intelligent and lovely creature than whom probably never lived. She belonged to the upper *ten-dom*. She was the reigning belle of N——, and was regarded more in the light of an *Angel*, than a human being. Her parents had lavished hundreds and even thousands of dollars upon her accomplishments, and were very solicitous that her rival should not be found. She and W— were married, and every body envied their happiness. They were opulent, respectable, and accomplished. For a time, W— bade fair to excel the most sanguine expectations of his friends, and until an adverse wind blew across his path, sweeping away the greater portion of his wealth, none suspected that he drank. But now that the prop upon which he rested had fallen, the early habits of his life began to develope themselves; and ere the *tenth* year of their connubial happiness had elapsed, W— was borne to the home of his brethren, the grave of the drunkard.

But the most melancholy part of our tale remains to be told: In the multiplicity of her cares, sorrows and distractions, the once accomplished and beautiful E., flew to the wine cup to drown her miseries. She drank and neglected her gentle babes, until one, two, three of them sank silently to grave. There still remained one boy—a noble looking one he was, Friends now interposed and besought her, in view of her eternal interests, and the interest of her only remaining child, to dash down the accursed cup. But so strengthened and confirmed were her habits now, and so completely had the demon meshed her within his coils, that she gave no heed to their admonitions, but drank more deeply of the draught. Soon! very soon, poor little Willie died from neglect.

On the morrow the friends collected to prepare the child for its burial, and a liberal hearted friend, knowing the poverty of the mother, had purchased some suitable material for its shroud, which was placed within the closet for the moment. While the attention of the friends was directed to the child, its mother, being destitute of means to procure her drink, crept slyly to the closet, obtained the material for the shroud, carried it to a dram shop hard by, and *pawned it for one half pint of spirits!!!* What more shall I say? Shall I comment? Need I? Is this humanity—poor, fallen humanity? I have related a fact—an actual occurrence—Where is now that once angelic little creature, Mrs. E—? But I close. God have mercy on dram makers, sellers and drinkers.

PHILO.

Rutherford Academy, Burke Co.

From the Spirit of the Age.

Mr. Editor: A few weeks since, before the heavy snow, two old men, one in Orange, the other in Person county, froze to death. In both cases they left grog shops for their homes, were too much intoxicated to get there, and died. On the late stormy Sunday, a man in Person Co., went to a whiskey tavern remained until late in the afternoon, gambling part of the time at least, started home but never reached there. Several days after, he was found frozen, with two vessels of liquor by him. He leaves a wife and about six children, the wife without a husband, the children without a father, and all, so far as I can learn, in poverty. I have heard also of a negro man of great value, freezing in Orange, from being too drunk to get home. Who killed these men? Surely the dramseller. And shall he now walk unpunished amid the people that know him to be a murderer? Aye, and still receive their protection and their patronage in his shameful, sinful practice? "Oh shame, where is thy blush!" Man may smile upon the upper sealer, but a greater than man frowns. Man may disregard his murders and his diabolical influences and achievements, but there is One who will *remember* and *avenge*. Man may call dram selling honest, but no human enactment can make the traffic right in the sight of God. The decrees of the Court of Heaven, on the contrary, every expression of the howling storm drowned the pitiful appeals of the unpitying victims, as they could not hear them, and they were heard by him who "rides upon the storm," and who has pronounced woe to the man who maketh his neighbor drink.

An old lady, [illegible] found in her chamber [illegible] death—on the 17th [illegible] no one but an old bachelor who has since been found and has frozen near spring. Probably [illegible] daughter to the spring in the snow [illegible] on Sunday, and she froze. The old lady [illegible] the house open and [illegible] wood. A chair was found on the [illegible] partly consumed. [illegible] means to have prevented it. [illegible] but it may be that she [illegible] would for her unfortunate child.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Editor: [illegible] Lynchburg Virginian, speaking of the North-Western railroad, says that the managers of this road have taken a locomotive across Santee river and have commenced laying rails on the north side of it, and therefore urges those in charge to push ahead, and put Charleston in direct communication with Wilmington and Cheraw as soon as possible.

The *Mercury* regrets to learn that the completion of the bridge over the Santee has been retarded by the severity of the weather and the high waters;—but by the present arrangement, many miles on the other side can be opened simultaneously with the completion of the bridge. The recent action of the Legislature of North Carolina, says the *Mercury*, indicating a dominant opinion in favor of opening a communication between Cheraw and the inexhaustible Coal Fields on Deep river, gives great additional importance to the completion of this road. Even if the bill had miscarried this session, from the clerical error to which we have heretofore alluded, the expression of opinion in favor of the project was so decided as to leave no doubt of its enactment at the next session. The coal of these mines has been subjected to the most careful tests, by scientific men, and is pronounced equal to the best that has ever been brought to market. The opening of railway communication to the mines would supply Charleston with fuel of an excellent quality, in abundance, and indeed would make this place a market for the supply of towns in the interior, and on the sea-coast further South. The vast net work of steam communication on the western side of the Atlantic, and which is constantly increasing the threads of its web, would find a natural stopping place at Charleston, and consequently the demand for coal would be equal to any supply which the railroad could furnish. Thus the great element in the success of a road would be, in this case, already furnished—a steady and abundant supply of valuable freight. This must always be the leading source of profit in a Southern railroad, and this must give to the Northeastern road a business not inferior to that of any one now in successful operation."

If these results shall follow the completion of this road to the mines, the General Assembly of this State will have the consciousness of knowing that, by their action, they have materially contributed to the prosperity of a rival community at the expense of home interests. But, we are inclined to think that while the Northeastern road, continued to the Coal Fields, will work an injury to various railroad enterprises in North Carolina, no such tremendous results as foreshadowed by the *Mercury* will follow its construction. It will supply Charleston with coal, but the cost of transportation of the article from the mines to Charleston will so greatly exceed the cost here, as to render out of the question the possibility of a successful competition by our neighbor with us in the business of supplying other places with the mineral.

We take it that Charleston can supply her own immediate wants, but that there are too many drawbacks in her path to permit her to establish a Coal Depot for the supply of the interior and the Atlantic slope. We can get the article to market more easily and expeditiously, and sell it cheaper when it arrives than she possibly can, and this we think settles the matter. One great objection to the passage of the charter of the Cheraw Rail was this. It contemplates the construction of another thoroughfare for travel and the mails, in direct opposition to the facilities already in operation, and which have been constructed at tremendous labor and expense by the State and by individuals. The grant of this charter we consider a mere delusion, for in effect it will cripple—if not ruin these enterprises. Our neighbor is welcome to a few tons of coal, but these roads, of the mails and travel, we can only wonder at the excessive liberality of our own legislators which permits her to do these things.—*Wil. Herald.*

Venezuela, Rome and Geology.—Prof. Silliman recently delivered a lecture at Louisville, in the course of which he gave quite an interesting sketch of a visit paid by him to Mount Vesuvius.—Despite the fate of the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, the sides of the mountain are at this time inhabited by Roman people, who look not to the past, but sleep in fond security upon the lava beds which entombed images beneath their feet. Vesuvius had been raised from the sea, he said, as had also all Southern Italy about Rome. Dominant volcanoes ended the Eternal City. There it was composed of volcanic ashes. The ancient catacombs had been cut through this rock; they reached to the mouth of the Tiber, by endless labyrinths. That below was deposit of ashes was a formation more recent than the fossil shells, and still more recent than containing fresh water fossils. The suggest, the lecturer said, was too vast for one short discourse—that the mind was lost in endeavoring to comprehend the [illegible] only have been brought through countless ages of time—that God's work was not of an [illegible] but of a gradual growth, which could only be seen by the light of geology. Man was [illegible] too simply to understand the [illegible] to become established with scripture [illegible] on the contrary, every expression of the howling storm drowned the pitiful appeals of the unpitying victims, as they could not hear them, and they were heard by him who "rides upon the storm," and who has pronounced woe to the man who maketh his neighbor drink.

Wit. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] who a [illegible]

[illegible]

Boston P[illegible]

BROTHERHOOD OF SUFFERING.

In one of N. P. Willis' beautiful letters from Idlewild, the following passage occurs:

By the numerous visits and letters I have received from consumptive patients, I have been made aware what sympathetic magnetism there is in a common suffering. Consumption, too, being a disease that is thought fatal, but which is gentle and almost insensible in its ravages, it is usually of softening and pensive influence on the character—toning down the daily burthen of life's song to a chord below the key-note of the world. For response that is in harmony with this, the yearning is strong. They long for sympathy from those who have a doom and sadness like their own. And, with this link of tenderness between fellow-sufferers, is formed a pilgrim company, ready to start upon their journey—a brotherhood of those to whom "Azrael, the Angel of Death" has beckoned to come away.

Examination of Filibusters.—The filibuster examination in New York was resumed Thursday. General Cazneau alone was examined. An unsuccessful effort was made to give in evidence a letter from Sidney Webster, esq., Private Secretary of Franklin Pierce, and bearing the President's frank. The defence professed they could show by it that the President and other high United States officials have an interest in the Mosquito grant, and have been connected with Consul Fabens, Gen. Cazneau and others in the colonization of Nicaragua. Gen. Cazneau testified that he had heard that President Pierce has a twelfth interest in the Mosquito grant. The announcement produced no sensation, and the District Attorney dared them to read the letter of Mr. Webster, but they would not consent.

Great stories are told about the nest building of the orchard starling. Wilson, who, all admit, is pretty good authority in matters of this kind, gives a very particular account of the way in which the nest is put together. He says the bird commonly hangs its nests from the twigs of an apple tree. The outside is made of a particular kind of long tough grass—is knit or sewed through and through in a thousand directions, just as if done with a needle. The little creature does it with its feet and bill. Mr. Wilson says he showed one of these nests to an old lady, and she was so struck with the work, that she asked him, if he did not think that these birds could be taught to *darn stockings!* Mr. Wilson took the pains, too, to draw out one of these grass threads, and found it measured thirteen inches, and in that distance the bird who used it had passed it in and out thirty-four times.

Brutal Murder of a Slave by his Owner.—Michael Boylan, a German, residing on Lover's Lane, near this city, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Wilson and Privates Richardson and Wager, of the Mounted Police, on a charge of whipping his own slave, a man named Stepney, to death. The circumstances of this outrage, as we have learned them, are as follows:

It appears that the negro had been run away for some time, and was taken on Tuesday last and carried to Constable Jones. He was then whipped, and turned over to his master. Yesterday Boylan, while under the influence of liquor, renewed the punishment, and continued it until the negro sank under the infliction and died. When Sergeant Wilson arrived at the place, the negro was lying on the floor, dead, and lying by the side of him, completely stupefied, the negro. The latter, together with his wife, whose name we did not learn, was at once taken and carried before Justice Thomas, who committed them both to jail for further examination. Sergeant Wilson, of opinion that had he his prompt arrival on the spot, the negro would have been buried and the crime concealed, as the coffin was already prepared and a hole dug to receive it.

We are shocked to record such a crime in our midst, and trust the law will be rigidly enforced against the offender.—*Sav. Republican.*

The Clergymen's Protest against Theodore Parker.—The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror of Tuesday contains the protest of the Rev. C. W. Wallace, H. H. Hartwell, S. C. Bartlett, J. Milton Colburn, I. G. Hubbard, and G. W. A. Clark, ministers of that place, against the employment of Theodore Parker as a lecturer before the Manchester Lyceum. They say:

"We not only maintain that one who has publicly set at the world's tribunal denied the binding authority of God's Word, and his sneers at the sinless character of Jesus Christ, and who is thus directly undermining the foundations in society, ought not to receive your official and public endorsement as a fit guide of public sentiment, and thereby gain additional influence to spread his skepticism.

"We urge another and even more decisive reason:

"Mr. Parker is bold and unscrupulous. By frequent implication or assertion, he violates the moral control of the lecture room, and thus insinuates his skeptical views. One of the last lectures by him here you—his lecture on 'Progress'—contained sentiments so nearly in conflict with the fact of a revelation from God, and its contents.

"Whatever may be his qualifications in other respects, we think that's not a man who seems to be so fitted to be a public teacher by the chief literary association of a Christian city."

[illegible] *Hope Ahead—Cheap Rice for Walker.*—A passenger [illegible] yesterday by the Cahawba [illegible] of the position of matters at Nicaragua on the 21st ult. He was [illegible] on that day for several hours. [illegible] Mr. Scott, the former agent of the Nicaraguan Transit Company, [illegible] at the mouth of the [illegible] on board, and ready to [illegible] the river and attempt to take possession. He saw Col. Kinney, and [illegible] from Walker six days previous. At that time there was a strong dissatisfaction among the allied forces, and [illegible] the Costa Ricans go [illegible] to Walker.—*New York Times.*

New Book.—Major Jack Downing is doing a history called "Thirty Years Out of the Senate." It goes ahead of Col. Benton's.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The New York Herald alleges that it has investigated the subject of the slave trade engaged in by Northern men, with Northern capital, and that it has arrived at intelligence that ought to have weight in stopping the crusade against the South. It appears that in the port of New York alone, about twelve vessels are fitted out every year for the slave trade, and that Boston and Baltimore furnish each about the same number; making a fleet of thirty-six vessels, all employed in a commerce which is denounced as inhuman by the civilized world. If to these be added the fleets fitted out at other Eastern ports besides Boston, we shall have a total of about forty vessels. Each slaver registers from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty tons, and costs, when ready for sea, with provisions, slave equipments, and everything necessary for a successful trip, about eight thousand dollars. Here is a capital of $320,000 to start with. The expenses of fitting out and of the voyage to Africa are estimated as follows:

Cost of forty slavers ready for sea,	$320,000
Expenses at the port for brokerage and commission, $3,000 on each vessel,	120,000
Captains and seamen's wages for voyage,	160,000
Amount paid for negroes on the coast of Africa, at $15 a head, allowing 600 to each vessel,	360,000
Port charges and secret money paid at the place of landing in Cuba, or other destination, $42 for each negro, allowing a diminution of 100 in each vessel, by death on the passage,	840,000
Total,	$1,800,000

From these figures it will be seen that the amount of capital required to fit out forty slavers, is about $1,800,000, upon which the profits are so immense as to almost surpass belief.

In a single voyage of the slave fleet, upwards of twenty-four thousand human beings are carried off from different points on the slave coast, and of these, four thousand—or one-sixth of the whole number—become victims to the infliction of the middle passage, leaving twenty thousand fit for market.

For each of them the trader obtains an average of $500, making a total for the whole twenty thousand, ten millions of dollars. Now if the number of trips made by each vessel in a year, be estimated at two, we will have this amount increased to twenty millions. Each vessel, it is true, can make three, and even four trips, but as some of them are destroyed after the first voyage, the number is placed at the lowest average. The expenses and profits of the slave trade for a single year compare as follows:

Total receipts of do,	20,000,000
Total expenses of two voyages,	3,000,000
Profits,	$17,000,000

A Mauler.—An affray occurred on the 24th ultimo, between two negroes belonging to Robert Jackson, of the upper part of this district, and another belonging to a Mr. Wilson, who resides in Polk county North Carolina, which resulted finally in the death of the latter. The circumstances, as near as we can learn, were as follows: There were a number of negroes collected together in a negro house on Mr. Jackson's plantation, and it seems that the negroes who afterwards got into the affray, were playing cards and betting. The negro of Mr. Wilson being more lucky than the other two, won all of their money. Then ensued a quarrel. Stones were thrown, and finally an axe was aimed by one of Mr. Jackson's negroes at the negro belonging to Mr. Wilson, which produced the fatal wound. The negro was taken to his master's plantation in N. C. and survived several days.

He was buried without a coroner's inquest being held over the dead body, but was afterwards disinterred by the Coroner of Polk county, inquest held, and verdict found according to the above facts.

Spartanburg Express.

IT'S A LONG ROAD TO JORDAN.

Just another days ago, a gentleman then residing at Cole, Mississippi District, in this State, [illegible] a $20 bill of the Merchant's Bank of this place to one of its officers. The letter was duly [illegible] at Cole Post Office, but never reached its destination. Upon enquiry at the Post Office here, no such letter could be found, neither the way bill which ought to have accompanied it. The letter and its contents, therefore, were given up as lost.

Recently, we removed our Office to the building then occupied as the Post Office, and in sweeping out on Wednesday last, the long lost letter, unopened, was swept into the street, picked up and delivered to the Bank Officer, to whom it was addressed. It was opened, and there lay the twenty dollar bill safe and sound. It was re-enclosed in a new envelope, with the letter in which it had lain so long concealed, and forwarded to its owner, who now resides at Holly Springs, who no doubt had long ere this ceased to mourn its loss.

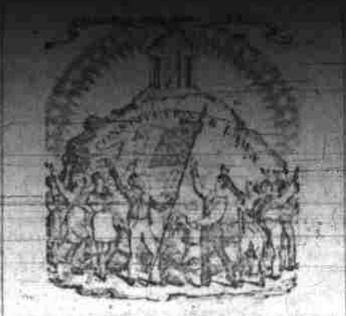
Nineteen years ago, there was a paper currency designated "United States Bank bills," which had lost its reputation to the tune of twenty-five per cent below par, and it was to obtain one of these, that the Merchant's Bank Bill was sent to the Cole Officers.

Had this bill been loaned at 7 per cent, it would have cost Mr. Downer $28, which amount he has lost. Though loaned in rubbish, this twenty dollar bill has not been idle. Downer's loss has been the gain of others. The Bank has expended its profits—the State owner. It has discharged its bonds upon it for all the time it has been lost. A marked example does of the permanency of which other is one man's gain is another man's loss."

FATAL DUEL.

A duel took place at Metairie Ridge, near New Orleans, on the 18th ult, between Pakenham Le Blance, deputy Sheriff of New Orleans, and Geo. W. White, book keeper in a hardware establishment. Le Blance spat in White's face in return for an alleged insult, and W. challenged him to fight with double barrelled guns, at fifteen paces. At the given signal Mr. White fired, and his antagonist was shot through the heart, but his finger was on the trigger, and in falling he discharged his piece, though without doing any execution.

Le Blance was a noted small sword duellist, and fought 30 duels during his life.



CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10, 1857.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER $2.00 CASH.

☞ The Foundry and Machine Shops of the Messrs. Boyden, in this place, are now in operation. We have seen some of their work, a two-horse turning plow, among other things, which surpassed, in looks, any thing of the kind usually brought to this market.

These shops have been got up almost exclusively for the manufacture of agricultural and farm implements. Experienced and competent workmen are employed throughout, and every arrangement appointed in reference to a vigorous and successful business.

John Taylor, a Sadler and Harness maker by trade, is informed, should this meet his eye, that his family at Graham, N. C., are in need of his care and protection.

Deep River Navigation Improvement.—We copy into this paper, from the Fayetteville Observer, a somewhat lengthy report of the proceedings of the Legislature on the Deep River Improvement; but its length needs no apology. It is decidedly interesting, not only as it regards the subject under consideration, but as also affording an insight into the ways and means by which members were influenced for or against that measure, and as showing the legislative ability of the youths sent up by the democratic party to make the laws and govern the State. Read it, it is a good sketch, softened, no doubt, but will richly repay the time and trouble.

Reconsideration—a new System.—We think the last Legislature ought, hereafter, to be known as the *reconsider session*, and that the democratic party should receive full credit for having inaugurated the system of despatching business by the rule of double reaction. It is said that any measure which happened to pass this distinguished body the first trial, secured thereby, the surest possible guaranty of final failure; whereas a measure defeated by it, on the first trial, was equally sure of final success. According to this, to kill a bill was to give it life; and to pass it, was to kill it. Can any body explain it? Where is the *key hole* of democracy, which affords a key to this mystery?

Lottery.—We learn that permission to open its maiden town was granted to six individuals by the County Court, on Saturday last. This is a step from the dry to the wet as long as it is sudden. Three of the six have already commenced operations.—*Rep. Banner.*

"This is a step from the dry to the wet as long as it is sudden." It is also a step *backwards*. The *Banner*, is not, perhaps, aware that three or four years ago, overwhelmed with an oppressive sense of the pernicious effects of grog-shops, our citizens rose in their power and put them down. They were driven out of the corporate limits in disgrace, as unworthy a place in our midst. They are back again, and heralds Rivers better than the *Banner* knew how they got back.

The Cheraw *Gazette* copies the reply of the Concord *Gazette*, to the communication of Mr. Cyrus Pierson, in which it was shown that the freight on a certain parcel of goods shipped over different roads in North and South Carolina, amounted to more on the North Carolina Road than on the others, and puts to us this question: "What says the *Watchman* to the above?" We answer, the freight lists of the North Carolina rail road are published, and although we have not made the comparison, we venture the assertion the rates of charges will compare favorable with those of any road in South Carolina. Also, that if there was any overcharging in the bill published by the Concord *Gazette*, it can be easily proven, and a recovery made. If the Cheraw Gazette is not satisfied with this reply, he may compare the rates of the different roads, which perhaps, would be the speediest way to lay its troubles about this matter.

The *Sir galtha* law of this town has been repealed. We presume the editor of the "*Watchman*" will go into "convulsion fits" over this act of assembled wisdom and make some savage remarks the room is too small to swing. We had a notion to reply to his impertinent remarks about the Democratic party and the law in his last, but the action of the Legislature on the matter renders it unnecessary.—*Rep. Banner.*

The *Banner* is much more apt to go into *fits* than we—"*Jubilee*" *fits*—so it had better look out for its own safety. Its "notion to reply" to "impertinent remarks about the democratic party and the law," was truly "rendered unnecessary by the action of "assembled wisdom." That this time, to pass a bill for developing the immense wealth of the coal fields—could not give Salisbury financial relief—but it did at the tail of the session, authorize a fatal connection with the Western Rail Road, and turn loose upon us the floods of a licensed iniquity. We predicted the course of the democratic "assembled wisdom" in reference to our five gallon law, and it has been verified. If that was "impertinent," and it be meant to signify "of no weight," it is nevertheless a more faithful record of the 'assembled wisdom,' than that which declares "the last Legislature will compare favorably with any preceeding one."

Flora McDonald.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, for a pamphlet copy of the life and character of Flora McDonald, by James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Salisbury asked the last Legislature for a Bank. She sent in her request at an early day; but she was refused. Our business men were told that there was no relief for their commercial embarrassment.

The *liquor party* in Salisbury, sent on an untrue representation of public sentiment in this place, in regard to the five gallon law: It reached Raleigh on Monday, we believe, the day before the adjournment. The Legislature snapped it up upon the instant, and forthwith repealed the law. The County Court of Rowan, acting upon the repeal the same week, gave us five *grog shops!—sir*, the *Banner* says. We asked for bread, and they gave us a stone. They were willing to put *bricks* in our hats, but not the means of trade in our hands. That will do for a democratic legislature.

Valentine's Day was duly observed here. No one can tell how many joys and sorrows are sprung on the day in which the birds choose their mates, and the boys and girls indite their vows.

REDEEMING THEIR PROMISES.

The Standard says that some of the Know Nothing papers are charging the Democrats with not redeeming their promises made to the people during the canvass last summer. It is true, that such charges have been made by the American or Know Nothing papers for the last two months, and the truth of the charges cannot be denied by the Standard or any other Democratic sheet. The Standard, indeed, does not pretend to deny but what the charges are correct, nor does it insist that the party have complied with their promises; but with its usual tact, it tacitly admits the charge to be true, but by way of avoidance, pleads new matter, as an excuse for non-performance, and endeavors thereby to shift the responsibility, and throw upon the American party to that extent which should properly attach to its own party.

The Democracy, says the Standard, can't build rail roads without money, and the American party were not willing to pass a revenue bill, which would raise a sufficient amount to meet the present indebtedness of the State. Now this is the plea, which the Standard puts in for its party by way of avoidance for its broken promises, and to screen its friends from the indignation of a deceived and disappointed people.

The first part of the plea, is certainly true, for neither the Democracy or any other party can build rail roads without money—but the latter part of the plea—"that the Americans were not willing to raise a sufficient revenue to meet the liabilities of the State, is unfounded in fact, as can be readily shown, and that such a ridiculous plea should be entered, even by the Standard, is truly astonishing to every man who has the least regard to truth.

Does not every body know that the Democracy had a large majority in both houses of the Legislature, and that they could tax the people to any amount, and pass any revenue bill they saw proper, regardless of the opposition of the American party? Admitting then—though such is not the fact—that the Americans were opposed to providing for the liabilities of the State, will any sane man pretend that the Democracy could not make this provision themselves? Or will it be pretended that the Democracy had such a tender regard for the feelings of the few Americans in the Legislature that in deference to their wishes they violated their promises to the people? In the disgraceful struggle, to fix a stigma upon the old whig party, and when the expunging resolutions passed the House by a strict party vote, we saw no sign of this tenderness for the feelings of the Americans, but in answer to their appeals, they were taunt-ingly told, that the Democracy had the power, and that they would give no quarter. If then, they had the ability, notwithstanding the opposition of the Americans, to blot out the records of the country, what circumscribed their power, so as to prevent them from raising any amount they saw proper for building rail roads and improving the navigation of our rivers? Certainly not the Americans; for if they had possessed this power, they would also have had the power to have saved the Legislature from the disgrace of passing the expunging resolutions; the power to do the former, would have enabled them to do the latter also. But the Standard has wofully mistaken the intelligence of the people, if he thinks they are to be humbugged by any such special pleading. The people placed the party in power, and clothed them with the ability to build roads, improve rivers, and to raise the necessary means for accomplishing these desirable objects, and for redeeming every promise which they had made to the people. Will the people of Fayetteville be satisfied with the loss of the coalfield road, because the Standard says the Americans opposed the Revenue law? Or will the same reason satisfy those who were so deeply interested in the Deep River Navigation, the Western Extension or the Danville connection?

Democracy, and the power to repeal those bills, and the power to raise the necessary funds for the building up of these improvements, and the Americans did not have the power to prevent them. The people will hold the Democracy of the last Legislature responsible, for although they were very weak intellectually—yet they had the physical power to do whatever they saw fit, and they will be held to a strict account, although they might very conscienciously put in a plea, the effect of which would be to stultify themselves; for although weak-headed and rattle-brained, the people will remember that they were not *inops consilii*, as they were under the immediate control of Saunders and had the benefit of the counsels of Holden.

The members from Guilford, in the House, as well as many others of the Americans, did vote against the present odious Revenue law; not, however, because they were opposed to paying the debts of the State, or were for repudiation, as the Standard would intimate, but because they desired to raise this revenue, without increasing the taxes upon the people to such a ruinous extent. It was with this view, that Mr. Caldwell and the Americans so zealously pressed the "People's Bank," and it was with this view, that Mr. Scott proposed his amendment, requiring the stockholders to pay a bonus of $50,000 for a re-charter of the State Bank. It suited Democracy, however, to throw the whole burden of taxation upon land and negroes, and because the Americans desired to make these moneyed institutions bear a portion of the burden, they are to be charged with repudiation; and Democracy having violated all its promises, attempts to shield itself from the unjust indignation of an outraged people, by stigmatizing and slandering the best and most patriotic men of the State.—*Greens. Patriot and Flag.*

☞ Myers Truett, a leading member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was arrested at New York on the 6th inst, on board the steamer Illinois, at the suit of Reuben Maloney, an exiled Californian.

☞ The county of Randolph is the place to live in! At the session of the County Court held last week, no taxes for county purposes were ordered. Randolph is out of debt, and has on hand a plenty of funds without taxing her citizens.

Cathedral at Montreal.—A project has been started in the Roman Catholic Churches of Montreal, for the erection of a splendid Cathedral, which in size and magnificence is to surpass any edifice of the Kind on the continent. It is to be built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. The length is to be three hundred and fifty feet; breadth, one hundred and seventy-five feet; and height of dome three hundred. It will contain ten or twelve separate chapels and two organs, and the time calculated for its completion is not less than twelve years.

MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET.

LANCASTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1857.

Mr. Buchanan has so far determined upon the persons who are to constitute his Cabinet as to warrant me in naming the men, though not the portfolios they will respectively fill. From the South, Cobb, of Georgia; Floyd, of Virginia, certain; Pickens, of South Carolina, or Brown, of Tennessee, contingent. From the North and West, Bright, of Indiana; Clifford, of Maine and Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, who is hard pressed for Secretary of State. The only drawback to this latter gentleman is J. Glancy Jones, of the old Keystone, who has a number of warm and zealous friends. Big chances are that Judge Black will be chosen.—*Herald.*

TREMENDOUS FRESHETS.

AUGUSTA, February 10.

There have been tremendous freshets in the Hudson, Susquehannah, Delaware, and other Northern rivers. Albany, Troy and Chicago are inundated and the damage has been enormous. Travel is interrupted. The long bridge over the Potomac has been destroyed.

FROM THE PLAINS.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.

The Santa Fe mail has just arrived, and we learn that the January mail outward bound was compelled to return in consequence of severe snow storms.

The passengers report seeing large numbers of Keowa Indians, who said that their warriors had gone to attack Brent's Fort. The Government, hearing this, sent additional United States troops for the defence of the place. Mr. Dodge had not been heard from for some time, and it was feared that he had been murdered by the Indians.

Mr. Claude Jones had been elected delegate from Mesilla.

Bank of South Carolina.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of South Carolina, held Thursday, William Birnie, Esq., was re-elected President of the above named institution.

THE FOUNDRY.

On Saturday last, for the first time, we witnessed at the Foundry of the Messrs. Boyden, the process of moulding castings for plows, &c. This important establishment is now in operation, and deserves the patronage of the public of the whole surrounding country. To the *Farmer*, there is no one house in Salisbury so important, as whenever he desires any repairing done, or if he wishes to buy Farming Implements of any kind, here he will have them to his hand.

Salisbury Herald.

CRUEL.

The Hon. John Kerr, in time past, took great delight in denouncing President Polk, for involving us in the Mexican war, and frequently said, as we have been informed, that he never said his prayers at night, without praying for the success of the Mexican arms. Democracy has now taken Mr. Kerr to its embraces, and he is in duty bound to sanction whatever Democracy does, and we think it very unkind in the party to require of Mr. Kerr, by their expunging resolution, to admit that his former petitions to heaven were very wrong and full of treason. Will he make the admission? We suppose he will.—*Greensboro' Patriot and Flag.*