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Miscellaneaus.

The Farm Supports All.

People may reason and theorize about the comparative usefulness of different pursuits and occupations. We will not quarrel with any man, because he insists that a trader or broker is as useful a man as the farmer, but we quarrel with any man in a gentlemanly way, who will not admit that the farmer's life does possess as much true dignity and utility as any other. We will, for civility sake, admit equally, but can

acknowledge no superiority.

Agriculture is the basis of all national pros perity. A child may see that if the earth is not cultivated, the whole population in a single year, or at most, in two years, when the cattle are consumed, must literally starve, while society could exist to an indefinite extent, were the labors of any other interest to cease at once. Observe the course of trade, and inquire of the merchants even in our own country, and we shall find, that upon the products of the soil does all the prosperity of trade depend. If the cotton crop is short, the southern trader cannot order goods from the North, or having ordered, fails, and cannot pay for them. He fails because the planter having fed to his negroes all his corn and bacon, has nothing left wherewith to pay for his family supplies. If the wheat crop fails, the Boston and New York merchants at once feel the effect of the failure, for the Western merchant cannot meet his liabilities, nor incur

When all things are prosperous, the farmer is almost forgotten. He labors hard and brings the product of his labor to a full market. He is met by sharp speculators with the ery, that the market is glutted, and his supplies are not wanted, and is compelled, because he cannot enter into combinations to meet the banded monopolizers, to sell at a price which gives him but scanty pay for his in lustry. He feels that all the world is prosperous except himself, and the trading public, forgetful or careless that the farmer maintains and even produces all this prosperity by his quiet pursuits, looks down on him, perhaps, with contempt.

To be sure, he has at such times, in common with others, enough of food and eacthing the does not want, but his abundance and success seem to profit othere more than himself. Indeed. he hardly participates in the general prosperity which his own hard work and watchful care has

But by and by e the scene changes. The crops are short in some sections of the country .-Supplies are not forwarded to the great marts of trade for the adequate supply of the inhabitants of the cities themselves, or to meet the demands of commerce. Business is deranged, merchants fail, the country traders are discouraged, the whole country languishes, and there is a general cry of hard times. But the farmer does not fail. He raises his own food in abundance still. What he can spare brings him an increased price in the market. The traders and speculators come to his very doors, and entreat him to sell them at any price enough to meet the present necessities of their business. And on the earth is laid waste, and labor divert ed from its legitimate pursuits, by want. Then' the farmer increases his exertions. He sows more broadly, he labors more earnestly. He feels that men in foreign lands, who are dragged by hard masters from their homes to engage in bloody battles, are dependent on him for their daily bread. Still his own supply is abundant, and others demand a share, and offer him a generous reward for his labor. The world, stupid as it often is, in times of general peace and prosperity, now appreciates the farmer's useful

What, then, is the true position of the cul tivation of the land? Is it one of hard work and servile labor only, or is it one of dignity and importance, indispensable at all times? -Farming is, doubtless, hard work, in the general acceptation of the term, but it is a great mistake to call that only hard work, which is perfor and with the hands. The laws er, confined to the stifling and cramped air of a court room for days and weeks, with the property and lives of his clients at stake, and dependent on his watchfconstant care; the minister, bound to his stated preaching, whether in health, or feeling himself sinking already under his harassing and never ceasing responsibility; the doctor, called out at midnight to prescribe in an instant, in a new and doubtful case,-these have all their labor, harder work than any performed by the cands alone. Many farmers labor too severely, more so than there is any need of; but still, we think their hardships are not so great as those incide at to the professions we have named. They have. besides, what traders and speculators, and even mechanics, can never have, what is really a source of more enjoyment than wealth can bring -they have s curity for the future. They plant and sow in faith, and with full assurance that the harvest will not fail. Railroad and bank stocks may rise or fall, the market for their own produce may be high or low, war or peace may prevail, free trade or high duties may tri umph, but they know that "God giveth the increase," and that they and theirs are dependent on him alone. Young men make haste to be rich. They forsake their "paternal acres," and strive in doubtful paths to outstrip the fickle goddess, Fortune.

As age brings reflection, and juster views of the true objects of life, most men place a higher value on the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. The repose and serenity of a farmer's life have charms for them, beyond riches, and all the

pleasures wealth can buy.

Indeed, it is rare to find a merchant, or suc cessful mechanic, who has in early life left his rural home for a life in the city, who doest not look forward with pleasant anticipations to the day, when he shall return once more to his na tive hills, or at least to the occupation of a homestead, where his children may imbibe true ideas of the dignity and independence of a life

This may seem a trite and common-place sub ject. We claim no originality for these thoughts, but it would seem that now, when wars are desolating the earth, when prices are paid in our markets that would indicate that famine must somewhere prevail, it would seem that now, both the farmer himself, in his independence of other men from the vicissitudes of life, and all others, in their dependence on him for daily food, might see and feel, what more than all else we would impress on all, that Agriculture is the foundation of national prosperity, and and that of the highest honor .- N. E. Farmer.

RAILROADS .- Do railroads pay ? If any one, desirous to speculate, wishes to have this question answered, he will find on recurring to the accurate statistics gathered on this subject, that the average dividend on Railroads, "good, bad and indifferent" is six per cent. A statement before us gives the results of twenty-one roads; five of them divided nearly eight per cent and eight have returned, in dividends, to the original stockholders, more than the original capital .-Railroads pay in New England, where they have cost an enormous amount. Railroads pay in New York; the two great lines, the Central and the Erie Roads, that have consumed more than half the railway capital of the State, (seventy millions of dollars having been expended on these two roads) pay about eight per cent. It is the steadiness and security of the profits that really forms the distinctive feature of a good ; investment and not the fact that it sometimes pays twenty per cent or even more. Nor ought one other fact to be overlooked. Business in this country will soon be accommodated to the Railroad system. It will naturally fall into these channels and consequently as the country settles up and enlages its trade, these roads will become more and more profitable. Apart from these advantages to the stockholders, Railroads multiply the sources of indirect profit. All kinds of property, that are in reach of their influence, are benefitted by them; and if they paid a smaller per cent than they ordinably do, the incidentaly advantages in the rise of Real Estate and the prosperity of business generally would be a good compensation for the outlay. Set it down as a fixed and reliable fact that under any ordinary circumstances, Railroads connecting important points and running through places, where there are people now, or people to be, will pay profitaldy. Set it down too, that as the country grows older, they will pay better and hence, your chil dren will be more fully compensated than your selves .- Southern Times.

MATTERS IN CHINA - The following is an extract from a letter writen by Mrs. Jenkins to Mrs. Cross, in Charleston and published in the Southern Christian Advocate. The letter is dated the 21st of May, at Shanghai.

people wretchedly miserable. The Rebels had possession of the city, while the Imperial party were encamped about half a mile from he city walls. Almost daily we were compelled to witness and hear of bloody fights between the contending parties. But on the 17th of February last the Rebels were forced by starvation to evacuate the city and the Imperialists immediately took possession. About a thousand poor creatures were cruelly put to death the greater body of them having escaped. For two or three weeks this place presented a scene of barbarous crnelties and bloodshed appalling to think of. Large numbers of human heads hung from the battlements of the city wall winde the bodies were lying, some of them i th streets, and others thrown together into pitin the earth. But now it is past, and peace once more reigns in our midst. Many of the former inhabitants of the city have taken possession of their old residences, and I trust the place will in a few yerrs regain what it lost by the late disturbances. Shanghai is rapidly grow ing-business is increasing-and the number of foreign houses has more than doubled since Mr. Jenkins first came here. I think there are about tiffy Missionaries male and female in this place, most of them engaged in Missionary labor. The brethren and their wives, who came on; with us are studying the language reporting for future usefulness."

THE RATE AT WHICH WAVES TRAVEL .- A caper was read by Prof. Bache before the American Scientific Ass ciation, stating that, at nine 'e o k, on the morning of the 23d of December, 1854, an earthquake occurred at Simoda, on the islant of Niphon, Japan, and occasioned the we ck of the Russian frigate Diana, which was elements were that the Englishman was rich, then in port. the nurbor was first emptied on water, and then came in an enormous wave, which again reested and left the harbor dry, to the city, alike satisfied with their bargain. Las occurred several times. The United Socies has self-acting tide guages at San Francisco and at San Diego, which record the rise of the tidupon evlineers turned by clocks; and at Son Francisco, foor thousand eight handred miles from the scene of the earthquake, the first wave arrived twelve hours and sixteen minutes after it had receded from the harbor of Simoda. It had travelled across the broad bosom of the Pacific ocean at the rate of six and a half miles a minute, and arrived safely on the shore of California, to astonish the scientific observers of the coast surveying expedition. The first wave can not be too much so; it ought to be got by er any other journal has so targe a circulation or rising of the waters at San Francisco was seven tenths of a foot in height, and lasted for about half an hour. It was followed by a series of seven other waves of less magnitude at intervals of an hour each. At San Diego simi far phenomena were observed, although, on a count of a greater distance from Simoda, (four hundred miles greater than to San Francisco.) the waves did no. arrive so soon, and were not quite as high.

A RESPECTABLE SLAVE. - The Philadelphia correspondent of the Evening Post, speaking of Col. Wheeler's escaped servants, says:

"Jane is a fine specimen of the best class of Virginia housemaids, with a certain lady like air, propriety of language, and timidity of manner that prepossesses the audience in her favor." Strange that we never find the " lady-like air.

and "propriety of language" among our free negroes of the North. Is the tendency of slavery to make negro-women lady-like and proper in their behavior and manners? Verily we must infer so from this. We will bet a hundred dollars there will be no lady-like air nor propriety about Jane ten years from now, and another hundred that her two boys become vagabonds and thieves within that time. But no matter, they are free.

New York Day Book.

The Politics of our State.

Notwithstanding the Know Nothingism of Col. Cunningham and others on one side of our State, and the Nationalism of Col. Orr et al. on Denmark, it will be interesting to know what the position of the farmer is entitled to be that the other, it appears that the politics of South they are. The "Sound" is a narrow strait is employing her diplomacy against the allies Carolina is to remain in statu quo ante bellum.

Perhaps we quote the old latin phrase inaptly: for, to be strictly correct, there has been no bellum in the business. There were, it is true, considerable alarums, sounding of trumpets, snorting of political charges &c., on the first ap pearance of Sam's troops at Charleston. But before any regular battle-field could be gotten ready, an epidemic (under the name of Modification) broke out in the ranks, and the strength tain light houses along the coast, for which and Eugland. It is reported that Isabella will of the Order has been so steadily and effectually the Hansetowns agreed to pay. whittled down thereby, that all prospect of a fight on their part has evaporated.

With Col. Orr and his merry-men of the mountains, the case promises to be very similar. The Anderson dinner came and went in a whiff of glory; and the Spartanburg affair is also numbered among the occurrences of the past. All the letters from the National Democrats have been published and read. The reverberations of the plaudits of enthusiastic auditories have sounded from the mountains to the seaboard, year's notice of their intention. and so on around the State, until they have at length settled down in emphatic stillness somewhere in the localities whence they first issued. And, after all, not one Carolinian in ten is at all disposed to assist in carrying his State into the fighting ranks of a National Party, or to lash which he designed should force its way into on her reputation to the baggage rack of a Baltimore Convention.

We are, then, just about where the Secession actly so either; for there were some seeds of bitterness engendered by that strife, which it was apprehended would yield a baneful crop of jealousies and feuds. Thanks to the noble foreparents who bequeathed to us such generous and forgiving dispositions, these apprehensions have nearly all been cleared away; and Carolinians, as a body, are once more brothers indeed.

Thus let us remain. We are a small State, us should strike together in all matters of Fede ral politics, It has been the source of our Rights and Southern Rights are watchwords that hath these upon its folds, South Carolina can still enact all the duties to be expected from a sovereign member of the Confederacy. She can still send her Senators and Representatives in a very disturbed state, and many of the D. They are believed President of the U ited States. And, if need be, she can still furnish her quota of men (as she is wont to do) to the armies of the Union. These things she can well do and yet not leave her duty to herself undone. This is her most sacred duty; and she believes that she can best discharge it by the course of dignified couservatism she has hitherto adopted and persevered in through every danger. In the name of honor and prudence, let her persevere in it to the last. And when, in after years, the historian shall record the fate of these United States, he will say of us -" This State did more than all the rest for the preservation of the Government in its original purity !"-Edgefield Advertiser.

> Amusing Duel.-Baden-Baden, which has been so long one of the temples of folly would seem-if the chronicles of the place which the newspapers supply may be trusted—to have taken a tone and temper at once moral and practical. The code of the gaming table is, apparent-, falling from its authority, with the threatened deposition of the gaming table itself. Two strangers an Englishman and a Pressian, quarrelled, according to a very common incident over their play, and agreed in the usual course to fire at one another as the recognized means of settling a dispute. The Englishman was so lucky as to win the firt fire, and so u lucky as to miss his adversary. The latter had only now to shoot his man at his ease, and prepared to take his ann accordingly, when the Englishman cried out, "Stop; I'll buy your shot." The first im ression made was that of the novelty of the proposition-the second, that it contained the preliminaries of a mutually profitable transaction. The conditions of the arrangement were accordingly entered upon; and the two leading and the Prussian a good shot. The redemption The case was worth reporting, and we are

Athenaum.

THE SOUTH MUST BE UNITED. - Whatever division of opinion may exist in the South on other questions, a united determination to defend herself against abolition aggression is her only safety. This is a familiar saying, but it heart, and lodged in the heart of every Southern man. There is no division among the people of this State in standing on the Georgia Plat form. And we rejoice at that. If Ceorgia stands her own ground, and who will doubt that-there is a glorious certainty that the honor, rights, and welfare of the South will be less are such as Southern people should encour all events they will be preserved.

politics and religion, forbear the abuse of each other, whilst they mantain freely their opinions and let them exchange compliments on the mutual sound Southern rights sentiment wherever exi ting .- Greenville Mountaineer.

UPRIGHT MEN .- We love upright men Pull them this way and the other, and they only bend, but never break. Trip them down and in a trice they are on their feet again. Bury them in the mud, and in an hour they would be out and bright. You cannot keep them down-you cannot destroy them-They are the salt of the earth. Who but they start any noble project? They build our cities whiten the ocean with our sails and blacken the heavens with the smoke of their cars. Look to them young men, and catch the spark of their energy .- Boston Transcript.

What are the Sound Dues.

As these dues may possibly give rise to a serious dispute between the United States and lying between the Island of Zetland, belonging with the same success that has attended her to the Danes, and the Swedish coast, and gives arms, entrance to the Baltic sea. The fortress of Cronburg Castle commands the passage, and feated both England and France, by actually extracts a payment from all vessels entering spiking their greatest guns-Lord John Russell the Baltic; the ships of Denmark herself have and Drouyn de l'Huys. to pay, as well as foreign tonnage. The ori-

England, France, Holland and Sweden pay duty of one per cent on every cargo entering the Baltic. Other countries, including the United States, pay one and a quarter per cent; even Danish ships are taxed to this rate. In the year 1826 a treaty recognizing this duty, was concluded between the United States and but England and France would not allow her Denmark. This treaty, however, according to to do it. one of its stipulations may be dissolved by either of the parties, provided they give one allies are working in Naples to upset the king

During the Presidency of John Tyler our Government determined to put an end to the doing their best to foment insurrection in imposition. Mr. Upsher, then Secretary of State, fitted out a fleet of merchantmen and which he designed should force its way into war goes on, sooner or later, the people will the Baltic and at once rid the United States take a share in the excitement; and the two of the Sound duties. Mr. Upsher's sudden and Co-operation controversy left us. Not ex- just as the fleet was ready to start, delayed the to gain by disorders breaking out in Europe, expedition, and it was finally aband med. -Other attempts were made to abolish this tax. While Denmark was at war with Schleswig- had to fire on the people. An insurrection Holstein, Mr. Flenniken, the United States Minister, offered on the part of his government to pay Denmark \$250,000 for a ten year's suspension of the dues; his death prevented the proposal coming to a head. Finally on the 12th of April last, the United States noti and need there is that every right arm amongst fied the Danish Government of their intention to cease paying the Sound duties, and the stipulation of the treaty will accordingly exstrength in days that are gone. It may be a pire next spring. Should no amicable arrangemeans of power to us in the future. States ment of the question be arrived at in the meanwhile, we may then expect to see our vessels sufficient unto the day. United beneath a banner passing the Sound under warlike convoy. A

serious conflict will then most probably arise. The Danes are much alarmed upon the subject, and fear the United States will seize upon their West India possessions, the Islands of to be soliciting the good offices of the French Government

WHY THERE IS NO RAIN IN PERU. -- In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual south-east tradewinds. Though the Peruvian snows are on the verge of the great South Sea boiler, yet it never rains there. The reason is plain. The south-east tradewinds in the Atlantic Ocean gust strike the water on the coast of Africa. Travelling to the north west, they obliquely cross | Shu best fulfils her destiny by preserving peace the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are heavily laden with vapor, which they continue to bear along across the continent, disposing it as they go, and supplying with it the sources of the Rio dela Plata, and the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach the snow-capped Andes, and here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that low temperature can extract. Reaching the summit of that range they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the Pacific slopes beyond. Meeting with no evaporating surface, and with no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected on the mountain tops, they reach the ocean before they become charged with fresh vapor, and before therefore, they have any which the Peruvian climate can extract. Thus we see how the top of the Andes become the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru.-Licut. Maury.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST .- The Lynchburg Virginian of Thursday says:

"We are not in the habit of reading this jour nal-but several persons who are have called upon us to warn the people of the South against it, as a wolf in sheep's clothing. Purporting to have nothing to do with parties or politics to was valued at £1,000, and the parties returned he designed for the home circle and the fireside, we are informed that in the late negro robbing trial in Philadelphia it has taken a position good it was the Englishman who set the first and utterred seatiments which entitles it to the ex angle or day clear insight into the rationale execration of all Southern men. In ordinary matters, a variance of opinion between the editor of a newspaper and its readers is the silliest of reasons for a withdrawal of suppor but for the people of the South to contribute their means to sustain a journal that is feed og the flame- of tanaticism in the North, and in perilling all that is dear to them as citizens and men, would be criminal, if it were not idiotic From all that we can learn it is doubtful wheth in the Southern States as this Saturday Eve ning Post It has but little short of a hundred subscribers here in Lynchburg, and goes in larger or smaller packages to almost every post office in the country. We leave its read ers to de ermone whether the do trines it preach preserved in the Union, if practicable, but at age, or whether if they need family journals, they may not as well support those published Let our party presses, the pros and cons of in the Southern States. We could name seve-Know Nothingism, and all other shades of ral such, as cheap and as entertaining in all respects as the Post.

> THE EFFECT -- At a late anniversary of Yale College, Professor Sillingan was called out by a complimentary toast. In the course of his remarks the professor proceeded for the benefit of the younger brothers present, to say how it was that at his age (76 years) he enjoyed such excellent health and spirits. He said that at thirty he was dyspeptic and feeble. He cut off determinedly all stimulants, and has used none since. He dieted one year, and then returned to his labor. He ate always plain; nu tritious food, and drank nothing but plain dilutent drinks. He eschewed tobacco in every form. Every morning he used the sponge and cold water, and felt now no less power of endurance than when he was a young man, and no abatement of intellectual power.

State of Europe.

A correspondent of the New York Times gives the following news: All Europe is alive with intrigues. Russia

In Austria she has already outwitted and de-

In Spain Russia is stirring up the factions gin of this exaction is, that in ancient times of all parties to upset the present government Denmark undertook to build and sustain cer- of Espartero, which is supported by France be induced to abdicate, which would be a mas ter stroke of Russia, as this would put an end to French and English influence in Spain, and which would benefit us again, for it is England to resist us in the matter of Cuba- Spain would have had a bargain and sold us Cuba,

> In Italy, too, there is a storm brewing: The and bring about a revolution, because Russia has the supremacy there; and they are also

Lombardy.

The end of it is likely to be, as you may infer, a general uprooting in Europe. If the governments that fear this the most are the death, however, by the explosion of a cannon. English and French. Russia has everything as they can never disturb her security. A tumult has just occurred in France and the troops has taken place in India against British rule, but the Times says it is nothing. Both are bad symptoms, and Napoleon and Lord Palmerston are likely to have their hands full. When Europe is fairly on her legs those two busy bodies will have enough to do without interfering with us again in Cuba, or in caballing againts our interests, with their negro brother and ally Soulouque.

As for Pierce's administration, we have all

approved it. And doubtless the vote of South Carolina will be cast for him again if the opportunity occurs. But why not vote as we have generally done? The chief influence of our State in such matters is that which results exhibit this better outside of a Baltimore Convention than in one. It may always be safely calculated upon which candidate for the Presidency her choice will fall. Because she makes that choice on principles. Her mere vote in Convention would be a very small matter. Her moral influence there might be something at the start; but we fear even that would soon be lost to her in the giddy whirl of political passion inseparable from this grand American scramble for the loaves and fishes. Let the storm of contending factions rage around her. within her borders and looking calmly out of slave labor. upon the troubled political sea. She thus not only keeps spotless the character of her people and unsoiled the skirts of her political leaders, but she stands as a beacon light of truth and principle for the whole country .- Edgefield

The London Times substantially acknowledges that Swenborg has not been destroyed,

"That we have burnt everthing combustible on the group of islands before the roadsted of Hel-ingfors, including arsenal magazines, stores workshops, and the dwelling houses of the artificers, is likely enough, though not acknowledged in the Russsian account of the affair. But it is by no means clear from even our own account that we have silenced the batteries or done them any material damage. Indeed with a fire in Columbia and Charleston, S. C. He also mainly vertical, latterly chiefly of rockets, at represented himself as a widower, his wife having a distance of 25,00 yards it is evident we could produce little impression on perpendicular faces of granite, or the living rock cut into the form of batteries. As no attempt was made to enter the roads to capture or destroy any vessels that might be found within or to destroy the public buildings and stores in the city of Helsingfor-, we must conclude that the batteries till presented an insurmountable obstacle to the entrance of the allied fleets."

Jons B. Gougn .- This brilliant temperance prator has a beautiful residence at Boylston, Mas . which is thus briefly described;

The farm, which embraces fifty six acres of xeellent land nearly all under high cultivation s somewhat retired from the main avenue of caret, and graced by an elegant residence in the American style of rustic architecture, with commodious outbuildings a neat farm house handsome gravelled walks and flower beds, nurseries of young trees, &c. The whole is in charge of an experienced farmer, employing assistance. A good variety of fowls and domesticated animals with sundry improvements constantly in progress, convey an impression of thrift and luxurious ea-e pleasant to experience. The proprietor has recently returned from a lecturing tour in Europe, apparently improved in health and in purse, and in a few months will probably resame his transatlantic temperance efforts, in which his wife being childless, accompanies him."

ACORNS WILL KILL CATTLE .-- R. J. Lamborn of Chester County, Pennsy'vania lost fifteen head of bullocks, worth a thousand dollars as it was thought from eating acorns, the tonic acid of which produced constipation and a disease resembling dry murrain. Wild cheery leaves which contain prussicaid, will produce the same effect. Cure - Mix a pint of molases with a pint of melted lard, and pour down the animal's throat. If the body is much bloated, add an enema of soapsuds,

MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE .-The meeting of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church will be held in Petersburg, tion, however, and that is in the case of letters commencing November 28, 1855.

From the Washington Union.

More than They Bargained For. Our readers are aiready aware that a course of lectures on slavery is to be delivered during the ensuing winter in Boston, which we believe has been part of the regular amusements of that city for a number of years past With the view of attracting more than the customary share of public attention towards these systematized efforts of fanaticism, invitations to lecture have been extended to several distinguished states. men, whose views on the constitutional question of slavery are known to be preeminently sound and unyielding. We have already published the commendably brief reply of Senator Douglas. in which that gentleman takes the wisely, liberal and patriotic stand that as a citizen of a nonslaveholding State he had no right to interfere with the constitutional domestic institutions of and France that have ardently stimulated Spain a sister State. A similar invitation was extended to Senator Butler, of South Carolina but a similar declension was not received-much to the surprise, we doubt not, of the committee on invitations. Unlike Mr Douglas, Mr. Butler is a citizen of a State weere slavery is a long established and universally recognised institution. He is not only willing to meet in person the issues raised by the abolitionists, but he is prepared to raise others which we presume they will have no relish for discussing. He says in

"As you request it I will indicate the general topics upon which I will speak, should I deliver the lecture in Boston.

"First, That whilst the Stat s were colonies, slavery was intr-duced and allowed without distinction of section, and that then, by the comity of these pol tical communities the rendition of fugitive slaves was more certain than now under the provisions of the federal consti-

"Second, That when federal authority under old federation assumed jurisdiction over the subject, and the introduction of slaves was prohibited it was done by the votes of northern and southern members, without distinction of

"Third. That when the slave trade was opened by the authority of the present constitution, the measure was sanctioned by votes North and South without distinction of section. Fourth, That this trade, from 1790 to 1808,

was carried on in northern vessels and by northern slave merchants, and that they mainly derived the profits of it. " Fifth. That these slaves were captured by

northern adventurers, mostly by violence or from the sound tone of her politics. She can fraudulent seduction, and were sold to the southern planter for a fair consideration. "Sixth. That these slaves came to the south-

ern planter as ignorant barbarians, and by his tutelage they have been converted into useful and intelligent laborers.

Seventh. That by the gradual improvement of their condition they are well fed and clothed.

"Eighth. That the three and a half millions of slaves introduced directly or indirectly by the North could not be set free without consequences detrimental to both sections.

" Ninth. That in a fair account between the sections, the North has been a gainer by the use

These topics would take up a good deal of time, and of course I would reserve the liberty of amplifying or of adding others to them. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"A. P. BUTLER. "James W. Stone, M. D."

An Impostor.

MR. EDITOR :- I feel that it is due to the community at large to warn them against an individual, who styles himself with the cognomen of Dr. Samuel M. D. Tann, and hails from New Orleans. He arrived in Greensborough some six weeks ago, and represented himself to be a physician of New Orleans, where he had a lucrative practice, owned a large drug store, had an interest in a hardware establishment of that city, besides owning a large amount of property represented Limself as a widower, his wife having dieu (as he said) in New Orleans last January, and was endeavoring to ingratiate himself into the society of the most respectable citizens of our town.

He is an impostor of the deepest dre, as certificates from his living wife, now in Charleston, and from the Pastor of Cumberland street Church, of that city, of which his wife is a thember, were received in this place testifying to that fact, and that his wife is now "suffering all the consequences of an unfortunate matrimonial connection with the aforesaid S. M. D. Tann."

The public should be on their guard against this unmitigated scoundrel, as he will no doubt try elsewhere to palm himself off upon the utsuspecting. He left Greensborough for Charlotte, on Monday evening last, and no doubt will make his way from there into South Carolina, where, I understand, he was raised. His whole story about his large fortune proved, like his boasted title of "Doctor," to be a base fabrication, as he was unable to pay a cent of his hill at the hotel when presented to him by the landlord, and his wardrobe was levied upon to liquidate the amount. Had he not left town so precipitately, he certainly would have had the honor of being escorted out of its corporate limits astride of a rail, and presented with a genteel coating of "tar and feathers." He is apparently 22 or 23 years of age, near six feet igh, slender form, dark skin, black eyes and hair, and is prepossessing in his person and manners. The press generally in the Southwest would do well to show the gentleman up in his "true colors." - Greensborough Guardian.

It is officially announced that it is a penal offence to deposit in any postoffice, to be conveyed in mail, any envelope or packet containing letters addressed to different persons. The law upon which the above is based is frequently violated by persons who are, perhaps, not aware of its existence. The thirteenth section of the act approved March 3d, 1847, reads that every person offending in the manner indicated above. shall forfeit the sum of ten dollare, to be recovered by action qui tam, one half for the use of the informer and one half for the use of the Post Office Department." There is one excepaddressed to foreign countries.

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