and energies, and one, disposed only to look to his own interest may fill a complimentary space in public estimation, and yet do little good.—It is an office in which every citizen takes an interest the Common Schools reach every inhabitant of the State in their influences while every one sees and feels every defeat in their management, and in the laws by which they are regulated. Every one, therefore, is ever ready to find work for the Superintendent.—to look to him for a redress of every species of irregularity—and to enquire why he does not come to the relief of his particular community, to make better committees, better laws, better teachers, better neighbors, or better habits. To do all expected in this respect the Superintendent would have to be omnipotent and omnipresent.

Such things are expected of no other officer; no other officer is required to be ever proving to everybody, that he is earning his salary. The duties of all other executive officers reach in their direct influences, very few, and hence our Governors, Secretaries &c., &c., are presumed to be doing their duty while no one ever asks what they are about. This is natural; but it environs the office of Superintendent with suspicions, cares, anxieties and troubles that will weigh heavily on any sensitive mind. For myself I am free to say that I have often been tempted to resign—that I have felt an anxiety and encountered difficulties and discouragements the full force of which no mortal knows but myself, and to endure which I have been prompted only by a stern sense of duty. I am not anxious for office, and have no ambition; I desire only first and chiefly to do what is my duty, and secondly, if I can have it, to receive credit for it. Beyond this I have no desire in connection with the place I fill or with any other; and having as, I believe, done the former, and satisfied my own conscience, I am not so solicitous about the latter desideratum.

I would, however, add, that I hope that I will now have more time to travel—and that I have so far arranged my plan of operations that I will not necessarily be so confined, while I can be the more useful when I do travel. I have ever believed that the Superintendent by travel and by other means should be well acquainted with the moral, social, geographical and educational condition of every locality in this State of widely diversified interests; and for years I have spared neither pains nor expense to obtain such knowledge, while from actual observation I am familiar with almost every section. But I can never be made to believe that any great amount of good can be accomplished by going from county to county and making a speech on education: very few would attend, those most interested would not be reached at all, no systematic plan of operation could be thus matured and started, and few ideas or facts impressed on the general mind. In the most refined, densely populated and intellectually active communities, the most popular speaker could not get together large masses of a rural people, to listen patiently to addresses on education; even in cities efforts of this kind prove a failure. I have tried this heretofore, and experience as well as reason confirms my view.

I am now preparing to try to get up a series of meetings of a more interesting and, therefore likely to be of a more useful character.

I wish to try what can be done in getting up Conventions of teachers and others interested in general education in different sections; and to do this successfully, requires a careful management of which those only are aware who have had experience in these things. We are not ripe, but we are ripening for such action—and if it does not succeed here it will be because there are not the means best suited to our situation, and not because we are not improving at all.

WE ARE IMPROVING: the statistics of our position, as I know, are exciting astonishment abroad, and are not so well appreciated here because we have hoped and looked for too much at once.

And permit me, in concluding this communication already too long, to offer, most respectfully, a single suggestion to all interested in our Common Schools. There are three methods in which we may make the earth yield her fruits. We may force on their growth in winter, and rapidly by a hot-house culture, but we will get a sickly plant and indifferent fruit. We may take the other extreme and drop the seed in the earth and leave it to take its chances with grass and weeds, and among rocks and thorns; and in this case also we will get a very poor return. We may, also, pursue a middle course: we may do *our* duty, and still leave nature by her sunshine, her dews and rains to perform, in her own time, *her* important part. We may kill out the weeds, and briers, prepare and stir the ground, and drive away the crows; and while we do all this we may still look to God for the increase, and wait with patience, the early and latter rain. This is the wise and successful course. Still is folly to undertake to revolutionize all the habits and ideas of a people in a few years, and to mean, at one effort, a perfect system of public Schools; it is equally foolish, because this is impracticable, to give up all effort and leave the system to itself. We, like the careful husbandman, must do our part with diligence and patience, with untiring zeal and energy—and then we must wait on Providence, and give our schools time to grow and mature, according to their nature. They are not a forcing plant. They do not spring up in a night.

They are growing, and if we are wise and true to ourselves, will continue to grow like the oaks of our forests; they may be years in developing, but they will be continually striking their roots deeper in the earth, their branches extending and their forms becoming more robust until they become models of beauty, strength and utility.

As already indicated our statistics are exciting a good deal of attention abroad,—and doubtless the State will soon be enlightened with agents of those who wish her to intellectual taste. I cannot regret to see such things, in fact I like to witness them—but it is well to examine the public to be careful what they believe of us. In School Rooms especially they ought to look for the recommendations of the Superintendent and other officers, and to see that the agents engaged in selling have testimonials from us.

A few days ago, when in a Northern City, I learned that a merchant had in several dozen copies of a Reader which contains an elaborate assault on the Institutions of the South—and it is published by men who regard Southern Slave-owners as monsters. The purchaser, no doubt, was ignorant of the only view that this Reader had been used in his community, and was not aware of its contents. I cite this not to condemn any one, but as a caution, and as a reason for respecting the recommendations made.—There will be out agents whom I can commend to the confidence of the public—they come to bring more directly before the people the works I have recommended and revised, and to make arrangements to bring them within reach of all.

In the objects of these efforts all are interested: changes in the use of books will be thus avoided, expense saved, and good works, just to us and to the South, be introduced—books carefully examined by me, and in some instances corrected and added to, and published by Houses of high and liberal character, and some of whom instead of pandering to sectional bigotry, have dealings over that wide area on which the English language is spoken.

I have no pecuniary interest of any kind in these matters—but I have obtained concessions and expenditures on our State and its best interest from parties, whose liberal enterprise should be properly appreciated.

Teachers and friends of general education are invited to write Communications for the Common School Journal—and all such favors—*(especially if brief and to the point,)* will be thankfully received.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Com. Schools.

P. S. Subscriptions to the Common School Journal, will be received, as a matter of accommodation, at *ten cents per annum, invariably in advance*; and in no instance will fewer than two copies be sent to any one Post-Office. Subscriptions, unless received in large numbers, will be only an additional expense and trouble; and the great leading object of this Journal, is to reach the District Committees with advice, statistics and words of encouragement and admonition. These Committees are found on every three miles square of territory in the State: and they are one of the most essential, vital and delicate parts of all our School Machinery, while there is a universal desire to see them take more interest in their duties.

How to reach and stimulate these is the greatest problem of our System; and certainly one may travel, and write for our best papers for many years and yet not come in contact, personally or mentally with any large proportion of them.

Hence the importance of a regular periodical with forms, extracts of the Law, suggestions, facts, advice, exhortations, &c., &c., *great powers all*; and the value of such an enterprise, well managed, cannot be over-estimated.

Subscribers can address *Editors of the Standard, Raleigh*, at whose office the Journal will be printed.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

What hidden motive is producing the exasperating and uncalled-for articles upon American affairs in the Times? It cannot be the profits of the journalist that impels those mouthing and mischievous diatribes, for everybody is indignant at the recklessness of the writer. Just at the time when every statesman is disposed to show the greatest reserve and forbearance in alluding to our difficulties with the United States, the Times is hurling insults across the Atlantic with as little thought as a schoolboy bestows on his squibs and crackers. Yesterday, in an article upon the close of the Russian war, we are told that having disposed of one pretender to universal dominion in the East, we must now prepare to meet another in the West. America, we are gravely told, is aiming at the dictatorship of the world. If so, she is aiming at it through some means totally different from those of the great military powers of Europe. America, with an army of twelve thousand men, with a navy numbering but one line-of-battle-ship, and with her whole coast entirely without defences, seeking to place herself "above all the world," is a supposition so monstrous that it will be viewed in America as a mere pretence for covering designs on the part of Europe against America.

England at the head of her army and navy, is now a very formidable power for instant operations against any enemy; and the Americans who persist in regarding the Times as the organ of Lord Clarendon, will suspect that this language covers some design, or is intended to precipitate some quarrel with them. We observe, too, that it is said that the English and French papers are uniting in the Gulf of Mexico for a visit to Central America. We hope this is not true. What business has France in this quarrel? She is not a party to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—she is not the protector of the Mosquito Indians. What business has she, or rather, what right have we to call in her armed interference in that dispute? We trust there is no truth in the report. It would confirm the interpretation put by the Americans on the language of Lord Clarendon in the House—that England and France were prepared to act in concert upon American affairs.—*London Morning Star.*

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The N. O. Picayune contains a paragraph, which is a translation from a French Journal, "Le Normandie," published at Rouen, in which it is stated that a black silk handkerchief or cravat, thrown over the face of the sufferer, is an immediate remedy for an epileptic fit. It adds that an instance is related in a late Paris journal, where a young man passing along the street was suddenly attacked by epilepsy, accompanied by the most violent convulsions. A person passing by took off his black silk cravat and covered the sufferer's face with it. The effect was immediate, a thick vapor from the man's mouth filled up the gravat, and in a short time he rose up as if awakened from a sound sleep.

Those who have witnessed the dreadful sufferings of people laboring under epileptic fits will be glad to have it in their power to try so simple and wonderful a remedy.

A LUCKY FELLOW.—The Fayetteville Times has the following: "A short time since a fellow from Buffalo Creek, Carter county, was imprisoned in Elizabethtown jail for burning a barn. The citizens of the place, learning that he was from the neighborhood where the small pox was raging, broke open the jail and turned him out, and then told him if he did not leave town in fifteen minutes they would tar and feather him."

GUILFORD GREEK.—At Jarrett's Hotel, Weldon N. C., a considerable number of runaway horses from Virginia have been seized in the hands of marshausy since the first of January. The Clarksville Tobacco Plant instances a case that occurred last Saturday week. The groom had heard the thunders of sixty runaways, and the fright was not far behind him in years. What do you think of that girl? Some chance for fun yet.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, May 6, 1856.

AMERICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW-YORK,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN A. GILMER,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

Mr. Gilmer.

We missed the opportunity of making the acquaintance of this gentleman while in town last week. We understood that he was to be in town on Thursday night, but our engagements were such during the week, that we omitted to call upon him, but we hope we will have another opportunity.

Messrs. Gilmer and Bragg.

These gentlemen arrived in Charlotte on Thursday night last, and left on Friday morning in the Western Stage for Asheville. Mr. Gilmer notified Gov. Bragg at the earliest moment of his appointments and they left Greensborough together for Charlotte. We are pleased to learn that they are on the best terms imaginable.

The Western Address.

The Sag Nicht presses have commenced ringing their changes on the Western Address, hoping thereby to effect Mr. Gilmer in the eastern part of the State. As our readers may have forgotten the object and intention of this Address, we will lay it before them next week.

The Democrat on the American Platform and Mr. Gilmer.

The commentary of the last "Democrat," of this place, upon the 13th resolution of the Philadelphia platform of the American party is a very fair illustration of the honesty, truthfulness, and candor of its party. The particular clause in the resolution which drew our neighbor out in the article alluded to is that which very justly denounces "the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration," "as shown in reopening sectional agitation, by the repeal of *the Missouri Compromise.*" This bold and honest candor of the American party in daring openly to tell the people the truth, is attempted by our neighbor, covertly to be sure, as usual, to be misconstrued as an allusion with the Black Republicans of the North, whose known purpose is to destroy the institutions of the South. It will be seen, however, by the honest and intelligent reader, that the resolution does not exhibit any hostility of the American party to the great principle of popular sovereignty established by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, nor does it attempt to justify, under any circumstances, the doctrine that Congress has the right to interfere with the rights of the people of the territories in organizing themselves into sovereign States except, only as the Constitution expressly declares. It only declares "opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration" as shown in the most flagrant violation of a most solemn pledge, this but recently made by the same party to the people of the United States, that henceforth they would countenance every effort, whether in or out of Congress, to revive the agitation of the slavery question. Amidst all the storms of party passion, which for the last thirty odd years have overwhelmed with their mad waves every other great political measure, not a ripple of public dissatisfaction has ever touched the adamantine base of the Missouri Compromise. Its unrolled for repeal has raised a storm which may destroy the foundations of this Union and sweep away every vestige of American liberty and republican glory. These are the sentiments and convictions of all the conservative men of the country, and the *Democrat* only honors and exalts Mr. Gilmer by associating his name with them. The principle adduced by the establishment of the Missouri Compromise is doubtless opposed to our more modern theories of republican government and may have been unfortunate for the interests of the South. But its repeal, at the time, in the manner, by the agents for the purpose, and under all the circumstances, may work a far more fearful mischief to the institutions of the South and to the perpetuity of the Union. What is the Constitution of the United States but a treaty of compromises between the various sections of the Union? If political demagogues, for party purposes, are to be permitted with impunity to violate one solemn compact, what is to hinder them from recklessly rushing on from one to another until they invade and overturn all the compromises of the Federal Constitution?

We put these questions to our neighbor with the hope that he may answer them in the spirit of candor and truth, and to the entire satisfaction of his readers.

Free Suffrage.

Nearly as soon as Mr. Gilmer was nominated as the American candidate for Governor, some of the Sag Nicht journals, true to their natural instincts, mounts their Free Suffrage hobby, and charges him with being opposed to it. Our friend of the Raleigh Register, who has the proof at hand, sustains the following extract from a speech of Mr. Gilmer's, delivered in the Senate, on the 14th December, 1854, on the motion of Gen. Graham to strike out all of Mr. Boyce's bill, providing for Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, and insert an amendment, providing for the call of a Convention:

"I am in favor of the leading provision contained in the bill introduced by the Senator (Mr. Boyce)—the extension of suffrage, property qualification, and political disabilities alone excepted, to republican freedom. *I conceive it but proper that all free white citizens, who are allowed to vote for members of the House of Commons should be also allowed to vote for Senator.* It accords entirely with my feelings to permit *all who vote at the one time, to vote also at the other.* In nothing more than the extension of suffrage was offended by the bill. I would be the last to resist any reform in it. Hurried and educated as I have been, it would be contrary to my inclinations and natural impulses to oppose any measure looking to secure to my fellow citizens *equal rights and privileges*, wherever and whenever the same can be done consistently with the rules of justice and freedom, securely and satisfactorily regulated."

Now, we leave it to every candid man to say, whether Mr. Gilmer does not prove himself as much in favor of free suffrage as even Gov. Bragg. He is in favor that "*all free white citizens, who are allowed to vote for members of the House of Commons should be also allowed to vote for Senator.* So, as far as this question is concerned, both candidates are placed on the same footing with this difference, that Mr. Gilmer desired to secure all the rights to his fellow-citizens that he can, while Gov. Bragg supports it as the behest of his party which he dare not oppose.

The case Settled—Mount Vernon is not for Sale.

The following letter will show that the determination of the proprietor of Mount Vernon now is, not to sell it, the State of Virginia having refused to contract for the property. This is certainly to be regretted and the ladies will have to discontinue their "labor of love." If reports are true Mr. John. A. Washington is an unworthy representative of the Father of his Country. What object he can have in not disposing of the property we cannot imagine, for $200,000 is certainly more than the property is really worth—we may therefore suppose that cupidity is his ruling passion, for a man that will charge visitors 50 cents a head for visiting the "Tomb of Washington" is prepared to do most any thing—and he is no doubt waiting for a higher bid. But to the letter:

From the National Intelligencer.

MOUNT VERNON, April 14, 1856.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to the misapprehensions that appear to exist in different parts of the country respecting the sale of Mount Vernon.

Will you permit me, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, to make the following statement, which I think will embrace in a proper understanding of the matter?

Mount Vernon has never, in the true sense of the term, been for sale. Since it has been in my possession I have, at various times, in reply to the enquiries of persons connected with the Government of the United States and of the State of Virginia, informed them that only the United States or Virginia, if either desired it, could obtain possession of Mount Vernon.

The proposition to purchase Mount Vernon by the United States has, as I understand, been brought before Congress upon more than one occasion without any definite action in relation to the subject having taken place. It seemed reasonable, then, to conclude that the United States did not wish to acquire the property.

The late Governor of Virginia twice recommended to the General Assembly of the State the purchase of Mount Vernon by Virginia. In the first instance the committee appointed in the House of Delegates to enquire into the subject made no report. Upon the second occasion the committee reported, and the Legislature passed a bill repealing the purchase of Mount Vernon, which both were informed beforehand I would not accept, because it was not in accordance with the terms on which I had informed the Governor, in reply to his application, that the State could obtain the property. It now became evident that the State of Virginia did not wish to purchase Mount Vernon.

Thus the only parties to whom I would sell the property having in effect declined to purchase, but one answer could be returned to the almost endless inquiries addressed to me upon the subject, namely, that Mount Vernon was not for sale.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant. JNO. A. WASHINGTON.

GOV. BRAGG.

It is our intention to hoist the name of this distinguished statesman, (who is a candidate for re-election to the post he now so ably fills), at the head of our Campaign paper, and we intend to lend our aid to insure his election.

Norfolk (Va.) Argus.

This is decided by the coolest specimen of impudence we have met with in many a day. There may be more, however, in the movement than meets the eye. M. Bragg's Virginia affinities are well known,—and certainly no Virginia politician ever hugged an abstraction to his bosom with greater fondness or sworn more assiduously by the Resolutions of '98 and '99 than this same Governor of ours.

Help from Virginia? Gov. Bragg will need help from other quarters, because, hence John A. Gilmer gets through with him!—Shall we better send over for his Excellency?—*Raleigh Register.*

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A short time since a communication appeared in the Democrat commendatory of Providence male school, at present under the tuition of Mr. Kuykendal, and which was also intended by the author to refute erroneous reports which had been circulated respecting the Students and teacher.—Whether the communication above referred to was effectual in removing from the public mind, any prejudices that might have arisen thereby, we are not aware, but this we know, that within a short time reports have been circulated more flagrant in their tenor, and deviating so far from the true state of things, that we feel it our duty to endeavor to arrest their progress.

For a period of more than forty years (if not all the time a greater portion of it) there has been a good school at this residency, and having at all times had the advantage of being under the guidance of men fully competent for teaching, it has proved a great blessing, and we sincerely hope that the public will give no heed to the calumnious reports in circulation at this time, relative to the school and teacher, gotten up as they are by a very few individuals with a view of injuring the school, and if possible break it up entirely, in order that their *particular designs (so far frustrated)* may be carried out.

Have you heard that boarding can scarcely be obtained? Believe it not for we feel warranted in assuring the public that good boarding can be had for any number of students on reasonable terms and convenient to the academy. As to the deportment of the students at present in school, we would say they are orderly and conduct themselves with as much decorum as can be found at any similar institution. And as for Mr. Kuykendal, we can add nothing to his fair fame. His reputation as a teacher is fully established beyond all cavillings. At no time has Providence Academy been under the guidance of a teacher better qualified for the discharge of the duties devolving on him in that capacity than at present, bringing to the task as he does a mind well stored with the soundest literature, and a heart deeply imbued with piety. The institution while under his care must continue to prove a blessing and worthy the attention of all friends of education.

VERITAS.

MECKLENBURG county, April 25, 1856.

PERSEVERANCE OF LADY FRANKLIN.—Mr. Henry Grinnell has just received a letter from Lady Franklin, in which she expresses a desire that Dr. Kane should visit England, for the purpose of taking charge of another Arctic Expedition. She still hopes that some survivor of Sir John Franklin may be found living among the Esquimaux, from whom might be obtained the particulars of her husband's fate. She proposes to fit out a propeller at her own expense, and give the command to Dr. Kane.

From our Correspondents.

☞ Our Charleston Correspondent seems to have gone on a rale Temperance *bust* and has forgotten us this week, or else his letter has miscarried.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1856.

To be a citizen of the District of Columbia has for many years, been a reproach unto those who were so unfortunate as to reside therein but now it is actually degrading. Deprived of the right of voting for our President, having no voice in the government of the nation, we are now deprived of the few advantages and emoluments that we once enjoyed. Congress, which by the Constitution is made our local Legislature, has rejected most if not all the appropriations for improving and beautifying our city which were presented to it for consideration. The Senate has passed a number of these appropriations, but the House refuses to concur in them.

Members of Congress make speeches to our citizens and urge them to fight for the American party, and to secure our municipal election to that party, declaring that even our local elections have a great influence in determining the political complexion of the country, but, when, we have toiled for weeks in the cause, when some of us have had even the means of subsistence snatched from us, we are passed silently by, or else traduced as drones in the national hive and leeches on the public treasury, and the honors and emoluments are conferred on others.

The policy of the present Congress seems to be to appropriate nothing for this city which any other city in the Union might not with propriety demand. Acting under this rule they have refused to make an appropriation for completing the national water works, designed to supply this city with water for the use of its citizens, and the protection of public property. This work has been commenced, and carried on to a point near completion, and a failure to continue at the present time will cause a serious loss to the government and to the contractors for the work. This course is much to be regretted, as it shows a want of liberality on the part of Congress, which cannot but prove detrimental to the public interest.

Hon. E. G. Reade, the able and talented representative from the fifth district of North Carolina, has addressed a letter to his constituents on the organization and aims of the American party, and in answer to the late letter of Mr. Clingman. Mr. Reade's letter is written in a plain and comprehensive style, is easily to be understood, and must convince every candid mind of the truth of his positions. The gentleman is a highly gifted scholar, and reflects credit upon the State which he represents, and the party which has elevated him to his present proud position. He is indeed an American, and if I am not mistaken will render the party efficient aid in the approaching contest.

It would appear, from the following extract from the recent letter of Senator Jones, of Tennessee, that he is not opposed to the principles of the American party, although undecided as to his course in the ensuing Presidential contest. In speaking of the American party he says:

"The first and perhaps the most important principle proclaimed is, that Americans shall rule America! By this I understand that the government is to be administered by native born citizens, and that all offices are to be filled by such. The justice of such a rule as this is, to my mind, most obvious, particularly when applied to political or legislative offices of trust. This, to me, is no new doctrine, and requires no change of habit for me to conform to it, as you full well know; for you will remember we had an opportunity of having our faith tested on this subject for about ten or fifteen consecutive years, in old Wilson, in the person of a foreigner who was more than once elected to represent that county in the Legislature; always, however, without my aid or sanction. I do not recollect that I ever gave my support a foreigner for any office. I do not think that this ought to be a matter of complaint with our naturalized friends; it is enough that they are taken into the family. They ought not to seek or desire to control it.

"Next, it is maintained that the naturalization laws are defective, and ought to be amended. This is doubtless true, and I shall join most cheerfully in making such alterations and amendments as may be deemed necessary to secure the objects contemplated by the organization."

The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana bringing Nicaragua papers of the 14th, which state that Gen. Walker met the Costa Ricans on the 7th, and captured the city, of which they held possession. Six hundred Costa Ricans and thirty Americans were killed.

Col. Wheeler had addressed a letter to President Mora in relation to the recent execution of the Americans, and protesting against the conduct of Mora in ordering the expulsion of Americans from Costa Rica.

Little Davy is at present on a visit to his home in Rockingham county.

BRONTES.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.

The steamer Granada has arrived, with California dates of the 1st.

A terrible riot occurred at Panama on the 15th. The passengers by the Illinois were delayed there, and in the evening a difficulty occurred between a passenger and a fruit vender, which led to a bloody riot. Fourteen Americans were killed and many more were wounded. The butchery was perfectly indiscriminate. Three natives were killed and 12 wounded. The railroad was torn up for three miles. Col. Trotten had forwarded a protest to the Governor accusing him of permitting indiscriminate murder and pillage. The mails and baggage were destroyed.

Despatches found in the English mail, which had been seized by Captain, Baldini, of Walker's forces, disclose the fact that Lord Clarendon had offered Costa Rica the aid of Great Britain against Walker.

These documents had been forwarded to Washington by a special messenger. Walker's situation was precarious.—*Telegraphic Despatch to N. Carolinian.*

FATAL MISTAKE.—The Greenbrier (Va.) Era, states that a little boy in Fayette county, a few days ago, was accidently shot, from which he died. Mr. Jackson Middleston, who was out hunting, fired at a deer, but failed to kill it. He pursued it for some time, and seeing the boy, at a distance, took him to be the object of his chase and shot him. The little fellow survived a few hours, and died.

THE ORGAN'S ATTACK UPON MR. GILMER.

The Raleigh *Standard* has attacked Mr. Gilmer with a ferocity worthy the pampered organ of a powerful and unscrupulous party. Its attack is marked by that tone of bullyism which has become characteristic and habitual with that journal—the result of its position as the mouth-piece of a successful party "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder"—a party which exists for the "plunder," and "plunders" for its existence; and therefore sustains with all the fidelity of selfishness its bullies of the quill and of the stump.

The *forte* of the Standard—in this instance, as in others—is in attack: in setting forth the alleged demerits of the opponent of its party, rather than in advocating the merits of its own champion. In this latter enterprise, however, it would find an uphill business, we trow. Its man, Gov. Bragg, is a very clever gentlemen, it is allowed on all hands; but where are the great public measures which he has ever originated or advocated? What has he ever done, or attempted to do, for his State? When has he ever risked popularity, or committed himself to any project calculated to arouse the spirit and the energies or improve the condition of the people of North Carolina? How has he ever exhibited his sympathy with his fellow citizens? The answers to all these questions are to be held sufficient, we suppose, in the fact of his adhesion to a powerful federal party. He has done, and suffered, and risked *nothing at all but stuck to his party*: and this forsooth, is the ground of his claim upon the admiration and support of the people of North Carolina!

We are making no attack upon Gov. Bragg—much less would we attempt to bully him and his friends, as the Standard has done towards Mr. Gilmer: but we would have our fellow citizens reflect upon these things.

Mr. Gilmer's talents and disposition have placed him, during his public life, in positions of responsibility. And that he has always boldly shouldered *brasheare* of responsibility, few will deny. Even his enemies ought to give him some credit in this particular. But his patriotism and manliness in this respect have been made the subject of attack and clamor by a tribe who never possessed the mind or the nerve to do any thing at all, except in the protecting shadow of the *party organ*. That which their party allows, they can do, and that which their party forbid they dare not do.

The particular object of attack, in the late issue of the Standard, is Mr. Gilmer's participation in what is known as the Western Address; prepared by a large and respectable number of the western members of the General Assembly of 1851. This, we presume, is to be the grand reliance for locofoco capital in this State, the ensuing summer. Advantage is to be sought from Mr. Gilmer's devotion to his *home* portion of the State—one of the best and worthiest attributes of his nature is sought to be turned against him! In the copy of the Standard before us the Western Address is published in full, with a preface full of horrors, in order to fright the people from Mr. Gilmer as recreant and unfaithful—to something, it don't know what. The journal forgets that this same Address was but the echo of the voice of the Western People at that time—that the faithful representatives who signed it were expressing their views, and opinions, and wishes—and that in now attempting to insult and bully those faithful members it insults honest and respectable people whom they represented.

There is one thing about this matter which we should like to know—whether the Standard has copied the Western Address in all its numbers sent into the Western portion of the States; or whether, in its anxiety to rekindle sectional animosity between the East and the West, it has suppressed the Address in its Western edition. Its party is good at such manœuvres—instance the Globe, with its publications for the North and the South and matter suitable to each section. In one case, we recollect, the Hon. David S. Reid's name was used in a *Southern* prospectus, differing materially from that intended for the Nothern market and which went out under the *prestige of Northern* names. We hope the Standard has *judged it proper* to extend the circulation of the Address in question as thoroughly as its western circulation will allow, and that some of its readers may give it a calm and candid perusal and consideration. It is drawn with care. It is marked by extraordinary ability. It breathes a spirit of candor and patriotism and patience, worthy of Americans and North Carolinians.—We defy the Standard and its whole tribe to point out a sentiment or a doctrine in it, which trenches upon the rights of our Eastern fellow citizens, or does not tally with the great principles of liberty and equality which we *all profess*.

Let it be read *in the West*, and see who is to be abused with impunity for espousing its manly sentiments and well established republican doctrines. Let it be read in *the East*, and when it is understood, it will be found and confessed by the intelligent and magnanimous people of that section to have emanated from such minds as conceived our sacrated Bill of Rights. The *principles* of that Address—though good men may be doomed to die under it, as they have done under similar manifestoes—have sure progress and effect upon the popular mind wherever they are spread. To those principles, in different degrees of development, mankind owes the great constellation of American Republics; and the more completely they are carried out in practice, the more perfect will those republics become.

This Address had a powerful effect at the time, and one which has since rendered unnecessary, to a great degree, the insisting upon its literal application to the fundamental laws. It contributed materially to effect a *practical* recognition of the West as a part of the State of North Carolina—a practical recognition of its rights to participate in the benefits of internal improvement. This is what was wanted.—Since then we have heard of less bickering and all feeling between the East and the West. This is owing mainly to the firm policy of Mr. Gilmer and his coadjutors.—For this the Standard and its party abuse these gentlemen, and insult through them the people whom they truly and faithfully represented.

Mr. Gilmer has hitherto appeared in public life as the Senator from Guilford county. To his General Assembly is sent there to represent *his own* people. If the Standard expected Mr. Gilmer, or any other of the western members to be the *special* representative of Pasquotank, or any other Eastern county—why, the thought involved not only absurdity but insult to the people of the East and the representative of the West.—Mr. Gilmer has ever been faithful to the trusts reposed in him by *his constituents*, a fact that ought certainly to be regarded as one of the best pledges of fidelity hereafter, no matter wether his constituents be the people of one senatorial district only, or of the whole State.

When Western members found that their section could command proper consideration in the councils of the State—when Eastern members came forward cordially to unite with them in devising liberal things for North Carolina—sectional bitterness ceased. And who since, and all the time, has had more steadily in view the *whole State and every part thereof*, when improvements were to be made, than John A. Gilmer? He has known no East nor no West, when *the State* has called for his exertions; and as has been the wide grasp of his affections in the Senate hall, so will it be in the Executive chair, if his fellow citizens shall honor him with an election to that place.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

ARRESTED ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.—A gentleman informs us that for some time past, the North Carolina Railroad Company have been seriously annoyed and injured by the placing of obstructions on the track of the road, and the burning of several bridges. The company has offered large rewards, but have heretofore failed to succeed in bringing any of the villains to justice. On Thursday last, however, while the train was proceeding from Salisbury to Goldsboro, and when about two or three miles west of Hillsboro, while turning a short curve, the engineer discovered an obstruction on the track, and immediately sounded the whistle to put on the "brakes." This precaution had the desired effect, for the train was only partially thrown from the track, and the injury consequently very slight. Upon examination it was discovered that a very ingenious and fiendish contrivance had been arranged to throw the train from the rail. Large stocks of logs of wood were found placed directly across the track, and these were firmly fixed in the ground. But for the prudence of the engineer, the entire train must have left the track; and the loss of life in all probability would have been very great. After removing the obstruction, and righting the train, says our informant, and when on the eve of starting, a suspicious looking fellow, who is thought to be the perpetrator of this outrageous attempt to destroy life, ventured to thrust his head from behind a tree, where it is supposed he had stationed himself, in order to witness the results of his diabolical plan. The engineer first espied him, and giving the alarm, officers and passengers started in pursuit and soon overhauled the individual, who it was ascertained was also accompanied by another. They gave the name of Turner, and said they were brothers. They were both well secured, and conveyed to Col Garnett, the General Superintendent of the road at Raleigh, where they will doubtless be well attended to.—*Pet. Express.*

From the Key of the Gulf, April 5.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.—The United States Mail steamship Florida, Capt. Conzens, from New Orleans via Tampa and Charlott's Harbor, arrived here on the 6th inst.

The Florida brings intelligence of further Indian depredations on the Manatee, and the particulars of an attack upon a small detachment of United States troops, near Cape Romano.

At Manatee, a small settlement situated five miles from the mouth of the river of that name, the house of Dr. Braden, a sugar planter, was attacked the evening of 31st ult, by a small party of Seminoles. Dr. Braden was fortunately armed, and returned their random fire with such vigor that they quickly retreated; but passing by the negro quarters, they took seven of his slaves prisoners and made their escape with them and three mules towards the everglades. Great excitement prevailed in the settlement; scouting parties were sent in pursuit, but it is feared with the usual want of success.

The Florida touched at Punta Rosa, Charlott's Harbor, and there was informed by the officer in command, that on the 30th ult., while a fatigue party from Capt. Pratt's command were engaged procuring water from an island near Cape Romat, distant 14 miles from the camp, they fell into an ambuscade of Indians, and two of their number were killed and two wounded. The parts were in two boats and were approaching the beach when the shots were fired. They at once fired a volley in the direction of the smoke, but being too small a force to follow up in pursuit they returned with their killed and wounded to camp.

A strong party immediately visited the spot and discovered marks of blood, but the Indians had all escaped to the main land. The Indians numbered fourteen, as that number of forked sticks planted in the ground indicated that fourteen rifles had rested upon them, to make sure their deadly aim upon the boats. Corporal O'Rook, Company E, 2d Artillery, and one private, name not given, were killed.

AWFUL DISPENSATION OF PROVIDENCE.—A private of the East York Militia was on parade a few days ago, at the camp at Aldershoot, and being accused of talking more than once by the sergeant, by whom he was threatened that if he did so again he would be reported to the Colonel, said he did not talk, and at the same time wished that "God might strike him dumb if he had." He was from that instant struck dumb, and has not spoken since. He has answered questions by writing, and stated that the moment he had uttered the last word "dumb," he became so.—*English Paper.*

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR THE BITE OF A DOG.—In a case tried at Warwick, England, lately, Emery, a laboring gardener, brought an action to recover from the Rev. Mr Peake, vicar of Aston, £100 as damages for being bitten by "a mischievous, savage, and ferocious dog, named 'Pepper.'" "Mustard," the fellow dog, was *particeps criminis* in this assault, and both dogs were produced in court. They were of the Skye terrier or Dandie Dinmont breed. The wound drew blood, and a doctor's bill of £3 15s. was incurred. The defendant had sent the injured man half-a-crown. The jury now gave £60 damages.

It is stated in the newspapers that a new sort of shoe is now made at Andover (Mass.) out of leather, gutta percha, and other things, without sewing. The sole can be melted off and on again without damage. The shoe is water-proof, more durable than other shoes, and two hundred persons are employed in the manufacture.

☞ The Charleston Courier of the 3d instant, announces the death of the Hon. Robert Gilchrist, Judge of the District Court of the United States.