# WHII GAROLINA WAR

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT! LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TEUTH'S."

VOLUME 2.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1850.

NUMBER 31s

## THE TELEGRAPH.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY W. F. S. ALSTON, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TELEGRAPH will be sent to Subscribers at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. Two Dollars and a half if payment be delayed three months, and Three Dollars at the and of the year. These Terms will be invariably adhered to.

Advertisements. 1 square, 1st time,\$1 00 | 3 squares, 1 year, For each continuance, 25 Half column, square, 1 year, 8 00 | One column, " 3 squares, 1 year, 15 00

Letters on business, and all communications intended for publication, must be post paid.

### POETICAL.

### A LOVE SONG

O, my dear little Fav. I would come to thy bower, As in gardens of May, Comes the dew to the flower would bring thee a blessing, I would woo thy caressing. On thy bosom would rest-

On thy fair bosom rest. Life's guerdons are naught,-Its best promise is broken, If each day is not fraught With some love-hallowed token,-If no message it bringeth, From the sweet bird that singeth In my lady-love's bower-

Singeth sweet in her bower.

O, my dearest and best. I am weary and lonely And my head can find rest On thy fair bosom only : Though the bright sun is shining Still in darkness I'm pining, For the warm light of love,-For the light of thy love.

Bid me come now, I pray-Bid me haste to thy bower. O, thou light of my day,
O, my sweet-scented flower! Still I pine for thy blessing, Still I woo thy caressing, O, thou joy of my heart-Thou dear joy of my heart!

## THE CONFESSION.

There's something on my breast, father There's something on my breast ! The livelong day I sigh, father, At night I cannot take my rest. I cannot take my rest, father, Though I would fain do so; A weary weight oppresseth me, This weary weight of woe! 'Tis not the lack of gold, father, Nor lack of worldly gear; My lands are broad and fair to see,

My friends are kind and dear; My kin are real and true, father, They mourn to see my grief; But, oh! 'tis not a kinsman's hand Can give my heart relief! "Tis not that Janet's false, father, 'Tis not that she's unkind,

Tho' busy flatterers swarm around, I know her constant mind. "Tis not her coldness, father, That chills my laboring breast; It's that confounded cucumber I've ate and can't digest.

# SUNDAY READING.

SABBATH MORNING. Now along the morning gale, Tolls the Church-bell soft and slowly, And o'er mountain, wood and vale Sleeps the Sabbath silence holy. Not a human voice is heard--Voice of labor or of pleasure, Mingling with the tuneful bird,

As it thrills its early measure. Now the youthful and the old, Now the cheerful and the weeping Tread along the flowery mould, Where the kindred dust is sleeping. Now the pious spirit giows,

Now the holy psalm is singing, Bringing thoughts of long repose, Thoughts of endless glory bringing

THE CHIEF SHEPHERD. And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away."-1 Pet. v. 4.

This passage refers principally to ministers, but will apply to all believers. Mark THE ILLUSTRIOUS CHARACTER INTRODUCED.

The interest he takes in his flock. He makes sanctuary, and takes an interest in all that concerns should be issued to the memorialist's attorney and

The patience he exercises. When the sheep wander from his fold, how he bears with their infirmities, and brings them back again.

The superiority he claims. There are many other Shepherds whom he employs, but he is design nated by way of eminence the chief Shepherd : all others are his servants, act under his direction, and bow to his authority.

THE FUTURE APPEARANCE EXPECTED. There are several appearances he has already made. He ap peared to our forefathers as the angel of the cove nant, and in human flesh, in the fulness of time : he now appears in the ministry of the Gospel and the influence of his Spirit; he shall appear at death to conduct his flock safely over Jordan's stream into Canaan's happy land, where he shall feed them and lead them by living fountains of waters; and he shall appear at the last day in glory and majesty, to the certificate." A committee of another legislajudge the world in righteousness.

THE GLORIOUS REWARD ANTICIPATED. "A CTOWN of glory that fadeth not away." A crown, unlike the garlands presented to the successful racer or the garlands presented to the successful racer or debt, but guarrantying its payment with interest: wrestler in the Grecian games, which were made of that the memorialist, shortly after the establishdying leaves, and soon lost their beauty. This is a ment of independence, applied to the general assempurchased crown. By sin the crown has fallen from bly of this State to comply with their solemn enour heads, by grace it is restored. An unmerited gagements, but the funds of the country being small, and a report having gained ground that a provisbut an inheritance. He deserved the curse rather by Britain, the memorialist was in the first instance than the crown. A crown of glory. No stain can referred to Great Britain;" and they recommended Crown, as far as claims of a character simi ar to the tarnish its lustre, no imperfection diminish its worth. "the propriety of making such arrangements for the were concerned, that the lands charged with these

# CONGRESSIONAL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALPHIN CLAIM.

ger subject to the control of the King.

siderable portions of her vacant lands, including the succeeded to that of Great Britain, receiving the lands which had been ceded by the Indians for pay- benefits and bearing the burdens. The claim of Mr. ment of their debts to George Galphin and others. Galphin has always been considered just by Georgia, But no means are accessible of ascertaining the but she has denied that she is liable to the payment quantity or value of these or the other vacant lands | of it, and has therefore uniformly refused to do so, which Georgia granted as bounties to revolutionary although there have been some reports made by able portion of the lands ceded by the Creeks and lature, recommending the payment by Georgia." Cherokees in 1773 was thus applied. The fidelity from taking part in the war. He was especially Georgia to urge the payment of the claim of Galand peculiarly the means of averting, to a great explain by the United States. These resolutions tent, from Georgia and Carolina, the cruelties and atrocities of Indian warfare. In 1790, Great Britain made an appropriation for the payment of the debts of the traders with the Indians, although the lands which had been conveyed for the purpose were no longer subject to her jurisdiction. An act the 22d of January, 1780, asserted the right of that having, or pretending to have, any such claim, do introduced. lay their claims and accounts before this or some future house of assembly to be examined. Whatever claims shall be found just and proper, and due to the friends of America, shall be paid by treasury certificates for the amount, payable within two, three and four years, and carrying six per cent, interest." George Galphin died in 1780. Thomas Galphin, his son and executor of his will, presented a favorable report was made upon it by the committee; but the report was not acted upon by that "The in the meaning and letter of that act, but also fully appear to have been acte ton by the Senate. agent for the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and ninety one pounds, fifteen shilling and five pence,

sterling money of Georgia." This report was agreed to by the Senate. A on the judiciary the 19th of the same month. committee of a subsequent legislature reported that the claim of George Galphin was clearly just, and was provided for by the act of 23d of January, 1780, and recommended that especial provision be made for the payment of nine thousand seven hundred and proceeded on the grounds, " that no part of the pro- just one, under the law of Congress it should have ninety-one pounds, fifteen shillings and five pence. The committee of another legislature reported as fund to pay the debt of the petitioner, had ever infollows: It appears to your committee that this claim | ured to the benefit of the United States, and that | good faith of the government. is based upon justice and equity; that it is recognised by the act of 1780, and that it is the obligation of the State to discharge it, which the honor ceeds to the payment of all claims upon it, whereas Treasury, was urged by Gov. Crawford, and some of and honesty of the State impose;" and recommend "that there be paid to the heirs, executors, and legal representatives of George Galphin, deceased heir agent or attorney, the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and ninety one pounds, fifteen shillings and five pence, with so much interest as may be considered just and equitable from the date of ture reported: "Impresed with the justice of claims similar to Mr. Galphin's, the legislature of this State. in the year 1780, did pass the act set forth in the memorial, thereby not only having assumed the crown. The believer's is not a hard-earned living, ion for the discharge of such claims had been made Georgia; that the Government of the United State

interest, from the 31st of December, 1794, as the State of Georgia had appropriated the lands charged with this debt, by granting them to her citizens. In 1813, a committee of the legislature reported:

Of Certain Claims for which virginia had become counsel of the claim, and subjected all the arguments in support of it. No other person was known to the officers of the government as agent or counsel of the claim, and subjected all the arguments in support of it. No other person was known to the officers of the government as agent or counsel of the claim, and subjected all the arguments in support of it. No other person was known to the officers of the government as agent or counsel of the claim, and subjected all the arguments in support of it. The committee have not been able to discover a subject to the officers of the claim.—The House committee made no written reported:

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The committee have not been able to discover a subject to the officers. "Your committee diner in the construction put upon report of the Senate committee. The bill thus rethe act of 1780 by the memorialist. It must, in ported to the House was committed to the Com-It is, perhaps, due to the public as well as to the Hon. Secretary Crawford, that of the several reports from the committee of Congress on this subject, we should, notwithstanding the pressure on our columns, give that made by the majority of the our columns, give that made by the majority of the committee, from the whole view of the case, are our columns, give that made by the majority of the committee of the memorialist. It must, in the act of 1780 by the memorialist. It must, in the act of 1780 by the memorialist. It must, in mittee of the whole House, are all private bills, as in testablished between himself and the other memorialist. The bill remained on the private calendar and in the Committee of the whole House it established between himself and the other memorialist. The calendar and in the Committee of the whole House it established between himself and the other memorialist. The calendar and in the Committee of the whole House it established between himself and the other memorialist. The calendar and in the Committee of the whole House it established between himself and the other memorialist. The calendar and in the Committee of the whole House it established between himself and the other memorialist. Your calendar and in the Committee of the whole House it established between himself and the other memorialist. Your calendar and in the Committee of the whole House it established between himself and the other memorialist. Your calendar and in the Committee of the whole House, are all private bills, as it established between himself and the other memorialist. Your calendar and in the Committee of the whole House it established between himself and the other memorialist. Your calendar and in the Committee of the whole House it established between himself and the other memorialist. Your calendar and in the Committee of the whole House it established between himself and the other memorialist. Your calendar and in the Committee of the whole House it established between himself and the other memorialist. The committee, embracing little else than the mere facts compelled to report that the claim of the memori- well, chairman of the Committee of Claims, the conviction, that nothing has been disclosed by the in the case. It is made by Mr. Burt, the chairman. The following is that report:

The following is that report:

Prior to the year 1773, George Galphin, the origi
Britain. The report was agreed to by the Senate.

Compelled to report that the chairman of the Committee of the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Committee of the House resolved itself into the Committee of the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Committee of the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Commit nal claimant, was a licensed trader amongst the In the treaty of New Echota, concluded with the Those bills were taken up in their order, and this Creek and Cherokee Indians, in the province of Georgia. These Indians became indebted to him and other traders in large sums of money. George but without expense to the Indians. This provision was made for the whole House without debate, on a division of the committee. If a single member in the Committee had objected, the bill could not have and as assignce of other traders. The Indians are without it. In May, 1836, the Senate of the U1 i- been reported to the House. represented to have been destitute of the means of ted States instructed its Committee on Indian A paying these debts without selling a part of these fairs to inquire into the propriety of paying thi lands, and, in 1773, they ceded, for this purpose, to claim. That committee reported a resolution, which any member, or taken by the House. From a mi-George the Third, King of Great Britain, a tract of healthy and fertile country, containing about two millions five hundred thousand acres. The tract was accepted, and commissioners were appointed to sell the lands and pay the debts due to the traders. January, 1837, the President communicated to the proper, irregular, or unusual in the conduct of the The lands were considered ample for that purpose, Senate the infomation ho had received. In his rebut the King carefully protested that the govern- ply, Governor Scheley informs the President that relation to it, and that it passed in the regular and ment of Great Britain should not be liable for any the following facts may be taken as true: "That and usual mode. part of the debts of the traders, in the event of the lands producing an insufficient fund. In that case the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and ninethey agreed to lose a proportion to the amount of ty-one pounds, fifteen shillings and five pence, ster- quest Governor Crawford to appear before them, their debts. The traders, in consideration of the ling money of Great Britain; that by the treaty of and make such statement as would enable them to cession of the lands by the Indians, released their demands against them. Commissioners were appointed to sell the lands and apply the proceeds to that Mr. Galphin failed to rec ive payment from pear, and made a statement, which he subsequent the payment of the debts. The Governor and his that government because he had espoused the cause ly reduced to writing, and also answered inquiries council ascertained the sums due the traders res- of the United States, and was, in the estimation of proposed by the committee. From his statements, pectively, and found due to George Galphin nine the English, a rebel; that neither he nor his heirs it appears that he became agent or counsel for this thousand seven hundred and ninety-one pounds, have ever received payment from Georgia or the claim by a power of attorney, executed by Milledge fif een shillings and five pence. For this sum a cer- United States, and the true question now is, wheth- Galphin, executor of Thomas Galphin, who was the to which they are subjected. We guess tificate was issued to him, dated the 2d day of May, er Georgia or the United States ought to pay the son and executor of George Galphin, the 7th of Febthat editor is an old back clor, "hard up"
The Commissioners disposed of a portion of money. It is true that the lands acquired from the rusry, 1833. By agreement between the parties, for a wife and that he has craftily taken the lands, but how much does not appear, and ap | Cherokee Indians by the treaty of 1773, being with- 23d March, 1833, he was entitled to receive for his plied the proceeds to the payment of expenses in the jurisdic i mai limits of Georgia, were subject services, without any other charge to his principal, this course to wriggle himself into the which had been incurred in making the cession, and to her disposition; and it is also true that a consider- one-half of the whole claim, or of such part of it as good graces of the girls and their mamin performing their duties under it. They applied able portion of them granted as bounties to the solnone of the money to the debts, of the traders. diers of the revolution. George Galphin was a true the parties, explanatory of the foregoing, was en George Galphin received nothing from them. whig, and rendered important services to the cause Meantime the war of the revolution commenced, and of independence, not for Georgia alone, but for all by its successful result the execution of the trust the States. His claim was not against Georgia. was defeated, and the lands themselves were no lon- but originally against Great Britain, and subsequently against the United States; because it arose under The State of Georgia, in 1777, and subsequent a treaty stipulation, the fulfilment of which devolvyears, granted to actual settlers, and to soldiers who ed, by a change of government, not on Georgia, but claim, should be deduced from the sum to be read and see that hundre is of different had been faithful to the cause of independence, con- on the government, of the United States, which had lized from the claim before its division.—Gov. thi 1gs were attended to during the day,

of George Galphin to the cause of independence claim by the State of Georgia, and they made a rehaving been made a question, the committee made port agenst its payment by that State. Their re- his way to the Philadelphia convention, and remainfull inquiry into the matter, and are quite satisfied port was committed to a committee of the House ed about a day; and on his return from Phila lelphia ed to the house, and his offspring, from that he promptly and firmly refused to take the of Representatives of that State in 1839, and the he reached this city in the morning, and departed morning till night, and from night till side of the crown, and was a decided advocate and committee approved the report of the commission- for his residence in Georgia that night. He did not supporter of the independence of the colonies. ers. The House agreed to their report. Resolu- again visit this city until after the passage of the His great influence with the Indians caused them to tions were then offered in the House, requesting law, and was absent from it when the bill passed resist the importunities of England, and refrain the Senators and Representatives of the State of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

were laid on the table. In 1840, a committee of the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature made a report in favor of the claim, an I recommended the payment of interest on the same from 1763. A minority of he could refuse to have it urged as desired. Athe committee of one male a report adverse to the bout the middle of May, 1849, he disclosed to the of the Legislature of Georgia, passed at Augusta, payment of the claim by Georgia. The House agreed to the minority report. A resolution, instruc-State to the lands which were ceded to the King of ting the delegation in Congress, to urge the pay-England, in 1773, and provided "that any person ment of the claim by the United States, was then allowed by Congress, was pending before the Treas-

The committee do not find that any futher or subsequent proceedings were had in the Legisla- the extent of his interest in it; or the name of the ture of Georgia on the subject.

reported "that if the trust fund, at the close of the ion, none of the pre-existing individual rights of estly of the opinion that woman has ted States, or if. by virtue of the Revolution, they ceptance of office. He employed Judge Joseph had acquired the power to dispose of it, there ought Bryan to prosecute the claim, and pr mi ed him his claim to the Legislature of Georgia in 1789, and to be no hesitation in sa isfying this demand out of three thousand dollars if the claim should be allowthe treasury of the United States; but this was not ed and paid. He supervised and aided in prepar the case. The fund was land; this land was situate | ing Mr. Bryan's arguments in support of the claim; legislature. In 1791, he sent an agent of intelli- within the limits of one of the United States. The but denies that his interest in it was, at any time gence and influence to England to present it to the Sate where it was situate acquired the control before the payment of the claim, made known to government; but it was rejected, because George over it, and had a right to dispose of it, when and any officer of the government who was charged Galphin had been a friend of America in the revo- to whom she pleased, and to apply the proceeds with its adjustment, by his authority or with his lution. After its rejection by the government of according to her own pleasure, without consulting consent. Great Britain, it was again presented to the Legis- the government of the United States. As the govlature of Georgia, in 1793. The committee to whom ernment of the United States acquired no title to

chief Shepard;" that is, the Lord Jesus Christ. substantiated as a debt against the State, who has though, as to this, his memory was indistinct, the pril. I am content if It then find the head—let every man oppose it at his old and disposed of the lands ceded for the payment sentatives the 9th of January, 1844, and referred to therefore to its own use, by which, your committee the committee on claims. That committee on the attracted public notice; that the President told Gov. are of opinion, the State has made itself liable for judiciary of the Senate made a report the 7th of Crawford although he did not recollect to have them to lie down in the green pastures of Divine the same, on every principle of justice and equity;" July, 1848, in favor of this claim, accompanied by a been told by him, that the claim had been allowed unfolding themselves, and rejoice when ordinance, leads them beside the still waters of the and they recommended "that audited certificates bill for its payment. The report and bill do not by Congress, and was pending before the Treasury at the end of June the lose unfolds itappear to have been acted upon by the Senate. A favorable report accompanied by a bill, was made by the same committee of the Senate in 1847. The bill was sent to the House of Representatives the

> an unfavorable report, was reported to the House, which was not acted on by the House. This report dent added, that, in his opinion, if the claim was a perty conveyed, for the pulpose of creating a trust been paid, no matter who were the parties interesthe whole benefit of the fund had peen received by the State of Georgia, which could apply the pro- claim by Mr. Walker, the late Secretary of the the United States had no power to control the fund his friends insisted on it with so much earnestness or execute the trust." A bill for the payment of as induced Mr. Walker, to conclude that Gov. Crawthis claim passed the Senate early in the first ses- ford would be a member of the present cabinet. sion of the thirtieth Congress, and was sent to the Gov. Crawford alluded to it on one occasion, in con-House of Representatives the 19th of January, 18- nexion with the Attorney General, as one in which 48. The 21st of that month it was referred to the some of his Georgia friends were concerned, but on sweets," a well cultivater garden: Committee on the Judiciary, who reported it to the ly to ask him to examine it at his leisure. He al-House the 20th of February, 1848. The Senate report, which accompanied this bill, was based on Mr. Meredith, before its decision, but only to ask the grounds that the claim was established by the commissioners appointed to dispose of the lands which had been ceded by the Indians to pay the debtadue to the traders; that there could be no question as to the justice of the claim; that the rev olution, which George Galphin had contributed to effect, and which wrested these lands from the Crown of Great Britain, was the act of all the States, and not that particularly of the State succeeded to all the obligations which rested on the

A crown unattended with cares. Earthly crowns of the mentarch, vexaoften sit uneasy on the brow of the mentarch, vexations attend royalty, and misefy is found in a paltions attend royalty, and misefy is found in a palace. An incorruptible crown. It fadeth not away.

Be it my highest ambition to wear it.

satisfaction of the claim as may at once demonstrate to the public defence, and as bounties to the officers and soldiers of Georficens attend royalty, and misefy is found in a paltwo letters written by Gov. Crayford to some officer and as bounties to the officers and soldiers of Georficens attend royalty, and misefy is found in a paltwo letters written by Gov. Crayford to some officer and as bounties to the officers and soldiers of Georficens attend royalty, and misefy is found in a paltwo letters written by Gov. Crayford to some officer and as bounties to the officers and soldiers of Georficens attend royalty, and misefy is found in a paltwo letters written by Gov. Crayford to some officer and as bounties to the officers and soldiers of Georficens attend royalty, and misefy is found in a paltwo letters written by Gov. Crayford to some officer and soldiers of Georficens attend royalty, and misefy is found in a paltwo letters written by Gov. Crayford to some officer
of the Treasury Department, in the month of I'eb
revolutionary war are at this day held, and evince
fig who served in the war of Revolution. They
the justice of the States of Georgia." A committee
of the States of Georgia. The maintained that the principles on which
the United States, in 1835, assumed the paymonth of the claim as may at once demonstrate
the high estimation in which particle services in the
fig who served in the war of Revolution.
They
are a this day held, and expenses the month of the border to the paymonth of the Craw writers and as bounties to the officers
and as bounties to the officers
of the Treasury Department, in the month of the border
of the Treasury Department, in the month of the border

In the House the bill was passed, with several members or clerks, or other officers of the House, in

In investigating his relation and conduct to this claim, the committee deemed it their duty to reshould be realized. A supplemental agreement by tered into on the 19th of January, 1835, by which it was stipulated that the pecuniary advances and | warded for his shrewdness: professional services of Gov. Crawford should be the claim, and that all advances to, or contracts made by him with other persons concerning the sew, and knit, and nurse the children. Crawford endeavored to obtain the payment of the claim by the treaty of New Echota with the Cherokee Indians in 1835. Failing in that, it was pre- complain? Or how would he have sented to the legislature of Georgia in 1837, and stood it if, like some poor women, he State until 1842. During that period, excepting soldiers, although there is evidence that a consider- | committees of one or the other branch of the Legis- | the year 1841, Governor Crawford was a member of Commissioners were appointed to examine this urged in debate its payment, but declined to vote \_\_in washing, scouring, icrubbing, men-

> In February, 1849, he again came to this city. How could he have stood all this, and In March following, he entered upon the duties Secretary of War, and from that time he took no steps to prosecute the claim for interest, until he was urged to do so by his principal. At this inte- panion? How could he have felt, after President the condition of the claim, and his rela- panion, to be abused and blamed? Job tion to it; that he had been prosecuting it before Congress and elsewhere since 1833; that it had been ury Department, and he had an interest in it. He did not state the character or amount of the claim, claimant, nor did he enter into any of the details of In 1838, the Senate committee on Indian affairs the claim. The President replied, that, in his opin-Revolution, had inured to the benefit of the Uni- Governor Crawford had been curtailed by his ac- more patience than Job and instead of

On the 8th of May, Governor Crawford addressed a communication to the committee, informing them agreeably to act of of assembly of this State, passed can see no ground upon which they are authorized ment, it appears that, in the latter conversation, to recommend its par ment." This report does not the Pressdent had the impression, from the first con-Department, yet he did not see, if he had not been so informed how he could have given any other opin War Department, and agent of the claimants, did this, let him go to the forcing-house." 8th of February, 1847, and referred to the committee not deprive him of the rights he may have had as such agent, nor would have justified him in hav-The 24th of the month the bill, accompanied by ing the examination and decision of the claim by the Secretary of the Treasury suspended. The Presi-

The decision of the question of interest on the luded to it three or four times in conversation with that it might be decided without delay. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Meredith and Mr. Whittlesey, testified that Mr. Crawford did not, by any act or expression, make known to them his interest or agency in the claim, nor were they informed of it hy any other person, whilst it was undecided, and there is no vidence before the committee to the contrary. the bundle of papers relating to the claim was sent oy the Comptroller to the Secretary of the Treasu-, and by him to the Attorney General. Areferred to; another from Milledge Galphin to Gov. crawford, dated 30th December, 1848; and one or

ny evidence that Gov. Crawford ever availed him-self of his official position, or of the social relations that Gov. Crawford had any ag nev or interest in it.
There was nothing unusual p the circumstance attending the adjustment or payment of the princi pal or interest of this claim; nor any departure from

the ordinary course of business Here follows a fluancial statement of how th money was disposed of, with the resolutions as they others, without a separate vote being demanded by have heretofore appeared in our Congressional reany member, or taken by the House. From a miexactly one-half of the principal, after deducting therefrom \$715 of incidental expenses, and exactly one-half of interest, less \$3,000 from the whole amount paid to Judge Bryan for acting in the case since the commencement of Mr. C's term of office.

### MISCELLAR DUS.

### WOMAN'S PATTENCE.

The editor of a Southern paper, who professes to have "a head" of sympathy for the ladies, thus commiserates the married ones for the troubles and trials for a wife, and that he has craftily taken mas. Well, he has made a "tall bid" for a partner, and we lope he'll get re-

"What would Job have done had he the consideration for one half of the net profits of been compelled to sit in he house and and hear children cry, and fret, and continued to be urged before the legislature of that had been obliged to fais, a family of ten or twelve children, with jut help, spendthat body, avowed his interest in this claim, and ing months, years—all the prime of life morning, sick or well it storm or sunshine, his nights often r indered miserable by watching over his children? in addition to all other libubles, the curses and even violence of a drunken comwearing out his very e listence for his tender offspring, and a worthless comendured his biles and oses very well for a short time, but the did not endure long enough to test the length of his patience. Woman testsher patience by a whole life of trials, and she does, not grumble at her burdens! We are honsaying 'the patience of heb,' we should say 'the patience of wor ian.'"

# REFORMS.

GOETHE, speaking of violent reforms holds the following language, which merits the attention of a numerous class of modren philanthropists:

"I love plants I love the rose as the it was referred repoted "that the debt and demand this land, and no power to carry into effect the trust, that he desired to state a conversation of his with most perfect flower that our German of Mr. Galphin's estate ought to be provided for, or in any way to c ntrol the fund, the committee the President, in March, 1850. From this state- climate can produce. But I am not fool enough to require inv gardener to versation, that the claim was before Congress, al- provide me with them at the end of Afirst green buds--if from week to week I can see the leaves on after another self in all its glory and fagrance. If aion than he had given; that being at the head of the ny one has not the patience to wait for

# GARDENS.

On this interesting theme, a learned and eloquent contemp rary thus dis courses. On reading his remarks, we were half inclined to "sizear off" from newspaporials, make a bee-line for the country, buy a patch of terra firma, and devote our exclusive attention hence- by Messrs. Bird and Vass to accommoforth to raising, not crop of ideas, but date all who may wish to attend the lettuce, rut 1-bagas, greet peas, cucum- Whig State Convention. It is just one bers, and all the other luxuries usually half the usual fare and we hope many comprehended in that "wilderness of will avail themselves of the opportunity

has not a garden. Non but those who throughout the eastern part of the State, have enjoyed it can appriciate the sat- to give general notice of this arrangeisfaction-the luxury-c sitting down to a table spread with the fruits of one's own planting and culture. A bunch of radishes -- a few heads of lettuce -- taken from the garden of a sun mer's merting than seven hundred and thirty-five milfor breakfast, or a mess of green peas, or lions of france, or wenty-nine millions sweet corn, is quite a lifferent affair fourbondred thousand pounds British nongst them was the power of attorney, already from market in a dying condition, to be money, about one hundred and forty-five put in the cellar for use. And a plate millions of dollars.

they have lost all form and comeliness: And yet how many in the smaller cities and villages of our country, possessing every facility for a good garden, either through ignorance or indolence are deprived of this source of comfort."

IN TOUNION A IS STRENGTH As the period of our State, Elections approaches, it becomes the duty of the Whirs of North Carolina to organize for the contest. It has sometimes (too often)happened, that, with full ability to carry every branch of the State Government, the Whigs of the state have been so remiss in proper party organization as to suffer their opponents togain the victory over them, sometimes in one branch of the legislature, if not both; and no longer than last session, the singular state of things was presented of

equal parties in the Senate and House, while the Whig majority in the State is from four to eight thousand votes. It is time, high time, that any bickerings and animosities which have heretofore prevailed in Whig Counties, should be sacrificed to the success of the Whig Para ty. And if the Whigs can only be got together, repressing private ambition and sectional jealousies; discarding local issues which have distracted, and adopting those good principles which can u? nite the Whig Party all over the State in one common struggle and one common triumph; there never will be the slightest doubt of Whig ascendency here:

We say these things now, because we are pained to hear of the revival of old dissensions in one or two Counties where the Whigs have heretofore suffered severcly from like divisions. If, for instance, we could have any influence with our friends in Pitt, we would like to persuade them in a spirit of kindness, to make the endeavor to compose whatever causes may endanger their harmony, by a manly and honorable union upon their strongest men, and make them the nominees of the party. If a Convention can be held, the Whigs should go into it prepared to sacrifice favorite predelections for the sake of unanimity and success. It is our own habit, wherever the Whig Banner leads, faithfully to follow, and strive our utmost to push forward to victory-giving all our influence and support to him in whose hands it is placed. We conceive this to be the proper spirit, & to our friends, whoever they may be, disturbed by any cause, we would respectfully and earnestly commend reasonable self-denial for the general good.

We have long been convinced, that if we intend to carry and keep North Carolina Whig, we must return to our party principles and organization. Local questions of little comparative importance, should never be permitted so far to divert us from the duty we owe our State and Country as to run any risk of permitting Locofocoism to triumph over us-for such a triumph may buin both Do we not know it? Has there been peril to the Union and Liberty? to our sacred birthright, constitutional freedom? And what exposed us to peril? The 'manifest destiny' of Locofoco principles, and the operation of Locofoco measures! Annexation, War, Acquisition! These have brought on all the troubles which afflicted the country—the bitter results of the triumph of Locofoco policy! And who, in the name of Heaven! desires that Locofoism should ever triumph again? Let's stop its "progress" at the fountain own precinct with all his might.

A Whig triumph is in the hands of the Whigs of North Carolina-let every man do his duty to the Whig Farty, whether that duty require exertion or sacrifice, or both, and all will be safe and well .- Raleigh Times.

# WILLG STATE CONVENTION.

Tickets will be issued at Weldon on the nights of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of June at six dollars the round trip, to Raleigh and return. This arrangement is very generously and courteously made to visit the metropolis of the State. I "No one can be truly aid to live who would be well for the Whig papers ment. - "reldon Herald. to Line of the Care Sport and by Lister

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—It is said that the fortune of the nothechilds is not less