

Agents for the Republican.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents for this paper. They are authorized to receive subscriptions and to accept for money paid: A. H. MARTIN, Esq., Charlotte, Mr. J. B. JARVIS, Ivy, Yancey Co., Capt. SAMUEL ROSE, Mocksville, Mr. R. F. SIMONSON, Statesville.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE SENATE: JOHN F. HOKE. FOR THE COMMONS: RICHARD RANKIN, D. REINHARDT, SAMUEL N. STOWE, HENDERSON SPERRILL.

THE next session of the Lenoir Male Academy, will commence on the first Monday in May next.

Of Interest to Advertisers.

The Carolina Republican has at this time about 1000 subscribers, a circulation, we venture to say, much larger than any paper published in Western Carolina.

The Editor Absent.—We beg our friends to look over omissions and imperfections until the close of the circuit, when the editor will return to, and remain at his post; and, if he shall have been successful in making collections and increasing his circulation, he pledges himself to make such improvements in the Republican as will commend it to general favor. By fidelity to those republican principles which he cherishes in common with his fellow democrats, he will evince his gratitude for the generous support he has received.

The Farmer's Hotel.—When in Dallas, we were satisfactorily entertained at the new Hotel, kept by M. H. & J. R. Hand; and we advise those who seek comfort and order in Dallas, to call at the Farmer's Hotel.

New Shoe Factory.—The best Boot and Shoe Maker in the Southern country, of which we have any knowledge, is located in Dallas.

Dallas.—While in Dallas, we noticed that business appeared quite brisk. R. Gant was selling goods at auction, at very cheap rates, and in his store he was offering great inducements to purchasers. The Messrs. Hollands had an extensive run; and Messrs. Rhyne & Snyer were kept very busy. The other merchants also seemed to be exerting themselves to attract the public favor.

Gaston County.—On Monday last, we repaired to Dallas. Little was done in Court until Tuesday, on which day a very large number of persons were in attendance. A great number of State Cases came on to be tried, and not a few civil cases appeared on the docket. Judge Dick presided, administering the law with his usual firmness; and Col. Coleman, the Solicitor, prosecuted, with his accustomed zeal and ability. We desire to make no comments upon the misfortunes of those on whom the rigor of the law was made to operate.

On Monday, a party in search of the negro boy, Anzi, who had broken jail, surprised a run-away belonging to Mr. Hoyle; and the negro trying to escape, he was shot in the legs and brought into town.

On Thursday, a report came in, that Anzi had been seen in the neighborhood; whereupon a party, well armed, started in pursuit; but we have not learned whether they have been successful or not.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Cass, Venable, Clingman, Caldwell, Deberry and others, for many favors.

The Ticket.—We are happy to find that the nominees of the Convention give general satisfaction; and that, from what we can learn, they will receive the undivided support of the Democracy.

The Sable Minstrels.—This favorite band of Ethiopian performers intend giving two Concerts, to night and tomorrow night, (26 and 27th inst.) From what we have heard of Mr. E. Davis, as "GINGER," Mr. Dunn, as "Big Fiddle," Mr. G. W. Dean, as "Lucy Long" and little Durivage as "Bones," we have come to the conclusion that they are hard to beat. We have had several papers on our table which give them the highest praise of any they have ever seen in the same line of business. We advise our Lincoln Friends to give "a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether," we intend going, sure and hope our friends will do the same. We learn that gentlemen who have once

of North Carolina, at the next ensuing August election. Mr. Leak is a man of mature years—a strong and discriminating mind—he is an able debater and a ready writer, and in him the democratic party has had for many years, an able defender of its principles. He has done a great deal for his native State; and while a great many less worthy names have been promoted to posts of distinction, his has not received the consideration to which we think it entitled. It is not our intention to puff Mr. Leak, (which has become so common of late by a certain class of writers,) as he requires no eulogium; but merely to bring his name before the public in relation to the gubernatorial office. Mr. Leak was unwilling two years ago to canvass the State; it is likely there may be new issues brought before the people during the pending election, therefore we speak from authority when we say if he should be the choice of the Democratic State Convention, which will be shortly held in Raleigh, he will accept the nomination and enter upon a canvass of the State, should it be desired. MONTGOMERY.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S DAUGHTER.

The following letter is published in the Manchester Messenger. It will be read with peculiar interest. Cambridge April 8, 1850. Daniel Marsh, Esq.:—Sir—I this morning received the very kind letter you addressed to me, and which I hasten to answer to thank you, in the name of my mother, my sisters, and myself, for the fine sentiments you entertain respecting my beloved father. You believe him innocent, and you believe what is true. He is the victim of circumstances, a deeply injured man. That he is innocent, we his family know, and nothing on earth will ever take from us this conviction. We have never, from the moment he was snatched from his home, had a shadow of doubt on our minds; and whatever the world may say or do, we shall ever have that feeling to support us. The knowledge of his innocence supported my father during the hours of suffering in the court room; and it is that gives him and us calmness now, amidst the many sources of sorrow that have overwhelmed us. Far different from what we anticipated, was the result of the trial; for we had been assured throughout the winter that our father could not but be restored to us, and that at the trial he must receive justice for the many wrongs that had been heaped upon him. But justice fled from the court room, and prejudice took her place. Yet hope still lingers with us, for we trust that the public voice will be raised against the gross injustice that has been committed, and will not allow our country to bear such a stigma on her name, such an injury to its truth and honor as this. And if one word from us, sir, can add a feather's weight to the efforts that are being made, oh, may we give you the deep assurance of our hearts, that we feel grateful for the interests that you express and feel, and for what you are doing in our behalf. May God, in his infinite mercy, look down upon you, and bless the efforts that are being made, and if it is not his will to bring the truth to light, and to allow this awful mystery to be explained, may he enlighten the minds of those into whose hands the case will pass. I must again thank you, sir, for the kind feeling you express towards my dear father. Nothing that the world can do now gives us greater consolation than the knowledge that others believe him innocent. Sympathy has flowed abundantly from many hearts towards us, his family; but how much more prized by us is that sympathy, when expressed for him. That our beloved father may be restored to us, is the fervent prayer of our hearts, and we wait tremblingly in the hope that those who are now to decide in this case may see the terrible injustice that has been committed, and I have inflicted so much suffering on so many. Believe me, sir, gratefully yours, HARRIET W. WEBSTER.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE.

MR. EDITOR: The time will inevitably come, and is even close at hand, when the question of Constitutional Reform will assume a great and practical importance in our State. The subject is now discussed in a quiet way; and there are those who seem to shudder at a government more democratic than our present one. Who in the day of trial, will boldly assume ground against reform, I know not, but whoever he be, he will be surely doomed to a political grave. Of all the tyrannies ever invented by man the feudal system was the most onerous and oppressive; and the power of the monarch still lingers in North Carolina. Our State has been too long under the control of a few; the aristocracy and social as well as political influence are too much restricted. There are many reforms needed in our State. Constitutional reform will soon be demanded, and one main object will be the election of the Judges by the people. Why should they not be so elected? What are the objections? I know but of one that can be urged: it is said that the administration of the law will become corrupt. Why? First because the people are incapable of making just discriminations. Are they? And if so, are the people's representatives, elected by the people and responsible to the people, any wiser or any better? The great mass of people can have but one motive for political action; politicians can and do have different motives. The great mass of the people cannot caucus, intrigue, and log-roll; politicians don't do any thing else. Who ever heard of a Legislative assembly seriously considering the professional merits of the candidate for its favor? Who that has the slightest experience in such things needs be told of instances wherein legislators have considered as decidedly venal those who came to election on merit only? Who ever heard of instances of success in such cases? Who does not know that you must have capital when you come to trade with politicians; and that this capital must consist of party services, political influence or social and family connexions? But suppose the people incompetent to elect their Judges, are they incompetent to elect members of Congress, Governors, and, and Presidents? In a word, are they capable of self-government? That's the question—it all comes to that. Secondly, it is said the people may be imposed on by demagogues. This being granted, it may be asked if in the election of members of the Legislature they cannot be humbugged? If demagogues can and will be elected Judges, then demagogues are elected to the Assembly, and these demagogues have the election of the Judges. Which can be the more safely trusted, those who may be deceived, or those who have gained their power by deception? If the people can be ruled by demagogues will they become wiser, and more virtuous and intelligent, under a Government in which they have no influence? It seems to me that this subject is altogether one-sided; but as all the old prejudices are against me I will pursue the matter in future numbers. In the mean time my object is truth, and as I feel strong in my own convictions, I respectfully ask a public declaration of views from those who differ with me. I challenge a discussion. A PROVINCIAL.

FROM THE FACETTESVILLE CAROLINIAN. MR. EDITOR: My object in this communication is to respectfully recommend the name of Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond county, as a candidate for Governor

of North Carolina, at the next ensuing August election. Mr. Leak is a man of mature years—a strong and discriminating mind—he is an able debater and a ready writer, and in him the democratic party has had for many years, an able defender of its principles. He has done a great deal for his native State; and while a great many less worthy names have been promoted to posts of distinction, his has not received the consideration to which we think it entitled. It is not our intention to puff Mr. Leak, (which has become so common of late by a certain class of writers,) as he requires no eulogium; but merely to bring his name before the public in relation to the gubernatorial office. Mr. Leak was unwilling two years ago to canvass the State; it is likely there may be new issues brought before the people during the pending election, therefore we speak from authority when we say if he should be the choice of the Democratic State Convention, which will be shortly held in Raleigh, he will accept the nomination and enter upon a canvass of the State, should it be desired. MONTGOMERY.

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halted in their designs. Gradually the ranks of the regular Democracy became full. One after another of the Northern States repudiated Northern fanaticism, and the proud banner of Constitutional Democracy was once more planted on many of her ancient citadels. Whig ultras came back to reason. The Whig people spoke, and a noble and healthy spirit of fraternity and peace breathed new hopes into a desponding cause; and rejoined those who had been long estranged, that they were still countrymen and brothers. This was a noble work; and nobly was it begun and consummated. It required faith, bravery, and enthusiasm to carry it out; but elements of success were not wanting in the hour of tribulation and of trial. Let those, then, who are now praising individuals for their efforts in this dark hour, forget that the preservation of this Union is the duty of the National Democracy, and that it has again been used by their efforts.

THE CABINET IS DOOMED!

In using the expression which we have adopted as the lead to this article, we are confident that we state only what may now be regarded as a "fixed" fact. The cabinet is, indeed, doomed. When the prominent Whig papers of the country admit into their columns such articles as we copy below from the New York Express, we hazard nothing in asserting that the fate of the cabinet is sealed. Nothing can now save it. It must go out, "tag and baggage," individually and as a unit; for, if one of its members be retained, it will not only leave a faint behind which will poison and corrupt any new cabinet that may be installed, but it will cause dissatisfaction among the friends of those members who are compelled to retire, and very probably lead them into opposition to the new cabinet by which they have been superseded. The members of the present cabinet, therefore, will all have to retire, and we predict but an inevitable fact when we say the cabinet is doomed!

The causes of the downfall of the cabinet are too apparent to require much comment. The first and most prominent cause, in our estimation, is the incapacity and inexperience of the man who nominally fills the office of President of the United States.—These deficiencies in General Taylor are now very generally admitted by all who have had personal intercourse with him, and have no reason for suppressing their candid and honest opinions. Unfortunately for himself, unfortunately also for the Whig party, but more unfortunately for the country, General Taylor has not the intellectual capacity, the necessary knowledge of the duties of state-manship, the degree of experience in public affairs, and acquaintance with public men to enable him to administer the government successfully. He has not, as Gen. Jackson had, the genius to foresee and provide for the exigencies of his position, the sagacity which men who surround him, nor the decision and energy of character to give his personal impress to his administration.—Hence, he has been compelled, by the necessity of his situation, to confide almost everything pertaining to the duties of his high office to his cabinet. Instead of attending personally to the business which every President should know and understand, in the first instance, he has for ever everything up on the heads of departments. No citizen could approach him on business without being unconsciously referred to one of his Secretaries; and one of the rules prescribed by Executive action, as has been publicly stated by his own friends, was to have everything brought up before him by one of his Secretaries. He thus put himself in a situation to be deceived and imposed upon. He has been deceived and imposed upon; and hence the blunders of his administration, and only in matters of policy, but in the exercise of the power of appointments to office. His cabinet have also been untrue to him. They prevailed upon him to commit the first great error, by persuading him to falsify his pledge—to break his pledged faith with the people. Whatever he or they may think, and whatever the unscrupulous whig press may say, we tell them plainly and boldly that this has been one of the most potent causes of the overthrow of his administration. When General Taylor emerged from the fire and smoke of the battle of Buena Vista, no man was more popular with the American people. All parties admired and honored him—the democratic party for his patriotic services in the cause of his country; the whig party because they believed he was a whig; and would become an "available" candidate for the presidency. He made pledges and promises to the American people, to the effect that he would not be a party President. The people of all parties believed in those promises. They could not believe that such a man could disregard his word and deceive them. His cabinet persuaded him to violate these solemn assurances which he had given to the American people. They persuaded him not only to become a party President, but the most prospective party President whom the country has ever seen. They persuaded him to promise the patriots who supported the war in which he won all his martial honors, and the presidency itself, and to take to his bosom and confidence the men who traitorously opposed that war. This act, of itself, disgusted the American people. And in this act is to be found one of the prominent causes of the premature fall of his administration. As we have said, his cabinet have been unfaithful to him and to his true fame and glory. Perceiving, from a short acquaintance with him, his incapacity and inexperience, they availed themselves of these defects to wind about him the web of their hateful and pernicious influence. They saw that he was not the man who could comprehend and control the vast and complex machinery of the government over which he had been called to preside; and hence they

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From the Pennsylvanian.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION AND THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

Any one who will take the trouble of looking back to the condition of things four months ago, and comparing them with the condition of things at the present moment, cannot fail to be surprised, even with an accurate knowledge of the facts, at the vast change which has taken place. When the XXXIst Congress assembled, the whole Whig party at the North, leaders and all, without a single obscure or conspicuous exception, were open and bitter in hostility to the South. This opposition was a sacred article in the creed of Northern Whiggery, and was maintained with a unanimity and zeal not often witnessed in any party. This solid unanimity—this enthusiastic zeal of the Whigs—had also seriously impaired the position of the Democracy, in every Northern State, in regard to the South. Many Democrats came to Washington remembering that General Cass had not been cordially sustained in the South as he deserved to be; and every local and sectional interest and prejudice, became a new ingredient of disension and hatred in the cauldron of censure and complaint. In too many quarters, notions on the subject of slavery heretofore regarded by the Democracy with disgust, were now either calmly tolerated or tacitly concurred in; and when the subject of providing governments for the new territories was broached, the Opposition to use the strong arm of the majority, and to enforce unjust terms upon the South, was fearfully general. In that crisis, with the whole mass of the Whig party against the South,—backed by all the wealth of the great cities of the Atlantic—all the capital of an overgrown and bloated banking system—all the power of a manufacturing interest, united together in the bonds of powerful fraternity—how easy it was for weak men to yield and to give away? It was so much more comfortable to recede to a sentiment which professed to be in favor of Human Freedom, than to be denounced by every epithet that could be invented, that many heretofore straight-forward Democrats fraternized with the movement. The ultra rallied united with the timid conservatives—the noisy Whig with the active Democrat—all the processes of the Whigs, and many of the Democratic papers proclaimed pretty nearly the same doctrines about slavery, and proposed all other issues—and the fashion became complete, if not universal. Weak men, who wanted office on both sides, embarked in the movement. Unpopular men, who had long vainly sought to emerge from deserved banishment from public favor, became vociferous against the South. Many excellent and pious men made the cause a religious question; and the clergy were almost unanimously banded together to excite and exhort the combined parties to action. It was in just

SENTENCE OF PROF. WEBSTER.

BOSTON, April 1.

At an early hour this morning, the Court House was again thronged by an anxious and excited multitude, to hear the sentence of death pronounced upon Dr. John W. Webster, who was on Saturday night, convicted of murder in the first degree, for the killing of Dr. Parkman.

A few minutes before nine o'clock, the unfortunate prisoner, heavily ironed, and looking sad and dejected, was brought into the court room by the officers, and placed in the criminal box, and the Judges having taken their seats, Mr. Clifford, the Attorney General rose, and moved the Court that the sentence of the law be pronounced upon the prisoner.

Dr. Webster was then directed to stand up, when the usual question was propounded to him: "Have you any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

To this he made no audible reply, but merely bowed his head, and then resumed his seat, when Chief Justice Shaw, (apparently deeply affected at the painful duty he was about to perform,) rose and said:

God forbid that we should attempt to conceal or be prevented from indulging those irrepressible feelings of interest, sympathy and compassion which arise spontaneously in our hearts, at such a spectacle as is now before us. We do most sincerely, from the bottom of our hearts, cordially deplore the awful condition into which crime has brought the prisoner at the bar, and the deep affliction which is never more to see him around the family circle gladdening with his presence the happy hours that they were wont to enjoy together. We have for you the prisoner of the convicted murderer, whose pilgrimage is so soon to end, we have for you no word of present consolation or of earthly hope to offer you in the hour of darkest affliction; but with hearts of sympathy and with feelings of the dearest sincerity, we commend you—not to the justice—for if justice be the lot of man, who shall hope for salvation?—but to the mercy of the Heavenly Father, with whom you will have full time to make your peace and happiness in the world to come.

[Here the prisoner was again directed to stand up, when he did a few moments.] Judge Shaw then pronounced the sentence of death as follows:

You, John W. Webster, after a fair trial, and with opportunity for defence, have been found guilty by a jury of your fellow citizens, of having, on Friday, the 23d day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty nine, with malice aforethought, murdered Dr. Parkman, in your private room, in the Medical College in Grove street, in Boston. It is now the duty of the Court to pronounce upon you the sentence which the law imposes upon such a crime. It is therefore adjudged, declared and commanded by this court, that you be taken hence by the proper officer to the prison of the county, and there kept in close custody, until such time as the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth shall by his official warrant appoint, when you shall be taken thence to the place of public execution, and there be hung by the neck until you are dead. And may God, in his infinite goodness have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner was immediately taken from the Court room to Leverett street jail to await the execution of his sentence, which will not be, probably, for several months to come. Although he manifested great fortitude during the delivery of the sentence, yet it was evident he struggled hard to overcome his feelings. Many in the court house were deeply affected. His wife and daughters are truly to be pitied. It is feared the crushing blow to them will be more than they can survive, while his immediate and intimate friends are horror stricken at the denoucement of this terrible tragedy.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN C. CALHOUN IN NEW ORLEANS.—The shipping and the flagstaffs in the public buildings, says the Phrygane, displayed their colors on Friday at half mast. In the United States Circuit Court, Mr. Hunton, the District Attorney, announced the death of Mr. Calhoun, and moved an adjournment of the Court. Mr. S. S. Prentiss addressed the court in a few remarks of deep pathos and feeling, when Judge McCaleb ordered the court to stand adjourned until the following day. The several State courts also adjourned.

breast. He soon sat down his hands to give evidence of feeling. He put his hands up to his face, and he observed to rub his eyes with his fingers under his spectacles. He then closed his eyelids and bowed his head toward the Court. The foreman of the jury at the same time held his hands up before his eyes, as if overcome by the powerful duty he had performed. An awful and unbroken silence ensued, in which the court, jury and spectators seemed absorbed in their own reflections. The appearance of the prisoner at this time was painful to contemplate. His eyes were closed, and a deep sigh denoted that there was a load of irrepressible anguish on his soul. Chief Justice Shaw broke the terrible suspense by dismissing the jury in a voice wild with emotion. Mr. Merrick, the prisoner's counsel, went into the prisoner's dock, spoke a few words in his ear, and soon after an order was given by the court that the prisoner should be removed to jail. The whole proceeding did not occupy more than twelve minutes, and was a scene never to be forgotten by those who were present. The prisoner was removed to the Leverett street jail to await his terrible sentence.

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