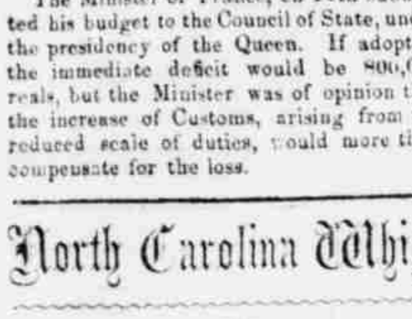
Asturias, is to be built at the Caracca arsenal.

The Minister of France, on 12th submitted his budget to the Council of State, under the presidency of the Queen. If adopted, the immediate deficit would be 800,000 reals, but the Minister was of opinion that the increase of Customs, arising from the reduced scale of duties, would more than compensate for the loss.

North Carolina Whig.



CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1853.

☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESS,

JAMES W. OSBORNE,

OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

CANDIDATE FOR CLERK.

The friends of WM. K. REID, take great pleasure in announcing his name to the People of the County of Mecklenburg, as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH M. HOUSTON, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk of Union County, at the ensuing August election.

The American Hotel.

If friend Bethune don't quit giving us so many good things to eat when we go to his house, we'll quit going there. We ain't used to such high living, and it don't agree with us.

Lenoir House.

We are requested to note the change in the name of this hotel as advertised in our paper. Its name is now changed to Hagler's Hotel, for the reason that there is another hotel of the same name in Lenoir, though it is not now occupied.

Acknowledgment.

We are indebted to our much esteemed friend, the Hon. J. P. Caldwell for a copy of the Abstract of the Seventh Census. A valuable present.

The N. C. Whig vs The Rowan Whig.

Since reading the account of the discussion and Osborne at Gold Hill, a few days since, we withdraw our charge, in toto, that the Editors of that paper have done not only their own character great injustice as hearty co-operators in the good Whig cause, but also the character of Mr. Osborne's address before his constituents Salisbury. If there had been any apparent room for such a charge, arising from their account of the discussion at Salisbury, such a suspicion is now fully proved to be utterly unfounded, and it is a part of candor and friendship then, openly to acknowledge it. We make this candid acknowledgment, and cheerfully transfer to our columns their able account of the discussion at Gold Hill, to prove to the Editors of the Rowan Whig, and to the world, that we did not mean to be either "hypercritical" or "arrogant" in giving our strictures upon their account of the discussion at Salisbury. This we hope will satisfy the Editors, and supercede the necessity of our publishing their account of the discussion at Salisbury as requested.

Local Improvements.

It is proper occasionally to notice the improvements of our town as they advance, or become completed. With our citizens, the tide and the spirit of improvement are still as high as ever, and not the least gratifying feature in our rapid progress on this subject, is the great improvement in architectural taste, as displayed in our buildings,—a feature almost totally wanting, both in our public and private edifices, until within the last few years. But for this gratifying change much credit is due to the improved skill of our mechanics. They seem to keep pace with the spirit of the age, both bricks masons and carpenters. Among the houses now in progress of building, we may mention the private dwelling of Thos. H. Brem, now being built by Mr. J. W. Ross, as a model of architectural taste worthy of imitation. We understand the employer is perfectly satisfied with the quality of the work, and materials in the house. W. W. Elms has a house, built by Mr. Kestler which rivals any other in the country for show and magnificence. Mr. Rudisill has a contract for building a fine house for R. F. Davidson on a scale equal to Mr. Brem's. Mr. Phifer is about building a splendid brick house, the brick work of which will be built by Mr. Lonergan.—Our enterprising workmen Taylor and Alison seem to be doing most of the brick work in our town. There are many other private dwellings to be built during the present Summer and Fall, besides a Bank, a Female College, a Market House, the Central Rail Road Depot, and a passenger Depot for the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road. These improvements when finished will place our town upon a basis of prosperity that will defy competition from any quarter.

A Highland Navy.

Secretary Dobbin has advertised in the Asheville News for Navy Timber, and it is supposed from this fact that his next step will be to order the Navy to be transferred to the mountains of Buncombe. This would certainly be a very commanding position for our naval forces, and one from which they might view with contempt all other navies in the world. From this point our war ships could descend like an avalanche upon other vessels, and bury them in ruins without any difficulty. It is true that this station would be a somewhat stormy one in bad weather, but, on the other hand, it would seem that it would be entirely secure from the strategy of the enemy. It is probable that the Secretary intends to make this important change; for he certainly can have no other motive for advertising in the Asheville News for Navy Timber, and if he should succeed, it would certainly evince a high degree of political sagacity and statesmanship in the new Democratic Secretary.

Discussion at Shelby.

The candidates for Congress in this District met at Shelby, as we learn, on Tuesday of last week, and addressed the people of Cleaveland county on the points at issue between the two parties. Both made good speeches, but Mr. Osborne had the good fortune there, as he has had everywhere, to inspire his friends with the highest hopes of his success. On the questions of expansion and distribution he makes the duty of the people to themselves appear so plain and palpable that the blindest party fanaticism is obliged to acknowledge the truth and force of his arguments. He will gain in the county of Cleaveland alone, more than two hundred votes on the vote of Mr. Kerr for Governor. Liberal minded Democrats everywhere, men who regard country more than party, are flocking to his standard, determined to sustain the conservative and patriotic policy which Mr. Osborne advocates. We are glad to see this favorable manifestation. It will do more than anything else to soften and smooth the asperities of party feeling, which have hitherto, unfortunately, too much distracted the councils of Southern policy. The questions involved in the issues between the two candidates are not those which affect the interests of parties alone. They go further, and touch the most vital interests of the private citizen, as well as the rights of the States, and of municipal sections. The present is a crisis, then, in which the partisan may very safely lay aside his party predilections and prejudices, and march boldly to his duty, under the flag of his country.

The Mountain District.

The eyes of all parties are bent upon the canvass in this District with a look of intense and increasing interest as the election approaches,—the Whigs, everywhere, yearning for the success of Gaither; and the Democrats praying for the triumph of Clingman. It is amusing to witness the self-satisfying air with which Democratic Editors in this State fabricate, and keep in circulation, reports of Clingman's prospects of success; that man who is now trying to gull the Whigs of his District by such miserable sophistry as this, "I did not make speeches *for* Pierce, I made them *against* Scott." And this, too, after writing the following letter, which appeared some time last year:

"If Franklin Pierce was willing to encounter a storm of opposition and obloquy by opposing the strong Abolition current of the North, as he did in putting down Atwood, merely to sustain the rights of a distant section of the Union, ought not you and I and others, to be willing to make some sacrifices, if necessary, to maintain the great essential interests of our own section?

"The defeat of General Pierce will tend powerfully to deter any Northern Democrat from again standing up for our rights.

"Is it not, under all the circumstances, better that Franklin Pierce should be elected rather than Gen. Scott?"

How has General Pierce rewarded those faithful "Northern Democrats," who, in the passage of the Compromise, stood up for our rights? Every appointment to the Cabinet and to Foreign Missions have been selected from that class of "Northern Democrats," who were diametrically opposed to our best interests. Has Mr. Clingman maintained the time-honored principles of the Whig party in twice surrendering himself to the Democrats to be run for Senator and supporting Mr. Pierce for the Presidency? Or has the whole Whig party shifted its ground, and left Mr. Clingman alone in his glory to direct the helm of the Whigs? [illegible] of that District still try to prove the truth of this position by the election of Mr. Clingman? Clingman has selfish ends to subserve by taking this position, but his constituents can have none in supporting him to maintain it. If disappointed ambition has soured Mr. Clingman's attachment to the party, and turned him against it, it does'nt follow, therefore, that the policy or principles of the party are wrong. That this is not so is plainly evinced, aside from the absurdity of the proposition, in the fact that the Democrats everywhere pray for his success, and the Whigs everywhere deprecate it as a catastrophe. Then gallant Whigs of the Mountain District be consistent, be independent and maintain your party organization.

Stage Line Connexion with Jonesboro'.

We feel it to be our duty again to call the attention of our merchants, and business men generally to the importance of establishing more intimate commercial relations with the up-country, and mountain regions of our State; and the most effectual way to effect this is to establish more effective mail lines North and West from this point. The business portion of our community certainly does not give to this subject that consideration and attention which its importance to the commercial prosperity of our town so imperatively demands. We have taken occasion recently to converse with several intelligent gentlemen from the mountains, and they assure us that if our people will only improve the advantages of our present position, competition from any quarter will be fruitless. They say that they desire to do all their trading with us, for the reason that in the nature of things they can always get more here for their produce than at any other point.—Ours is chiefly a cotton growing community, and we must necessarily look to the up-country for those necessaries which constitute the life-sustaining products of the country; whereas Salisbury is in the heart of one of the finest grain growing countries in the Southern States, and will always be rather a seller than a buyer of those things which constitute the staff of life. Our up-country friends wish to trade with us, but owing to the wretched system of mail arrangements, they never can ascertain the state of our market. We understand that an act of Congress was passed some time since to establish a coach line mail from Statesville to Jonesboro' Tennessee, and the contracts let and bids received, but the bids were not accepted, for the reason that the bidders did not specify in their bids at what points they would deliver the mails. The line should commence here, and run to Jonesboro', either by Statesville, or by some other point or points; and another should run directly from this place to Morganton. Then let our citizens hold a meeting forthwith, and take the initiative in these improvements.—Procrastination is the thief of time.

Methodist Revival.

The Rev Mr. Durant, the Presiding Elder of this Circuit, has been in our town for some days past, holding a Quarterly Meeting, and has excited quite a revival among the wayward of our town and vicinity—a number of persons having professed religion and attached themselves to the M. E. Church, since the commencement of his pastoral visit to this part of the vineyard.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

At the University of North Carolina on Tuesday the Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Thomas F. Davis, Bishop elect of South Carolina; as also upon the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, of Charlotte, and the Rev. Joseph Cross.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINA WHIG.

Messrs. Editors: As a Southern Man, devotedly attached to the state of society and the peculiar institutions amongst us, I beg to warn our people against the danger of "expansion," put forth by President Pierce in his late inaugural. I would not willingly prejudge the President, nor at any time call in question his patriotism. But the subject, in all its vast importance, is already being forced upon us. Mr. Soule has received his commission as Minister to Spain, with his avowed published declaration, that he goes for the acquisition of Cuba at all hazards. Rumor has, no doubt with truth, fixed upon Senator Dix or Mr. John Van Buren as Minister to France. Both of these gentlemen are extremely able and ambitious—looking to the Presidency through their known abolition proclivities. Familiar with the French language and people, either one would be astute enough to avail himself of any fortuitous event, (if indeed he did not seek to bring such an occasion about,) and stir up a rebellion among the French population of Canada. The Mesilla Valley difficulty has furnished Gov. Lane with a pretext for picking another war with Mexico. These are alarming signs, Messrs. Editors, and forbode the coming storm. They have all come upon us in rapid succession; but flow naturally from the President's dangerous doctrine of "expansion."

What now, should be the true policy of the South on this all important question?—Mr. Calhoun was doubtlessly the most philosophic and far-seeing statesman of the present century. But with a singular inconsistency, he advised, for temporary purposes and advantages, the annexation of Texas. He immediately foresaw the fatal consequences. Did all he could to prevent and arrest the Mexican War, which was to be waged for conquest; and died deprecating the acquisition of Cuba, or any other foreign territory. Mr. Calhoun was right.—And I invoke the spirit of his mighty name, which still breathes amongst us, to stay the tide of self-destruction, now threatening to engulph us. There are statesmen at the South, both Whigs and Democrats, who, foreseeing the danger, have elevated themselves above the dictates of Party, and have denounced in advance the annexation of either Cuba or Canada in any shape or form. It is, therefore, with the more regret, that we have heard Mr. Craige, a Southern man, a strict constructionist and a States' Rights politician, avow himself in favor of this doctrine to the extent even of "taking in," not only Cuba, but if Canada should be admitted, the whole of Central America! Has Mr. Craige never reflected, that it is Spain and the governments of Central America, that alone of all civilized nations, sustain and stand with us on the subject of slavery! That it is through them (the former particularly,) that we keep at bay the overwhelming influence of the Catholic Church on this subject of slavery? If then we swallow up, in our progressive career, all the slave territory of these nations, we not only array *their* power against us, but the moral influence of the whole world. With free-soilers in our midst, and the public sentiment of both Protestants and Catholics against us throughout the globe, how can we uphold the institution of slavery? I wave the sinfulness of war, its enormous cost and all its horrors; I pass over the danger to the cotton interests of the South by adding to it another large cotton growing country; I would forget (if I could,) the baneful effects [illegible] and upon public notice of this reckless doctrine of "expansion"—and put my opposition upon this ground alone—that it is better—infinitely better—for the *South* that Cuba should remain just where it is. At least one prominent Democrat in North Carolina (Mr. Venable) has come out boldly and decidedly against Cuba, and it is to be hoped that the honest and intelligent portion of that party in this District will not lend it their countenance by endorsing Mr. Craige in his wild and reckless views.

A SLAVEHOLDER.

June 13, 1853.

From the Rowan Whig and Advocate.

THE DISCUSSION AT GOLD HILL.

We were present on last Saturday and heard the discussion at Gold Hill, between Messrs. Craige and Osborne. This was the third meeting we had witnessed between these gentlemen, and we are more than ever satisfied, that Mr. Osborne is superior to Mr. Craige, not only in facts, in argument and eloquence, but that the true and conservative principles which Mr. Osborne advocates, must and will prevail, over the wild and pernicious doctrines of his competitor. It is true, Mr. Craige has some tact, and no inconsiderable knowledge of human nature, —there is an assumed bluntness or frankness about the man, which has its effect on a crowd, but we regard these qualities but poor substitutes for a policy which in all probability, would involve our country, not only in a Foreign, but in a civil war, and would defraud North Carolina out of her just portion of the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. Craige at times reminded us of Mr. Webster's simile—"a strong man struggling in a morass." Each effort to extricate himself from one difficulty, but plunged him deeper into another, until he finally sunk, head and shoulders in the political bog, much to his own discomfiture, and the amusement of the spectators. Like a wily sportsman, Mr. Osborne first enticed, and then drew his net so skilfully that all the efforts of his victim to escape but proved the strength of the toils, and the wisdom of the fowler. Mr. Craige several times exerted himself to the utmost, to break the meshes which environed him, but his flutterings too plainly exhibited, that he was not only a caught, but a dead bird. Mr. Craige during the discussion drew upon his classic memory for an illustration; we, not forgetful of such a worthy example, could compare him (so far as small things can be compared to great) to no hero except Mars when struggling in the iron net of Vulcan.

Mr. Osborne commenced his address by an eloquent contrast between the promises and principles of Gen. Pierce's inaugural, and the manner in which these promises had been redeemed, and these principles had been reduced to practice. He reviewed Gen. Pierce's appointments, and wished to know if the people could place confidence in a man, who had filled not only his cabinet, but all the honorable and lucrative offices with such Free-soilers and Secessionists as Davis, Dix, Dobbin, the Editor of the Plain-dealer, Soule and others, and had even invaded the sanctity of the Supreme Court, by such an appointment as the notorious secessionist, Judge Campbell. Why he asked, were the claims of Dickerson, Cobb and Foote, who had stood shoulder to shoulder with the Whigs in behalf of the Union and the Compromise measures, to be slighted;—and none but black Abolitionists, and fire-eaters, to find favor with the President? The invaluable civil and military services of Gen Scott, Mr. Osborne said had been forgotten, and the old Hero was suspected, slandered and denounced by southern Democrats, merely because Seward preferred him to Gen Pierce, and yet these same democrats, keep their mouths hermetically sealed, provided they share the loaves and fishes equally with Free-Soilers and Abolitionists. Mr. Craige characterized this portion of Mr. Osborne's address as abuse, just as if the audience had not sense enough to distinguish between abuse, and facts well known to every intelligent man in the country.

After having pointed out the discrepances between the inaugural address, and the practice of Gen. Pierce, Mr. Osborne proceeded to discuss the mainissues between him and Mr. Craige—the accession of Foreign territory, and the distribution of the public lands. We feel our inability to do justice to this portion of Mr. Osborne's address. Those who have never heard Mr. Osborne, can form but an imperfect conception of his powers as a public speaker. Clear, methodical, chaste and forcible, his eloquence without seeming effort, flows in one continuous stream. He spreads before his auditors, the treasures of fact, history and experience, of reading, observation and reflection, in language truly beautiful. We could see that the hardy sons of the mine and soil, were convinced by his reasoning, and moved by his patriotic appeals. He first exhibited in the most satisfactory manner that we had now more territory than could be populated for one hundred years,—secondly, that Cuba cannot be acquited without a war with Spain, and probably with England and France;—thirdly, that if Cuba could be purchased, it would increase our taxes enormously to pay the debt, that it would destroy our sugar and cotton planters, and bring into our Union a population, that occupy a lower level in the scale of humanity than free-negroes, and having no sympathy with us, either in religion, language or institutions:—fourthly, that it would prove the "forbidden fruit," whose mortal taste would bring death into our political paradise by adding sharpness to the fangs, and poison to such serpents as the Free-soilers and Secessionists:—and fifthly, that it would array in one solid phalanx the whole civilized world against the peculiar institutions of the south, with the exception of Brazil.

Mr. Osborne then discussed the subject of the public lands and proceeded to show from the best authority that the principle of distribution had been sanctioned by our Government for the last 50 years. Mr. Craige thinks, that the resolutions of the late Democratic Convention which assembled at Baltimore, entitled to more respect than the well considered opinions of such men as Madison, Jefferson and Jackson, acting under the obligations of an oath. Mr. Osborne believes that it is constitutional to distribute the public lands, or the proceeds thereof among the states—Mr. Craige told the people of Gold Hill, that if they were told that he was opposed to North Carolina receiving her portion of these lands, that it was "false," and immediately remarked that he was constitutionally opposed to the whole policy of distribution. How can Mr. Craige reconcile such a glaring inconsistency? Such logic is only equalled by Gingman's late declaration "that it was false that he made speeches for Gen. Pierce, but that he did speak against Gen. Scott!!" Mr. Craige too says that the public lands should be kept as the basis of credit, and also to pay the debts of the General Government. Mr. Osborne replied that he did not see how both these objects could be accomplished, for if the lands were used to discharge the debts of the government, they could not at the same time serve as the basis of credit. We thought Mr. Craige's idea was similar to the juvenile, who first eat his cake, and then very philosophically solaced himself that the cake was not eaten.

Each of the Candidates first spoken one hour and a quarter, and replied fifteen minutes each. Mr. Osborne we thought particularly happy in his last speech and were we to judge from the applause, it had a most killing effect. We saw there in the language of the Salisbury correspondent of the Western Democrat on "Northern Drummers and travelling schoolmasters posted about to kick up a dust" but we did think, that the shingles, and seats of that new house were infested at the conclusion of Mr. Osborne's speech with some sort of rappers. We however suppose that the rappings were caused by the impulses of patriotism by a love of the Union, and a serious determination on the part of the rappers that North Carolina should have her just share of the public lands, and that they should no longer be squandered exclusively for the benefit of the new States.

We never witnessed a more marked attention, or a more orderly audience than the one present at the discussion. We were pleased with the people of Gold Hill,—pleased with Dr. Rice's Hotel and above all, pleased and proud that James W. Osborne acquitted himself so handsomely on the occasion. Let but the Whigs of the District do their duty between this, and on the day of election, and we will await the result with a thankful, and a hopeful heart.

From the Raleigh Register.

BURTON CRAIGE IN 1832-'3.

We were not fully aware, until a recent examination of his course at that critical epoch informed us, of the lengths to which Burton Craige, Esq., carried his extreme opinions in the days of *Nullification.* We *were* aware that the late Louis D. Henry, in one of those nervous efforts for which he was often distinguished, denounced nullification as "*Treason*," and those who held to it as "*Traitors*," and that a goodly portion of his anathema was understood to be directed against the present locofoco Candidate for Congress in the Seventh District—and the full force and justice of the invective we can now readily appreciate. Let us see how speak the Records of the day:

Mr. Craige was a prominent member of the House of Commons in the Legislature of 1832-'33, when the attitude which South Carolina had assumed, and the relation in which she stood to the General Government, filled the public mind with the deepest solicitude and the most heart-thrilling anxiety. North Carolina was not only deeply implicated in that controversy as a member of the Union, but from her proximity to her sister State might have been vitally involved in the issue of the conflict. In the language of one of our distinguished citizens of that day, "she was the border State, and her fields might have become the battle ground of the combatants. It became us then, with the olive-branch of peace in our hands, and with the offerings of conciliation in our hearts, to call upon her, in the name of liberty and the rights of man, *to pause!*"

The whole subject was referred to a Joint Select Committee, consisting of some of the first men in the State. This Committee subsequently submitted, through that upright man and pure-minded patriot, John D. Toomer, a lengthy report, accompanied by a series of Resolutions. From that Report and those Resolutions, we make the following extracts:

"The General Assembly of this State think, that the doctrine of Nullification avowed by South Carolina, and declared in an Ordinance made by a Convention which recently assembled in Columbia, is revolutionary in its character, will, in its operation, be subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and leads to a dissolution of the Union. This opinion is entertained with much deference to the opinions of others, and is now expressed more in sorrow than in anger, and from a deep sense of duty to our neighbors. We cherish sentiments of the highest respect for the virtue, talents and chivalry of the citizens of that State. They no doubt believe, that a crisis of fearful and oppressive extremity has arrived, when no other alternative is left to patriotism, but boldly to stand forth in defence of reserved rights, and valorously to resist the oppressor. The philosophy of the human mind teaches us, it is so constituted, that honest differences of opinion will arise; manly ingenuousness forbids their concealment, and magnanimity will duly appreciate their expression, and receive it with forbearance. Let us not deceive ourselves with "the cry of peace, peace, when there is no peace;" this would be the language of delusion and folly. Truth and justice forbid, that we should "aught extenuate, or aught set down in malice;" in the hour of trial and difficulty, ingenuous frankness is the dictate of generous hearts glowing in an honest cause."

* * * * * * * * *

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina doth entertain and doth unequivocally express a *warm attachment* to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the General Assembly doth solemnly declare a devoted attachment to the Federal Union, believing that on its continuance depend the liberty, the peace and prosperity of these United States.

Resolved, That the doctrine of Nullification avowed by the State of South Carolina, and lately promulgated in an Ordinance, is revolutionary in its character, subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and leads to a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use all constitutional means in their power, to procure *an adjustment* of the existing controversy between the State of South Carolina and the General Government, and to produce a *reconciliation* between the contending parties.

After passing the Senate, the Resolutions came to the House of Commons for consideration, and, after undergoing debate there, were adopted by a large majority,—only *twenty two* voting in the negative. Among that number was BURTON CRAIGE! So here we find that gentleman saying that he felt no "warm attachment" to the Union, and that he was averse to any "adjustment" of a difficulty, that was shaking the Government to its very foundations!

Mr. Craige has never recanted those treasonable opinions! He is to this day an advocate of the doctrine of Nullification. He still belongs to that dangerous class of politicians, who would put the Federal Government at the mercy of the States, and who regard it as the mere *creature* of those States. He is a leader of that party, whose organ, in North Carolina, has declared the odious heresy of *Secession* "a cardinal doctrine in the Democratic creed!" *He is an unsafe man to be trusted with power.* He is not, and cannot be, a proper representative of public sentiment in North Carolina!

It is idle to say that the sectional difficulties under which we so recently labored, and which were happily adjusted by the Compromise measures,—despite the opposition of Mr. Craige and those who acted with him and think like him,—have been disposed of, and that there is no longer any talk of Secession. "The snake is but scotched,—not killed." The offices of the Government are at this moment mainly in the hands of men, who *were opponents of the Compromise,* who would be glad to see it unsettled, and who belong to the Secession School. It seems to be regarded by the present Administration, indeed, as a test for peculiar fitness for office! That Administration, too, is in the hands of men, who, *like Mr. Craige,* go for the greatest liberty,—*universal absorption!* With the acquisition of new Territory, in the present condition of the Country, must necessarily be revived those dangers from which we have but just now so fortunately emerged. But let them come upon us once more, and the doctrine of Secession, and its kindred heresies, grown more formidable from the opportunities they will have had, since the eye of wakeful apprehension was withdrawn, to recruit their shattered strength, will be rampant in the land! It is our *duty,* then,—as patriots, as men of foresight, of prudence, of wisdom,—to meet the peril at the threshold, to choke the monster in its birth! This can never be done, Freemen of the Seventh District, so far as you are concerned, by the election of Burton Craige, over a man who *has* a "warm attachment" for the Union, who *was* for the Compromise, who abominates any doctrine that looks to the dissolution of the Confederacy,—whether called Nullification or Secession,—and who is opposed to the indefinite extension of our already too much expanded territory!

From the Philadelphia American and Gazette.

IS THERE TO BE WAR WITH MEXICO?

Many of our readers, we doubt not, were somewhat impressed with one of the statements, yesterday morning, in our telegraphic despatch from Washington, to the effect that Sunday's *Union* would contain "an able, carefully considered, and grave article upon the subject of our relations with Mexico," describing the grounds which would be taken, and winding up with the declaration that "the article bears the stamp of authority, and will attract attention." Such a despatch was well calculated to insure attention. The idea was obvious that something more than commonly important might be expected when such pains were taken to advertise the coming manifesto; and, besides, it was of interest to learn that the *Union* was still to speak by authority, notwithstanding the profound silence it had maintained, and still as rigidly as ever maintains, on the subject of its extraordinary Russian article on the 15th of May. *That* is a peculiarity in the affair on which we shall have something to say on another occasion. Our present purpose is with the Mexican article of Sunday, the general character of which was properly stated in the despatch, in reference at least to the ground taken, and to the "gravity" of the publication; although we must hesitate before pronouncing it either a very "able" or a very "carefully considered" one. It does bear—or appear to bear—"the stamp of authority;" and for that reason is worthy to be studied by all who are anxious to know what the government is likely to resolve on touching the Mesilla valley and the halls of the Montezumas.

The article was undoubtedly intended to be a well considered one, and has only failed in that character in consequence of the attempt to make it so having been carried too far. One may whisper so cautiously as to be inaudible. When the *Union* tries to be oracular it often succeeds in becoming inexplicable. We feel that the organ wishes the public to understand it has a lion hidden behind the curtain; but, from the slight glimpse permitted, we are not sure if was the tail of the royal beast we saw, or that of some meaner animal. It is, in short, very difficult to make any meaning out of the article at all; and, in consequence, we are reduced to the necessity of conjecturing the purpose of the government, and of dreading the worst which is always imagined in such cases.

The *Union* affects to believe that a war need not necessarily follow the "insolent and foolish procedure of Governor Trias in taking possession of the Mesilla valley;" but when we analyse its words carefully it will be found that it grounds that belief on another belief—or, rather, on a hope, which it takes care shall not appear to be a very confident one—that "the Mexican authorities will, upon due reflection, abandon their purpose of holding the Mesilla valley by arms." This, we suppose, indicates that President Pierce, proceeding diplomatically, has required, or means to require, them to do so. But what if they should not consent? Are we to have a war in that event? Are they to be driven from the Mesilla valley at point of bayonet? This is the material question. The *Union* does not directly answer it. In fact, it avoids it, with what almost seems a sort of designed awkwardness and inartificialness, as if willing its readers should be struck by the omission. The answer is perhaps meant to be looked for in, or under, the remark, made as if in the way of a reluctant admission, that Mexico "*may* once more pass, as she has heretofore passed, the limits of all reasonable forbearance," and in, or under, the further observation, which savors of the indignant, that, "it is not only criminal—it is absurd in the highest degree—for Trias or Santa Anna to insist upon settling the question by force." Are we not to understand, from this, that Mexico will be deemed to have passed the limits of all reasonable forbearance should she refuse to evacuate the disputed territory when required; and that the President means to interpret such refusal into a determination on the part of Trias or Santa Anna to insist upon settling the question by force? Are we to have a state of hostilities existing again "by the act of Mexico?"

From the very inexplicitness of this article of the organ, which "bears the stamp of authority," the people of the United States are justified in inferring a sinister purpose at head quarters respecting our relations with Mexico,—or, at all events, a plan of proceedings not based upon the idea of those relations remaining much longer perfectly friendly. It may be suspected that the Mesilla valley difficulty is regarded as a nest-egg around which poor cackling Mexico may be induced to lay a few more eggs of the kind, from which broods of mischief may be, at any convenient period, present or future, hatched by the due appliances of diplomacy and gunpowder. "Poor, weak, distracted" Mexico, "wholly at our mercy," would seem to be rather an object of temptation than of pity to a Democratic government, whose party boasts that the expansion of the republic (and Gen. Pierce does not fear expansion) has been always due to its efforts. Do we want more glory and more Mexican territory already? Do we think it so desirable, or so easy, to take advantage of the "insolence and folly" of Mexico; or that there is nothing to prevent our seizing on the Mesilla valley trouble, and making it a justification for war and violence? To all who have such opinions, and to the government itself, apparently so well disposed to take up arms, we commend for perusal the 21st Article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—that treaty which, only five years ago, we solemnly made with Mexico, "in the name of Almighty God," whom both parties invoked as the witness of their intended good faith—in which it will be perceived that we bound ourselves by a promise to meet such difficulties in a particular way—in other words, to settle them amicably, without strife and bloodshed. It reads as follows:

ARTICLE 21. If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using for this end mutual representations and pacific negotiations; and if by these means they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind, by the one republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborship, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation; and should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case.

These are plain words, and their meaning is too obvious to require explanation or comment. It is easy for us to talk about war with Mexico, as if that were a thing of choice with us—or as if it would be, upon the occurrence of any disagreement or difference between the two Governments, or the commission of any unfriendly act, real or supposed, by Mexico. It is not, however, a thing of choice. We divested ourselves of option when we made the treaty. There stands our "promise," in the nature of a covenant, to meet and, if possible, to settle, all difficulties in a friendly and pacific way. Our promise binds us to try the efficacy of "mutual representations and pacific negotiations." It binds us, also, should these fail, not to resort to "reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind," but to "arbitration"—the arbitration of "commissioners" or of a "friendly nation," as the aggrieved government may elect. Mexico may, or may not, have violated the treaty in taking military possession of the Mesilla valley; but it does not follow that we are to violate it also. On the contrary, as the aggrieved party (and that is all we can now claim to be,) we have the right, having first tried pacific negotiations in vain (should they prove in vain,) to demand—not that Mexico shall abandon her pretensions to, or her possession of the disputed district—but that she shall consent to settle the disagreement by arbitration. The right of war is the ultimate right, which can only come into existence when this prior right has been resisted or rejected by Mexico. No one believes she will either resist or reject it. The article was inserted in the treaty for her benefit. Let us adhere to it for ours.

By Telegraph for the Carolinian.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

BALTIMORE, June 13, 1853.

The steamer Pacific has arrived at New York, with three days' later news from Europe.

The advices from this side had produced no effect on the Liverpool market, and cotton remained steady, at the quotations received per the Canada. The sales of the three days preceding the sailing of the steamer amounted to 19,000 bales. Speculators and exporters taking 2,500 bales.

Flour and wheat had advanced. Corn unchanged. Provisions dull.

Money market unchanged. Consols declining—closing at ⅛ premium.

The political news is interesting.

The Emperor of China has sought aid from the American, English and French vessels of war, to suppress the rebellion, which is still becoming more alarming.

The rupture between Russia and Turkey has been officially announced.

General Scott received a severe injury by a fall in New York on Wednesday night.

CONSIGNEES PER RAILROAD.

W. J. Plummer, Spratt. D. & Co., Blair & B., Phœnix G. M. Co., Phifer & Y., D. & S. Sharpe, R. Reid, Brem & J., G. Bargman & Co., Fox & C., Fullings & Co., G. W. Long, Springs & McL., Branch Mint, E. Lonergan, M. W. Robinson, A. W. Neuffer, Jno Wells, R. & A. Murphey, Wm. A. Lucas, W. W. Elms, J. T. O. Willbur, Sill & S., F. M. Ross, Lowe & R., E. P. Jones, Williams, D. & Co., J. Mead, Murphey, McR. & Co., Fisher, B. & Co., W. F. Area & Br., Elias & Co., R. & A. Murphey, Concord Man. Co., A. George, Murphey & B., G. W. Brown, J. P. Henderson, C. & C. M. Erwin, Drucker & S., J. K. Harrison, W. T. Alexander, J. Q. Cochran.

Died,

In this county, on the 30th ultimo, JOSEPH W. McGINNIS, son of Wm. and Mary McGinnis, aged 14 years. The deceased had always enjoyed good health, until within two months past, when occasional chills, followed with general debility of the system, gradually prostrated his constitution and brought him to the grave.—*com.*

Hands Wanted at the Mines.

A LARGE number of HANDS, white or colored, are wanted at the Mines near Charlotte. For which liberal wages will be punctually paid. Apply immediately to John E. Penman, at the Mines, or at his office in Charlotte, N. C.

June 8, 1853. 13-f

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Lenoir, Caldwell county, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. A. G. Stacey, Mr. JOHN G. BALLEW to Miss MARY ANN MOORE.

We thank our friends for the PRINTER'S FEE, consisting of a quantity of the nicest Cake, which it has been our fortune to taste for many a day. May the happiness of their lives always be as pure and as sweet, and may they live long to enjoy it.

Married, on the 8th instant, in Taylorsville, Alexander county, by A. C. McIntosh, Esq., Mr. D. W. MOORE to Miss LAVANCE JAMES.

The Markets.

[CHARLOTTE, JUNE 15, 1853.

BACON, sides,	lb.	10	a	12½
" Hams,	lb.	12½	a	00
" Hog round	lb.	9	a	9½
Bagging, Cotton,	yd	11	a	15
Beef,	lb.	4	a	5
Butter,	lb.	12½	a	13
Beeswax,	lb.	20	a	22
Beans,	bushel	40	a	50
Brandy, Apple,	gal.	40	a	50
" Peach,	gal.	87½	a	$1
Cotton,	lb.	7¼	a	10¼
Coffee,	lb.	11	a	12½
Candles, Adamantine,	lb.	30	a	31
" Tallow,	lb.	8	a	10
Corn,	bushel	45	a	50
Chickens,	each	10	a	12
Cloth, Copperas,	yard	12½	a	15
" Linsey,	yard	25	a	30
Eggs,	dozen	8	a	00
Flour,	100 lbs.	$2¼	a	2½
Feathers,	lb.	25	a	30
Lard,	lb.	10½	a	00
Mutton,	lb.	5	a	6
Mackerel,	bbl.	$10	a	16
Molasses,	gal.	33	a	50
Meal,	bushel	40	a	45
Nails,	lb.	6	a	7
Oats,	bushel	25	a	30
Pork,	lb.	6½	a	7
Peas,	bushel	00	a	50
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel	50	a	00
" Sweet,	bushel	50	a	00
Rice,	bushel	$4	a	00
Sugar, Loaf,	lb.	11	a	12½
" Brown,	lb.	6½	a	9
Stone Ware,	gal.	10	a	15
Salt,	sack	1½	a	00
Tea,	lb.	75	a	$1
Wheat,	bushel	62½	a	75
Whiskey, Northern,	gal.	40	a	50
" N. Carolina,	gal.	37½	a	40
Yarn,	bale	80	a	00

REMARKS.

COTTON.—The market in this article seems to be at a stand, not a bale, as far as we have heard changing hands. Several loads have been in, and a good article would bring our highest quotation.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

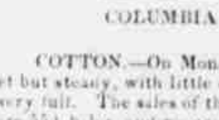
COLUMBIA, JUNE 14.

COTTON.—On Monday the market was quiet but steady, with little offering, and with prices very full. The sales of the week, ending the 13th, are 550 bales, and we continue our former quotations, from the fact that we find, after the most careful examination into the state of the market throughout the whole of the week, we are unable to make the least change in them, viz: Inferior to 8¼; Ordinary 8¾ to 9¼; Middling 9¾ to 10; Good Middling 10½ to 10¾; and Fair 10¾ to 11.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 13.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were limited to 367 bales at extremes ranging from 8½ to 11½.—Market firm.



Any Body that is Wanting

DRY GOODS HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, BOOTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, SILKS, or any other GOODS, that we keep, can buy them as LOW from us as they can be bought any where in this country. We are determined.—Call and see if we are not in earnest.

BREM & JOHNSTON.

June 15, 1853. [illegible]

To Contractors.

SEALED Proposals for building a Female Academy in the Town of Charlotte will be received by the undersigned, Trustees, up to the 4th of July next, when the contract will be let to the lowest bidder.

The building is to be made of brick, three stories high above the basement, ninety two feet long by fifty three feet wide. A plan and specification of the building may be found at the store of William Dixon & Co., in Charlotte. Call and examine.

JOS. H. WILSON,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
WM. DAVIDSON,
WM. R. MYERS,
J. W. OSBORNE,
JOHN IRWIN,
BRALY OATES.

June 18, 1853. [illegible]

Notice!!!

THE Eumenean Society of Davidson College respectfully give notice to those of the Public, who may have borrowed BOOKS from her Library, to return them as soon as convenient. The Society is anxious to have them restored before the next Commencement. (in August.)

F. H. JOHNSTON,
W. H. PARKS, } Com.
D. C. RAMSOUR,

June 8, 1853. 20

☞ The Carolina Watchman, Western Democrat and Yorkville Miscellany will insert the above notice two weeks and forward account to committee.

To the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjoining counties.

ALL persons having Minerals of any kind on their land, if they would take the trouble of bringing them to John E. Penman's office in Charlotte, he would take pleasure in examining them, and if valuable, would go and examine the lands and make a report of the same, which would be entered in a book, for the benefit of Capitalists who are wanting to invest in Mining Lands. It would be of vast benefit to the citizens at large, and preserve a record or history of the Mines or Mining Interests of Western North Carolina, and after my decease the Book would be deposited with the Clerk of the County Court.

June 8, 1853. 19-f

Important Equity Sales.

ON Monday, the 18th day of July next, at the Court House in Charlotte, I will sell the following Valuable Lands, viz:

464 acres, formerly owned by William Torrence. 14¼ acres formerly owned by Elizabeth Hodge.—Two lots in Charlotte formerly owned by J. H. Orr, Esquire.

17¾ of a tract of land owned by Susan McKnight, a Lunatic.

57 acres owned by John Neely. 177 acres formerly owned by Mary T. Spratt. 2 lots in Charlotte, Nos 456 and 457, formerly occupied by Margaret Shaw. Part of the Plantation formerly owned by Matthew Robinson, including Gold Mines.

—ALSO—

On the 16th of July, on the premises, I will sell the Lands, Mills, &c., formerly owned by James Nantz on Catawba river.

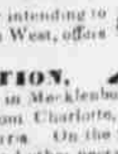
Terms and particulars fully made known on the days of sale, by

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. & M. E.*

June 8, 1853 [illegible]

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale his



PLANTATION,

containing 395 acres, lying in Mecklenburg county, about 12 miles North from Charlotte, joining John Walker and W. S. Harris. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and other necessary out buildings. There is also on the land a vein of gold which has been opened and might perhaps be profitably worked. Those wishing to purchase would do well to examine this land. Terms accommodating.

DANIEL PETREA.

June 1, 1853. 18-f