

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SATURDAY, October 15, 1859.

CASH SYSTEM.—From and after the 15th day of August no other than cash subscriptions will be received for the *Daily* or *North Carolinian*, and the names of all persons who have not paid their arrears will be stricken from our mail books on the first day of January next. We are compelled to take this course in consequence of the large amount of money which is now due the establishment. All monies mailed to us will be at our risk.

THE FAIR.—We learn that the Executive Committee are leaving the buildings and ground of the Society placed in good order for the reception of visitors.

Indeed every exertion will be made by them to make it the largest and best exhibition ever yet held in this place. We trust that our town and country friends will exert themselves in a similar manner. This will be one of the most attractive fairs ever held—Mr. Holden's address, we feel quite sure, will draw a large crowd. We would be pleased to receive a visit from any of the corps editorial, and we trust that some of them will "pop up" or down on the occasion.

In addition to the above, we are pleased to learn that the LaFayette Corn Band intend to give one or more Concerts during the week.

It is quite amusing to notice with how much avidity and pleasure the Opposition press generally of the Empire State denounce the present Governor who has just been re-elected over Mr. Aikin. Gov. Brown would appear to be a national administration Democrat and fearless expounder of the doctrines and principles of the Democratic party, hence the reason of the quality and quantity of the abuse heaped upon him. We feel proud, exceedingly gratified to chronicle his re-election by his fellow citizens, for he is a plain spoken, independent gentleman, and the people elect him because of his correctness and nationality of his political views. There are frequently instances in which persons are duped by candidates for office, but this is not the case with the Georgians—they know the political faith of Mr. Brown, and believing it to be right, elected him by a very large majority. A paper which we now have before us, the *Leisure Reporter*, is exceedingly bitter in its denunciations of the Governor; the editor cannot even suppress his personal animosity but calls him all sorts of hard names; one paragraph alone, will suffice to exhibit its disposition towards him.

From the meagre returns received the indications are that the *brogant* Governor of Georgia is elected over WARREN AKIN, the noble, the illustrious standard-bearer of the Opposition. We confess that we feel humiliated at the re-election of JOSEPH E. BROWN—not because he is a Democrat, but because he is such a contemptible demagogue—unworthy of the position which he so fully deserves by his double-dealing, his littleness and deception and intolerable arrogance. We do not believe that there is another State in the Union that would allow such a man to pollute its Executive mantle.

He has again been reborn in the habiliments of power; the excitement of the campaign will soon be over; and perhaps the political waters will be still and calm, but there will remain on the fair escutcheon of Georgia a black, polluted spot in the shape of the name of JOSEPH E. BROWN that will ever tinge the cheeks of our posterity with shame as they read the political history of the past!

What a pity it is that political acerbity is transformed into personal enmity, because the object of enmity has his course and conduct vindicated by a majority of his constituents! It can certainly do no good, and only serves to show the disposition of the person who would resort to such thing, and creates many hearty laughs and much amusement at his expense.

The Raleigh correspondent of the *Petersburg Express* speaks in the following complimentary terms of our distinguished townsman, Hon. J. G. Shepherd:

This is the first time he has been on this circuit, and he has already won hosts of friends by his polite and agreeable manners. There are some who wear the judicial ermine, who seem to imagine that in order to be dignified, they must always look cross and sour. Judge Shepherd is not one of this class, and it is much to be regretted that he has announced his determination to retire from the bench at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for September, 1859, is on our table. Its table of contents contains ten articles: 1. Horse dealing in Syria, 1854; 2. Felicita (continued); 3. Voluntary and Involuntary Action; 4. The Luck of Ladysmide, Part vii; 5. Fleets and Navies—England, Part ii; 6. Journal of a cruise on the Tanganyika Lake, Central Africa; 7. A Dream of the Dead; 8. The Election Petitions—Who does the Billing? 9. Jersey to the Queen; 10. Foreign Affairs—The Disarmament.

We have read with much pleasure some of the above articles of this valuable Magazine. In our humble opinion no reader can peruse this number and not find himself specially interested, particularly Art. 3 and 6.

A NEW CLERK.—L. J. Merritt, Esq., of Chatham county, who is spoken of as a prominent young Democrat, was appointed by Judge Dick, at the late Superior Court Term for that county, Clerk and Master in Equity, in place of Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq., removed. What was the matter with Maurice? We hope the Judge did not remove him on political grounds. Surely not. But why does the Democratic Press mention Mr. Merritt's demography in connection with his appointment? The allusion does Judge Dick injustice, if the politics of Mr. Waddell, who is an avowed Whig, had nothing to do with it.

We find the above in the *Washington Dispatch*. Our cotemporary, like a number of our exchanges will have to stand corrected. Mr. Waddell was not removed; his term of office expired at the last term of the Superior Court of Chatham and Judge Dick appointed Mr. Merritt his successor. Politics had nothing to do with it at all; the way in which Merritt's demography is mentioned in connection with the matter was *en passant*, or rather merely put in to fill space.

By the way, friend Granger, thanks for your kind expressions concerning us. The Senior Editor is now in one of the northern States, and will more than probably effect such an arrangement as that to which you allude whilst there.

THE CHARLESTON MERCANTILE.—This ably conducted paper comes to us this morning in an entire new dress, which makes it present a very handsome appearance indeed. We are gratified to see this evidence of the merited success of our cotemporary.

Fanaticism.

It is difficult to tell to what depth of folly abolition fanaticism will not descend. Not content with a determination to sow the seeds of disunion, and other vile and unscrupulous practices in which they persist in they have raised a huge cry against the Statue of that great and good man, Daniel Webster, recently erected in the city of Boston. The name of Daniel Webster is precious to the hearts of Americans and he who would attempt to reproach his character, now that his mortal remains are mouldering in the dust, cannot be too severely rebuked. Such sentiments as the following are unworthy of a civilized people:

The Statue Must be Removed.—Let this be the popular decree to-morrow—let the declaration go forth from the lips of every upright man—let it be the voice of Massachusetts! A vote of the Legislature can undo what a vote has done. That vote can be secured by a prompt circulation of a respectful petition, to be signed by all who in their hearts respond to the cry—"THE STATUE MUST BE REMOVED."

The Statue Must be Removed!—AND LET ALL THE PEOPLE SAY AMEN!

Here is the petition to be circulated: "To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: "We the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to remove from the State grounds under the protection of the State and repugnant to the moral sense of the people—the Statue of Daniel Webster, whose last years were spent in defending the Fugitive Slave bill, and whose last counsel to the Commonwealth was to "conquer her prejudices" against slave hunting, and to return men to bondage "with alacrity."

THE FATE OF FRANKLIN.—We are at last enabled to put an end to all speculation concerning the fate of Sir John Franklin. The sad news was published under our telegraphic head on Monday. The heroic and laudable efforts of the noble navigator's widow in endeavoring to satisfy herself and the public as to his whereabouts and condition, have at length been successful. She has now the chilling, but better than uncertain knowledge, that he has for twelve years been buried in an inhospitable clime, where no kind friends have ever been to shed a tear or a crumb of earth above him. Although he met death in a foreign, uncivilized country, his name filled a wide niche in the memory of all civilized men. Such energy, such ardent attachment, and an undimmed hope as Lady Franklin displayed are almost without a parallel.

The telegraph brought the news on Tuesday of the melancholy death of Hon. D. C. Broderick, United States Senator from California. He died from the effects of a wound received whilst fighting a duel with Judge Terry of the Supreme Court, on the 16th day of September last. We do not know the circumstances which led to a hostile meeting between the parties. Sufficient is it for us to know that a great and good man has been lost to the nation. Mr. Broderick migrated to California, we think, about ten or eleven years ago, and during that time has held many offices of trust and honor in his adopted State.

P. S.—Since the above was in type the following statement giving the cause of the fatal meeting has been received: In June last, soon after the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, Mr. Broderick, whilst sitting at a public table at the International Hotel, in this city, got into a controversy with Mr. Perley, an intimate personal friend of Judge Terry, by harsh remarks concerning the latter who, in a speech before the Convention had spoken disparagingly of the Senator in his present attitude of hostility to the Democratic party. Mr. Broderick, at the time, told Perley that he expected him to carry his remarks to the *Camden* and that he expected to hold himself responsible for his language.

Out of this transaction a correspondence occurred between Perley and Broderick, of which I give you an account at the time. To what will remember that the result of the election was ascertained, Terry sent a challenge to Broderick, but up to this hour the entire affair had been conducted with so much secrecy that nobody can give us any reliable particulars.

It is known, however, that the acting seconds are Broderick, Hon. Jos. C. McKibbin, and for Mr. Terry, Calhoun Benham, Esq. These, and other confidential friends, have been laboring in vain to effect a reconciliation; but the Judge will accept no terms of settlement other than an unconditional withdrawal of the offensive remarks made by Mr. Broderick, and an apology, therefore, it is the effect of the election was ascertained, Terry sent a challenge to Broderick, but up to this hour the entire affair had been conducted with so much secrecy that nobody can give us any reliable particulars.

And still Americans would as lief vote for such principles as the ones enunciated in the Cincinnati platform.

The address is an able one, in some portions quite eloquent, and taking it upon the whole we concede a good deal of ability to its author. We haven't the space in which to notice the many heresies in the pamphlet, and will conclude by expressing the wish that we may hear from the Commodore again at an early day.—*Daily Car. 11th inst.*

THE QUALIFICATIONS.—The following says the Printer are the requisites for an Editor of a daily paper: "It appears to us, that he must be possessed of the patience of Job, to begin with; for, no matter how single-minded he may be, almost every article he writes, or causes to be written, will be taken exception to by at least one half his readers. Again, he may toil for years without being appreciated by the very parties whose interests he has subserved, and generally goes down to his grave a disappointed man. It is well to be a competent reporter, but not absolutely necessary, as the qualification can be purchased. The best reporter might make a poor editor. An editor's mind must be comprehensive enough to take in all the requirements of the class he addresses; to "size him in the selection of the "right man in the right place" in the editorial conduct of his sheet; to be up to the time in the progress of the objects of his paper; to be a patient waiter upon Providence—and the annual subscriptions; in short, to resolve to succeed, let the difficulties in his path be what they may."

This is the best account of the qualification of an editor we have ever seen. It matters not how intelligent he may be, or how much he labors to print a good paper, there is always some one to find fault with him or some article which he has written. No one save an editor can appreciate the hardships and difficulties incident to the business. The true there is something pleasant and agreeable about it at times, but it is so seldom that such is the case that we ought not to mention it. Taken all in all, it is generally a thankless and (in a pecuniary point of view) unprofitable business. An editor has a host of subscribers to please, and in the list there are always some whose grumbling, finding-fault propensities can scarcely be tolerated.

MARION COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Marion county Agricultural Society will hold its seventh annual fair at Hamilton, Thursday and Friday the 3rd and 4th of November next.

We promised in our last issue to review the "Past, Present and Future of the American Party," by Commodore Robert F. Stockton, and we do so fulfil that promise. We are not in the habit of entering into a discussion with a man who can bore of the title of Commodore, but he has placed himself in a public position, and is quite liable to be fired into by more persons than ourselves. Without pausing to notice the local issues and sinister doctrines to which he alludes, we will simply, as briefly as possible, republish some of his most eloquent and inconsistent paragraphs, and comment upon them.

The Commodore says: "The events of the past two years have in no degree diminished my conviction, that the only hope of the country is in the great national and conservative principles of the American Party. The progressive principles of the American Party, which I regard as outside of the American Party, there is no political organization which is national. Conservative men, therefore, who are too patriotic to entertain any geographical war in which other parties are engaged with ruthless ferocity, have no refuge but in the ranks of the American Party. They cannot but view with alarm the principles announced by the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties. Nor can they much longer stifle their serious apprehensions for the safety of their country, when they consider the growing proclivities of the people to be controlled in their politics solely, or chiefly, by a regard for party triumph."

If he really thinks "that the only hope of the country is in the great national and conservative principles of the American party," what a deluded man he must be. He must really have forgotten the quietus which the "American principles" received from the people at the last Presidential election. It seems to have lost sight of the fact that the representatives of thirty million people have decided against him and his doctrine, and this we think should be sufficient to show that his doctrine is pernicious—the wrong kind by which to manage the affairs of the nation—and that the people do not want it. We never knew before reading the paragraph that its friends claimed for "American principles" nationality. The man who makes such an assertion as the above, can surely claim to an amount of effrontery which few of our race ever possess. The most ridiculous sentence, however, in the whole paragraph is the last one, and the commodore or any of his political friends should be the last persons to speak of such a thing, when we can count innumerable instances both in our own and other States, where not merely private in their ranks, but their organs "would almost as lief" vote for a nigger worshipper as a Democrat. "Party triumph" however is a secondary consideration with them; the "triumph" which they wish to achieve is that of the overthrow of the Democratic party, and they would resort to almost any means to accomplish it. This has been proven.

We will pass on and make another observation. The Commodore again says: "It is obvious, therefore, that there is a necessity for the immediate re-organization of the American Party, in order to afford moderate, conservative and patriotic men a place in which they can contend against principles and measures detrimental to good morals, and destructive of constitutional liberty."

"Moderate, conservative and patriotic men"—this is the title given to John Minor Botts and others of his peculiar calibre, whose doctrine is to make "a five negro white," or at least to place him upon an equality with the white population. If this be one of the reasons why the American party should be re-organized, then we trust that it never will be. Again he says:

"The past should suffice to warn us of the miserable and abortive results of sectional hostility and agitation."

And still Americans would as lief vote for such principles as the ones enunciated in the Cincinnati platform.

It is proclaimed as a part of the Republican creed, that the decisions of the Supreme Court are reversible by the decrees of political parties. A more dangerous dogma was never sanctioned in this country. What is it but to break into fragments the whole structure of the government? what but to destroy the constitution and dissolve the republic? results from which the patriotic citizen, not maddened and infuriated by party zeal, must recoil with horror and dismay!

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