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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

To Farmers and Dairymen.

ANTHONY & EMERSON'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY CHURN, peculiarly adapted to Warm Climates, as it produces butter as easily from sweet milk as from cream. In bringing this effective and simple cream into use, the proprietors, feeling confidence in its capabilities, do not pronounce it the best churn ever offered to the public. This Churn is on exhibition at the Agency, NO. 2 JOHN STREET, second story, corner of Broadway, New York City.
And in order to convince the incredulous and satisfy the curious, at TWELVE O'CLOCK DAILY.
A CHURNING WILL BE MADE.
The public are invited to call and examine the machine, and see its utility tested. It combines the following valuable qualities:
1st. It produces butter in less time than any other Churn, making it and gathering it from sweet milk in from three to eight minutes, and from cream in much less time.
2d. It produces more butter from the same amount of milk or cream, than the ordinary method, as it does its work in a more thorough and scientific manner.
3d. It is the cheapest and most convenient Churn ever invented, involving the true philosophical principles of butter making.
4th. New milk, after being churned, is sweet and suitable for family use.
5th. Instead of feeding the calf with milk direct from the cow—churned sweet milk will answer every purpose. By this means the butter is all profit.
We offer it upon the following terms: If the Churn does not prove as recommended, it may be returned and the money will be refunded. We have constantly on hand and for sale, six different sizes, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$9, and \$12, capable of churning at one time 12, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 150, and 200 gallons of milk or cream. Also, churns of any size made to order.
Exclusive country rights to manufacture and sell in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, for sale at about the rate of one hundred dollars for each 10,000 inhabitants.
Terms Cash. A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to the trade.
All orders postage paid, addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to.
T. DOUGLASS, Agent,
No. 2 John Street, corner of Broadway, N. Y. Aug. 18—3m.

Attorney for Prosecuting Claims at Washington.

The subscriber undertakes the collection, settlement and adjustment of all manner of claims, accounts or demands against the Government of the U. States, or any foreign State or Country, before Commissioners, before Congress, before any of the public Departments, at Washington.
The procuring of patents, Army and Navy pensions, bounty land claims, soldiers' dues, drawbacks, all the collection of accounts against the Government, all land claims, and every demand or other business of whatever kind, requiring the prompt and efficient services of an Attorney or Agent. At residence of fourteen years at the seat of the Federal Government, with a thorough and familiar acquaintance with the various systems and routine of public business at the different offices, as well as in Congress; added to this, free access to the ablest legal advisers, if needed, justifies the undersigned in pledging the fullest and most diligent and utmost dispatch to those who may entrust their business to his care.—Being well known to the greater part of the citizens of this District, as well as to many gentlemen who have been members of both Houses of Congress in the last twelve years, it is deemed useless to extend this notice by special references.
Communications must be pre-paid in ALL cases.
Charges or fees will be regulated by the nature and extent of the business, but always moderate.
H. C. SPALDING,
Attorney, Washington, D. C.

GRATES—GRATES.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.
BONSAL & BROTHER invite the attention of buyers to their extensive stock of Grates—embracing every variety of size and pattern; all of which are offered for sale, AT REDUCED PRICES.
Oct 20.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to leave the State, will sell his land upon which he now resides, on the Road leading to Durant's Neck, and about two miles from Woodville, consisting of 120 acres. About 125,000 of it is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Plenty of rail timber and fire wood for the farm. There is on the farm a good two story dwelling house, nearly new, together with all necessary out houses. The above property will be sold at a great bargain. For further particulars apply to
JAMES T. SMITH,
Perquimans Co., Oct. 20—4w.

J. T. SALTER,

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and vicinity that he has taken board with Mr. James Barber, where he may usually be found at all hours when not absent on professional business.
Dr. Salter courteously solicits the patronage of those who prefer the Reformed or Botanic Medical treatment to any other; also of those who feel disposed to give it a trial, feeling confident that there he has had several years experience in this mode of treating diseases he will be able to render entire satisfaction to all who will give him a fair trial.
Oct. 20, 1849.

AUTUMN.

This is the most glorious season of the American year. The bluff equinoctial has blown its hurricane blast, and soon the soft Indian summer will fold around the landscape its curtains of rosy mist. Meanwhile the air has an exhilarating flavor about it, and the invisible spirit of appetite, it such a spirit there be, pervades every cubic foot of it. Sport is afoot. Nimrods, arrayed in shooting toggery, with double barrels sheathed in selvaige covers, and leashed setters capering by their sides, may be seen at early dawn on their way to the ferries. There are woodcock, plenty of them—for those who have good eyes and guns and dogs—both in the Jerseys and on Long Island. For those who prefer the "pliant rod and whistling line," there is fine sport at Kingsbridge, McComb's dam, and "all long shore." Every where there is an invigorating atmosphere, and the ranger of the woodlands who comes home without a feather in his bag, or the whipper of the waters whose exertions have failed to secure a fin, will be sure to return with a determination to make the lauder suffer. Although confined to a pen, we can imagine the delights of a day's range among the long-bills—they are as fat as butter now—or a few hours of finess with the striped bass. But alas! like Yorick's starling, "we can't get out." The "visible forms," with which we "hold communion" are not those spoken of by Bryant, nor are our leaded lines appropriate for catching bass and blackfish. One of these days, if we can escape the little imp who vociferates "copy, copy!" with as much pertinacity as the elfin page shouted "lost! lost! lost!" it is our intention to ascertain, by actual inspection, whether nature is what she is cracked up to be. It is nearly fifteen years since we had a regular frolic with her, and we have a notion that the hills are much harder to climb, and the miles considerably longer than they were then. Possibly we might not like the country now. The released prisoner of the Bastille asked to be replaced in his dungeon; and there is no telling whether, after fifteen years of non-intercourse with nature, the old lady might not be considerable of a bore.

It is, or was, our misfortune to be unable to indite in the country. The few available ideas with which our upper story is populated, abscond and "go to grass" the moment they scent rural air. How Willis managed to write under a bridge, is to us a mystery. Perhaps he didn't. Perhaps it was only an arch fib of his—a sort of sentimental bait to make the public swallow his lines. We recollect once trying to pencil a sonnet under the lee of a haystack, but our Pegasus would not stir a step from the fodder. The idea of going into the country to write is horrible: we would as soon think of going to church to swear.
"Copy, sir! copy, sir!"
Take it, tho' interjectionary imp, and avaunt.—Noah's Times and Messenger.

ENTERPRISE AND MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.

An able address was recently delivered before the American Institute of New York, in the course of which some highly interesting details were given of the condition of the public improvements and of manufactures of the southern States. The South has indeed roused herself within a few years, and her capitalists and men of enterprise are directing their energies to the development of the real resources of that section of the Union. Millions of dollars have already been invested in manufacturing establishments, and other millions will soon take the same direction. The convention at Memphis, with reference to a railroad to the Pacific, is an important movement, and calculated not a little to stimulate the new spirit of enterprise which has so recently been manifested in the South. Delegates were in attendance from Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Illinois, Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, as well as from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York. Although nothing definite may be determined upon, the leading men will no doubt compare views, survey the whole country, recognize and point out the relative position and prospects of the South, and thus lead to further investigation and further enterprise. The New Orleans scheme for a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is also a matter of more than ordinary interest, and calculated to show that the northern and southern States will not have the race to themselves. Little Delaware, we are assured, has already a greater number of manufacturing establishments, in proportion to her population, than any other State in the Union. Maryland has invested \$45,000,000 in railroads, canals and manufactures, and she is still busily and actively employed in various laudable undertakings. Virginia has a little investment of about \$60,000,000,

and will soon have railroads in active operation to the extent of fifteen hundred miles. North Carolina has five hundred miles of railroads completed or in progress—while even in South Carolina, where, until recently, manufactures were ridiculed or denounced, several extensive factories are now in rapid progress and successful operation. Florida, young as she is, has \$4,000,000 invested in railroads and manufactories—while Georgia has invested \$55,000,000, and has upwards of seventy cotton factories in the full tide of successful experiment. Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, are also animated by the same spirit. Mississippi has fifty three cotton factories, while Missouri has invested in internal improvements, mines and manufactories, the enormous sum of \$85,000,000. It will thus be seen that our southern brethren are not idle, and we rejoice that it is so. They possess many facilities and resources which they have too long neglected.—Philed. Inquirer.

WOMEN.

It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity, as we connect our happiness with their virtue. This, therefore, is a law of eternal justice—man cannot degrade woman without himself falling into the degradation; he cannot raise her without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe the two great divisions of the human race, the east and the west. One half of the ancient world remains without progress, without thought, and under the load of a barbarous civilization; woman there are slaves. The other half advances towards freedom, light, and happiness: the women there are loved and honored. Never shrink from a woman of strong sense. If she becomes attached to you, it will be from seeing and valuing similar qualities in yourself. You may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence. You may consult her, for she is able to advise, and does so at once with the firmness of reason and the consideration of affection. Her love will be lasting, for it will not have been slightly won; it will be strong and ardent, for weak minds are incapable of the loftier grades of passion. If you prefer attaching yourself to a woman of feeble understanding, it must be either from fearing to encounter a superior person, or from vanity of preferring that admiration which springs from ignorance, to that which approaches to appreciation.

DOCTORS FOR CALIFORNIA.—Recent French papers state that a number of mercenary individuals in that country are preparing to proceed to the Sacramento, and offer their medical services to the diggers, who, it is well known, are greatly in want of doctors. These individuals are not connected with the medical profession, but in order to give plausibility to their assertions, they have hit on a strange trick, by which they enrol themselves clandestinely among the profession. The widows of medical men are carefully sought after, and offered very handsome sums for the diplomas of their husbands, with which these enterprising gentlemen intend to practise in California. Our California friends should be on their guard against these "French physicians."—Bos. Jour., 27th.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

We have before us a printed list of the members of our present Legislature, with the place of residence, birthplace, politics, business, age, and number of years each has been a member of either branch of the General Assembly, from which we gather the following particulars:
In the Senate there are thirteen farmers, eight lawyers, two physicians, two manufacturers, two mechanics, one merchant, one innkeeper, one scribe. In the House of Representatives, there are one hundred and forty-four farmers, fifteen lawyers, eight physicians, three manufacturers, sixteen mechanics, eighteen merchants, seven clergymen, four innkeepers, one stage proprietor, one teacher, one county clerk, one druggist.
The oldest member is Joseph Henry, esq., of Halifax, whose age is seventy-four; and the youngest member is Mr. Randall, of Eden, whose age is twenty-six. The average age of the Senators is forty-three and a half years, and of the members of the House of Representatives forty-four years.
In the Senate there are eight, and in the House one hundred and five new members. In both Houses there are one hundred and eighty-six members who are natives of Vermont, thirty of whom reside on the farms where they were born.
Burlington Eagle.
The first divorce in Minnesota Territory has just been made by the Legislature—that of Lewis Laramie from Wakanyec-k-wing, an Indian woman.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.

J. T. Buckingham, esq., in his series of reminiscences, in course of publication in the Boston Courier, speaks of the importance of the printer to the authors, as follows:
"Many, who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits up till midnight to correct his false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers, in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own hand-writing, many words—and especially technical and foreign terms—abbreviated, words misspelled, and few or no points, and those few, if there were any, entirely out of place. I have seen the sermons of eminent 'divines' sent to the press, without points or capitals to designate the division of the sentences; sermons, which, if published with the imperfections of the manuscript, would disgrace the printer's devil if he were the author. Suppose they had been printed. The printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a wood-sawyer than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a compositor, and after him a proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscripts that the writers themselves would be puzzled to read."

From the London Punch.

In for it—How to get out of it.

Once on a time there was a gentleman who won an elephant in a raffle.
It was a very fine elephant, and very cheap at the price the gentleman paid for his chance.
But the gentleman had no place to put it in.
Nobody would take it off his hands. He couldn't afford to feed it.
He was afraid of the law if he turned it loose into the streets.
He was too humane to let it starve.
He was afraid to shoot it.
In short, he was in a perplexity very natural to a gentleman with moderate means, a small house, common feelings of humanity, and—an elephant.
France has won her elephant at Rome. She has brought back the Pope.
She is at her wit's end what to do with him.
She can't abet the Pope and the Cardinals, because she intererited in the cause of liberty.
She can't abet the Republicans, because she intererited in the cause of the Pope and the Cardinals.
She can't act with Austria because Austria is absolute.
She can't act against Austria, because France is conservative and peaceful.
She can't continue her army in Rome, because it is not treated with respect.
She can't withdraw her army from Rome, because that would be to stultify herself.
She can't go forward because she insisted on the Roman people going backward.
She can't go backward, because the French people insist on her going forward.
She can't choose the wrong, because public opinions forces her to the right.
She can't choose the right, because her own dishonesty has forced her to the wrong.
In one word, she is on the horns of a dilemma, and the more she twists the more sharply she feels the points on which she is impaled, like a cockchafer in a cabinet, for the inspection of the curious in the lighter and more whirling species of political etymology.
Poor France—will nobody take her precious bargain off her hands? Rome is her bottle imp. She bought it dear enough but can't get rid of it "at any price."

THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

Nine hundred and sixty millions of human beings are supposed to be upon the earth; of which Europe is said to contain one hundred and fifty-three millions; Africa, one hundred and fifty-six millions; Asia, five hundred and fifty millions; and the islands of the Pacific seven millions. If divided into thirty equal parts, five of them will be Christian, six Mahometans, one part Jews, and eighteen Pagans. Christians are numerous in Europe and America, some in the south of Asia, Africa, and the southeast of Europe. Pagans abound in Africa, and in the interior of America, some in Asia, and a small number in the north of Europe.
There is a temperance lady in Boston who won't speak to a shoemaker because he uses a punch in his business.—Globe.

MISSION OF THE WHIG PARTY.

We copy the following sentiments, which are as just as they are happily expressed, from the Ogdensburgh Forum:
"The mission of the Whig party is identified with the high hopes and aspirations of the great intellects of the age. It embraces those thoughts and sentiments which burn in the bosom of patriots and philanthropists. Improvement, 'Excelsior,' is their motto. They seek to develop the natural resources of our soil, to facilitate social intercourse and commerce by improvements of skill and industry by suitable protection and encouragement; to expand the human mind by ample facilities for acquiring knowledge and the protection of his rights in life, liberty, and property. And, fellowcitizens, are not these objects worthy of your serious regard and attention—worthy of the name you inherit, of the ancestry you boast? If they are, give them your support, and let it not be said that any personal disappointments or private griefs have alienated or even cooled the ardor of a Whig elector."

RAILROAD ITEMS.

The Baltimore American speaking of Railroads has the following interesting items.
Great success has crowned the operations of the New York and New Haven Railroad. The receipts are now about \$1500 per day.
The New York and Erie Railroad is fast stretching to the shores of the Lake. On the 10th instant the road was opened from Owego to Elmira, 36 miles; in about two weeks a new route will be opened from Elmira by Railroad and steamboat to Geneva, 60 miles; and nearly at the same time a similar route will be ready from Owego to Cayuga, by Railroad to Ithaca and thence by steamboat 65 miles;—being in all 164 miles.
According to an article in the Winchester Virginian, the "Old Dominion" is waking up from her lethargy. On the southwest the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad is, to a considerable extent, under contract. In the centre, the James river and Kanawha Canal will speedily be opened to Buchanan. The Richmond and Danville Railroad is generally under contract; and a branch will soon connect it with enterprising Petersburg. Towards the Blue Ridge, at its western terminus, and from the junction to Richmond, the Louisiana company is pushing its work, and a contract at \$183,000, \$12,000 less than the original estimate, has been entered into for constructing the tunnel at Rockfish Gap. The Alexandria and Orange Railroad will soon be ready for letting. In the same region the Rappahannock slack water improvement is completed, and not far to the north of it, Goose Creek is speedily to be improved under plans and specifications of Gen. McNeil, now ready. There are many important turnpikes in the course of construction. A plank road is about to be made from the former place to Scottsville; and there are several roads west of Winchester now being graded, connecting with the north-western turnpike or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It is said that the Hawaiian Government is desirous of negotiating a treaty with the United States on a fair and equitable basis, and also to secure a modification in the clauses of the treaties of England and France, by which the King's independence is still trammelled. Mr. James J. Jarves of Boston, long resident at the Sandwich Islands, has been deputed by the King to effect these desired ends.
N. Y. Sun.

The war-cloud which has risen in Europe, according to the accounts by the Niagara, will, we think, pass away without mischief. It is not likely that Russia will, upon so flimsy a pretext as that of the refusal of the Sultan to surrender to the tender mercies of the Emperor a few Hungarian refugees who have claimed his protection, declare war against Turkey, admonished as Nicholas must be, that it will lead to a general war in Europe. Neither have we any fear that war between the United States and Great Britain will grow out of the Mosquito question.—Lord Palmerston, the present British Premier, has the reputation of being a sort of Hotspur, or "Gunpowder Percy;" but the day for cavailing "on the ninth part of a hair," has gone by—we hardly think he will venture to thrust his hand into a hornet's nest to grab a mosquito.—Norfolk Herald.

ALABAMA.—A learned clergyman in Maine was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher who undesigned education: "Sir, you have been to college, I suppose?" "Yes sir," was the reply. "I am thankful," replied the former, "that the Lord opened my mouth without any learning!" "A similar event," replied the latter, "took place in Balaam's time, but such things are of rare occurrence at the present day."

All sorts of Paragraphs.

The death of the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor of Russia, appears to have strongly affected the monarch. The Grand Duke was seized with apoplexy whilst on horse-back, and died on the morning of the 10th ult., at Warsaw. The violence of the Emperor's grief was extreme, and seems to have given countenance to an opinion which has been more than once expressed, that the Caesar's reason could scarcely stand beneath the pressure of excitement of any strong emotion. Only by the continued application of ice to his head during a whole night, could the Emperor be calmed.

An exchange heads an account of the shooting of a sheriff, by the anti-renters, with the words "Commencement of the Sporting Season."

There is a man up country, says an exchange, who always pays for his paper in advance. He has never had a sick day in his life, never had any corns or tooth-ache, his potatoes never rot, the weevil never eats his wheat, the frost never kills his corn or beans, his babies never cry in the night, and his wife never scolds!

What do I consider the boundaries of my country, sir?" exclaimed a Kentuckian. "Why sir on the east we are bounded by the rising sun—on the north by the aurora borealis—on the west by the procession of the equinoxes—and on the south by the day of judgment."

A GREAT BRICK MACHINE. The Cincinnati Nonpareil says that a machine is in operation for making brick which feeds itself, and delivers the brick without hands and presses them so hard that they are ready to be laid into the kiln when they come from the mould, and one machine will turn out 25,000 per day. The clay is better mixed and makes better brick than those made in the usual way.

The editor of the Hartford Times has recently visited Groton, where he was introduced to Mother Baily, the heroine of the Stonington fight. She is still hearty and affable, though in her 92d year. She lived with the husband of her youth 70 years. (she says) "without a word spoken in anger."

Charles E. Horn, the great musical composer, died at Boston on Monday, in 63d year of his age.

COTTON IN EGYPT.—Upwards of 200,000 bales are now exported annually to England from the valley of the Nile.

A calculation made by William Darby, esq., the Geographer, goes to show that if the National Monument at Washington be elevated to five hundred feet, its apex will be visible at a distance of twenty-seven and a half miles.

AMERICAN TALENT IN DEMAND ABROAD. The New York Mirror States that Major Thompson S. Brown, late Engineer to the Erie Railroad, will soon leave this country for a five years' engagement with the Emperor of Russia from whom he is to receive a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

The corner-stone of the Virginia Washington Monument is to be laid at Richmond on the 22d of February next.

We know another of the craft whom a lady refused to marry, having as the alleged, conscientious scruples against taking a "cobler." That was the sole reason and the poor fellow has never heard the last of it.—Boston Post.

At the Bourbon, (Ky.) Agricultural Fair, held a short time since, Mrs. Chapman Coleman, daughter of Gov. Crittenden, received the premium, a \$100 cup, for the best silk quilt, made with her own hands.

A railroad is proposed, extending from Mobile by Gerard, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., to Macon, by means of which the travelling time from Mobile to Havannah would be reduced to 35 hours.

A postmaster in Pennsylvania, on entering his house in the night, a few days ago, found an infant boy on the door-step which somebody had left there. Being asked how he accounted for this incident, he replied that the mails were very irregular all over the country.—Boston Post.

The editor of an exchange says he never saw but one ghost, and that was the ghost of a sinner who died without paying for his paper. "Twas horrible to look upon—the ghost of Hamlet was no circumstance to it.

Soloque, the black Emperor of Hayti, has forwarded \$38,000 to London to purchase a crown. The Senate fixed his Salary at \$150,000 but subsequently added 50,000, for "pin money" for the Emperor. So much for being "a nigger" Emperor.

A citizen of San Francisco died insolvent last fall to the amount of \$41,000. His administrators were delayed in settling his affairs, and his real estate advanced so rapidly in value meantime that after his debts were paid his heirs have a yearly income of \$40,000. These facts are indubitably attested.

PUN-CHES.—A pedler, named Hyde, going to visit a tanner in Danvers, fell into a pit and cried for help—"Oh," said the tanner, "I never pulled out a Hyde until it is well tanned."

Mr. E. G. Squier, our Charge d'Affaires to Central America, in a paper read at a meeting of the Ethnological Society in New York, stated that he had discovered a city about 150 miles from Leon, that was buried beneath a forest, and far surpassing in architecture the ruins of Palenque.