

The North Carolina Standard.

PHILO WHITE,
EDITOR, AND STATE PRINTER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C....THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1836.

VOL. III....NO. 106.
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THOMAS LORING,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he has paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Proprietor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Letters to the Editor or Proprietor, must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements, will be good enough to mark the number of times they wish them inserted.

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of February, 1837, to the 30th of June, 1839, on the following post routes in N. Carolina, the 8th day of December next inclusive, to be decided on the 12th day of said month. The contracts are to be executed by the 16th day of January next, and the service is to commence on the 1st day of February, 1837.

NORTH CAROLINA.

2196 From Winton by Gates Court House and Sunbury to Edenton, 55 miles and back once a week.

Leave Winton every Thursday at 10 a. m., arrive at Edenton next day by 8 a. m.

Leave Edenton every Friday at 10 a. m., arrive at Winton next day by 8 a. m.

2197 From Louisburg by Lemay's Cross Roads, Wilton, Mycaine's Store, Wellborn's Meeting House, Red Mountain, and Turner's Mills to Hillsboro, 55 miles and back once a week.

Leave Louisburg every Tuesday at 2 p. m., arrive at Hillsboro next day by 1 p. m.

Leave Hillsboro every Wednesday at 2 p. m., arrive at Louisburg next day by 1 p. m.

2198 From Greensboro by Thompson's Store and David Thomas's to Mooresville, in Orange county, 22 miles and back once a week.

Leave Greensboro every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Mooresville next day by 1 p. m.

Leave Mooresville every Wednesday at 2 p. m., arrive at Greensboro same day by 9 p. m.

2199 From Milton by Sergeant's Store and Blackwell's Store to Rawlingsburg, in Rockingham county, 28 miles and back once a week.

Leave Milton every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Rawlingsburg same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Rawlingsburg every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Milton same day by 7 p. m.

2200 From Salisbury by Mount Pleasant, in Cabarrus county, to Coburn's Store, in Mecklenburg county, 53 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Coburn's Store next day by 12 noon.

Leave Coburn's Store every Friday at 2 p. m., arrive at Salisbury next day by 12 noon.

2201 From Bethania, Stokes county, by Vienna, Shore's Ferry, and Dowlington to Hamptonville, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Bethania every Friday at 10 a. m., arrive at Hamptonville same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Hamptonville every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Bethania same day by 1 p. m.

2202 From Little Yadkin, Stokes county, by Wm. Wolf's, Reeves, and Johnson Clement's to Rockford, Surry county, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Little Yadkin every Wednesday at 2 p. m., arrive at Rockford same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Rockford every Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Little Yadkin same day by 1 p. m.

2203 From Germantown to Little Yadkin, 8 miles and back once a week.

Leave Germantown every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Little Yadkin same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Little Yadkin every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Germantown same day by 3 p. m.

2204 From Mockville to Huntsville, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Mockville every Thursday at 1 p. m., arrive at Huntsville same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Huntsville every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Mockville same day by 11 a. m.

2205 From Fallsville, in Lincoln county, by William Oats's, Buffalo, Joshua Beam's, Kubby Creek, Hamilton's Store, and Webb's, to Rutherfordton, 45 miles and back once a week.

Leave Fallsville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 8 a. m.

Leave Rutherfordton every Saturday at 9 a. m., arrive at Fallsville next day by 10 a. m.

2206 From Beattiestown by Sherrillsford and Hokesville, to Fisher's, 33 miles once a week, returning by Eavesville, the neighborhood of Thomas L. May's and the Dry Ponds.

Leave Beattiestown every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Fisher's same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Fisher's every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Beattiestown same day by 6 p. m.

2207 From Tomlinson's Store to Jefferson, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Tomlinson's Store every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jefferson same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Jefferson every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Tomlinson's Store same day by 4 p. m.

2208 From Morganton, up John's River to John Most's on Watanga, in Ashe county, 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Morganton every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Most's same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Most's every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Morganton same day by 8 p. m.

2209 From Franklin, in Macon county, down Valley River, by Huntington, to Clarksville, Habersham county, Georgia, 45 miles and back once a week.

Leave Franklin every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Clarksville next day by 8 a. m.

Leave Clarksville every Tuesday at 9 a. m., arrive at Franklin next day by 9 a. m.

2210 From Franklin, N. C. by Jamesville, Gray's Store and Huntington, to Blairsville, Ga. 45 miles and back once a week.

Leave Franklin every Thursday at 12 noon, arrive at Blairsville next day by 7 p. m.

Leave Blairsville every Saturday at 7 a. m., arrive at Franklin next day by 12 noon.

2211 From New Castle by Trap Hill, in Wilkes county, to Grayson Court House, Virg. 42 miles and back once a week.

Leave New Castle every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Grayson Court House same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Grayson Court House every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at New Castle same day by 8 p. m.

2212 From Limestone, in Buncombe county, by Edneysville and E. S. Porter's, to Earlsville, Spartanburg district S. C. 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Limestone every Monday at 10 a. m., arrive at Earlsville same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Earlsville every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Limestone same day by 4 p. m.

2213 From Wadesboro by White's Store, Jesse Llewellyn's, Hasty's Store, Alexander N. Bell's, the Anson Goddard's, and Burn's Store, to Diamond Hill, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Wadesboro every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Diamond Hill same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Diamond Hill every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Wadesboro same day by 4 p. m.

2214 From Carthage, in Moore county, by Eli Phillips's, and Pharis & McNeill's Store, to Tyson's Store, 14 miles and back once a week.

Leave Carthage every Monday at 7 a. m., arrive at Tyson's Store same day by 11 a. m., arrive at Carthage same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Tyson's Store every Monday at 1 p. m., arrive at Carthage same day at 4 p. m.

2215 From Washington to Durham Creek, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 1 p. m., arrive at Durham Creek same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Durham Creek every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Washington same day by 1 p. m.

2216 From Newbern to James Riggs on Bay River, in Craven county, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Newbern every Thursday at 12 noon, arrive at James Riggs same day by 8 p. m.

Leave James Riggs every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Newbern same day by 2 p. m.

2217 From Beaufort by Portsmouth to Ocracoke, 85 miles and back once a week.

Leave Beaufort every Tuesday at 8 a. m., arrive at Ocracoke every Thursday by 12 noon.

Leave Ocracoke every Tuesday at 2 p. m., arrive at Beaufort every Saturday by 6 p. m.

2218 From Greenville, Pitt county, by Johnson's Mills, and Scaffleton, to Kinston in Lenoir county, 32 miles and back once a week.

Leave Greenville every Friday at 4 p. m., arrive at Kinston next day by 12 noon.

Leave Kinston every Saturday at 1-2 p. m., arrive at Greenville same day by 10 1-2 p. m.

2219 From Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson county, by the Pine Woods and the house of Lewis High Smith to Long Creek Bridge in New Hanover county, 45 miles and back once a week.

Leave Taylor's Bridge every Wednesday at 4 a. m., arrive at Long Creek same day by 9 p. m.

Leave Long Creek every Tuesday at 4 a. m., arrive at Taylor's Bridge same day by 9 p. m.

2220 From Elizabethtown by Lennon's Cross Roads to Fair Bluff, thence by Whiteville and the Prong at Wooten's back to Elizabethtown, 80 miles once a week.

Leave Elizabethtown every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Fair Bluff same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Fair Bluff every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Whiteville same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Whiteville same day at 11 1-2 a. m., arrive at Elizabethtown same day by 8 p. m.

NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately.—The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

2. No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guaranty signed by two responsible persons in the following form, viz: "The undersigned, and guaranty that, if his bid for carrying the mail from _____ to _____, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 16th day of January next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed." Dated _____, 1836."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty. No exemption from this requirement is allowed in favor of old contractors, railroad companies, or any other companies or persons whatever.

3. The distances as stated in this advertisement are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

4. The schedules are arranged so as to allow seven minutes to each post office for opening and closing mail generally, and one hour to the distributing post offices; but the Postmaster General may extend the time on allowing like extension to the contractors.

5. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule and alter the route, he allowing a *pro rata* increase of compensation for any additional service required, and for any increased speed, when the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary.

6. He may discontinue or curtail the service, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

7. He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail or any part of a mail; for suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture for the pay of the trip, whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connection with a depending mail.

8. He may annul the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations, for refusing to discharge a carrier when required, for violating the Post Office law, for disobeying the instructions of the Department, or assigning a contract, without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.

9. If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is authorized to do, he shall be liable to the same extent as if he had done so.

10. Contractors on stage and coach routes shall in the conveyance of passengers, give a preference to those who are brought in the connecting mail lines, over those travelling in any other; so that connecting mail stage routes shall form continuous travelling lines.

11. On routes where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair value, and make payment therefor by reasonableness of instalments. Should they not agree as to the suitability of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person, who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

12. The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "mail proposals in the State of _____," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

AMOS KENDALL,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 12, 1836. 104-4t.

French Claims.

A Convention of Delegates from several States of the Union, on the subject of French spoliation prior to September 1800, assembled conformably to notice, in the city of New York, on the 13th of October, 1836. GEORGE GRISWOLD, of New York, was appointed Chairman, and THEODORE DEXTER, of Massachusetts, Secretary.

The following States were represented, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

It was on motion,

Resolved, That James Bayard of Pennsylvania, J. H. Causin of the District of Columbia, and J. H. Dexter, of Massachusetts, be a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress on the same subject, and to report such measures as they may deem expedient in relation thereto.

At an adjourned meeting held on the 4th October, the above Committee reported a memorial which was unanimously adopted, as were the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the memorial adopted by this convention, be signed by the delegates from the several States, and transmitted to Washington, to be presented to Congress early in their next session.

Resolved, That the claimants in each State be requested to appoint one or more persons, to repair to Washington as soon after the meeting of Congress as possible, to act in concert, as a committee, in urging their claims upon the attention of that body.

Resolved, That claimants throughout the United States, be requested to forward memorials, either separately or in connection with others, in the same place, to their respective representatives, especially in reference to the nominations and during the pendency of the gubernatorial canvass in the State of Pennsylvania. And it is my desire that so much of this communication as refers to the individuals above named, shall be considered by you and filed of record as charges emanating from me; and which I will substantiate by the clearest proofs if called upon to do so by the head of the Department, who alone possesses the power of a summary correction. But calls upon me for proofs from any other source than the Postmaster General will receive no other notice than my present declaration, that I hold myself morally and legally responsible for what I speak and write, and will plead no other privilege than to give the truth in evidence.

I am far from desiring, in the remotest degree, to disfranchise or curtail the rights of public agents; but the gross impropriety of a servant of the people, living on their bounty, arrogantly assuming an official superiority and right to dictate to his masters, is too glaringly insolent and absurd to admit of toleration, and ought to meet with the indignation of every freeman.—It is however due to truth and fair dealing to say, that those who are mentioned, thus far, during the administration of the present head of the Post Office Department. To touch this subject, in any manner whatever, is as unpleasant to me as it can be to any individual; and nothing could have incited me to do so, but a strong desire for the abatement of a loathsome public nuisance, which, in my mind, ought not to be looked upon with the least degree of allowance.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL B. MURRAY,
Hon. Amos Kendall, P. M. General, U. S.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

GEORGE GRISWOLD, Chairman.
THEO. DEXTER, Secretary.

Maryland, Philip Wallis.
Pennsylvania, John C. Smith.
New York, James B. Murray.
Massachusetts, Theodore Dexter.
Maine, William King.
New Hampshire, Edward Cutler.
Rhode Island, J. C. Brown.
Virginia, J. Cowper.
North-Carolina, Jos. B. Hinton.
South-Carolina, J. S. Guler.
District Columbia, Nathaniel Wattles.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

The claimants in North-Carolina are requested to lose no time, in communicating, *post paid*, with the undersigned, residing in this city; to the end that we may make, with our fellow citizens in the other States, an united appeal to the slumbering justice and honor of our Country, for that "indemnity" which the Constitution declares "shall be made to those whose property is taken for the public use." Ours was so taken by this Government, and it added two new States to the Republic, and more than one hundred millions of dollars worth of the first land in the world, and what was still more important, secured the peace and prosperity of the whole Valley of the Mississippi. The surrender of our claims upon France, by our Government, as an equivalent for *infracted treaty engagements* with that power, led to and secured all these national benefits, and more. Now that the Treasury is full to overflowing, shall we alone, of all the public creditors, go unpaid, in the teeth of the Constitution? Every high-souled American will say no! no! no!

JOS. B. HINTON,
Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 28, 1836. 105-1t.

UNION HOTEL,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber will be prepared to accommodate 20 or 25 members of the approaching Legislature, on as reasonable terms as the times will admit.

JOHN C. BLATCHFORD,
October 31st, 1836. 105-3t.

Fifteen Dollars Reward,
WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro woman JINNEY who absconded about the 25th of July last; and the same reward if lodged in any Jail in this State, so that I get her. JINNEY is a stout black negro girl, with large white eyes, about 22 years old—she is well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary. She is probably lurking in the neighborhood of Hinton's Mills.

ABRAHAM HESTER,
N. B. I will give the highest cash prices for young negroes. A. H. 105-4tp.
Wake county, Nov. 3.

New Boarding House.
THE MANSION HOUSE, opposite the new Court-House, will open for the reception of Company, on the 19th of November next.

This establishment has been entirely renovated, by extensive additions, improvements, and repairs, in every department of its domestic economy and the Proprietor feels no hesitation in pronouncing pleasant quarters and good fare, to all who may patronize him.

The Buildings have been arranged with a view to the accommodation, both of Families and single Gentlemen; and 35 Members of the approaching Legislature will find comfortable Rooms at the Mansion House.

W. C. G. CARRINGTON,
Proprietor.
Nov. 3. 105-5t.

SALE OF NEGROES, &c.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday 30th November, 1836, at the late residence of Mansfield D. Jenkins, dec'd, near Dickerson's Bridge on Tar River, the whole of the personal estate of said decedent, consisting of TEN NEGROES—among whom are one old man, two valuable women and children, Cows and Hogs. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser to give bond and approved security.—Creditors are requested to attend the sale with their claims duly authenticated, as I wish to discharge the debts with the proceeds of the sale.

JAMES WYCHE,
Administrator of M. D. Jenkins, dec'd.
Granville County, 20th October, 1836. 104-5t.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Washington City, 10th June, 1836.

Sir.—The peculiar situation in which you recently stood before the Senate, the protracted course of your health as well as my own bodily infirmities, have conspired to prevent me from addressing you sooner in relation to a course of conduct heretofore pursued by subordinates of the Post Office Department, which to my mind is not only disgraceful to the character, but subversive of the principles of free Government, and (to ask you respectfully, to inform me whether such practices are or are not tolerated by the rules of the Department? and if not, whether you will take official cognizance of charges, if preferred, to the end that the guilty may be reformed from stations which they have disgraced and unworthily hold, or, if innocent, that they may be exonerated from unjust suspicion. It seems to me that this course is equally due to public sentiment, the individuals implicated, and the reputation of the Department over which you preside. Therefore, anticipating your prompt and affirmative reply, and with a view of furnishing a few cases in point, for immediate investigation, and as specimens of a widely extended system, I will for the present content myself by bringing to your notice the following.

O. H. Dibble, Postmaster at Buffalo, in the State of New York; George Platt and John Taylor, the latter a foreigner, clerks in the Post Office Department, have used the time and influence of their official stations, by written communications and personal importunities, to bias voters, to produce favorite results in local and State elections, especially in reference to the nominations and during the pendency of the gubernatorial canvass in the State of Pennsylvania. And it is my desire that so much of this communication as refers to the individuals above named, shall be considered by you and filed of record as charges emanating from me; and which I will substantiate by the clearest proofs if called upon to do so by the head of the Department, who alone possesses the power of a summary correction. But calls upon me for proofs from any other source than the Postmaster General will receive no other notice than my present declaration, that I hold myself morally and legally responsible for what I speak and write, and will plead no other privilege than to give the truth in evidence.

I am far from desiring, in the remotest degree, to disfranchise or curtail the rights of public agents; but the gross impropriety of a servant of the people, living on their bounty, arrogantly assuming an official superiority and right to dictate to his masters, is too glaringly insolent and absurd to admit of toleration, and ought to meet with the indignation of every freeman.—It is however due to truth and fair dealing to say, that those who are mentioned, thus far, during the administration of the present head of the Post Office Department. To touch this subject, in any manner whatever, is as unpleasant to me as it can be to any individual; and nothing could have incited me to do so, but a strong desire for the abatement of a loathsome public nuisance, which, in my mind, ought not to be looked upon with the least degree of allowance.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL B. MURRAY,
Hon. Amos Kendall, P. M. General, U. S.

Melancholy reminiscences.—Within the last four or five years, six members of the bar of our city, who from their talents and former standing were eminently qualified for activity, respectability and usefulness, have perished by the suicidal use of intoxicating liquors, and either died in some one of the institutions of charity, or were buried at the public expense as paupers. We remember some of them in the bright and sunny days of their prosperity, when the world was smiling around them, when they were courted by numerous clients for their counsel, or professional assistance, and when in the pride of consequence, they spurned dishonor from them, and urged the cause of innocence and justice, with the bold and powerful pathos of their eloquence. Then they exulted in the superiority of their nature, challenged a high and general respect for their characters and attainments, and were the objects of esteem and admiration to their friends and acquaintances. One of them possessed a mind of the most mighty order, a loftiness of sentiment that soared to alpine heights of the most elevated fame, and a magnanimity that shrunk instinctively from the touch of corruption. But in an unguarded hour they took and tasted the liquid poison, and again and again they sunk under the intoxicating influence of its paralyzing power.

The habit of intemperance formed, they travelled rapidly in the downward road to ruin. They were seen daily sitting in the grog shops, in parley with the debauchee and drunkard, bathing in the stupefying bliss of drunkenness. They were seen staggering away from these haunts of horror and despair, to sleep in some cheaply purchased lodging for the night, and the ensuing day found them again running the same inglorious round of revelry and ruin.

One of them, one night, was taken up drunk and stupified in a snow storm, almost perished with the cold, and finally ended his days in a hospital. Two others became inmates of the poor house, and there died and were buried in paupers' graves. Another became insane, and was in the lunatic asylum; was restored to reason, re-commenced his career at the bar, but soon relapsed into intemperance, and hatless and shoeless walked the streets, lodging often at the watch-house, and finally became crazed again, and was sent to the hospital, and there soon after died. Another, after haunting houses of intemperance, while drinking his money and health and character away, was attacked with the cholera in his lonely lodgings, at night, carried to the Duane street hospital and there soon after expired, and his corpse was sent to tenant Potter's Field.

The sixth and last, who held his head so high above his peers as to refuse any other than the most important business, wasted his time and talents in taverns, was regularly for months the companion of drunkards, and the dull, drowsy devotee of intemperance, until at last he was attacked with *delirium tremens*; insanity seized upon his brain, and when his mind was suffered to become the seat of reason for a short interval, too late to save him, he requested to be taken to the lunatic asylum, where waning nature soon after yielded to the potential power of the deleterious draughts he had taken, and with the mind almost of an angel, he sank into the darkness of the drunkard's grave, a melancholy memento of poor, fallen, depraved, demoralized man.

Such have been the effects of intemperance upon some of the members of the New York bar, and we grieve to say that some others have commenced the same destructive career. We write these lines for them, and pray that they may be warned before it shall be too late.

N. Y. Ladies Morning Star.

they profess. What honest motive can induce a man of one set of principles to give dignity, power and influence to men who profess the reverse, and are struggling to overthrow that which he deems to establish.

May not the world justly suspect that he is either hypocritical or corrupt? As an honest man, therefore, I must give a preference to political friends in making appointments, if those presented shall be men of moral worth and qualified for the stations. Nor do I hold that men in office should conceal their political opinions or refrain from an open and manly exercise of their political rights. They may do the one without entering into disputes and altercations, and may accomplish the other without stepping forth as leaders of the people in the canvass.

It results from these observations, that no well defined rule for the regulation of the political conduct of those in office can be safely prescribed, and that every case must be decided upon its own merits, and according to the peculiar circumstances which surround it.

The offences of which you complain are stated to have been committed before I came into the administration of this Department. One of the gentlemen complained of is no longer in the service, and I am quite sure that for the last seven months there has been no cause of complaint against the other two.

Under these circumstances, I have a repugnance to calling in question their political conduct during the administration of my predecessor, whose opinions and advice to his subordinates may have been very different from mine. If I were to do so, I might condemn and punish them for political conduct, which their official superior at the time countenanced and approved. While, therefore, I do not decline examining any evidence which may be submitted to me touching their political conduct, inasmuch as it may involve other considerations affecting their fitness for public trust, I do not feel that it is my duty to call for such evidence in this case where the complaint is exclusively political.

With very high respect, your obedient servant
AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. SAM'L. M'KEAN,
U. States Senator, Burlington,
Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

Melancholy reminiscences.—Within the last four or five years, six members of the bar of our city, who from their talents and former standing were eminently qualified for activity, respectability and usefulness, have perished by the suicidal use of intoxicating liquors, and either died in some one of the institutions of charity, or were buried at the public expense as paupers. We remember some of them in the bright and sunny days of their prosperity, when the world was smiling around them, when they were courted by numerous clients for their counsel, or professional assistance, and when in the pride of consequence, they spurned dishonor from them, and urged the cause of innocence and justice, with the bold and powerful pathos of their eloquence. Then they exulted in the superiority of their nature, challenged a high and general respect for their characters and attainments, and were the objects of esteem and admiration to their friends and acquaintances. One of them possessed a mind of the most mighty order, a loftiness of sentiment that soared to alpine heights of the most elevated fame, and a magnanimity that shrunk instinctively from the touch of corruption. But in an unguarded hour they took and tasted the liquid poison, and again and again they sunk under the intoxicating influence of its paralyzing power.

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N. Y. Ladies Morning Star.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.
We learn from a correct source, that this work is progressing handsomely.—The enterprising engineer now engaged upon it has forty miles located, which will be let in Petersburg on this day, and in 20 days there will be ten miles more located, which will also be let immediately. For more than forty miles, this road is located along a high ridge of country, without a single bridge in that distance, and with very little masonry of any description, except a few dry drains. The road will consequently be constructed at a very small expense, and, as it will not be liable to be washed away by freshes on such a locality, the subsequent repairs will be proportionably light. The timber will also last much longer in this high, dry situation. The grades are generally very easy, and a large proportion of the road is perfectly level. The straight lines are long and are united by curves of large radius, none being less than 2000 feet, or 3 deg. curve; but generally they are 1 and 2 deg. curves. Such are the advantages to be obtained by locating a railroad along a ridge.

The road, we further learn, passes through a section of country much resorted to, on account of its salubrity, by the people from the lower parts of North Carolina. It has, however, been remarkably healthy even on the Roanoke this year. The men working on the Bridge across that River, though frequently in the water, have continued in fine health.

Mr. Heron, an engineer of much merit, well known and esteemed by many of the citizens of Richmond, is engaged upon this work; and we doubt not will acquire himself honorably and usefully.

It will not be long before we have the capitals of Virginia & North Carolina united by one continuous Rail road.

Richmond Com.

The whole human race, if collected together in one spot, would not occupy a space equal to that in which London stands. For supposing the population of the globe to be equal to 1,000,000,000 souls, and the average space occupied by each individual to be one square foot, the whole of the human family collected together in one column would cover a square of 31,626 feet, or of about six miles. They would all easily be contained within the circumference of London.

A Grave above Ground.—On the Bank of the Ohio river, between Maysville and Wheeling, there is a cast iron coffin, supported by pillars, about two feet above the surface of the earth, with the following inscription:

"In memory of Andrew Ellison, who departed this life January 12, 1824."

The deceased was an eccentric but unfortunate man. He was one of the first settlers in the western country, and hewed down the woods with his own hands.—He left about two hundred thousand dollars to his widow, on condition she buried him according to his direction; she is required to move the coffin to any place in which she may take up her abode. By marrying again she forfeits the whole estate.

We understand that the Surgeon Dentist, Aldis Brainard, who recently married a respectable young lady of this city, and was indicted for having as many wives as a Sultan, has been found guilty at Anderson Court House, S. C., and sentenced to a fine of \$1000 and two years imprisonment in a dungeon. We understand the history of this man's success with the ladies will be published, from which bachelors may take lessons and girls a caution.

Augusta Courier.

Spinning Tea Pots.—An English paper says that Britannia metal tea pots are now made by steam—the round bodies are spun, and the wooden handles and knobs are cut out by powerful steam engines. A good workman, it is said, can spin twenty dozen pot bodies in a day.

A Remedy for Arsenic.—Tobacco is said to be an infallible preventive against the fatal effects of arsenic, when taken into the stomach. In several instances where tobacco juice was swallowed after taking arsenic, no sickness resulted from the use of the tobacco, and not the least harm from arsenic. This is an important discovery.—N. Y. Sun.

The Natchez Courier says a man in the State of Ohio, lost a "whole hog," by attempting to wash him in the river—and then adds—"So much for Ducking-ham."

Preserving Potatoes.—Chance has led to the discovery of a method of preserving potatoes, which is both simple and attended with little or no expense. A house keeper had placed in his cellar a quantity of charcoal. Having removed it in the autumn, without removing the dust that covered the ground, he caused a large quantity of potatoes to be laid on it. Towards the spring these roots were preserved, had thrown out no shoots, and were found as fresh and well flavored as new.

The receipts of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road for the past month, were \$4600, and upon the completion of the road to Weldon, they anticipate the receipt of twice that amount monthly.—Since the commencement of the road 77,180 passengers have passed over it.