

TRUBLE IN THE VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

We have learned (says the Richmond *Bulletin*) that several University students were imprisoned in Charlottesville jail on the 17th instant. While present at Wyman's exhibition, they made rather more noise than was agreeable, when ten or fifteen policemen rushed in upon them, and a conflict ensued, in which both policemen and students were injured. The policemen finally succeeded in securing two of the students and confining them to jail.

It is stated that one of the policemen held one of the students, while another struck him, knocking him out of his senses, and a committee of students were appointed by those who witnessed the affair to ascertain the students to avenge themselves. The students needed no committee for the purpose. Nearly three hundred assembled and threatened to tear down the county jail—and some wished to burn the town!

Prof. Harrison, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in appeasing them long enough to listen to a proposition from him to the effect that the students should appoint himself with five or six students as a committee to meet the town authorities. On his return, he informed them that the jail was guarded by a body of 160 riflemen.

At the mention of this, their indignation was aroused anew, and they clamored out "To Charlottesville—march upon them," and their shouts, as is stated by an eye witness, might have been heard for a mile.

The committee, however, reasoned them into desisting from any attempt to rescue their mates until they were better prepared, and on the morning of the 19th, they met at the rotunda of the lawn, in great numbers. There they resolved, instead of going down in a body, to appoint a committee to see that justice was done their companions—yet their feelings are it is said, not of the most pacific character, and blood may yet be shed. We earnestly hope, for the sake of the University as well as of the students themselves, that the affair will not come to this—and we are assured that the faculty will use every exertion to prevent such a result.

USE OF WEALTH.

We commend to our readers who in the Providence of God have accumulated riches the following passage. Let such make to themselves friends of the manumission of unrighteousness:

A feeling pervades this community that it is not possession of wealth, but the use of it, that dignifies and renders its possessor worthy of respect. It is not the exhibition of splendor and fashionable pride which entitles man to honor. If he shows us only his wealth and his elaborate furniture, he but reminds us of his wealth and my poverty, and I thank him not for it. But if he shows us upon his walls pictures from the panels of the native genius of my land—if he pleases my eye with the evidence of present success and promises of still higher future triumphs—if he has brought from some nook of obscurity a suffering child of genius, and has enabled him to glory and serve his country—if he shows me he has laid the corner stone of some institution for the instruction of the young—then I thank him. I thank God who made him rich, and that he has used his riches for such noble ends. There is no envy of such a man; all men honor and respect him; and he receives, as he deserves, their eulogies. But the man who lives to accumulate and hoard, and who leaves no records of his usefulness in arts, letters, or morals, or religion, or charity, goes

To the file due from whence he sprang,
I sweep unkindly, and dismiss."

Rise, Dr. Behove.

AMONG DUS.—A Pennsylvania Yankee publishes the following advertisement in the *Daylighter* in New York. We copy without change:

To Money Lenders and Speculators—I want to pay my debts, and as the only means I can derive to get money without suing, I have resolved to expose my public sale, at the court house, on Tuesday, of the second week of court, (when there will be a good many politicians about,) a large number of unsold book accounts, and the like number of notes of various dates and amounts. Many of them against very young men who were good clothes, drive fast horses, and pay particular attention to the ladies—and are, of course, A No. 1. Some against men who think they do you a favor if they buy your goods and never pay for them—they are No. 2. Some against men who promise to pay to-morrow. They are not quite so good. But a full and completed record of the names, dates and amounts, will be distributed on the day of sale. Condition cash.

B. THORNTON.
N. Y.—The above accounts will be open for settlement until the day of sale.

The administration journals are crying out about *Secessionists* in New York. If Seward should be re-elected to the Senate and we hope he may not be) he may than the Administration for the opportunity of retaining his seat. The course they pursued rendered the present condition of things inevitable—the Whigs confessedly not having the power, unless by the discussions of their opponents. But suppose the friends of the Administration, the Softs, had succeeded, what would have been the result? John Van Buren and his allies would have been in possession of the government of New York, and the Prince, as he is termed by his Democratic opponents, would probably have been elected to the Senate. And *sounding* that has been a pretty drift to set before the Southern people?

The Van Buren dynasty again restored? However, we repeat the hope expressed by us, a few days ago, that those who have the majority in the Legislature of New York may show their attachment to the Union of the States, and to the true principles of government, by acting in all things, for their country alone, and by the election to office of men who are true to the *laws* and the *constitution*, and to the rights of the States. Unless they do this, they will fall of their duty, and disappoint the just expectations of the Whigs.—*Antislavery Gazette.*

DRAWSHAW STRIKES.—The Norfolk *Herald* states that the M. D.'s of that city have struck for higher fees—300 per cent in the case of visits. The Clergy of the rural districts are the only class of professional gentlemen who ought to strike—“most of them have large families and small salaries, and these salaries are doled out recklessly, and often not half paid. We do not know how many of the country clergymen manage to keep soul and body, for gifts.”—*P. S. Day.*

PROFESSIONAL STRIKES.—The Norfolk *Herald* states that the M. D.'s of that city have struck for higher fees—300 per cent in the case of visits. The Clergy of the rural districts are the only class of professional gentlemen who ought to strike—“most of them have large families and small salaries, and these salaries are doled out recklessly, and often not half paid. We do not know how many of the country clergymen manage to keep soul and body, for gifts.”—*P. S. Day.*

North Carolina Whig.



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday Afternoon, December 6, 1853.

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

LT. E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and pre-subscriptions.

LT. R. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions from his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Prices Current.

We have heard some complaints that our Prices Current are not stated correctly. To secure ourselves from any blame on this subject, we will assure our friends that we invariably have our table of prices revised and corrected by the merchants every week just before our paper goes to press. Prices seem to changeable in this market, that it seems to be impossible to find them two days alike. We shall in future strive to ween the prices current corrected instead of venturing to have corrections made. If we could find among our friends sufficient encouragement to justify us in establishing a Daily or Tri-weekly, they should have less cause to complain of our shortcomings in this respect.

High Rents.

The policy adopted by the property holders in Charlotte, on the subject of rents is calculated seriously to cripple and retard the prosperity of our town. Rents have recently gone so high as to drive out, instead of inviting to come in, that class of citizens who above all others are best calculated to advance the prosperity of a village, town, or city. Our property holders demand enormous rents for their houses and lots that mechanics cannot afford to settle among us, and those who do are compelled to charge for their work such rates as few men are able to give for work of this character. The policy is a bold one, because it introduces into our town a redundancy of population of a class who do not accomplish so much to improve the town as mechanics. Now, when the spirit of improvement is up among us, is the time to furnish every inducement to encourage the enterprise that usefulness of our fellow citizens, whose works always give the prosperity of the country in which they appear, and we would like to see some of our ex-patriots buying lots in the suburbs of our town and improving them for the purpose of benefiting mechanics and their families. It would not only pay well, but it would be a patriotic appropriation of their means. Let a few more men like W. W. Elias stretch forth the magic wand which he has wielded with so much grace and power over the waste places of our country, and we shall see a change in this market in a short time, from a competition at defiance from any quarter. He is now engaged in the great and good undertaking of building an extensive iron foundry within the corporate limits of Charlotte, which will give employment to many honest and industrious mechanics. We shall speak more on this subject, and at the same time, we shall speak of the public spirit of some of our citizens whose works deserve a special notice.

Whig Meeting.

The wings of Mecklenburg county are respectfully invited to meet in the Court House, in Charlotte on Saturday, the 24th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent them in the Convention which will assemble at Raleigh, some time in February next, to nominate a candidate to be run by the Whig Party of the State for Governor next summer.

It is very important to the future interests of our party that there should be a full representation of the party in the Convention, as matters of grave importance, involving questions of vital interest to the liberties of our people. We allude especially to the questions of Free Suffrage, of the right of an open Convention to amend our State Constitution, which will be sure to be discussed in the convention. These are questions which we believe ought not to be touched or mentioned in the convention. They are questions which should originate with the people in their primary assemblies, and receive their form and vitality from their respective assemblies in the Legislature. They are to be left to the people to decide, and for the assemblies to rule into office, open and wide, these questions out of their deliberations, and not commit any party or our candidate to any course of policy on them, because they belong exclusively to the people.

The practice of gubernatorial candidates attempting to force the consideration of such questions upon the people is a violation of a spirit of dictation, unmercifully interfering with their most sacred rights. This is the view our candidate should take before the people. These, at any rate, are our views, and we deem it our duty so to express them at this time.

Hemp! Hemp!! Hemp!!!

We have been intending for some time past to draw the attention of farmers in Western Carolina to the subject of the cultivation of Hemp. Since the market facilities have been so much improved by the introduction and successful operation of rail and plank roads in our country, we believe that the cultivation of hemp and flax might be made very profitable by the farmers of Western North Carolina. We are satisfied that the soil and climate of this portion of our State are eminently adapted to these articles of agricultural production. The talented editor of the *Charleston Mercury* informed us a short time since, when we were in Charleston, that he would give from eighty to one hundred dollars per ton for the part portion of hemp which is used in the manufacture of rope and sails for ships, and that he would like to see an experiment of its cultivation in this portion of our State. So much we say, and we hope that our farmers will take the subject in hand and make a fair test of the capabilities of our soil and climate for its production. This is the age of progress in agriculture, as well as in politics and government. Friends of the country, let us hear from you on this subject during the next Spring and Summer. Any information that you may desire we have no doubt will be cheerfully communicated by the courteous editor of the *Mercury*.

Good News to our Farmers

We are very much gratified to see that our Prices Current are not stated correctly. To secure ourselves from any blame on this subject, we will assure our friends that we invariably have our table of prices revised and corrected by the merchants every week just before our paper goes to press. Prices seem to changeable in this market, that it seems to be impossible to find them two days alike. We shall in future strive to ween the prices current corrected instead of venturing to have corrections made. If we could find among our friends sufficient encouragement to justify us in establishing a Daily or Tri-weekly, they should have less cause to complain of our shortcomings in this respect.

High Rents.

The policy adopted by the property holders in Charlotte, on the subject of rents is calculated seriously to cripple and retard the prosperity of our town. Rents have recently gone so high as to drive out, instead of inviting to come in, that class of citizens who above all others are best calculated to advance the prosperity of a village, town, or city. Our property holders demand enormous rents for their houses and lots that mechanics cannot afford to settle among us, and those who do are compelled to charge for their work such rates as few men are able to give for work of this character. The policy is a bold one, because it introduces into our town a redundancy of population of a class who do not accomplish so much to improve the town as mechanics. Now, when the spirit of improvement is up among us, is the time to furnish every inducement to encourage the enterprise that usefulness of our fellow citizens, whose works always give the prosperity of the country in which they appear, and we would like to see some of our ex-patriots buying lots in the suburbs of our town and improving them for the purpose of benefiting mechanics and their families. It would not only pay well, but it would be a patriotic appropriation of their means. Let a few more men like W. W. Elias stretch forth the magic wand which he has wielded with so much grace and power over the waste places of our country, and we shall see a change in this market in a short time, from a competition at defiance from any quarter. He is now engaged in the great and good undertaking of building an extensive iron foundry within the corporate limits of Charlotte, which will give employment to many honest and industrious mechanics. We shall speak more on this subject, and at the same time, we shall speak of the public spirit of some of our citizens whose works deserve a special notice.

The wings of Mecklenburg county are respectfully invited to meet in the Court House, in Charlotte on Saturday, the 24th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent them in the Convention which will assemble at Raleigh, some time in February next, to nominate a candidate to be run by the Whig Party of the State for Governor next summer.

It is very important to the future interests of our party that there should be a full representation of the party in the Convention, as matters of grave importance, involving questions of vital interest to the liberties of our people. We allude especially to the questions of Free Suffrage, of the right of an open Convention to amend our State Constitution, which will be sure to be discussed in the convention. These are questions which should originate with the people in their primary assemblies, and receive their form and vitality from their respective assemblies in the Legislature. They are to be left to the people to decide, and for the assemblies to rule into office, open and wide, these questions out of their deliberations, and not commit any party or our candidate to any course of policy on them, because they belong exclusively to the people.

The practice of gubernatorial candidates attempting to force the consideration of such questions upon the people is a violation of a spirit of dictation, unmercifully interfering with their most sacred rights. This is the view our candidate should take before the people. These, at any rate, are our views, and we deem it our duty so to express them at this time.

South Carolina Legislature.

We have received Gov. Manning's Message to the Legislature of South Carolina, which met in Columbia on Monday the 25th ultimo.

The Message is a short one, but embraces all the subjects which the Governor, under the present pro-temperance condition of the State, deems necessary to direct the attention of the Legis. lature.

He recommends, in compliance with a proposition from the State of Georgia, to refer the settlement of the boundary question pending between the two States to the Supreme Court of the United States.

He also intimates in the Legislature the propriety of authorizing a subscription by the State of \$75,000, to complete the Charleston and Blue Ridge Rail-Road.

But the subject which most clearly presses upon the attention of the legislative body is that of a general system of public instruction, which will reach in its benefits, every class of the community.

The other subjects embraced in the Message are, in our judgment, the most important, and are to receive the attention of the Legislature.

He recommends, in compliance with a proposition from the State of Georgia, to refer the settlement of the boundary question pending between the two States to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Message is a short one, but embraces all the subjects which the Governor, under the present pro-temperance condition of the State, deems necessary to direct the attention of the Legis. lature.

He also intimates in the Legislature the propriety of authorizing a subscription by the State of \$75,000, to complete the Charleston and Blue Ridge Rail-Road.

But the subject which most clearly presses upon the attention of the legislative body is that of a general system of public instruction, which will reach in its benefits, every class of the community.

The other subjects embraced in the Message are, in our judgment, the most important, and are to receive the attention of the Legis. lature.

He recommends, in compliance with a proposition from the State of Georgia, to refer the settlement of the boundary question pending between the two States to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Message is a short one, but embraces all the subjects which the Governor, under the present pro-temperance condition of the State, deems necessary to direct the attention of the Legis. lature.

He also intimates in the Legislature the propriety of authorizing a subscription by the State of \$75,000, to complete the Charleston and Blue Ridge Rail-Road.

But the subject which most clearly presses upon the attention of the legislative body is that of a general system of public instruction, which will reach in its benefits, every class of the community.

The other subjects embraced in the Message are, in our judgment, the most important, and are to receive the attention of the Legis. lature.

He recommends, in compliance with a proposition from the State of Georgia, to refer the settlement of the boundary question pending between the two States to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Message is a short one, but embraces all the subjects which the Governor, under the present pro-temperance condition of the State, deems necessary to direct the attention of the Legis. lature.

He also intimates in the Legislature the propriety of authorizing a subscription by the State of \$75,000, to complete the Charleston and Blue Ridge Rail-Road.

But the subject which most clearly presses upon the attention of the legislative body is that of a general system of public instruction, which will reach in its benefits, every class of the community.

The other subjects embraced in the Message are, in our judgment, the most important, and are to receive the attention of the Legis. lature.

He recommends, in compliance with a proposition from the State of Georgia, to refer the settlement of the boundary question pending between the two States to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Message is a short one, but embraces all the subjects which the Governor, under the present pro-temperance condition of the State, deems necessary to direct the attention of the Legis. lature.

He also intimates in the Legislature the propriety of authorizing a subscription by the State of \$75,000, to complete the Charleston and Blue Ridge Rail-Road.

But the subject which most clearly presses upon the attention of the legislative body is that of a general system of public instruction, which will reach in its benefits, every class of the community.

The other subjects embraced in the Message are, in our judgment, the most important, and are to receive the attention of the Legis. lature.

He recommends, in compliance with a proposition from the State of Georgia, to refer the settlement of the boundary question pending between the two States to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Message is a short one, but embraces all the subjects which the Governor, under the present pro-temperance condition of the State, deems necessary to direct the attention of the Legis. lature.

He also intimates in the Legislature the propriety of authorizing a subscription by the State of \$75,000, to complete the Charleston and Blue Ridge Rail-Road.

But the subject which most clearly presses upon the attention of the legislative body is that of a general system of public instruction, which will reach in its benefits, every class of the community.

The other subjects embraced in the Message are, in our judgment, the most important, and are to receive the attention of the Legis. lature.

He recommends, in compliance with a proposition from the State of Georgia, to refer the settlement of the boundary question pending between the two States to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Message is a short one, but embraces all the subjects which the Governor, under the present pro-temperance condition of the State, deems necessary to direct the attention of the Legis. lature.

He also intimates in the Legislature the propriety of authorizing a subscription by the State of \$75,000, to complete the Charleston and Blue Ridge Rail-Road.

But the subject which most clearly presses upon the attention of the legislative body is that of a general system of public instruction, which will reach in its benefits, every class of the community.

The other subjects embraced in the Message are, in our judgment, the most important, and are to receive the attention of the Legis. lature.

He recommends, in compliance with a proposition from the State of Georgia, to refer the settlement of the boundary question pending between the two States to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Message is a short one, but embraces all the subjects which the Governor, under the present pro-temperance condition of the State