

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, (whig.)

The Whig Party.

To any one of the slightest observation, it must be very apparent that what was once known as the whig party has ceased to exist. The name now used signifies nothing, and represents nothing in a national sense of the word. The so-called whigs of the North have not one feeling in common with the whigs of the South, and it is idle for sections so antagonistic to attempt to unite in electing a candidate for the presidency. These facts have, much against our will, been forced upon us by the action of the whigs of the North. For a time there were some who held out, or seemed to hold out, against the fanatical attempts upon the Union made by its enemies—the abolitionists—but these at last have been carried off by "the heady current" of free-soilism, and now the South has not one friend among the influential whigs of the North, except Millard Fillmore, upon whom she could rely for aid and support in maintaining her constitutional rights. This is a melancholy statement, the truth of which cannot even be doubted. People may wish it were otherwise, but fire and water will as soon harmonize as southern whigs and northern free-soilers. The northern whigs have not only deserted the whigs of the South, but have added insult to injury. Their tone is that of superior to inferior. Their language is, "Gentlemen of the South: You want too much; and we cannot yield it to your demands. As long as you were content with what we were willing to concede to you, it was all very well, but now that you have set up for yourselves, it is quite another thing." Such language presupposes a vassalage on the part of the South which, as a southern man, we indignantly deny and repel. We beg nothing at the hands of the North; but demand, and will in the end compel, a respect for our constitutional rights.

The southern whigs having thus been deserted by the hypocrites of the North, who so long played a double game with us, the question will necessarily arise as to what is our true policy. In the absence of something which we cannot now rationally expect, we cannot believe that the whigs of the South will consent to be represented in a so-called whig national convention. To go into such a body would be to place their throats at the points of the knives of the free-soil butchers. It would be an endorsement of treachery, and a vile submission to multiplied wrongs and insults. Should this view of the subject be taken by southern whigs generally, as we sincerely hope it may, it will then be necessary to take some other action. We sincerely wish that the suggestion we are about to make had come commended to the party by more age, experience, and position than we can boast of. Humble, however, as we may be, our advice is the prompting of a heart devoted to a cause for which we have privately and publicly struggled for the last seventeen years, and which we will never abandon. We throw out, then, for the consideration of our southern whig brethren, the suggestion of holding a southern whig convention in some central point of the South—say Columbus, Ga., for instance—either during the coming autumn or in the next spring. To consider of the policy and duty of the whigs of the South. Although the whigs of the South may never be able to elect a whig of their choice to the presidency, they can exercise an influence most potential for good. Upon one great subject they can act with the democrats of the South. They can co-operate in the acquisition of Cuba, and thus place two slave states in the way of northern aggression, while

By the President of the United States.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, and others residing therein, are engaged in organizing and fitting out a military expedition for the invasion of the island of Cuba;

And whereas the said undertaking is contrary to the spirit and express stipulations of treaties between the United States and Spain, derogatory to the character of this nation, and in violation of the obvious duties and obligations of faithful and patriotic citizens;

And whereas it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the United States to hold and maintain the control of the great question of peace or war, and not suffer the same to be lawlessly complicated, under any pretence whatever;

And whereas, to that end, all private enterprises of a hostile character within the United States, against any foreign powers with which the United States are at peace, are forbidden, and declared to be a high misdemeanor by an express act of Congress;

Now, therefore, in virtue of the authority vested by the constitution in the President of the United States, I do issue this proclamation to warn all persons that the general government claims it as a right and duty to interpose itself for the honor of its flag, the rights of its citizens, the national security, and the preservation of the public tranquility, against any enterprise so menaced; and it will not fail to prosecute with due energy all those who, unmindful of their own and their country's fame, presume thus to disregard the laws of the land and our treaty obligations.

I earnestly exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any movement in conflict with law and national faith; especially charging the several district attorneys, collectors, and other officers of the U. States, civil or military, having lawful power in the premises, to exert the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and preserving the peace of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the seventy-eighth of the independence of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Business on the Cape Fear River.

The annual meeting of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, held on the 1st inst., furnishes some gratifying statistics of the increase of business on our River, and consequently in our town.

The tolls received by the Company during the year amounted to \$12,584 68, an increase of \$2,424 37 over 1852-3, and double the amount received in 1850-51.

The amount of freights realized by the several Steamboat Companies, was \$100,677 44, an increase of \$19,361 26, (and the last quarter's return of one of the Companies not received.)

The expenditures on the River during the year were \$2,861 50. Contingent expenses \$593 30. Dividends paid \$8,709, being \$5 per share, or 10 per cent. on the reduced par value of the stock. (The original cost of the shares was \$100, but to secure a State subscription the stockholders agreed to sink one-half the value, and consider the shares as \$50.) A dividend of 4 per cent. or \$2 per share, was

Commencement at the University.

The exercises of the annual commencement of the University of North Carolina began with the delivery, on Monday evening, of the Valedictory sermon to the graduating class, by the Rev. Thos. G. Lowe, of Halifax. The text was taken from the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes and 1st verse. The Rev. gentleman developed his subject with skill, and pressed the several topics naturally growing out of it, with great beauty and force, upon the attention of the young men for whose benefit his remarks were more particularly designed.

Tuesday evening the audience was regaled with declamations by members of the Freshman Class—all of whom acquitted themselves well, and several of whom spoke with unusual clearness and force.

Among others of the Freshman Class, declamations were made by John W. Tillinghast and Henry Mullins of Fayetteville.

At 10 o'clock on Monday, Ex-Gov. Brown of Tennessee, an alumnus of the University, proceeded to deliver the annual address before the two Literary societies. The distinguished orator who, after the lapse of forty years, returned to his Alma Mater to instill into the minds of his young countrymen the lessons of practical wisdom, has not left it without having his reputation already most enviable—still more so by his generous effort to instruct.

Wednesday evening was occupied with declamations by members of the Sophomore Class who made a decided impression upon their hearers and won golden opinions from every one by the excellence of their performances.

Among the competitors in declamation from the Sophomore Class were Clement Dowd of Moore county, and Danl W Johnson of Robeson.

Thursday—commencement day—was taken up with the graduating exercises of the senior class.

Wm. R. Wetmore, of Fayetteville, of the graduating class, delivered a French oration.

The Honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on John Randolph Clay, and D. D. on the Revs. Albert Smedes of Raleigh and Eli Caruthers of Guilford.

The Degree of Master of Arts, in regular course was conferred upon Robert A Hairsto, Rev Henry Hardie, Samuel A Helmes, Joseph B Lucas, J J Iredell, James L Mosely, Frans E Shober, James J Slade and John T Wheate.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following gentlemen:

Wm Alexander, John W Graves, Jam F Allison, John G B Grimes, John B Andrs, John H Hill, Wm Badham, jr., Delan V Husted, Richard H Battle, Samuel S Jacob, jr., Joseph M Bell, James W Jacobs, M Bradford, jr., Robert B Johnson, Richard Jd ford, Joseph P Jones, Daniel J Brooks, V L Ledbetter, John H Bullock, Ivey F Lewism H Bunn, William S Long, John S Chars, John C McKethan, John P Cobb, Leon J Merritt, Needham B Cobb, James Ant-gomery, Elnathin H Davis, James C De, Thomas C Dennis, John M Morrison, Jph A Engelhard, John Neal, Edward Lon, William C Nichols, John M Gallaway, ophiler Perry, Albert K Graham, Cl W Phifer, Oscar R Rand, William H Ber, David G Robeson, William Thompson, K Ruffin, William H Thomson, John Ed-ford, Enoch G Vann, Richard B Brrs, Joshua C Walker, William L Saund, lliam R Wetmore, Rufus Scott, Brya t, William L Scott, Theodore Sald,

An Infamous Institution.

It is not generally known outside of the mercantile community that there exists in this city, and every other city or large town of the Union, an institution which is little better than the beastly Spanish inquisition of a century or two ago. This domestic institution, with its ramifications throughout the Union, is of the most scandalous inquisitorial character, and we have no hesitation in saying that the wretches who govern it are among the meanest and dirtiest of mankind.

It is the business of the villains who conduct this institution to pry not only into the business affairs of almost every man in the community where it may exist, but into his domestic and most private habits. If he has fallen upon misfortune, and seeks by credit to get back into good fortune, he will find the fact of his misfortune duly recorded opposite his name and address, in books kept for that purpose. If he imbibe one, three or a dozen glasses of brandy and water a day—if he be an inordinate smoker of good, and therefore costly cigars—if he seek relaxation in a game of whist, or billiards, or ten-pins—all these facts are also recorded as damning evidence of him as a business man in the eyes of some puritanical or exigent merchant he may seek credit of. And to his surprise, to his mortification, and to his ruin, that credit is refused.

This merchant has gone to the bank (first, of course, paying a fee) into the status of B., and has found a black line drawn under his name. This is enough for our exigent merchants. B. is from that moment a lost man, and he knows not why. He sends a note for discount to his banker; the banker finds that B's account has been growing small by degrees and most abominably so. The banker suspects that B. is on the road to misfortune, and so he seeks confirmation of his suspicions by a recourse to the inquisition, and he finds it. B's note is not discounted, and his ruin is complete; still he knows not after what manner or why. He feels that he is an honest man, he is sure that he can see his way clearly. He knows that he has, up to this moment sustained an unimpeachable character in his community; he knows that he, of himself, has done nothing to forfeit or to tarnish that character. Then, why is he thus damned? It is that this brutal inquisition may receive its blood-money.

There is no exaggeration in this. It is a fact, that more than one such blood-sucking inquisition exists in this city. These mercantile agencies, as they call themselves, ramify all over the land. A doubting merchant in New York writes to one of these agencies of New Orleans, Mobile, or St. Louis, for an account of the standing, the credit, and the very habits of C., who has applied for a large stock of certain goods. The inquisition sends word back that C. has pretty good credit, but that he plays rather deeply at poker, keeps a fast horse, and—its concomitant. All credit is refused C. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that C. does indulge in poker, that he does keep a fast horse, together with his feminine concomitant—it is believed, and it is also a fact, that he can at any time pay one hundred and fifty cents on a dollar.

No man is safe under such a system of rascally Japanese espionage as this. Talk about a Vidocq or Fuchs police; what is it in cruelty, wrong and deadly injury to perfectly innocent and honest men, and through them to whole families, to this domestic damnable system? And yet it is unblushingly carried on in open day in the face and before the eyes of the com-

Interesting Letter from St. Petersburg.

The following letter is from a gentleman in Russia to a friend in Washington city:

St. Petersburg, April 9th, 1854.

"You will doubtless be surprised to hear from me so near the north pole, when you would naturally expect me to be on my way to the sunny south; but such is the uncertainty of human events. Here I am sporting the double-eagles—ready to extract ball, amputate leg, or dress a broken skull for friend or foe. I shall assist at the ball given by the allied fleet at Cronstadt, and expect to pass the bistoury and the ligature pretty freely through the flesh of John Bull and Johnny Crapeau, as it is my impression that they will be annihilated if they attempt the demolition of that fortress; but a short time now will solve the problem. I can assure you of one thing, that this is a most delightful place to sojourn for a time. The Russians are just what Virginians are represented to be: warm hearted, polite, and hospitable people, and the ladies are peculiarly attractive and intelligent, highly accomplished. (music here being a perfect passion) and literary—hops, polkas, and waltzes yielding to conversations and musical entertainments. I have been a quasi national guest, and regularly handed around among the high functionaries. The Emperor is a noble, free thinking gentleman. As much such a man as John S. Preston, with a countenance full of amiability and frankness, and he received me with as much cordiality as you would have done, and with an expression of gratitude for my sympathy, and a hope that my country would view this European quarrel in the same light that I did, &c. After the Cronstadt affair is over here, I shall go down to the invading army with a medical staff of my countrymen that I am expecting from Paris, and spend a short time with them, and return home with my daughter, whom I have left at school in Paris. I entered service here as amateur, with the rank of chirurgien major et opérateur. It is a high sounding title, but I expect means very little."

At this point, another American present at St. Petersburg insists upon saying as follows:

"I find my friend writing this letter, and take it from under his pen just to say that the present position of affairs between the United States and Russia is all that could be wished for by us, to conclude firm, lasting, and very advantageous treaties of commerce and alliance with this great nation, England has heretofore, with her characteristic shrewdness and policy, had things all her own way. Now, the Emperor, and gentlemen high in office here, view the question in its proper light, and can see that America is the natural and appropriate friend of Russia, and that Russia can never be otherwise than friendly towards America. They are both far removed from each other, without any questions of conquests and territory to produce jealousy and quarrels, which are eternally arising between our country and that power, (England.) We want nothing which Russia owns or desires to own. Why, then, is it that reciprocal commerce, of great importance and vast profit to both parties, (nations,) has not been cherished and established on an immovable basis?"

The first writer resumes:

"There are immense preparations for war going on here, and, for the life of me, I cannot see what the allies can effect. They certainly cannot land on the Baltic, and Russia will be able to keep up an immense army for an almost interminable length of time in the Dnieper valley. Turkey's fate depends upon the result of the war."

and considered by the major, it is more faithfully and thoroughly. It is to kill the weeds and grass, nor even to turn a seed-bed of fresh turned soil for planting or sowing—nor anything which looks merely to the inversion of the sod—which constitutes good plowing. A large plow, turning a wide and shallow furrow, will show a large day's work—but the work is imperfectly accomplished, when the true object of plowing is the preparation it gives the soil for producing vegetation—for giving to the plants sown or planted, the elements of growth and fruitfulness. It should thoroughly pulverize and loosen the texture of the soil, and thus admit a free circulation of air and moisture, which, by chemical action, disintegrates or breaks down the stony or mineral portions of the same, so that they may be more readily dissolved and taken up by the roots.

In a soil thus plowed—thus prepared for yielding its support to vegetable life—plants can appropriate from far and near, the nutriment needed for their growth. It is dissolved and ready for their use—not hidden in unbroken clods, or slumbering in an undisturbed sub-soil—but awaits their action in a friable and penetrable state, where every hungry rootlet, sent out to gather nourishment for its parent plant, may find and appropriate it. It is truly wonderful how full of minute roots the soil of a corn field becomes, and if that soil is fine and deep the deeper and closer together will the fibres permeate and intersect it. This is true of all other crops, and while the leaves and fruit depend so intimately on the vigor and extent of the roots, these facts should always be taken into consideration among the objects of plowing.

Fineness and depth of soil are requisite in order to receive the full benefit of the manures applied. It is not fertilizing food in its crude state which assists vegetation—it must first become intimately mixed with in fact, a part of the soil. Barn yard manure especially, seems of little worth, while forming visible layers between the clods of a half plowed soil—it is often all dry and coarse—and rather shunned than sought by the roots sent out to forage for suitable food. If a well prepared soil has any strength and virtue, it will yield it readily; and poor land in good tilth is often more productive than better soils less perfectly prepared. The influences of air and moisture, have freedom to work, and they are no sluggards in gathering means to supply the wants of vegetation.

With these hints on the object of plowing we might connect others on the process—the best means to accomplishing that object—but prefer to leave it for other pens. Will our practical farmers, who have thought and experimented the subject tell us what plow, and what depth and width of furrow, taking also soil, season, team, and time into consideration, most thoroughly loosens, pulverizes, and inverts the soil? This information would be of much value to every farmer, and is especially needed in the present state of agricultural progress—for taking the country at large into account, plowing is more imperfectly performed than any other part of farm husbandry.

WEST POINT CADETS.—In the list of newly appointed Cadets to U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and whose appointments take effect from the 20th of June, 1854, are the following: