From the Standard of July 3, 1832.

DISCUSSION AT WADESBOROUGH. In the discussion at Wadesborough, Mr. Kert sisted that the Government had always been adminsisted that the Government had always been administered according to Whig principles and not according to Democratic principles. He said he had time after time asked Gov. Reid to tell him, and he now challenged him to tell him, whether there ever had been an administration that had not administered this Government according to Whig principles?

Gov. Reid, in reply to this part of Mr. Kerr's speech, said that his competitor had propounded the question in a most soloun and triumphant manner, with a view to create the impression that he had achieved a great victory in the argument. He had previously replied to his competitor that the answer mich involve a wide field of debate. He would

involve a wide field of debate. He would vor to answer the gentleman, but whether it would be satisfactory to him he could not tell. Now, before the gentleman could in fairness ask him this question, it was the duty of Mr. Kerr and the leaders of the Whig party to tell him what Whig principles are. Gov. Reid said the Democratic party had a National Platform and Mr. Kerr had just read and commented on portions of it, and he would thank Mr. Kerr or any other Whig to hand him the platform of a National Whig Convention. He did not ask for the one they did not adopt or the one they expected to adopt hereafter, but he wished a plat-form of any measuree of public policy ever adopted at any Whig National Convention. It appeared that no one could furnish it, and why? For the reason that Whig National Conventions did not adopt platforms of their principles. Mr. Kerr had said Gen. Pierce was a blank, upon which the North could write one thing and the South another. Now Gen. Pierce was not the blank, but the National Whig platforms were the blanks, upon which one thing might be written South and another North. As Mr. Kerr could not show him the writen platform of National Whig principles, he had no right to demand an answer. Gov. Reid said that he had asked Mr. Kerr what administration had ever been conducted upon Whig principles, and he had answered Washington's and Madison's. Gov. Reid said that although he could not find a National Whig platform, he could find a North Carolina Whig platform. In that platform there was but one practical question of National policy made an issue, and that was the proposition to divide the public lands among the old States. Is not this the only National question which they urge? Gov. Reid said it would not do to tell us that Washington and Madison were for a Bank-or a Tariff for protection, for the North Carolina Convention had not decided in favor of these measures. The Whig policy of distributing the lands was the only National measure which that party presented. Now, said Gov. Reid, if I can show that upon this question the Democrats stand upon the Washington and Madis in platform, and that the modern leaders of the North Carolina Whig party do not, then the gentleman and his party are bound to give it up! How do the two parties stand on this question? The Whigs say they are opposed to giving the lands to to the new States, and so say the Democrats. The Whigs say they are in favor of dividing the lands among the States. The Democrats are in favor of characterized before it was obtained as worse than keeping the land system under the control of the General Government, and when the lands are sold to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the Government for the benefit of all the States, which was just the policy which was pursued during Washington and Madison's Adminstrations. He, Gov. Reid, defied Mr. Kerr to show that Gen. Washington or Mr. Madison ever advocated the North Carolina Whig policy in regard to the public lands. It was too obvious to need further remark that Mr. Kerr and the modern Whig leaders were not upon the Washingtonian and Madisonian platform. Gov. Reid said if Mr. Kerr desired to know whe-

ther the measures under which this wide spread Republic had acquired a prosperity and greatness unexampled in the history of Nations, had been the result of modern Whig or of Democratic policy he could answer him very easily, and he would prove the truth of his answer, not by Democratic authority alone, but by the words of Mr. Kerr himself, when he asked Mr. Kerr why the Whigs had promised so long to divide the public lands among the States, when they came into power had failed to do so? Every Whig and every Democrat present knew that Mr. Kerr said the reason they had not done so, was, that they never had the power except in 1840, and then John Tyler turned traitor and prevented them from carrying out their measures. If Mr. Kerr be correct in his statement, then it follows of course, said Gov. Reid, that the people are not indebted to modern Whig policy for the great measures which have promoted the prosperity and happiness of the

Gov. Reid said he had something further to tell the people about the public lands. He was as much opposed to the Homestead-bill pending before Congress as Mr. Kerr or any one else. When he commenced the canvass, Mr. Kerr and the Whig party were declaring that Congress was giving the public lands to the new States, and plundering and defrauding the old States of their rights! The case they relied upon to prove their assertions was the appropriation made for the Illinois Rail Road. This they alleged was a great outrage! Now, said Gov. Reid, if this Illinois bill perpetrated this fraud and outrage on the other States, Millard Fillmore was bound to veto it. One line would have done the work. Now Mr. Kerr and the Whig leaders are commending Millard Fillmore as worthy of your confidence and support, and insisting that he is their first choice for President, while, according to their own statemeets, he is signing oilis to defraud you out of the public lands! If these appropriations were right the Whigs ought not to complain of them; if they were, as they allege, wrong and fraudulent, then to say the least, they must have been "hasty and inconsiderate," and Mr. Fillmore ought to have vetoed them. Gen. Jackson was a Democrat, and when Clay's land bill passed, he thought it did the old States injustice and he refused to sign it. This is the way for Whigs to do. Not while their President is signing bills to plunder

you of your lands, as they allege, tell you at the same time he is the man you ought to elect to take care of Gov. Reid said he had shown this measure was not recommended by Washington or Madison, but the Democratic policy was the one adopted by those administrations, and he now wished to show something further about this question. A large portion of the most valuable lands ceded by the States had already been disposed of. The Government had acquired large tracts of public lands by Treaty, &c. Mr. Kerr had stated that the public lands had cost the Government as much as the sales up to this time had reimbursed. He presumed this statement was nearly correct, at any rate he would assume it to be so. But while the public lands had not more than paid expenses, yet he thought they might hereafter become a considerable source of revenue to the General Government. When the Federal Government admitted a new State into the Union it always made it a fundamental condition that such State should not tax the public lands belonging to the United States. If the lands were given to the States, the old States would will come when none can work. have no such guaranty to protect them against the States in which the lands lie. The old States ceded the lands to the Federal Government to pay the publie debt and to defray the common expenditure, because it was believed by the States that the General Government could manage the system better than the States, and that thereby the proceeds would be more equitably applied than if the lands remained as the property of the States. It has been urged that the lands were ceded to pay off the Revolutionary debt, and that the debt having been paid off, the

lutionary debt has been paid, the proceeds of the sales of the public land did not constitute the fund out of which it was paid, and therefore the object for which they were ceded has not been accomplished. Gov. Reid said it was well known that it was the policy of the protective tariff party to take the public lands from the Treasury of the United States to afford a pretext for a high tariff. He would repeat that it was the policy of the Democratic party to let the land system remain as it had been from the adopthe land system remain as it had been from the adoption of the Constitution, the proceeds to go into the Treasury of the United States to defray the common expenditure for the benefit of all the States. This he thought as just and equitable a mode as any that could be adopted, and more especially when the Government owes a national debt, as is the case at present. Yes, let the proceeds of the lands go into the

lands resulted to the States. They were not ceded

for that object alone, but for other purposes also. Ad-

mitting, however, for argument's sake, that they

were ceded for that purpose, then the argument fails, for Mr. Kerr admits that the sales have not exceed-

ed their cost, and if this be true, although the Revo-

Treasury and thereby lessen the taxes and burdens the people have to bear for the support of the Govment. Just before elections, Whig leaders always endeavored to make the people believe the country was about to be ruined if Democrats succeeded, and Carolina was first adopted we all beg the land question had been a prolific theme on such occasions for years, as both Whigs and Democrats would not fail to remember. Even in 1848 we were told that North Carolina must lead off for the Whigs and elect a Whig Governor, and a Whig President,

and they would certainly get the public lands divi-ded. North Carolina elected a Whig Governor and a Whig President, and we had not heard of the public lands till the elections were approaching again. In 1840, Gov. Reid said the leaders of the Whig party told the people if they would elect a Whig Governor and Whig Prosident, they would distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, and that North Carolina would get a sufficient amount to enable her to build Railroads throughout the State and carry on a liberal system of schools to educate all the children. Well, said Gov. Reid, a Whig Governor was elected, a Whig President and a Whig Congress. The Whig party then had every thing. Did they pass a distribution act? Yes they did! They passed an act to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States, providing, however, that nine of the new States should first have what would make up a guaranty equal to five hundred thousand acres of land to each of said States, and providing that whenever the tariff was raised above twenty per cent, then distribution should cease. This act was passed in 1841. The nine new States went on and selected their share of the choice lands under this act. In 1842, the next year, the same Whig Congress passed the tariff act of 1842, raised the tariff above twenty per cent., repealing the distribution act, and thereby cutting off the distribution to the old States. This was the way the leaders of the Whig party distributed the public lands, and then attempted to taunt Democrats with violating professions! The only distribution worth any thing that North Carolina ever received was not during a Whig but under a Democratic administration. During Gen. Jackson's administration, when the public debt had been paid off, and a surplus remained in the Treasury, it was deposited among the States. When the government shall be found out of debt and a surplus in the Treasury, it will be time enough to talk about dividing it. Gov. Reid said Whigs had promised most, but it was clear the Democrats had performed most for the State of North Carolina. He called the attention of Whigs and Democrats to the facts. Gov. Reid said when Whig partizan politicians told the people that by electing a Whig Governor and a Whig President, they would get a distribution of the public lands, he hoped the people would not forget to tell them that they had heard these promises for years, but they were only made for effect before the elections. He said it was notorious that the leaders of the Whig party had

THE ORANGE PRESBYTERY. The Presbytery of Orange representing the Presbyterian Churches of the Eastern, Middle, and Northern portions of this State, with that section of Virginia, lying South of Dan River, met in the Presbyterian Church in Milton. on Wednesday evening the 26th ultimo, and adjournon Saturday evening following. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. S. A. Stanford, the Moderator of the last Presbytery, from Acts, 16th Chapter, 17th verse. The subject was the duties and responsibilities of the Christian Minister. The same was ably urged in an eloquent and persuasive

opposed every measure by which the Government

had acquired public lands; but after those lands

were acquired by Democratic policy they tried to

ride into office by proposing to distribute what they

now call an inestimable bounty, but that which they

The Presbytery was fully organized on Thursday morning by the election of Rev. T. W. Faucett, of Oxford, Moderator, and Messrs. F. N. Whaley, and C. R. Caldwell, Clerks.

On Friday evening an interesting meeting was held to hear from the different Ministers and Elders; a narrative of the state of religion in the several Churches and Stations, and on Saturday morning a very interesting meeting was held on the subject of Missions, at which time able and interesting address-

The Pastoral relation of Rev. J. N. Lewis with the Church in Danville was dissolved at the request of

Most of the time of the Presbytery was taken up in the consideration of subjects connected with Foreign and Domestic Missions; and, in the consideration of the state of religion within their bounds. The narrative indicated an encouraging addition to most of the Churches, and in several the exis-

tence of very pleasant revivals. Among the Churches most favored in this respect was that of Greers' in this County, under the care of the Rev. J. S. Grasty, of Yanceyville. In that Church, there has been quite an extensive and most interesting revival of religion. We regretted to learn that on account of sickness in his family he was prevented from attending the meeting of Presbytery.

On Sunday morning there was a large attendance at the Presbyterian Church when, after a very impressive sermon by the Rev. Drury Lacy, of Raleigh, the Lords Supper was administered. In the afternoon, a very interesting meeting was held in behalf of young persons, which was addressed by Rev. Dr. Lacy. At night the closing sermon was delivered by the Rev. F. N. Whaley, of Clarksville, Va., followed by a very feeling exhortation from the Rev. Mr. Stanfield. Rev. Messrs. Burwell, of Hillsborough, and Caldwell, of Guilford, and Dr. O. F. Long, of Hillsborough, and Giles Mebane, Esq., of Alamance, were appointed Commissioners to represent this Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian

The next Session of the Presbytery was appointed to be held with the Church at Spring Hill, Halifax County, Va., situated near the Cluster Mineral

The remarks of the Rev. Mr. Stanfield at the close of the exercises on Sunday night, in which he enforced with so much power and eloquence the injunction, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," brought to our recollection reminiscences of by-gone years, when we used every other Sabbath, at the Hawfields Church, to sit under the teaching of the Rev. William Paisley, D. D., yet living, venerable in years, and ripe in Christian honors. In looking over the Presbytery we recognized but one Minister and one Elder, whom we used to see in boyhood's halcyon days sitting as members of Presbytery, the Rev. J. H. Pickard, and James H. Mebane, Esq. The venerable fathers in the Ministry, a Curry, Merony, McPheters, and Witherspoon, have all gone to reap the reward of the faithful and hear the welcome plaudit, of "well done good and faithful servant enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Soon others will follow, reminding all to work while it is called to-day, remembering that the night of death

COTTON CROP. We have taken some pains to ascertain from those members of the Legislature who reside in the Cotton growing section of the State, the condition and prospects of the present crop, and feel fully warranted in saying, that with ordinarily favorable weather from this forth, the crop will be a full one. For several weeks past with the exception of yesterday and the day before, we have had fine open weather, very much resembling Indian Summer. It s now, however, cloudy, not chilly, uncomfortable.

Nashville Banner, 29th ult.

Another Marine Disaster. A telegraphic disoatch was received from New York, last evening, an nouncing the loss of the schr. Dacotah and cargorun into at sea-crew saved. No farther particulars. The Dacotah is owned by Messrs. Freeman & Houssoa, of this place; and they have an insurance of \$5,500 on her. She left here on the 20th ult., laden with rice, Corn and Rosin, bound for New York. The cargo, we learn, is insured.

Wilmington Journal

HAPPY MOMENTS. There are some happy moments in this lone
And desolate world of ours, that well repay
The toil of struggling through it, and atone
For many a long sad night and weary day.
They come upon the mind like some wild air
Of distant music, when we know not where.
Or whence the sounds are brought from; and the Though brief, is boundless.

COMMON SCHOOLS:

Sir: When the Common School system of North Carolina was first adopted we all began to congratu-Sir: When the Common School av to wit, that the State or the law was to take off ou

hands all the trouble of educating our children.

It was considered that nobody now had any thing
to do in the premises; a machine had been invented and started that would catch up all the ignorance and manufacture it into intelligence, would can of its own accord, keep itself regulated, mend itself, bring the raw article to its doors, put it in the mills by its own inherent power, and regulate its motions and it arrangements by its own volition. Wonderful ma-chine! Such an engine never had been seen before, nor will such a perpetual motion, instinct with reason, memory and a wise forecast ever be invented by man. All his inventions need his nursing eare to make them useful; and of all others this is most needed by a system designed to enlighten, to moralize, and to fit for the trusts and responsibilities of men and women the rising generation of a great Re-

For one I would not voluntarily live under any government that would take off my hands the care educating my children; of the cost, so far as money is to be paid, I would willingly be relieved, but of the cost of care and oversight never, never would I consent to be discharged.

A government having such a power would be ar intolerable despotism.

Your Excellency, having much experience of human nature, will doubtless agree with me in one conclusion, namely, that it is a slander on our race to say that the love of money is the ruling passion. Counting by heads, few, very few of the human family sell themselves to the sordid passion of gain merefor the sake of gain; the great-majority are seeking case, pleasure, to get rid of that doom pronounced on Adam and every son of his to make their bread by the sweat of their brow. To be able to get relieved trouble, in some way, is the great aim of a vast majority of mankind; and in aiming at this goal, or rather at the goal of happiness, they forget what really constitutes the pleasures of immortal being.

God made labor our duty, and as he is all beneficence he made our duty our happiness. Every trouble he imposes on us is really a blessing; and if our children, like brutes, could take care of themselves as soon as born, there would be no such thing as family ties, filial reverence, fraternal affection or con-

jugal love and fidelity. Nevertheless, without reasoning on this subject we were disposed to rejoice at the mistaken idea that the State had taken from us all the care of educating our children; and acting on this fatal notion we were all indisposed to do any thing to promote the success of the schools, and deemed it a great hardship to be called on to act as Committee-men. When specially required to perform any duty we murmured, exclaiming in bitter disappointment, "I thought the State had taken this trouble off my hands-it's an outrage to have to be troubled in this way when others are

as much interested as I am!"

Yes, it was considered an outrage to have to look after the education of our own children-to have to be troubled with the regulating of schools, the repair of school-houses, the selection of good teachers, the settling of disputes, and the oversight of the schools where our own precious offspring were being trained and prepared for honor or infamy! It was nobody's business, it was the State's look-out, and if it could not regulate these schools it ought to abandon them. Such was the universal feeling, and the State not being able to keep watch at every school-house without having the most absolute power, and a revenue to spend in this object, of ten millions a year, the schools were left to chance.

To do what we unthoughtedly looked for-to watch vigilantly at the door of every school-house, see specially to its management, without the aid of the parents themselves, would cost more than the whole amount paid to teachers. But is this the language becoming freemen? I write with plainness-I want people to consider. What is the fundamental principle of our government? That all power is vested in and derived from the people—that THE PEOPLE ARE THE GOVERNMENT:

Offices are created that their incumbents may discharge certain duties which the people can delegate with convenience and safety. You, Sir, perform certain Executive duties, inconvenient to be performed by all the people, and that can be safely entrusted to you for a limited period. I act in like mannerso act the Chairmenfof the County Boards, &c., &c. But can you enforce the law without the help of the people? Can you send agents all over the State, spies into every neighborhood to take up criminals for trial? The people, through their grand-juries, present them, the people sit as jurors to try them, e people must, through the law, and by the aid of law officers, all established by themselves, regulate

So with the schools-the State can regulate the general system, afford information and statistics, pass laws and establish officers to execute them, &c., &c., but still the people must everywhere assist, must assume trouble, and must bring to bear, on the officers of each school-house, an active, wholesome public opinion.

This cry about trouble is unworthy of us as American citizens, unworthy of us as men, unworthy of us as immortal and accountable beings.

We had our choice when erecting a form of government; Europe afforded various models, most of which relieved the people of all public cares. We chose a new kind of one, involving a perpetual series of troubles to each citizen.

Every four years we choose to be troubled with the election of our highest magistrate, the President of the whole country, and much time and anxiety does it cost us to find out and get the right man; every six years our representatives, chosen by us, select our Senators; every two years we are in great trouble to get the right man to represent us in the popular branch of Congress; every two years we have to listen to speeches, and read circulars, and go to Barbecues, and pay for them, to secure the proper men to act in our places in the State Legislature; every two years we take much pains to find out and have elected a good Governor; every four years we overhaul our Clerks; every two years bring our Sheriffs to a general reckoning before all the people; and every year pass on the Constables.

Then we—all who read—very properly take the political papers to see what our officers are about and we discuss all public matters, and quarrel over them from youth to age. Now we could have selected a form of government involving none of this trouble; we could have taken, for instance, a government like that of Russia, a country which is just now attracting much attention. The people there are never troubled with public matters; the entire responsibility of affairs is thrown on a miserable being called the Czar or Emperor, and a few unhappy friends who constitute the nobility. The people have uninterrupted, profound, eternal peace from public quarrels and political squabbles; and so careful is the government of their case that if any one, for- themselves. They must have the Districts properly getful of his comfort, in a fit of dyspepsia or excitement of any kind, utters even a whisper, in his chimney corner, concerning the troubles of the State or the condition of public affairs, he is immediately dragged from his family and beat to death with rods or banished forever to the frozen wastes of Siberia, to cool and congeal in that purgatory of snow.

Thus careful is the government of the ease of the people; and it goes even farther, and will not allow them to be troubled with an education at all, nor to bruise their brains with study or burden their minds with ideas. No, they, the people, are in the happy condition of our mules and horses, having nothing to do but to work and cat coarse food, to fight and

We thought this was not the highest condition of numan happiness; we selected, in preference, a form of government involving, on each citizen, the perpetual series of troubles before alluded to; and he is unworthy to enjoy the privileges of that government and unfit to be one of its free citizens, who will not cheerfully assume all its troubles, multiplied a thousand times, rather than submit to the infamous case of a serf of Russia!

And chiefest of its responsibilities, the greatest in its results, and the least difficult, so far as mere labor is concerned, is the proper education and training of our children; this is the instur oninium, the one thing upon which the maintenance and useful-ness of our free institutions depends more than on all our other public burdens and troubles put together. If the men and women of the State are enlightened and noble-minded it makes very little difference what party succeeds, or who is elected, the State will be

happy, prosperous and powerful; if all the men and women grow up in ignorance, vice and idleness, elections and parties will be powerless for good, and the republic will decay and give way to despotism.

If we cannot start and uphold a system of Common Schools, could we have begun and maintained a Republic as our fathers did? The whole world was against them—they were a few feeble colonists, with no name or influence among mankind, and surround-

against them—they were a few feeble colonists, with no name or influence among mankind, and surrounded with one universal night of despotic power, vigilant, aggressive and threatening.

And when they began the experiment of a common government, for the common good, to be administered by all the people, ten thousand new and startling difficulties sprung up in their path, unseen before; nor could there be a unanimity of opinion on any subject, while even the father of his country himself, the incomparable Washington, was often opposed in opinion by his highest officers. Did they do as some propose to do with our Common Schools do as some propose to do with our Common Schools because there are difficulties and disputes and various opinions? Did they, in a pet or in a fit of unmanly and un-republican timidity, declare they ought to give up the government and fall back on a King? That government has descended to us, now powerful, respected and feared; would we have had the nerve to have imitated, or founded and maintained it, as did the men of '76? If we believe we cannot carry on our Common Schools-if, on account of differences of opinion or little difficulties, we abandon the underta-king, we declare, before the world, that we, the people, are incapable of self-government-our Declaration of rights becomes a solemn mockery, and our Constitutions unmeaning riddles, since the spirit that conceived is no longer here to interpret them.

In another respect we also most solemnly belie ourselves, and are sitting for a most humiliating pic-ture in history. As politicians—when we want to be promoted-we universally profess unbounded confidence in and respect for the people; and in all po-litical affairs there is now a violent race among us to see who can say and do most to place the government on a pure republican basis. All parties claim the honor of being the people's parties; and yet, at this very time, in our acts and words we are, some of us, declaring the people unfit to manage a system of elementary education, and some even get furious and denounce those of us who insist that the people can, ought to, and must carry on a system of republican or Common Schools.

In the language of the politicians might I not exclaim, "oh, shame, where is thy blush!" Will it be believed, in history, that any one from the same stump or place of harangue could proclaim himself -a candidate for popular favor on the ground that he was a people's man, for letting the people rule, and then denounce a system of Common Schools, and declare war on them because, as they were public Schools, managed by the people at large, they never could prosper or be any thing else but a nuisance. That he could enlarge and expatiate on the beauties of a government administered by the people purely, and then do all he could to destroy the confidence of the people in themselves; and instead of encouraging them in their efforts to improve a system of common government for common good, make himself an effective champion of King-craft by helping to confuse, misrepresent and destroy a people's effort at common improvement, because administered by the people! That he could, from the same rostrum still resonant with his loud protestations of love for the people, make a deadly and insidious thrust at their most vital interests-make a mortal effort to strike them down in the very hour of their deliverance, by arresting them in their march from the bondage and the flesh-pots of Egypt and send them back to darkness and inglorious ease! This march at true independence is somewhat toilsome; there must be self-

There is a duty for every body to discharge-there is a sacrifice that every one must make. We must not ask exemption from trouble; the trouble of selfgovernment and of popular improvement is a freeman's pleasure. It is a duty which we owe to the offspring which we bring into the world; and if we refuse to be troubled with efforts to start them on a career of virtue and happiness we will have to face them as witnesses against us at that Tribunal before which every man must give an account of the deeds done in the body. It is a duty we owe to God, our beneficent Creator, who has endowed us with reason and immortal souls; we were not made for mere brute indulgence, but gifted with the glorious faculty of humbly serving the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and Earth by acting as builders in the Eternal Temple of Light. If we refuse so to build, then we scatter with the destroyer; and we must look, not for a child's reward and a place in the "Father's house of many mansions," but for everlasting penance in the realms of darkness. It is a duty we owe to ourselves and country; and while we claim the proud title of freemen it is a shame to us to talk of trouble

denials and compromises of opinions—there must be

watchings and labors, patiently performed, and en-

in connection with the education of our children. Our liberties do not depend on our rulers but on ourselves; if we will assume the trouble of raising our children right, there is no earthly potentate or politician we need to fear; if we allow them to grow up effeminate with indulgence, debauched with luxerious ease, and prizing nothing but money and pleasure, then the days of our Republic are ended and we are its destroyers.

We think if we can only make money we will be independent; and if we would bestow just a tithe of the pains incurred for this, on the education and training of our children, we would sooner attain

"What constitutes a State?

Thick wall or moated gate;

O'er thrones and globes elate

Not bays and broad armed ports,

Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride: Not starred and spangled Courts
Where low-bound baseness wafts perfume to pride. No! men, high-minded men, With powers as far above dull brutes endued As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude; Men, who their duties know, But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain Prevent the long-aimed blow, And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain. These constitute a State;

Not high-raised battlements or labored mound

Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill." The management of our Common School system can be carried on as our State is governed. There can be and ought to be a single executive head, exercising a general supervision, diffusing information, collecting statistics and making stated reports of the progress and condition of the whole system; and from him the government should radiate down to County officers, to neighborhood officers, &c., &c., all acting in concert and under one direction. But after all has been done there can be done in this respect, there is still a duty for every man to perform, just as he has a series of labors in connection with

And sovereign law, that State's collected will,

the government of the State. There must be a healthy state of public opinion in every neighborhood; every school-house must be watched, and every teacher rewarded by the people laid off, to suit the general convenience, and the houses located in the right places; they must see that these houses are comfortable to their children, and not miserable purgatories calculated to make the tenants hate the very name of School. They must let the children know that they are cared for, and that the Schools and teachers to which they are sent are respected by the parents.

They must also let the teacher know that a good account of his actions will be looked for; and they must do as they have learned from their father's to do in respect to the government, differ about its management, dispute and contend each one for his way. but never, never consider these differences of opinion as a reason for giving up the government or the Common Schools.

For one I want our Republic, in its letter and spirit, to stand while time endures; for one, I believe that its stability depends on the intelligence and virtue of the people, and that popular intelligence, as the history of the world shows, can only be fully promoted by Common Schools which throw the burden of education on all according to their means, and make education cheap to all except the very

And lastly, I believe no Common Schools can flour And lastly, I believe no Common Schools can flourish unless the people are willing to take trouble on
themselves in this connection, and that it is unworthy of freemen to refuse to be troubled, with the
training of their children, the hope of the State, and
a trust they have assumed before God to manage with
unceasing care.

With much respect,

November 3rd, 1853. Che Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1853

THE NEW YORK DIFFICULTIES. The Raleigh Register affects much indignation at the idea—for it is only an idea insubstantial as the air-that President Pierce has appointed Freesoilers to office, and calls upon the Southern people to sympathize with the New York Hunkers, who have contributed their full share-not intentionally, we admit to the re-election of William H. Seward to the Senate. The following extract from a Hunker paper, the Detroit Free Press, and the organ of Lewis Cass, will throw some light on the subject:

"Those," says the Free Press, "who have charged the administration with having affiliated with freesoilers, and with having appointed them knowingly to office, have been unfortunate, if not guilty of designed misrepresentation, because facts, stubborn facts, show the reverse policy to have been pursued. The apparent and avowed design of the President, in making appointments to office, has been to rebuke freesoilers, and discountenance further agitation, in any quarter, of the slavery question. It was this purpose he had in view when his determination was announced to regard all members of the democratic party as orthodox who faithfully subscribe to the doctrines of the Baltimore platform and the inaugural address; and in like manner to regard all men as heretical who seek, directly or indirectly to renew the agitation of sectional issues,'

The Free Press has given the truth of the matter in a few words. The whole object of the Administration has been to appoint platform Democrats to office, and to exclude Freesoilers, whether of the Buffalo or Seward stripe. The Register knows that Democrats have been removed from office, in Massachusetts, by telegraph, because they formed coalitions with Freesoilers; it knows that Mr. Guthrie wrote to Mr. Bronson that he was to appoint such men and such only as stood fairly and squarely on the Baltimore Resolutions, and that he rebuked him when he informed him that he had appointed Freesoilers by telling him he ought to have laid their names before him, and that he would have rejected them; and that, moreover, he informed Mr. Bronson that this conduct was, of itself, sufficient cause to require his removal. The Register also knows that Mr. Cushing, one of the members of the Cabinet, has recently written a letter to the Boston Post on the subject, which, if possible, places the Administration on higher grounds than the course pursued by Mr. Guthrie. 'We published Mr. Cushing's letter in our last, but we again present the material portions of it, as follows:

" If there be any purpose more fixed than another in the mind of the President, and those with whom he is accustomed to consult, it is that the dangerous element of abolitionism, under whatever guise or form it may present itself, shall be crushed out so far as this administration is concerned. This the President declared in his inaugural; that he has declared ever since, and at all times and in all places, when he had occasion to speak on the subject. While he does not assume to judge of the hearts of men who publicly avow sound principles, he only needs to advert to their acts to show whom they are, in order that his settled policy in the conduct of the affairs of the government shall be unequivocally manifest.

Those who have apprehended halting or hesitation on the part of the President, in treading any path which truth and patriotism open to him, will find themselves greatly mistaken. His policy was not hastily settled. While he occupies his present position it will never be departed from. The constitutional rights of all the States of this Union are as dear to him as the rights of New Hampshire.

I have perceived from the outset that this great principle of the constitutional rights of the States s fastened in his mind as the corner-stone of this Union. Depend upon it, no matter what consequences may impend over him, he will never allow it to be shaken by abolitionists or factionists, but will set his face like flint, as well against right-hand backsliding as against left-hand defections, which may prejudice or embarrass the onward progress of the

What does the Register say to that? Why it withholds Mr. Cushing's letter from its readers, and at the same time lectures Mr. C. for what it is pleased to term a "most impudent, indecent piece of intermeddling with the rights and freedom of the people.' It charges the Administration with having appointed Freesoilers to office, and then when a member of the Administration comes forward to disprove the charge, and to reiterate great State rights, Southern, Constitutional principles in behalf of the President and Cabinet, it falls to abusing him for what it calls "impudent intermeddling" with popular rights!

We have no hesitation in saying-Southern man as we are, and "secessionist" and "disunionist" as we have been called by this very Register-that we entertain feelings of respect for Gen. Dix and have confidence in him in his present position. His error was a grievous one, but he has given evidence of sincere repentance. This is true, doubtless, of thousands of Barnburners, as they are termed, who acted with him. They have planted themselves in good faith on the national platform; they have done just what the Register and all Southern men regretted they did not do long since; and while we are opposed to raising such men to exalted places in the government, or to giving them any preference in the distribution of inferior offices or in patronage, we feel bound to regard them as sincere in their professions, and would do nothing to drive them back in despair to the ranks of the Freesoilers. We are willing to judge them by their acts; and we know, from what has already been done, that the President will instantly remove any man from office, whether Hunker or Barnburner, who gives evidence by his words or his conduct that he is in favor of reviving the slavery agitation. Those, however, in New York and in other States, who disorganized in 1848 and voted against Lewis Cass, will bear watching, especially such men as Preston King and John Van Buren; and yet even they present a fairer record on the Slavery question than the Register's Whig friends in New York, for they emphatically endorsed the fugitive-slave law in their late Convention at Syracuse, but the Whig Convention, which assembled soon after, was silent on the subject.

But our sympathies have been, and are still, to a considerable extent, with Mr. Dickinson and many of those who act with him. He has dared and done much for the rights of the South; and he has our gratitude, as the Barnburners, so called, have our condemnation, for the past. Still we have not forgotten the fact that he stood up for two days in the Baltimore Convention against William L. Marcy for President, and that, too, when North Carolina was voting for and anxious to nominate him-against William L. Marcy, who, call him Hunker or Barnburner, was as sound upon the question of Slavery as any man north of Mason and Dixon's line. But he belonged, in truth, to neither faction in New York; and it was feared-we do not say by Mr. Dickinson, for we do not know-that Gov. Marcy would succeed in uniting the New York Democracy, and then the "occupation" of a score of agitators "would be gone." There was and there is agitation for the South as well as against it in the free States an agitation which has for its object national offices and honors, and which relies upon the South because the South is Democratic, for the attainment of these offices and honors. It is sufficient for us to say that the Slavery question has been settled, and that divisions at this time among

Northern Democrats on this question can do us no good. We thank Mr. Dickinson for the past, but we do not desire him to do us the kindness to continue his self-sacrificing devotion to our rights when those rights are in repose and unassailed. We do not question the sincerity of his attachment to Gen Cass; as exhibited in the Baltimore Convention; nor would we refer to the fact that Gen. Cass has thus far failed to publicly approve the present divisions in New York, with any purpose of placing Mr. Dickinson in a false position. We are convinced that it was the wish of President Pierce to do full justice to Mr. Dickinson and his friends, and we publish below. from the last Washington Union, an article which fully sustains us in this assertion—an article which speaks for itself, and which ought to silence at once the clamors of Southern Whigs against the Admin istration. Indeed, it may be said, and it might as well be said—for to that complexion it must come at last—that when an attack is made upon Gen. Pierce and the New Hampshire Democracy by even Daniel S. Dickinson, and it is attempted to be shown that the latter is sounder and more deserving of Southern sympathy and Southern confidence than the former we must be permitted to examine the whole ground and decide accordingly. Franklin Pierce has never worshipped, in any sense, at the Freesoil shrine; he has been, from the first, the best friend the South has ever had in the free States-aye, as good, to say the least, as Mr. Dickinson has been since he took such strong ground for us; he was not for the Wilmot Proviso to the three million bill in 1846 as Mr. Dickinson was, nor did he write letters, as Mr. Bronson did, to convince the people that territory to be acquired would be necessarily free territory under Mexican law. It Mr. Dickinson dislikes Mr. Marcy. it is the misfortune of one or the other of them; but we insist that Gen. Pierce is not to be held responsible for it, or to be justly affected by it. Our confidence in the latter is fixed and unwavering; and so long as he proves true to the principles he maintained in New Hampshire before he was nominated for the Presidency, and to the platform on which he was elected, we shall stand by him, and shall take pleasure in defending him against all assaults come from what quarter they may. But with what propriety can that submission pa-

per, the Raleigh Register, question any one about his regard for Southern rights? "The South," says that paper, is "deeply interested" for the Dickinson men in New York; but where, we demand, was the zeal of the Register for Southern rights when the "compromise" measures were before Congress? Where were its Northern allies? Where was Seward? Where was Scott? His allies, with Seward, voted almost en masse against the fugitive-slave law, the only one of the series calculated to benefit the South, and Gen. Scott has never, to this day, publicly approved that law! Where was Mr. Fillmore? Shivering before the blast of Boston Abolitionism-signing the law itself for the reclamation of escaped slaves only when assured by Mr. Crittenden that it was Constitutional, and writing letters to Boston Committees deprecating slavery as an evil and hoping for the day of its abolition or extinction! These are facts which even the Register will not have the assurance to deny, and yet it talks in defence of Southern rights! Such a paper, like the Barnburners, "must bring forth fruits meet for repentance"it must go down as deeply into the ashes of humiliation and regret as John Van Buren or Preston King. before it can expect to be heard as an oracle against Northern Freesoilers or be recognized as a champion of Southern rights.

The following is the article from the Washington

Union to which we have already referred: "FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS IN NEW YORK, The clamor raised by the enemies of the administration as to the appointment of democrats to office who acted with the free-soilers in 1848 has made an erroneous impression, which can only be corrected by stubborn facts. Thousands of good democrats have been led to suppose that the favors of the President had been showered on the quondam free-soilers, whilst he had only given an occasional crumb to the everfaithful portion of the party. The pertinacity with which the clamorous factionists have pressed this charge has had its effect; but, like all other errors arising from passion and misrepresentation, it will yield to the developments of truth. The only State in which this charge has produced serious embarrassment is New York. We have it in our power to dissipate the error by facts which admit of no further controversy. We have been furnished with a list of the principal officers connected with the Treasury Department appointed by the President in the State of New York, with their political complexion, designated according to their position in 1848, as Cass or anti-Cass; and that our readers may see how unjustly the administration has been assailed, we give the names as follows:

Abraham Kromer, Collector, Sackett's harbor... Anti-Cass. John Cochrane, Surveyor, New York Ant Cass. Edward Vincent, Assistant appraiser N. Y. Richard H. Teller, Assistant appraiser, N. Y. Jno. A. Baush, Assistant appraiser, N. Y. Henry M. Graham, Ass. stant appraiser. N. Y. ... Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, Charles O'Conor, Attorney South Dist. N. Y. ... Abr'm. F. Hillyer, Marshal South Dist. N. Y. ... Sam'l B. Garvin, Attorney North Dist. N. Y. ... Jno. M. Mott, Marshal, North Dist, N. Y. Jno. A. Dix, late assistant treasurer Conrad Swackhamer, Navy Agent Cass.

seen that twenty-six of them were good and true Cass men in 1848 to nine who were opposed to him A similar examination has been made as to the

Here are thirty-five of the principal appointments

made by the President in New York; and it will be

appointments to post-offices made by the President in New York, and the result has been furnished to the New York Times by one of its correspondents. We reproduce the list, as showing the facts in a manner that must carry conviction wherever they are

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t Offices.	Appointees.	Complexion
CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL	John H. Reynolds,	Hunker.
TO. THE PARTY	Elmore P. Ross,	Barnbura
4	Henry S. Sickles,	Barnburn
	James G. Deckie,	Hunker.
0,	William Seaver,	Hunker.
in,	Daniel Van Voorhis.	Hunker.
lyn,	Virgil Whitney,	Hunker.
aunton,	Nicholas G. Chesebro,	Baruburu
daigna,	Merrit H. Brown,	Barnburn
rille,	Daniel D. Stevens.	Hunker.
A POT THE STORY	L. H. Parker,	Hunker.
	John S. Anable,	Barnburn
on,	Arthur S. Johnson,	Hunker.
APPLICATIONS	Asher Torrence,	Hunker.
ort,	Benjamin Cornell,	Barnburn
Fall,	Horatio N. Johnson,	Barnburn
	Joseph Costerlene, jr.	Hunker.
urg, York,	Isaac V. Fowler,	Barnburn
	Samuel R. Beardsley,	Hunker.
o, aburg,	Luke Baldwin,	Barnburg
	Hiram A. Beebe,	Hunker.
keepsie,	Albert S. Pease,	Hunker.
Keepsie,	Lewis S. Ayres,	Hunker.
Yan,	Charles S. Movers,	Hunker.
burg,	Hubbard S. Allia,	Hunker.
ster,	Andrew J. Rowley,	Hunker.
Curio	Lewis P. Close,	Hunker.
ga Springs,	Luke Dodge,	Hunker.
ectady,	Total T Willow	Hunker.