[From the Buffaloe Courier, Oct. 4.] COLORED POPULATION OF THE NORTH.

The late census discloses many curious facts in relation to the colored population of this country. We knew that, with a few honorable exceptions-all the more worthy of honor, because they are exceptions, and because the circumstances against which the in-dividuals have struggled are such as would have discouraged most men of any race—the colored popula-tion of the free States live in a degraded condition. They are chiefly to be found in the purlieus of our larger cities, obtaining a livelihood by the lighter and most menial services, in some of which, fashion, imitating the habits of southern life, and perhaps pleased with their easy subservience, give them a preference over whites. Although many of them must have been accustomed in early life to agricultural pursuits, we know of no instance where any colored man has successfully attained, through rugged labor, the independence and dignity of a prosperous farmer, although he may sometimes be seen often creating a disreputable neighborhood by licentious and lazy habits, a mile or two from a large city, chopping wood by the cord, or living in a shanty, and half cultivating, in an indolent and dirty manner, some four or five acres of land, from which he obtains about mon system of farming.

fault, but it is a fact. And when we turn to the census, we find statistics going far beyond anything that we anticipated, in proving that the Northern States are not a fit home for the colored population.

been extended to him, than in any other part of the Union. But even there, where it may be supposed that his social condition was most favorable, his race has not increased as in other States, where its happiest condition is that of slavery. We find that the increase of the whites in New England, within the upon the number existing in 1820, though the con-Since the previous census of 1840, the number has absolutely decreased.

It would seem that climate has a material influence tropical country, and, in its aboriginal state, frequently inhabiting regions where the white man cannot live.

		1840.			1790.
Maine,	1,313	1,355	1,177	929 wi	th Mass.
N. Hampshire	477	537	607	783	788
Vermont,	710	730	881	918	271
Massachusetts,	8,773	8,668	7,019	6,740	*6.001
Rhode Island,	3,543	3,238	3,558	3.509	4,355
Connecticut,	7,415	8,105	8,079	8,009	5,572
	22,231	22,633	21,364	20,681	16,987

. Including the then Province of Maine. INCREASE OF COLORED PERSONS IN NEW ENGLAND. From 1820 to 1830

1,751 Decrease from 1840 to 1850 10-2

Net increase in 30 years

WHITE PO	PULATION	IN THE	SAME STAT	TE.
	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Maine	581,021	500,438	398,260	297,24
N. Hampshire	317,354	284,036	268,721	343,23
Vermont	312,756	291,218		
Massachusetts	985,498	729,030		
Rhode Island	114,012	105,587		
Connecticut	363,189	301,856	289,603	
		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		

		2,	704,7	729 2,212	,16	5 1,93	3,330 1 638,438
From	INCRE 1820				18		ENGLAND.
From	1830	to	1840			-	,825
From	1840	to	1850			492	,564

Total inc. of whites in 30 years 1,066,294 In this State the decrease of the colored people fornia. has been 13,173 in the last ten years, whilst the whites have increased 3,591,381.

Enough has surely been said to show that the ple, or would leave his children where they are like- pound of logic. ly to enjoy long life and the usual rewards of a virwous existence, he must seek other regions-we believe we might say, also, climates more congenial to est professed friends here maintain the same system of social exclusion as his cooler advisers. He is be to it if it presumes to eat at the same table with

vania, 1 in 256; Maryland, 1 in 1,074; Virginia, 1 show. in 1,309; North Carolina, 1 in 2,440; Ohio, 1 in 105; Kentucky, 1 in 1,053. This is certainly a very curious calculation, and indicates that diseases of the brain are far more rare among the slaves than among the free of the colored race.

Profligacy and mental unhappiness, together with perhaps the influence of the climate, are dorbtless the cause of this fearful disclosure. We shall soon agarn refer to the subject, and attempt to show that in emigration is a sufficient, and as we believe the only practicable, cure for this sad exception to human happiness in the free States. For this state of things, every one of us, who are the superior race and participators in the ruling power of the country, has a share of responsibility, if we do not by all means in our power attempt to put an end to it.

Pomegranate Cotton. We were handed a spec imen of this Cotton grown on the plantation of Mr. W. E. Caldwell, in this District, which shows a decided superiority over the common Cotton. One limb of a stalk contained twenty bolls of a large size, and mostly with five locks or pods. Two open bolls of the same were shown to us by Mr. Thomas Taylor of this District, having five pods, which looked like they might contain almost a third more than an ordinary Petit Gulf boll with the same number of Laurensville Herald.

A Yankee who went over to the mother country some time ago, and who was asked, on coming back, how he liked Great Britain: "Well," said he, " Eng. land was a very nice country, exceedingly fertile, well cultivated, very populous and very wealthy, but I never liked to take a morning walk after breakfast,

[From the Wilmington Journal.] EDUCATION-No. 5.

MR. EDITOR: As the office of teaching is of the highest importance to our system of Common Schools, I desire to make my views of its qualifications and duties the subject of this article. There is an opincause of education itself. If there should be any discrimination in the qualification of teachers, the said in a former article upon the qualification of moth. ers, and the lasting impressions made by them upon the minds and character of children, apply equally to the duties and responsibilities of teachers, when the child shall be loosened from maternal instruction and placed under their care and attention. The child acquire the first principles of science, as his mother rudiments of those studies, a knowledge of which interest the curious and fanciful. half the crops that would be yielded under the com- he is attempting to impart, what incalculable injury is wrought upon the mind of the pupil, when so sus-We write with feelings of commiseration-not ceptible of receiving wrong impressions. Often at with any desire to find fault-but it is matter of no- such an age more injury is done to the young mind toriety that this population, degraded itself and degrading others, as it now exists, furnishes a large rudiments of the science should not be properly proportion of criminals, and has barred the progress taught—the young mind watched and nurtured, and and the South. We do not charge the latter as a may be pursued, the mind will ever feel the pernicious effects of such training. Carelessness to-day becomes habit to-morrow, and who has not striven almost in vain to rid himself of such habits acquired in early schooling ! Who has not heard, with mor-New England has been generally looked upon as tification, on visiting our Common School Houses, sis, inflection or punctuation. If you desire strength. proportion, and beauty in architecture, is not the skill of the mechanic as necessary in the foundation as the upper structure? Is it not preferable that this should be first laid by the hand of a skillful workman, that it may be built upon, than to compel the last thirty years, has been 1,066,284, or 65 per cent. ofter mechanic to build to its ill-contrived parts, or stant migration to the Western States has not been ing the foundation of our education, with this differfully counterbalanced by the number of foreign immigrants introduced. During the same period the but with the mind the same material has to be disence-in mechanism new materiais can be obtained. increase of blacks has been 1,350, or only 61 per jointed and remodelled, which is by far more difficult cent, notwithstanding the constant influx of fugitives. than to rear it from the beginning. What teacher Since the previous census of 1840, the number has such habits acquired in early schooling than to have imparted in the beginning a proper knowledge of his in these results upon a population springing from a studies? Just so also in self-culture, or what is termed self-made men. Fortuitous circumstances lay the foundation, and solitary and unaided efforts complete

yet, even there, the decrease is about two-fifths of not alone necessary that a teacher should be mentalthe whole. In Vermont and Connecticut it is also ly competent; other qualifications are as necessary visible, and the increase in Massachusets is only 105. to a full discharge of his duties. Cold, isolated, The tollowing table shows the number of colored scientific traths are of little value unless under the persons in each of those States, at the periods to guidance of warm sympathies and generous impulquires a whole man-clear visious, warm sympathies, noble passions, and lofty purposes; the whole mind and heart, and soul and body-all, in short, that goes to make up the totality and integrity of a man and a gentleman should be present and active in each and every part of the work; and the less he smells of the closet, or the office, or the palpit, or the school roomof anything, indeed, but heaven, and nature, and humanity—the more instructive will be his instruction. A tencher should stand before his pupils as at once the subject and the object of all the feelings and faculties that enter into the iden of manhood. He should be to them a breathing revelation of humanity, in the recognition of which they are themselves to grow up into men. He should possess such elements of character as will enable him to run upon the mind and heart of his pupils-and strive rather to use his learning as a means of imparting himself, than himself as cent number of the Milton Chronicle, that the opea means of imparting his knowledge. Then he will not only be able to act within the mind of the scholar and develope it, but at the same time secure his respect, love, and admiration. Unless this point be gained, but little benefit will result from his labors. 6 In the next place a teacher should be clothed with

authority to enforce his commands. Many parents exercise a mistaken affection for their offspring by complaining against the exercise cal communities, but will not answer for the govern- the most critical character. ment of children. We should trust to the prudence and discretion of the teacher not to abuse this authority, and none ought to be employed unless you can have this confidence in them. Much injury often results from it. In my opinion a child should during the last ten years has been 2.583, and in In- never be striped unless for a manifest dereliction of rapidly recovering. diana 2,068; and, not to trouble our readers with sta- duty. Mild persuasion, that appeals to the heart, tistics in detail, the increase of the colored popula-tion of all the non-slaveholding States except Cali-exhausted. The habit of whipping children for not

A case of this kind is now under treatment in this knowing their lesson I think very injurious. I have myself been often frightened out of a well-known lesson through fear of a flogging. But when stubnorthern States are not a desirable home for the col- borness or unwillingness to obey orders is exhibited ored man, and that if he wishes well to his own peo- by the child, then an ounce of hickory is worth a

It is remarked by Dr. CHASE, a distinguished linguist in one of our Northern Universities, that allieve we might say, also, climates more congenial to though he can read with ease every other book in the physical conformation of a race adapted to the latin language, he cannot read Virgil, because tropics. We see no hope for him here. His warm- when he studied that book he was placed under a cross, morose teacher, who whipped him clear thro' "In short," to close on this branch of the subtreated like a dog, which is allowed to feed, but wo ject, "we can never truly learn from a teacher till we obey him; we can never truly obey him till we revere him; we can never truly revere him till we the South or the slave States. There we find that in examine into the "qualifications, both moral and lunatic. In Ohio there are just ten colored persons eral counties, providing that no one shall be so emwho are idiots or lunatics, where there is one in Ken-ployed unless he can produce a "certificate of his tucky. And in Louisiana, where a large majority of good moral character, and sufficient mental qualifi-

> has been caried out in the spirit in which it was indard of education. In this county, without intendboth morally and mentally incompetent, produce their finement. How is this? certificate of proper qualification. But of this I shall not complain. But there is another thing of which I, as a father, a citizen, and Southerner, have a right With us this is peculiarly an age of Southern rights, Southern feeling, and, I may say, his experience as follows: Southern education. We have too many imported it of the North, and profect our own institutions if our children are to be placed for instruction under such teachers as are alien ed from us in feeling, in sentiment, and education. But I include not all of our Northern teachers in this category; some are with us in sentiment, and are well qualified in other respects. But I have been compelled to make these remarks from the fact of hearing of a certain teacher who, having been employed in this county for several sessions, but now ensconced in the bosom of his own native North, writes back that he would not again visit North Carolina for five hundred dollars,

so offensive to him was the institution of slavery.

LONG CREEK. August 11th, 1851.

SENATOR DOUGLAS visited the Mechanics' Fair at Baltimore yesterday, and is to deliver an address to the members of the Maryland Agricultural Society

So I knelt down and apologised. I admire this western country very much—but dara me if I can because the country was so small that I was always afraid of walking off the edge."

the members of the Maryland Agricultural Society to-day. General Scott was also amongst the visitors stand so much etiquette—it always takes me unaverse.

Republic of Friday.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

As an evidence of the flourishing condition of our village, we point to the various advertisements of our citizens, which appear in our columns. The newspaper is a certain index of the village, town, or city which it is published, since it constitutes a map ion everywhere prevailing that it matters but little showing the extent and variety of the occupations what may be the qualifications of teachers employed in our Common Schools; so as they can "read write, Goldsborough cannot be beaten by any village in the and cypher to the rule of three," is considered all State, as our own and the columns of our contemposufficient for teaching small children. This opinion is erroneous in point of fact, and injurious to the writing this article, not so much to eulogize our village as to call attention to the advertisements of Messrs. PHILLIPS, LOUGEE, STROUSE and BONNER. best, in my opinion, should come first. All I have Of the qualities of Mr. Phillips, as a skillful, faithful, and efficient workman, we need not speak, since they are already sufficiently known. Messrs. Lougee, Strouse, and Bonner, are new comers, having been attracted hither by the rising importance of the place. The two gentlemen last named have a fine assortment of Dry Goods, which may be purchased here enters a broader career. He is here placed to upon favorable terms. Mr. Lougee's Store, besides the more substantial and useful articles in his line, gave him the first lessons in morality and ethics. If, is replete with Yankee notions, such as flutes disthen, the teacher should be himself deficient in the guised as walking canes, &c. &c., well calculated to

Goldsborough Telegraph. Union TRIUMPH. If Whig papers can be credited the election of Caskie, is a death-blow to the Union. Incessantly did they assert that the issue involved in the Metropolitan District, was the perpetuity or the dissolution of the Union, and that the defeat of Botts of political discussion on other subjects, by constitu-ting itself the absorbing topic between the North cording to Federal papers, the Union is in imminent jeopardy. Truly is it amusing in the extreme to hear these self constituted guardians of the confederacy boast of their devotion to the Union and their ability to save it from locofoco destruction. With but four Whig Governors, in an insignificant minorthe land of promise to the emancipated slave. It is probab'e that there his relative position has been less degrading, and more sympathy and kindness have responsibility of protecting the Union. The Whig party headed by John Minor Botts gallantly propping up the crumbling foundations of the Union, is the funniest and most ridiculous suggestion of the times. The truth is, the election of John S. Caskie, is the most signal victory yet achieved in the cause of the Union. He planted himself upon the Constitution, tear it down and commence anew ? Just so in lay- and thence discharged the thunders of his eloquence against federalism, consolidation, abolition, and their rank representitive, John Minor Botts. Caskie contended for the independence of the South, the rights of the States and the true integrity of the Union. Botts battled with Johnston of Pennsylvania, for the destruction of the Constitution, the annihilation of the sovereignty of the States, the subjugation of the South, and the unchecked sway of rampant free-soilism. The gallant Caskie gloriously sustained by the Democracy, achieved a triumph for the South, for the Constitution and for the Union. Botts, the We find that the greatest falling off is in New Hampshire, where, of all other States, most has been done
for their safety and present protection, and where no
attempt has thus far been made to pursue a runaway;
vel, even there, the decrease is about two-fifths of defeat. Yesterday John Minor Botts made his exit from the arena of politics. For years past he has been the common butt of the ring, cuffed and kicked with equal energy by friend and by foe. He has received his quietus at last. He will be dropped now obscurity, and hence orth, his name will be found chronicled only in the register of the turf:

"Unwept, unhonored and unsung." How different the prospective career of John S. Caskie! With talents infinitely beyond the cunning of the political gamester, and with a weight of character, which no mere adventurer can dare pretend to, his brilliant and unsullied career will reflect equal honor upon his native State and upon his own extraordinary abilities. In Congress, he will be no less true than eloquent, and no less eloquent than the most gifted, in the defence of the Union, the sovereignty

SURGICAL OPERATIONS. W see it stated, in a re-

desire that the people of the South should know that these difficult surgical operations can be skillfully and of authority by teachers. In this democratic age it successfully performed at home, and therefore that is thought a wise maxim, "that the best government is that which governs least." This will do for politiexpense and trouble, for surgical operations even of This notice in the Chronicle suggests to us the

propriety of stating, that the operation of Lithotomy has been four times performed by Dr. Strudwick of this place, each time successfully. The last case is a gentleman from below Raleigh, who is now here,

Dr. Strudwick has also been very successful in replace. The subject is a gentleman from Wake, and the operation is likely to be perfectly successful. In various operations for Cancers, as they affect both male and female, we understand Dr. S. has met

with a success rarely equalled either North or South. The notices are made pro bono publico, and without any consultation with Dr. S. We deem it due to the public that cases of skillful surgery should be made known, when performed by native physicians, that suffering humanity may be relieved in many cases, when applications for relief could not be made to distant operators, and that even those who have the means may be saved unnecessary expense.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Nothing can be hoped for here from a slow process recognize his superiority; and if that recognition alive. He may have a bank and coins and not be of amalgamation. The nearer they approach towards cannot be awakened in our minds it must be awa- worth a cent—have small caps and have neither wife the whites in color, the more do they separate from kened in our bodies. If we both obey and revere, we nor children. Others may run fast but he gets along those of a darker hue, and the more easily do they become the prey of dissolute whites, to so great an are slaves to him; if we neither obey nor revere, we impressions without eloquence; may use the lye withextent as to favor the theory of their total extinction. are slaves to the devil." The legislature of our offending, and be telling the truth. While others But if anything need be added in support of our State, impressed with the importance of procuring cannot stand when they set, he can set standing, and disclosures relative to the idiocy and insanity of the race in the North, and its comparative exemption in point a Committee of Examination, whose duty is to Maine, every fourteenth colored person is an idiot or lunatic. In Ohio there are inst ten colored person is an idiot or mental," of applicants for school teaching in the sevpistol; he may move the lever that moves the world, the population is colored, and four-fifths of them are slaves, there is but one of these unfortunates to describe the slaves, there is but one of these unfortunates to describe the slaves. The humble writer of his nose under a mole hill—spread sheets without beslaves, there is but one of these unfortunates to 4.- this article claims to be the author of that amend- ing a housewife—he may lay his form on a bed, and 300 who are sane; in Massachusetts, one in 43; ment to our school laws, as the 314th page of the jourConnecticut, I in 185; N. York, I in 257; Pennsylnals of the Legislature, at the session of 1846-7, will the f without shedding blood, and from the earth may the f without shedding blood, and from the earth may handle the \*\*\* -he may be of a rolling disposi I am glad to find that this law, in some counties, tion, and yet never desire to travel-he may have a sheep's foot, and not be deformed-never be without tended, and has done much good in raising the stan- a case and know nothing of law or physic-be always correcting his errors, and growing worse every daying to disparage the services of our committee, I have em -s without ever having the arms of a lass must be allowed to say that a sufficiently rigid ex- around him-have his form locked up, and at the same amination has not in all cases been instituted. Men, time be free from jail, watch house, or any other con-

> WESTERN ETIQUETTE. The Chicago Democrat says, that the Yankee traveller who saw the live Hoosier, has again written to his mother, telling her

"Western people are death on etiquette. You can't teachers, to the manifest neglect of own native born sons. How can we hope to stay the aggressive spirago a man was telling two of his neighbors in my hearing a pretty large story. Says I "Stranger that's a whopper."

"Says he. Lay there, stranger." And in the twinkling of an eye, I found myself ln the ditch, a perfect quadruped. Upon another occasion, said I to saw before, as a woman passed-

"That is't a specimen of your western women is it ?" Says he, " You are afraid of the fever and ague. ain't you ?"

'Very much," says I.
Well, replied he, "that lady is my wife and if you dont apologise in two minutes by the honor of a gendisorder entirely. So don't fear stranger !

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1851.

The people of Virginia voted on Thursday last for nembers of Congress, and for and against the new Constitution. The result is a glorious triumph for the cause of Republicanism and the Constitutionone of those old-fashioned triumphs, which one had a right to expect from Virginia, whose people are as true now as they were in the days of Jefferson and Madison, to the rights of the States and the Union of the States.

The Enquirer of the 25th says: . " As far as we have heard, we are also satisfied of the election of Messrs. Millson, Bocock, Thompson and Powell, and of Messrs. Bayly, Meade, Holladay, Edmundson, McMullen, and Letcher, to whom there is no opposition. We have thus secured eleven out of the fifteen members from Virginia. If the whig papers be correct in their theory there is an awful amount of "disunionism" in Virginia. They themselves must es the plan and indicates the necessity of the present see in what a ridiculous attitude they have placed work: themselves."

That paper adds, "we have confident hopes of of affairs in the Kanawha District."

But fellow-citizens, readers, " friends, countrymen and lovers," the best thing remains to be told-Botts half. has been beaten! The Enquirer thus announces the

"GLORIOUS VICTORY. It is with feelings of peelection of John S. Caskie to the next Congress of published below tell a tale which cannot be mistaken. Glorious Chesterfield (God bless her!) responds heartily to our appeal of Tuesday, and, in her majority for Caskie, more than balances Richmond city, the Gibraltar of whiggery! Henrico, which generally gives a whig majority of one hundred and fifty, now gives to Caskie a majority of at least sixty or seventy, and to Haxall, our county candidate, between seventy and eighty majority. The polls are kept open at the court house-let our friends see to it that she "take no step backwards." Old Hanover, so far as heard from, has done well, and has doubtless given at least seventy-five majority to Caskie. Louisa and Goochland (always strongly democratic,) and Powhatan, where we expect a majority, are yet to hear from. The result may, therefore, be set down as certain that we have gained an unprecedented vic-

At the close of the polls, Mr. Caskie appeared before the large crowd in attendance, and addressed ses. To be a good teacher, says an able writer, re- by his party, like a thing tainted. He will sink into them briefly, but modestly and touchingly, from the stepts of the court-house. He thanked them for the flattering confidence they had reposed in him. He said he felt no unkindness towards the bulk of the whig party that had cast their votes against him; and he closed by remarking that, should he be sent to Congress, he should faithfully practise upon the motto which he had held through the canvass-the motto of " The Constitution of the United States-the Union of the States-and the Rights of the States." Mr. Botts was called for by his friends, but did not

> For the last few days (it being too late to appeal to other districts) we have concentrated our attention a labor of love-love for the man, for his principles, far his devotion to the rights of the States and to the Union. We have freely scanned public men and measures, but have foreborne, as we always do, from ration of Lithotomy, or extracting stone from the personalities. The result of yesterday richly rewards bladder, has been successfully performed at Roxbo-rough, by Doctors Jordan and Williamson; and the joice in the success of our noble candidate, as it is a rapid convalscence of the patient is sufficient evidence triumph of the sacred principles of the constitution that the operation was as skillfully performed as it could have been any where at the North.
>
> The editor of the Chronicle expresses a very proper into practice, must surely and speedily bring about into practice, most surely and speedily bring about disunion. In Mr. Caskie we love the friend and the man; but we still more admire the boldness, frankness, firmness, dignity, and lofty bearing with which he avowed his principles-met every issue-shrank from no duty.'

The Examiner says Botts was called for, and after an awful pause, Botts not appearing, it was duly proclaimed. " Botts has absquatulated " ! Botts-John Minor Botts-the "immortal" Botts-the Stanly of Virginia-the " head him or die" Botts-the Botts, has been "steam-tugged," defeated, used up, exterminated! Botts falls, and the pillars of the Unionwhere are they ? Just where they were-it was only Botts that dissolved-the Union is as strong-aye, stronger than ever. Botts' policy and views would des- mous Abolitionist, Johnston, of Pennsylvania; not troy it, but Caskie's will save it. From all accounts, Caskie is a glorious fellow. He is one of the "Spartake, at once, a high position in the House. Any gainst it, and at the same time hush up and conceal. District in the United States might well be proud of as far as they are able, the Abolition doctrines of the having, in succession, such Representatives as Sed- Whig Governor of Vermont; not those who approve don and Caskie.

Constitution by an immense majority. On the 8th as a final settlement of the Slavery question, still perof December next another election will be held, when sist in agitating the question for party effect, and in Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, an Attorney-Gen- attributing positions and sentiments to their political eral, and members of Assembly will be chosen.

Senator W. H Seward, it is stated, became bail the Constitution in its purity-who would have it for some of the Syracuse mob, who were bound over construed strictly and administered impartially, as it to appear before the Federal Court at Buffalo. This was by those illustrious patriots Jefferson, Madison, man Seward, it seems, not only pledged himself for Jackson, and Polk-who advocate the rights of the views, we turn again to the census, referring to its the services of good teachers in our Common Schools, even do both at the same time—use furniture and yet the personal appearance of these law-breakers in States and the rights of the United States—and who, Court, but he invited them, together with a parcel of scorning and spurning all alliances with Abolitionists women (" Bloomers ") dresord in men's clothes, to and Freesoilers, are content to go before the people his house in Auburn, where he feasted them in the on the merits of their doctrines and principles, and ing iron, and know nothing about a cannon, gun or best style. And yet Seward is a Senator of the Uni- are willing to be defeated rather than pander to isms ted States from one of the first States of the Union, or desert the good old Republican platform. and his influence is this day stronger in his State than that of any other man! Is there no way in which Whig party. Their eyes are fixed upon "the spoils"; the high estimate with we think our community is

> On Saturday last, the 35th Regiment of Militia. commanded by Col. W. H. H. Tucker, mustered in this place. Col. Tucker was in the field, assisted by Barham. The officers acquitted themselves well. The Ringgolds were out, under Capt. Stuart. We

> are glad to learn that efforts are being made to increase this fine Company, and we hope they may be suc-

> Whigism, as expounded by the leaders, is in a bad way about this time. It has been disgruntled in Ohio, gloriously defeated in Pennsylvania, and triumph is in Vermont.

How long will it take the Whig leaders to "save ted a falsehood, the Union," with but four Governors out of the thirof Congress?

for a "loud shout for the Union from the Old Do- do. minion." Have they heard it? If so, what do they to look into these things.

A Convention of persons friendly to the project of Senator Douglas delivered the Agricultural Address opening Nag's-Head, will be held at Elizabeth City at the late Fair in Baltimore, in place of Mr. Webster Mr. Fillmore is better at the Proclamation business

THE "NORTH CAROLINA READER." We have received a copy of the " North Carolina Reader, containing a history and description of North Carolina, selections in prose and verse, historical and chronological tales, and a variety of miscellaneous

information and statistics"-by Calvin H. Wiley, Esq. We quote the following "Notice" of the work by the author himself, as embodying in a few words the best statement of the design and object of his labors :

Glorious Triumph in Virginia.

"Norice. The peculiar situation of North Carolina renders necessary peculiar remedies. Hence this, the first number of the North Carolina Read-ER is different, in plan and execution, from modern Readers generally; and is intended exclusively for North Carolina, to be used in families and in schools. Its object is to sow in the young minds of North Carolina the seeds of a true, healthy, and vigorous North Carolina spirit; and that it may effect its end, it is designed for universal use in the State, to go, with the Bible and the Almanac, into every home. The other numbers of the series will be intended exclusively for schools; and the author promises that his series of school-books shall be, as a whole, cheaper than any other series in the United States, and as complete, while he hopes, though he will not prom-ise, that his system will be as well adapted to the ends in view. He has laid in a library of Readers, all of which will be carefully consulted. The following extract of a letter to the author, from a distinguished and patriotic son of North Carolina, disclos-

"The design of your Reader must, I think, win for it the favourable regard of all true North Carolinians. Something of the kind has long been needcarrying all the other four but the Loudon District, ed, to set before our youth an easy and correct stanalthough we do not exactly understand the position | dard by which to learn to appreciate the worth of their fatherland-to excite in them pride of country, and to embue their minds with the great truth that that country is entitled to their best exertions in her be-

We are too much in the habit of looking abroad for objects of admiration; and where they are found, there also will the affections take hold. Providence has been as kind to us as to any other people-His culiar pleasure that we this morning announce the bounties have been scattered in our midst with as much munificence as elsewhere; and they need only the United States over John M. Botts. Though we that culture necessary to secure their appropriation have not yet heard from the whole district, the returns to man's use, to elevate our good old State to that rank and consequence which her intellectual and physical resources should long since have given her,

Should it be your happy lot to reform the habit alluded to, and to awaken in our land a proper sense of these truths, all praise and abundant reward will be WELDON N. EDWARDS." your due. July 2d, 1851."

We have examined this work with some attention, and it affords us pleasure to say, that in our judgment the author has entitled himself to the " praise and abundant reward" alluded to in the above letter of Mr. Edwards. The "North Carolina Reader" is emphatically a North Carolina book. It teems with turb the Union. It is only Whig policy that has enreminiscences of our fatherland; its facts, its appeals to patriotism, its descriptions of localities and sceney, its delineations of the noble virtues of our people, its rapid but glowing sketches of the history and resources of the State, and the selections in prose and verse which it contains, must commend it to the public approbation and secure for it a general circulation, especially among the rising generation with-

particular description of the contents of this work, as we take it for granted that it will be generally sought for and read; but we may give extracts from it hereafter, as our space will permit.

Sketches of the State, and the demand which is des- him with a heavy bludgeon. After repeating the tined to spring up for this work by Mr. Wiley, will show that our people take a deep interest in every received him and stabbed him in the right side. The thing designed to revive recollections of our ancestors and their glorious deeds; and that they are keenly alive to all efforts which are made to develop the mind of the State, and to establish a literature, two hundred yards, and left it in the woods. The which, both in its tone and in the subjects of which above is the confession of the negroes, and when askit treats, shall be peculiarly our own. Mr. Wiley has labored for years in this cause; and we trust the favorable reception which will be given to the " North Carolina Reader " may encourage him to still further efforts to be useful in his day and generation.

We learn, from the title-page, that the " North Carolina Reader" will be for sale by Agents, Merchants, and Booksellers in all the Counties of the

Who are the friends of the Union?

Not those who ally themselves, for party purposes, with the Abolition Whigs of Massachusetts and Vermont; not those who can perceive no good results for the Union in the election of Bigler over the infathose who, professing to regard the fugitive-slave law as the bond of the Union, yet support for office tan Band" of Richmond, and we expect to see him such Whigs as Vinton and Winthrop, who voted a- in the District of Columbia, and maintain that the and laud Henry Clay's recent consolidation letter; The people of Virginia have accepted their new not those who, professing to regard the "compromise" opponents which they never occupied or maintained. The true friends of the Union are those who go for the free States. The Editors of the Register are " friends of the

and the Union is in danger with them only so long as their ascendency as party men is threatened. Give them, with their party friends, a lease of the offices and patronage of the Federal Government for lar respect. His appointment furnishes another, among about ten years, and you would hear but little from the many eminent instances, in our country, where Lieut.-Colonel Yarbrough, Maj Holder, and Adj. them, during that period, about the Union of the States. Save the Whig party, and, in their judgment, you save the Union.

Gov. Reid has appointed, by and with the advice and consent of Ex-Gov. Marcy, of New York, Prof. fice, and to elevate the character and improve the con Ebenezer Emmons, of the same State, Geological, dition of this State, cannot be considered out of place. Mineralogical, Botanical and Agricultural Surveyor of North Carolina. Milton Chronicle.

It is hardly worth while to notice such slang as the above; but we suppose we may as well say, that swamped in Virginia. Its latest and most decided the Editor of the Chronicle, "by and with the advice and consent " of his Satanic Majesty, has perpetra-

The above is a specimen of the fairness with which ty-one, and with decided minorities in both Houses Gov. Reid is treated by a portion of the Whig press of this State. They dislike him because he is a Democrat; and their party feelings are so strong that The Editors of the Raleigh Register were listening they will find fault with him, no matter what he may

The Hillsborough Recorder, though it has a more has been called for, to be paid on or before the 8th think of it? Can it be possible that Virginia—the dignified manner than the Chronicle can assume of January next. "mother of States"—has elected twelve or fourteen manifesting its opposition to the Governor's action, tleman, I swear that these two pistols" which he beld cocked in his hands, "shall cure you of that to look into these things. issue shows: "Cease, vipers, you bite a file."

WHIG PROFESSIONS.

We copy the following true and excellent remarks from the Louisville Democrat. They suit this region about as well as they do Kentucky:

WHIG PROFESSIONS. Why charge disunion upon the Whig party, when they profess so much loyalty to the Union? This was a question put to us the other day, and to which we can give a very conclusive reply. It is not the object of the mass of the Whig party, or of any other party, to weaken or destroy the Union; but it is the tendency and effect of their policy. They manifest a great zeal for the Union, and we don't question the sincerity of the great mass of them; but professions are a very falla. great mass of them, out protections are a very falls, clous test. Some years ago, the Whigs were for a sound currency" as zealously as they are now for the Union. When we look into the means proposed to secure a sound corrency, it was found to be the creation of a National Bank. That was the way to make a rotten, not a sound currency.

The same Whig party are still for protecting Amer. ican industry. So they say, and repeat it. When we inquire how, we have proposed a protective tariff. That is not the way to protect American industry, but to tax it, to enhance the profits of capital. The Whigs are always for a strict accountability of public officers, and also for economy in public expenditures. This only means that each officer, high in Whig confidence, may manage to fill his pockets out of the proceeds of old claims; and by this process, and others, the expenses of the Federal Government are run up to upwards of fifty millions per annum.

The Whigs profess to be opposed to anti-slavery agitation, and denounce all mention of secession, But the Whig candidate for Governor travelled all over the State demagoguing about secession, and trying to make an issue with his opponents upon this subject; and all the organs, little and big, played the same tune, agitating with all their might a subject the Democratic address and resolutions had laid upon the shelf, as not to be disturbed further.

Such have been Whig professions, and the contrast in Whig practice. Indeed the last and favorite policy of the Whigs in the Southern States is of the same sort—we mean the formation of a Union party. This party must at once charge its opponents with being disunionists. Such is the very food it lives upon, and thus it must stir up agitation when there is no party out of South Carolina that proposes to secede from the Union. The very policy of the Whigs is to create a disunion party which does not exist.

We do not, therefore, look at the professions of the Whig party, but the character of the policy proposed and advocated. The Whig party of the free States will not pledge themselves in any way to abandon the conduct that has put the Union in jeopardy. The causes of dissatisfaction are plain to all. Whigs don't promise to aid in removing these causes. We hear of no pledge from any Whig convention to abandon sectional legislation, to restrict the power of Congress, and avoid all partial measures. Indeed, to make such a pledge would be to abandon all whiggery.

Still the Whigs keep up a great clamor about the Union. Let them behave themselves, and not disdangered the Union heretofore; Whig measures only threaten its perpetuity now."

MURDER OF MR. McNABB. The last Fayetteville Carolinian contains the fol-

lowing details of the murder of Mr. McNabb, mentioned in our last:

"In Carthage, Moore county, on Friday night, the 17th inst., the Rev. R. McNabb (who kept a Hotel in the village) was most horribly butchered by two It is scarcely necessary that we should go into a of his own negro men, Alfred and John. We learn the following particulars from a gentleman familiar with the affair :

It appears that about 10 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Mc-Nabb walked out into his garden, and when about twenty-five steps from the house was attacked by the The gratifying reception given to Col. Wheeler's negro Alfred, who felled him to the ground, striking slows on the head and other portions of the body, Alfred threw him over the garden fence, where John two then dragged him about twenty yards and cut his throat. The assassins went back to the house, and after the inmates had retired and everything was quiet, they returned to the body and carried it about ed the cause for committing the deed, they could give none, but stated that a black woman, also the property of Mr. McNabb, persuaded and urged them to take the life of their master.

> Mr. McNabb had \$220 in his pocket, which was taken by the negroes and secreted in a crib, where it

The murderers also stated that they dug a grave two months ago, for the purpose of putting the body in, but from some cause unknown they did not bury

VERMONT.

Resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives of Vermont, on the 23d instant, assert ing the correctness of the views hitherto expressed by the Vermont Legislature on the subject of Slavery, and refusing to assist in any way the extension of the slaveholding power. By the way, the South has not asked Vermont to do any such thing. The Resolutions also urge on Congress the abolition of Slavery writ of habeas corpus and trial by jury, caunot be denied. They also instruct the Senators and Representatives to act according to the spirit of these resolves. After some little debate, the Resolutions were laid

upon the table. They will no doubt be adopted. We have the late Message of the Abolition Whig Governor of Vermont in full, and shall lay some extracts from it before our readers in our next. We shall do this from no wish to excite the public mind, or to keep alive the agitation on this question, but from a sense of duty to our readers, as we believe they are entitled to be fully informed as to the sentiments and views of the leading men and people of

The Greensborough Patriot, noticing the proceedings of the late Superior Court of Guilford, pays the following high and no doubt deserved compliment to Judge Ellis:

"We deem this occasion a proper one to express disposed to piece upon Mr. Ellis as a Judge. His devotion to his duties, his promptness, and unbanity of demeanor, as well as his learning and ability, in the discharge of his high office, command the popumere political and party predilections are wrapped in oblivion beneath the pure robe of ermine. Newspa-per compliments to judges or to preachers are generally in bad taste; but in this instance our humble tribute to a comparatively young citizen, who makes it the study of his life to adorn a great and pure of fice, and to elevate the character and improve the con-

VIEW OF ASHEVILLE. We are indebted to Mr. Edney, Editor of the Asheville Messenger, for a handsome lithographic view of Acheville, twelve by twenty inches in size. By addressing Mr. Edney, one of these lithographs may be procured free of postage, for \$2; or for \$2 50 the same may be had elegantly colored.

We invite the attention of Railroad Contractors to the advertisement in our paper to-day, of bids on the line of the Central Rail Road. It will be seen, also by advertisement, that an instalment of ten per cent-

President Fillmore has issued a Proclamation, doly warning all persons against engaging in expeditions gotten up for the purpose of invading Mexico. This is all well enough, but we cannot help thinking that