THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

which the Cheraw Gazette seeks to fusten upon us. We have alleded in one of our articles to the approted by Mr. Polk, of the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill; whereupon the Cheraw Gazette accases us of dragging up Mr. Polk's corpse from amendment to the Fugitive Slave Bill. the grave, and with slabdering his memory; and says that every Whig in North Carolina should

With Mr. Fo'k, personally, whether in the body, may have a chance of doing so. or out of the body, we never had anything to do. "Duncan is in his grave;

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well"-

But with Mr. Polk's public acts; his Administration of the Government; the distinctive measures of that administration, which have heaped so much of bitter evil on the country; brought all our present troubles; and, as precedents, have paved the way to so many more,-we have much to do: And we shall never consider it any desecration to speak of those acts, in such terms of censure as we may deem they deserve-his death can never sanctify them; and all the white-washing of all the friends and partizans he had while living, can nevermake them fair and clever. The Oregon Act, with the Wilmot provise in it, stands upon the Statute books of the country, above these words; "Approved . James K. Pelk;" and until those words are expunged, posterity will judge him by them; and no friends of his may pretend that the Witmol proviso was not approved by him, for they will find that very abomination about his signature.

If the Editor of the Cheraw Gazette wants to mibble about this matter,-if he means that Mr. Polk approved the Wilmot Proviso under protest; we answer that his protest did not touch the question of constitutional power. That must be held as admitted by Mr. Polk, or he may, be liable to a very serious charge-one, however, which we have never brought against him. We are aware that the Southern Democratic press contends that, in affixing his signature to the Oregon bill, there was no sanction of the proviso, by President Polk .-But we have always charitably preferred to believe that Mr. Polk assented to its constitutionality, while he was opposed to the principle. If so, he could honestly and consistently sign the bill. If, however, he did not believe the proviso to be, constitutional, and signed that bill, notwithstanding, what becomes of the obligations of the oath he took to support the constitution of the United States?

The truth is, that Mr. Polk took a deep and active interest in the passage of the Oregon bill; and the Hon. Barclay Martin, who was the Represeutative of Mr. Polk's own district, at the time of its passage, has recently declared, in a speech at Columbia, Tenn., that "he had voted for the Oregon bill, with the proviso in it, at the request of Mr. Palk." And he added, what we have always believed, that "Mr. Polk could not have signed the proviso in the Oregon bill, unless he thought it constitutional." Be it remembered that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton have both declared that it was the first assertion of the unlimited power of Congress over the whole subject; and Benton adds. that he moved it for the purpose of asserting the paked principle; and all the damning wickedness of its recognition comes home to us in full force. and reveals the betrayal of the rights of the South by a Southern President. The Cheraw Gazette may make the most of it.

We have noticed this article, although the charge against us is very grees, and the language by no means courteous and dignified, because the Gazseems to disapprove of our articles very much indeed-having rapped us soundly before for speaking a word or two in favor of Mr. Stanly. We don't expect to agree long at a time with any of our Locofoco colemporaries, either in North or Bouth Carolina-yet are we by no means desirous of battling with them indiscriminately. God knows we have had hard knocks enough lately; but as the people of the South have signally sustained our course, most recently, upon the prominent question of the Nashville Convention, we could be well content to repose awhile. If we ean't have our own way about it, however, our harness is on, and our's shall be the motto of the gallant Thirlestone-"ready, age ready!"

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AMUSING.

Mr. Clemens, of Als. on Tuesday week, gave tice of a petition which he had received, and intended to present to the Senate, from a citizen of New York, urging the absolute necessity for the anblishment of a United States Lunatic Asylum, for the immediate treatment of some of the wor thy Senators and Representatives now in Washngion. The petitioner has viewed with extreme pain the mad suicidal policy pursued by some of the Abolition members, and would respectfully pirest that they may at once be placed in confine nt, so that they may not injure themselves, their riende, of their country. He then goes on to name ne particular Senator, [Seward, we suppose,] and suggest that he may be at once seized, and be placed in the most secure place in Washington; od that he be at once bled, and placed on a water

MR. BADGER'S SPEECIL

In relation to Mr. Badger's late speech in the nate, the Wadesboro' Argus says:-"If is one of e most firm, yet concillatory appenhes we have ver read. Mr. B. discusses his subject in a saiprly manner; and keeps his temper throughst. He treats his opponents as opponents and ntlemen-not as enemies and rascals. He oves from Scripture that the course of the aboonist is wrong-that is, the intermeddling abolinist, who, for the sake of seeing a black man sinally free, would steal the property of a white an. Mr. Badger, like Mr. Webster, goes backthe remotest times of which we have any history. od shows that slavery was parenty tolerated, but gulated by God himself, when He was the reat Head of the Jewish people. He traces it to the times of the Apostles, and shows that a only did Christ not abolish slavery, but his Aetles taught the obedience of slaves to their store, and also enjoined on masters to treat their was with kindness. Mr. Budger taken a very reet and firm stand on the Fugitive Slaves Bill. superbut according to the constitution fugitive ling in New Oleans,

slaves and Ingitives from justice are placed on the We neglected to refer last week to the quarrel same footing, and that as well might a Southern State chain the right to try before a jury a fugitive Thursday last, bringing fourteen day's later intellifrom justice coming from a northern State, as for Northern State to claim the right to try a fugitive slave, as is contemplated in Senator Saward's

> Take it altogether, it is a most excellent speech. and spoken in a most excellent spirit, and we doubt not will be carefully read by every one who

FALL OF COFFEE.

This article has gone down almost as rapidly as it rose in price. A cargo of 4000 bags of Rio was sold at New Orleans a few days ago at 8 cts. Speculators will lose heavily, and even regular dealers suffer materially. We learn from various sources that the quantity consumed has fallen off lmost boyond belief. This shows to what an exwill be, dispensed with in times of high prices, or scarcity of money,

P. S. Subsequently, 16,000 bags were sold at section at New Orleans at 9 cents. At New York, 4,000 bags sold at auction at 83 to 94.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Abril 19-9 p. m. His Honor Mayor Seaton received a telegraphic disputch this afternoon, from Fredericksburg, Va., stating that James Barbour and John C. Green, candidates for the Virginia Legislature from the Culpoper district, had embarked on board the steamer Baltimore, for Washington city, to fight a duel in the District of Columbia. The dispatch was referred to Captain Goddard, who, with the aid of officers Handy and Barnacloe, arrested the parties. An investigation was ordered, which was just closed, each of the parties being bound over in the sum of \$5,000 to keep the peace, and not leave the District for the purpose of fighting a duel within the period of one year. Messre, Pendleton and Morton went security for Mr. Green, and Edmund Henshaw for Mr. Barbour.

PROSPECT OF A GENERAL INDIAN WAR ON THE TEXAN FRONTIER .- The Galveston News of the 1st inst., in noticing the departure of Gen'l Harney for this city on his way to Fort Leavenworth. where, the News remarks, he expects to pass the summer: save:

It appears to be his opinion that a general In dian war on our frontier is inevitable, and the only effectual way to terminate predatory incursions is to carry war into their fastenesses and route them from their retreats where they have so long found security from our fruitless and unprofitable pur-Such we understand is now, also, the ninion of Gen. Brooke, us it has long been the conviction of our frentier settlers, and of our various officers engaged in the ranging service—a con-viction that has been confirmed by more than twenty years of dear bought experience. of the garrisons and troops now established by governments along our borders, these incursions continue to be made with impunity from time to time, and the property and lives of our citizens are sacrificed without exciting surprise or occasioning any thing more than a passing comment or newspaper paragraph of little general interest.

WONDERFUL!

Indeed, we cannot well see how California can e admitted at this session, as a sovereign State. Our readers will remember the powerful argument of "Randolph of Roanoke," that the United States would lose the public domain, gold mines, and all, unless California be required to pass an ordinance making a relinguishment of her claim. This view seems to have had the effect of convincing Mr. Clay who, in his manly struggle with Bento faction free-soiler, said: "The California bill required an amendment which to him, was indispen-Before it was passed, it should be amended so as to require a relinquishment by California of her claim to the public domain."

Reader ! can you imagine from what source the above extract came? We have purposely avoided giving credit, in order to give you the pleasure of guessing! We ask you then from what source can you imagine that it has proceeded?

We will tell you. It absolutely comes from the Richmond Enquirer ! From that paper in which the famous East-room correspondence found a receptacle. And do you know who that Eastroom correspondent was ? Why it was no other than the "faction free-soiler Benton!" And do you remember whom it was intended to destroy, and whom it actually had the effect of prostrating for many years before the American people? Why this very Mr. Clay, whose "manly struggle" with Benton the "faction free soiler" is here spoken of. Justice is lame-she halts in her gait-but she keeps always forward on the strait road, and will arrive at the end of her journey before she gives out! We have lived to see the day that the Rich-H. Benton, and almost in the same breath in the very highest terms of Henry Clay?

But where did the Enquirer learn to think so differently of Benton from what its predecessor used to think? In the days of the East Room letter, he was the "old fashioned Republican"-the Republican so very "old fashioned" that his sensibilities were shocked by the appearance of splendor in the East Room, though it has since been ascertained that it existed only in the imagination of the author himself. In the days of Van Buren, he was the very Ajax of the Senate-the man who could at any time take the whole brunt of the stoutest battle upon his own shield; the purest of patriots and the firmest of Democrats. Why has such a sudden change come over the spirit of the Enquirer? It is the same Benton now that it was then! There is no change in him! .. He has changed no more, even, than Martin Van Buren, who a Missouri restrictionist in 1820, a defender of free-negro suffrage in 1821, the avowed advocate of the right of Congress to sholish slavery in the District of Columbia in 1836, was yet warmly sustained by the Richmond Enquirer? The Whige have always said that neither of them was to be trusted; but the Enquirer always ancered at the idea! Is the Enquirer actually beginning to see that after all the Whigs were right? If so, then why not come out at once and acknowledge it?

We never expected to live to see the day when in one paregraph in the Richmond Enquirer we should find the great author of the East Room letter denounced as "Benton the faction free-soiler." and Henry Clay more cented as having maintained

"a manly ctrought" with him!

When will wonders coase?—Rich White. PATER MATTHEW, at last accours, was laborADVANCE IN COTTON.

The Steamer America arrived at Halifax on gence from Europe.

ket. Flour had advanced one shilling, and corn tory; it will show now powerless are the efforts of but holders were firm.

The political news is not very important.

Mn. Calhoun's Grave.-Governor Scabrook, of South Carolina, declines to accede to the wish tent the article is a luxury, which may be, and of the civil authorities of Charleston to permit the remains of Mr. Calboun to repose in Charleston,

> "All that partains to Mr. Calhoun is the property of the Commonwealth, and where his body shall permanently lie ought to be a question for its constituted authorities to settle."

> After a dull and free conservation with the members of the family, Gov. S. says :- "To the capitol, therefore, let them be conveyed."

The authorities of Charleston were also arranging for the expense of receiving the body. Gov. S. however, claims, as Chief Magistrate, that the body of Mr. Calhoun be delivered to him, as the agent of the whole State of South Carolina, who will defray every expense incorred in its transportation from Washington to its final resting

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says:

"The parties ruling in the United States are at this moment making sacrifices of the vastest magnitude to each other-excrifices of great principles as well as of great interests. And why? cause, did they not do so, the republic could not hold together perhaps for a twelvementh; and once severed, they know full well what would be the magnitude of their disaster. Mutual sacrifices and concessions are, in truth, the ties that bind them together. Let their common glory, and their common destiny, let the knowledge of what they have achieved united, and what they would become if severed, once fail to produce a patriotism or s national virtue, powerful enough to cause them to ield sectional interest for the common good, and o forego great party principles and objects for the preservation of their institutions and the integrity of their Government, and glory would soon take leave of their Israel.

See how well the real ground of our strength is known abroad, and how those who are most iculous of us regard the importance of our union and stability! The London Times, too, commenting upon the same subject, save:

"The United States alone have retained the as cred deposite of their national peace inviolate, under the sanction of a common respect for a suprem authority. This is their chief strength and their chief glory. From the aggression or hostility of European Powers they have nothing to fear, but if ever the evil time should come when local interests or passions prevail over the public law, and a disruption of the Union should ensue, it is not too nuch to predict that the whole face of the North American continent would be changed, the habits and necessities of war would predominate over those of peace, the institutions which now suit th people would become impossible or insufficient, and the New World would in time exhibit but a melncholy parody of the follies and errors which have so long afflicted the older habitations of man-kind."

We go for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people, and a limitation in number (say one or two) to each Captain's district. They should have a certain and reusenable compensation for whatever they do. This plan, we think would ensure the selection of intelligent and responsible men. As our constitution points out a different mode of appointing Justices, an amendment would be necessary to secure their election by the people. Some other alterations having been suggested and urged, we deem this subject worthy of being considered in connection with them. The office of a Justice is much too important to be entrusted to careless hands .- Ashbore' Herald.

HARRIS ON CLINGMAN.

In the course of a speech in the Honse of Representatives the other day, Mr. Harris spoke on Clingman as follows :

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CLING-MAN] has been pleased to inform us that the cry of "Union" is "senseless and insane;" and he informs us further that he is "disgusted with it." mond Enquirer speaks disparagingly of Thomas Sir, it is nothing new, in cases of mental hallucination, for those who are laboring under its influence, to fancy all persons insane but themselves. This seems to be a case in point; and I have no doubt that the constituents of that honorable gentleman, who is so grievously afflicted, will take good care, if they do not consign him to a madouse, to place him in quiet retirement, which his complain'ts seem so much to require, and his conduct deserve.

THE BANNER COUNTY.

CARARRUS MOVING. Four companies of \$8000, it; was at first supposed would be raised in Cabarrus, but she went beyond that and with a capacity similar to India Rubber, she stretched the four up to nine shares, with a pretty promise for ten; it was found that the road still lacked more aid and some of the same kind of comfort and Cabarrus has stepped forward, and believing her India Rubber liberality could be strerched a little more yet, has supscribed 11 shares and running up fast towards twelve with a strong determination to make the subscription of the County, an even one HUNDRED THOUSAND.

DOLLARS. 100000 cheers for Cabarrus.

The Forrest Divorce Bill Rejected. PHILADELPHIA April 18. In the Senate of Pennsylvania to-day, the dudiciary Committee reported the House bill as committed, for annulling the marriage contract

between Edwin Porrest and Cutharine, his wife. After transacting some other business, Mr. Streler moved that the Semin proceed to connider the bill. Messen. Brook and Walker spoke over it. strongly against the bill, and Mr. Mullenberg

From the New Orleans Bulletin. SENTIMENTS OF LOUISIANA.

The public mind appears to be considerably calmed down, and the agitation of the territorial The Canada arrived at Liverpool, from this question has measurably subsided. The republic county, on the 2d instant. Her news caused an is safe; in fact, it has not been in denger, the repadvance in Cotton, from one quarter to three- resentations of alarmists to the contrary notwitheightha of a penney on middling qualities of the A- standing; and it will most assuredly outlive the merican article. Sales for the past fortnight, 60, efforts of the sacrilegous few, who are emulous of 00 bales, of which speculators took 17,000 and ex- the infamous notoriety of being the destroyers of perfers \$,500. Of course the balance was for the substantial fabric which wisdom, and virtue, and patriotism constructed. The issue of this There was increased buoyancy in the corn mar- flareup will in one respect be signal and surisfacthe same. The tobacco market was less active, political demagogues to control the public mind when a simister object is to be accomplished.-The people are often humbugged by adroit tricksters, but it is only for a time that they are the vicims of imposition; an instinctive sense of right s a dominent principle with the masses, which oventually proves an invincible obstacle to the efforts of corrupt and ambitious men to lead them astray. In this attempt to drive the people to extremities, to make an issue the design of which ratified by the Senate. The British Government was to arouse sectional prejudices, and altimately to end in a dissolution of the Union, politicians as she does the right of occupancy, of constructing have been most signally discomfitted, and as a mor- and garrisoning forts. &c. The American compaited retribution the seal of public condemnation will be atamped upon them.

In connexian with this idea, that members of Congress, who speak of dissolution, do so without authority, we refer to an article that appeared some weeks ago in the columns of a city cotemporary, the Louisiana Statesman, a Democratic paper conducted with great ability by a gentleman of large experience as a politician, and of national and patriotic views. The following sentiments will meet with a hearty response from the bosom of every patriot, be he Whig or Democart:

"For ourselves, we scout the idea of a dissolution of the Union. The people will rise in massee against it, and, if Government pretermits its duty, they will take the law into their own hands and hang the traitors that attempt it. Aron Burn stands infamous on the page of history pected compiracy. The members of the Hartford Convention, for a mere constructive and unfledges treason, were "damned to everlasting fame. Great statesman, personally pure, have since fallen irrecoverably for suggesting the 'rightful reme dy' and a peaceful seression from the federal compact. And yet members of the present Congress dare proclaim that they will dissolve the Union ? Not one of them has a right to speak of the disso-

lution of the Union. Not one of them can pledge the South or the North, the East or the West, to any such thing. They have no such function-The South adores the Union. She has proved faithful time and again. The great name of Mr. Calhoun, backed by a State full of chiralry and alent, and by a deep pervading sense of the injury and oppression visited upon us by the Federal Government had not the weight of a feather with he South when put in the scale against the Union. We are in it, and intend to remain in it, and the men who say otherwise say what they can never accomplish, and what they have no authority for

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

SENATE. Mr. Clay presented a petition praying compensation for fugitive slaves. Lost, because of nonenforcement of the Constitution.

Mr. Benton moved to take up the motion to instruct the compromise Committee not to attach Cal-

fornia to any other measure. Mr. Clay objected, in consequence of the absence

of elx Senators. Mr. Benton said he did not want a vote-all he wanted was to show the parliamentary law. Mr. Clay then withdraw his objections.

Mr. Benton then addressed the Senate for one hour, reading parliamentary law, and justifying his course during last week taken to defeat the action of the committee. He replied to Mr. Borlard, who had expressed his disapproval, and condemnation of Mr. Benton's course. Mr. Benton said that he and Mr. Borland were not on good personal terms, and that he (Mr. Borland) ought not in that case to use remarks which were personal. Mr. Borland was not his judge, if he were, before he would submit to trial, he would ask a change of venue. Mr. Benton declared a Southern Convention dead.

Mr. Borland replied. He had said that Mr. Benton's course was trifling, because he thought so. He always expressed what he thought, but never so far forgot himself as to deliver to the Senate nauseating dones of egotism. He was not Mr. Benton's judge, but if he were, his (Benton's) life would be safe in his hands. He was opposed to capital punishment, and if he were Benton's judge he would resign before he would hang himeven if he were on trial for his offences in and out of the Senate.

The Vice President called Mr. Borland to order. Mr. Borland continued: No personal relations etween him and Mr. Benton had been anspended because none ever existed. At the proper time he would repeat what he had said of Mr. Benton's

Mr. Benton said if Mr. Borland did repeat, he would violate parliamentary law, and also violate laws of decorum, which were known to every gentleman and he would state what was untrue in its

Mr. King demanded order and Mr. Benton sa down, and soon the Senate adjourned .

[Correspondence of the Bultimore Sun.] WASHINGTON, April 21, 1850.
The Compromise committee—First meeting-

Benton and Clay-Nicaragua Treaty, &c. The compromise committee, appointed on Friday last, have already had a meeting, and seem to have agreed on the following :

1st. To report a bill for admission of California and the establishment of territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico.

2d. To adport a separate hill for the settemen of the Texas boundary, by a liberal compensation

3d. To make such amendments to the laws o 1793, for the recovery of fugitive slaves, as shall afford security to the south

4th. To abolish the aleve trade in the District of Columbia by extending the laws of Muryland

Little or no doubt is entermined but that all advocated it. The hill was finally lost-year 15. these bills will pure both Houses by respectable

In regard to the Texas boundary, it is not yet

self behind four quarto volumes which he has com- military guard for the night.

mitted to memory. The treaty between the United States and England in regard to the Nicarague Canal, has been signed and will, no doubt be ratified. The British | rials for a GAZETTERR OF NORTH CAROLINA; a Ambasandor sacrificed himself in the most aggreeable manner in the world, and yielded precisely all those points without which he and Mr. Clayton belief that such a work, if properly executed, will knew it would be in vain to expect the treaty to be serve a useful purpose; that it will furnish the yields the protectorate over the Musquito Coast, ny to have the preference in the construction of the Canal, provided the work be commenced within twelve months, otherwise all other countries having | ry for other States. the same right. X.

WASHINGTON, April 21. . The son of the Hon. Henry W. Hilliard of Alabams died in this city yesterday. He had but recently been selected by the President as a cadet for the military academy.

An individual named Resse, attempted to take his life this morning, whilst laboring under a religious monomania. His life is considered in great danger.

[Transmitted for the Baltimore American.] NEW YORK Anvil On

The American steamship Hermann sailed to day for Southampton. She takes out 130 passengers and a geod freight. The American's two weeks later advices imparted a firmness to the money market, and stocks to day have been more strangers. Besides, the expenses and the sucriscite, with a tendency to advance. Treasing 6's fices caused by the emigration from North Carolinoney market, and stocks to day have been more 115]u1153; 1191 to 1191 were asked for new loan coupons.

The Flour market is 6} cents better, with sales of 2,500 bbls, at the advance. There is but little change to notice in wheat-the sales were 3,000 bushels prime white, \$1,20, and 2,500 bushels western red, at \$1.06.

Provisions are getting languid again. The transactions to day have been less than on any day this week, without, however, any change in

There was not much done in groceries, the un cline of 1-16 to | per lb.

The foreign news has caused an advance in cotton of ic. per lb., and about 9,000 bales changed hands at 12c. for middling upland, and 12a 12} cts, per lb. for middling Orleans. Whiskey sells at 234 cts-per gallon.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

HERRI HERZ IS MEXICO. This celebrated pispist has finally settled for the rest of his days in Mexico. The supreme government of Mexico has established a musical conservatory, at the head of which Mr. Herz has been appointed, with a hand- gard to postage.

CHIEF JUSTICE SHAW. The New York Merwho presided at the Webster trial, and gave so severe a charge against the accused, is a near relatien to the brother-in-law and one of the administrators of Dr. Parkman.

Mysterious Arrais. While the workmen were engaged Wednesday morning in tearing down the old building in Walnut street, Philadelphia, between third and Dock streets, they found, embedded in the foundation, a coffin, standing upright, which on being opened, proved to contain a human body. The whole affair thus far is wrapped up in mystery, and causes much speculation as to the manner in which it got there. Further investigation will probably throw some light upon the matter.

Inscription for the Maschusetts block designed for the Washington Monument : "Immortal Hero! Vain did Britain strive To make a martyr of thee, when alive, The crowning grace to give, thy country spent Her gratitude, and reared—This monument."

It is said that numerous removals will be made by the Hon. Richard young, the newly elected

The Hon. Andrew Stevenson being applied to to consent to be a delegate to Nashville, answers in a published letter, regrets that "circumstances of a personal nature" place it out of his power. Times and Compiler.

The Rev. Theobald Mathew has written to s friend in Washington, saying that he will be there about the widdle of next month. He speaks in glowing terms of his success in the south and west

His health is still very feeble. MONUMENT TO CALHOUR. - Meetings are being

held in the several districts and parishes of South Carolina, to take measures for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun, at Columbia by popular contribution, Juney Lunn .- Mile. Lind and suite are expen ed in New York on or about the 10th of Septem

ber. Barnum has engaged rooms for them at the Irving House. ANONYMOUR LETTERS. The Governor of Masachusetts, Mayor of Boston, and others in authority in the state and city, are in daily recept

of anonymous epittles, relating to the recent trial of Webster, from various sections of the country. CHOLERA AT HARANA. By the U. S. frigate

Ravitan reports are received that the cholera was raging at Havana on the 5th instant; there were 300 cases and 150 deaths from that disease.

To THE LADIES.—Kid gloves may be closed with milk. Husbands may be sublined by the us of the broomstick. Paint of adhesive quality ma moved from the cheeks by washing in strongler, and to prevent the skin from becomin rough anorani it afterwards with lamp off. Hus key jackets, it is said mill not be the facility of the said mill not be the facility.

ecided whether that matter will come up in a ARRIVAL of MR. Cathous's REMAINS .- The separate bill or whether, as a kindred subject, it remains of the late Hon. Inc. C. Calhoun reached will be included in the bill for the admission of here yesterday afternoon, in an extra train of care, California and the establishment of territorial gov- from Acquia Creek, in charge of a joint committee eraments in New Mexico and Utah. Should a from his native State, and from the two Houses of separate bill be, introduced, the committee, out Congress , and accompanied by the Fredericksof respective for the oldest senators, will pro- burg Guards. They were taken from the cars at bably recommend the passage of Mr. Benton's bill the western suburbs of the city, where a military To-morrow is fixed upon for an argument on and civic procession formed, and being placed in a Parliamentary usages between the oldest senator hearne drawn by four black horses, the cortege (Mr. Benton) and "the Nester of the Senate," (Mr. marced to the Capitol. The body was deposited Clay.) I rather think that wisdom will triumph in the Hall of the House of Delegates; and after over age, though Mr. Benton has entrenched him- appropriate ceremonies, were left in charge of a

The undersigned is endeavoring to collect matework whose object will be to present to the public an accurate historical, geographical and statistical account of the State. Commonwealth-will have some effect in correcting those sectional prejudices which, from the beginning, have exercised a baneful influence in the councils of the State-that, while it strengthens the attachment of the patriotic to their home, it may help to stray that tide of emigration on account o which N. Carolina has been hitherto but a nurse-

Nature has denied to this region those navigable water which bind together the extremes of other States: &tempt the inhabitants to preat enterprises: but as it to make up for this neglect, she has boun-tifully supplied it with every kind of agricultural and mineral productions, and all varieties of plea-sant and healthful climate and grand and beautiful scenery. These things, however, cannot be here known by the intermingling of the population on the cheap high-ways of commerce; must, therefore, supply the place of rivers, and scholars, authors and school-masters acts as ex-The undersigned believes that others will concur in these views; and is permitted to hope that the public will contribute its part towards the success of the enterprise in which be is enga-

The work of man's own hands is dearer to him than a gift which is the handiwork of another; and those who help to make a great State experience a satisfaction to which emigrants are ever na for the last twenty years, would, if judiciously invested in public works, have made the State i garden and have brought a market to every county; and thus, these self-exiled children of our Commonwealth would have made a better State than those to which they have gone,-would have been enabled to live in exact among the accress of their childhood,—to have encountered the infirmities of age among their own people, and mingled their dust with that of their kindred in their Father-land.

Such are some of the consideration which have prevented the undersigned from seeking his fortune in other States ; and such considerations, he hones, are beginning to weigh on the public mind.

He, therefore, respectfully invites special attenfavorable weather had, perhaps, the effect of tion to the notice of the work on which he is enchecking trasmactions. Rice sold to-day at a de- gaged ; and request that those who can will comnunicate such information as may assist him in his undertaking. Historical notices of counties and towns—accounts of peculiarities of climate and soil, of water-powers, mining operations, and remarkable yields in farming-and statistics of the wealth, productions, and exports of diffe places will be gratefully received. He would also be glad to get descriptions of the harbors, sandbare and inlets along the coast-and would be much gratified with views and sketches of scenery in this region, in the mountains, or in any other interesting localities. He desires that all communications he signed with a real name; and as his correspondence is very extensive and on-erons, that his friends will be considerate in re-

He would earnestly remind those to whom he has sent circular letters of importance of letting him chant's Day Book states that Chief Justice Shaw, be deceived; and finally, asks of that most oblig-who presided at the Webster trial, and gave so sein North Carolins, to give this notice an insertion in their papers. He hopes that every Editor in the State will be kind enough to comply with this re-quest; for every paper has readers who do not take any other paper and who are able to furnish some of the information desired. The writer's address is Greensboro', N. C. C. H. WILEY. April, 1850.

MARRIED,

On the morning of the 13th inst., In Newberns by the Rev. Wm. H. Boykin, Rev. William B. Wellons, of the Eastern Virginia Christian Conference, to Mrs. Surah L. Beasely, of Newberne.

By Express.

JUST RECEIVED, another let of these beautiof ful Lemoine (Paris) Cali Skins, which I see having made up in a superior style, in gentlemen's Pump
and Fresch Welt Boots. Call and examine for your-All orders promptly executed.

O. L. BURCH. FOR SALE French and Philadelphia Calf Skins, &c. &c. April 26, 1850.

Asheville Messenger. ASSIGNITE INCOMPLIES.

The "Messenger" is the oldest, largest, and has the largest circulation of any paper in Western Carolina—printed on fins paper, and new type, and offered at the low price of 1 copy 1 year, \$2.00; 3 for \$5.50; 5.88.25; and 10 for \$16.00!!!

Advertisements of 16 lines, inserted for the first insertion, for \$1.00, and 25 cts for each continuouse, and a liberal showance made to those advertising any learns of time.

and a liberal allowance mass and a liberal allowance mass any length of time.

Published at Asheville, N. C. every Wednesday merning.

JAMES M. EDNEY.

Editor and Proprietor 20—4t

Strayed FROM the undersigned on the evening of the Inth inst, two dark bely Curriage houses and one dark bay pany, very small, all bob tails.

Any information respecting them will be duly ap procinted by

J. F. SIMMONS.

Weidon, R. C.

Linseed Oil 250 GALLONS Mountain Linesed Oil to

April 6th, P. F. PESCUD Glass Lamps.

FUST on hand quother lot of splended Lamps, of different colors and patterns, (some use, syle) and enitable for because Fluid, for sale by . F. F. PESCUD. April Pilk WINDOW GLASS.

A LARGE amortment of Window Class, of all Releigh, Pol. 50, 1848.