Esq. was called to the Chair, and R. J. Men-denhall was appointed Secretary.

The following prenuble and resolutions were submitted to the consideration of the meeting by John A. Gilmer, and on motion of Jed. H. Lindsay, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The locofice party leaders have ceased to declare and insist 'that the Government could give no relief and provide no rem dy in times of pecuniary distress'-that 'the banks were the occasion of all the evils that existed and that those who suffered by their great enterprise had none to blame but themselves'that'these who traded on borrowed capital ought to break.'

Whereas, Said party no longer advocates an entire metalic currency, or favors the 'pet bank system,' whereby the Government lost millions of the public money and unprecedented embar-rassments and difficulties were experienced by all classes, making bankrupts of thousands, and inducing the passage of a bankrupt law by Con-

Whereas, The said party have found it inconvenient and altegether impracticable to separate the business of the people from the affairs of their own Government, and have entirely failed to redeem the pledges and promises they made when advocating the Sub-Treasury, that they would by that measure entirely divorce the Government from all banks and no longer use them as fiscal agents.

Whereas, As excellent as the locofoco parts ended the Sub-Treasury to be, no attempt has yet been made by any individual or party, to induce a single lecofoco State to

Whereas. The experience and good sense of the people are gradually exerting salutary infuences with many locufoce leaders, and inducing them, (without reference to their former spinions,) to countenance discrimination in favor of American industry in the regulation of a revenue tariff, so much so, that President Plerce, in his late Message, speaking of the reduction of the tariff, says it is of great importance; and the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, which is, 'to reduce the duties on certain articles and to add to the free list many articles now taxed, and especially such as enter into manufactures and are not largely or at all produced in this country,' is commended to the careful and candid consideration of Con-

Whereas, After the loud locofoco protestations of devotion to the Compromise of 1850, we are at a loss to account for such a liberal and extraordinary allotment of offices and power by the President to its deadly and implacable adversaries, or to account for the recent avowal of the Executive organ, that, 'if the Baltimore platform had exp easly approved or disapproved the Compromise, the nomines would have met with certain defeat,' unless it be for conciliating and retaining the influence of the party friends of Martin Van Buren, who was sustained by the whole locofoco party, North and South, in 1840, for President, after it was officially known to them that he had approved the conviction of a free white man on negro testimony; and who, in 1848, was nominated in opposition to Gen. Cass, the regular Democratic nominee, by the Buffalo Convention, and was supported by the abolitionists and free-soilers throughout the Union as their candidate for President.

Whereas, Notwithstanding professions to the | the 3d day of January contrary, the policy of the locofoco, freesoil and | County Court: abolition parties in practice has been to give away as to perpetuate the power and ascendancy requested to act as Secretary. of the present 'piebald' party, to the prejudice the public domain, and holding out inducements to our citizens to emigrate to the free States, which policy is new generally embraced by abolinonists, to weaken and diminish, as they avow, the power and strength of the slave States ;the fact being that over twenty-five millions of acres were alienated by the Federal Government by various railroads; and only a little over one | Carolina and the whole Union. million actually bought and paid for by settlers,

main of the United States is the common propby the common efforts and common treasure of the common weal. those States, and in which each and all are fairtions of public lands to particular States for pur | Jones. poses of improvement,-the State of N. Carolina, who, in the spirit of generous patriotism added to the list. and fraternal feeling ceded to the General Government a large and valuable portion of the tice, equality and sound policy, fairly and legiti mately entitled to her equal share of the pub- papers generally to copy.

Resolved, That the passage of the charter of the late United States Bank was a Republican measure, advocated, sustained and carried by realized and saved thousands to the Treasury and to individuals by furnishing exchange in all ands rendered bankrunt.

of this Union, at the time and under the circum- substance. stances, were right, when they maintained that This doctrine being advanced, the State De ed the idea of dispensing with banks, and of in- he refused them. troducing exclusively a metalic currency; and since the people, having suffered through the themselves, their business and affairs to the new system, are moving prosperously on, -a state of things, as we conceive, that proves much more satisfactorily the boundless resources of our new country, and the indomitable industry,

the Whigs were wrong Resolved, further, That the facility with which the people of this great nation still manage their ly withdrawn from circulation, still further for his sufferings and w proves their readiness to acquiesce in, and their the German despots. But Mr. Marcy's mind vorably and kindly disposed towards the Generability to prosper under, any system that remains has undergone a change—and he replies : Al- al in question.

permanent. though you have suffered, yet as at that time Resolved, That, in our opinion, there should you were not an American citizen and are not be raised no more revenue than is necessary to so yet, this Government has no right to inter-

Resolved. That we are ready and willing to co operate heartily with all men, North and South, who will honestly agree and stand with us on the Compromise of 1850, thereby maintaining the harmony and integrity of the Union. Resolved, That we are opposed to the interference of the President and his Cabinet in State Klections, being moved to the expression of this southment, from the unwarrantable conduct of know whether it is the way to Cork," said a

age and influence of their offices in the recent elections in New York and other States. Resolved. That in the people and resources of the State of North Carolina are the clements of

greatness, which will more and more appear, as entitles his opinions on geological questions to provement advances : and that it is our deterto this cause, on which, it is evident, so much depend our prosperity, happiness and greatness, until the advantages thereof shall be extended equally to all parts of the State, as far as the same is practicable

Whereas, There exists much anxiety, as well as great diversity of opinion, on the subject of amending our State Constitution, both as to the extent of amendments and as to the manner in which they should be made :- therefore.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ntegrity, intelligence and honest patriotism of the free men of North Carolina; that we adhere to the fundamental principle "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only :" that the only republican and American mode of framing or amending the Constitution of a free people, is by a Convention directly from the people themselves, -independent of party and other considerations,-for this and no

Resolved. That although our Constitution expressly prescribes both the legislative and conentional methods, we are opposed to blending together in the same body "law-making and contitution-amending," whereby great constitutional questions are and may be made to depend

on the dictation of the majority of a party caucus. Resolved, That we favor and are anxious for many of the amendments proposed; but confess that we prefer their failure to the loss of a great fundamental principle of freedom, and the establishment of a precedent which may entail on the people of the State for years the expenses, troubles, and excitement growing out of a succession and series of constitutional amendments by legislative enactment, of which we have

already had some little foretaste. Resolved. That it is expedient that Guilford county should be represented in the Convention to be held the 21st day of February, in the city of Raleigh, to select a Whig candidate to be voted for in the next gubernatorial election, and that we pledge our hearty and united support of the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved. That the Chairman appoint thirty delegates to attend said Convention. In obedience to the foregoing resolution, the Chair appointed the following delegates :- Jno M Morehead, Joel McLean, Calvin Johnson, Peter C Smith, Wm R Smith, Fred Fentress, David P Weir, David Wharton, Isaac Thacker, Archibald Wilson, J H Sanders, Jesse Shelly. Jeremiah Pigott, Wyatt W Ragsdale, Isaac H. Gardner, Thomas Cook, S G Coffin, Noah M

Climer, L W Summers, James M Bland, John A Gilmer, David F Caldwell, Joab Hiatt, R Gorrell, M S Sherwood, Arch Bevil, Barham Harris, Joseph A Houston, William M Mebane and Abram Clapp. On motion of Joseph McLean, the Chairman

and Secretary were added to the list of delegates, and the proceedings requested to be published in the Greensboro' Patriot and other Whig papers of the State.

NATHAN HIATT, Ch'n. R. JUNIUS MENDENHALL, Sec'y.

WHIG MEETING IN YADKIN.

On motion, JOSIAH COWLES Esq.

The object of the meeting having been exand manifest bejury of the older States, depri- plained to be for the purpose of appointing than could even have resulted from a triumph ving them of their just and equitable portion of delegates to attend the State Convention, at involving the advancement of freesoilism under the Public Lands is briefly this: While recog- annum. We tender Mr. Doub our wishes for ble Whig as a candidate in the next Guberna restoration of the Van Buren freesoil dynasty torial canvass in this State,

The following resolutions were submitted, to

couraged by defeat, and believing the principles one essential particular, was abused in the co within the last fiscal year, of which nearly seven- of their party to be the true policy and best in- lumns of the New York Herald: and that teen millions were snapped up by the States as terest of the country, are determined never to abuse, without our knowledge thereof at the examp lands; six millions devoured by military cease to rally around the Whig Standard, until time, was written by William L. Marcy, in a bounty warrants; one million and a half taken its folds shall again wave in triumph over North mean, cowardike and skulking manner. We

giving the Treasury less than eight cents per acre. Convention the name of our able and gifted cratic committee at Washington, which had the for all the lands alienated during the year :"- fellow citizen, JOHN A. GILMER, of Greens- superintendence of the arrangements for Gen'l Resolved, That we have increased confidence | boro', we will cordially support any Whig the Pierce's election, applied to us, through their in the integrity of the Whig Party and in Whig Convention may select.

Ty entitled to participate; and any appropriation man appointed the following delegates to attend Mr. Penn, who was stopping for the time in this tion of the public lands to particular States, for said convention, namely : Jas S Grant, Joseph special and particular purposes in those States, F Johnson, A W Mastin, Jos Cowles, jr., W H in a day or two, requesting us to publish it, as is creative of unequal, unjust and improper dis- A Spears, D S Cockerham, Aguia Spear, Eeq., it came, he said, from one of the most distincriminations in the use of a common fund; and, Dr. R Spronse, Lewis Gadberv, R C Poindex | guished statesmen in the land. We did not then inasmuch as the precedent has been made and ter, Tyre Glenn, Isaac Jarrat, N L Williams, know that he alluded to William L. Marcy, who the practice recently obtained in the Congressof Dr. J P Clingman, W W Long, W A Joyce, R was at that time secretly superintending the ever had nearest to their hearts, and which, but the United States, of granting immense dona- F Armfield, F B McMillan, J C Foot and Y N

On motion, it was

publication, and with a request for the Whig ditions. In a day or two he returned, for the J. COWLES, Ch'n.

Jo. WILLIAMS, Sec'v.

Mr. Marcy is backing out from the doc-Republican votes. As such we approved of it; trings of his Kostza letter. In that document, and we rejoice to say, whilst it was employed as a he asserted, that while Kostza had not acquired nationality, and the Government was authorized parts of the world at much lower rates than it to protect him at home or abroad. He also af- career, and his gentlemanly and honorable de can now be purchased. Further, the history of firmed, that the law of nations confers the na. meanor as a man and as a public character .the past proves how much safer and better it tional character not only upon citizens, native But it was pressed upon us, as we have shown, was than the "pet bank system," which was and adopted-but upon all those who are resi- again and again; and at length we yielded, substituted by its enemies, and by which mil- dents with or without the intention of becoming and published this paper, issued by the demohons were lost to the Treasury and tens of thous. naturalized citizens, provided they have there cratic committee at Washington, and written by Resolved, That although we believe the whigs fore us-but we cannot be mistaken as to its ed the previous correspondence against General

Congress had the constitutional right to estab- partment was forthwith overrun by Foreigners, lish a national bank, and disapproved of the seeking passports to return to Europe-where, cy, and the manner in which the public depos- could securely prosecute their schemes against its were removed, we see nothing in the pres- the Government of their native land. These the friends of the present system have abandon- all the Chevalier Hulsemann's logic. Of course,

More recently, he has been called upon to re dress the wrongs sustained by a German, in difficulties incident to the change, and adapted circumstances similar to those of Keszta. M. Weichel came to this country in 1851-and made his declaration of intention to become an American citizen.

He resided in New York two years, and then returned to Saxony on business. While there, seal and spirit of our people, rather than that he was seized by the police, incarcerated and

> THE WRONG WAY TO CORK .- Mr. Kenney, the popular dramatist, in drinking a glass of wine. nadvertently swallowed a small substance which nearly choked him. A friend seeing his distress, and anxious to proclaim to his companions the sad state of the case, exclaimed ;-

ly way to kill Kenny."

THE COAL FIELDS, &c.

Last week we published the Report of Prof. Jackson on the Coal of certain localities Deep river. His high position as a Geologist prudent and judicious system of internal internal internal great weight. Coming as they do in confirmation of the opinions expressed by Professor mination to give our cordial and zealous support | Emmons, the State Geologist, as well as other scientific gentlemen who have given the subject their attention, they leave no room to doubt as to the value of the coal fields. "It is sufficient for practical purposes," says Prof. J., in the report just alluded to, "to know that there is an adequate supply of coal; enough to warrant the opening of regular mines, with the requisite machinery for popping out the water and hoistproved on Deep river. The coal certainly descends with the strata, and there is no instance known of such thick beds of coal giving out at such a short depth. The linear extent of outcrop is, as before observed, from twelve to sixteen miles; hence there must be an abundant supply attainable, even if it extends only a mile in width." This is a very good account of the matter, but it seems that we have only begun to appreciate the full value of the coal fields. The letter of Prof. Emmons, which we publish in another column, indicates a quantity of coal which scarcely the most sanguine have dreamed of. It is the opinion of Prof. E. that the 5 foot seam already found by the bering apparatus at Egypt "is not the main seam," there being below another of twice its thickness. The Professor, in view of the great abundance of Coal, predicts the building of a great manufacturing city in the Deep river country. We trust that his prediction may be accomplished. The town of Fay etteville is destined to share largely in the prosperity of the Deep river country. Situated as we are at the head of navigation on an excellent navigable river, a first class railroad connecting us with the Deep river country will confer untold benefits. The natural channel for the trade of that region is in this direction. We have only to improve, by works of internal improvement, the natural advantages of our situation, to make Favetteville a prosperous and populous city. The commencement of the Western railroad has by a series of unforeseen events, been greatly retarded. We look forward to its construction ultimately, as a matter of necessity. We have all along entertained the belief that it would with proper counexions be a paying road. The misconduct of individuals will not in our opinion defeat (though it may delay) the success of so feasible a project. A present the position of our people is a very em barrassing one. But it cannot last. Light will

break upon us before a great while. We shall - Find fringhpm.c.

The following expose of some dirty work, in which the venerable Secretary of State plays a conspicuous part, we copy from the New York Herald, of Friday last:

GEN. SCOTT AND MARCY'S CABINET SCAVENgers .- One of Marcy's cabinet scavengers, at Washington-a little penny paper there - states that Gen. Scott, who was so outrageously abused by the New York Herald during the last Presidential canvass, is now overwhelmed by flattery and praises from us. We never abused Gen'l Scott. We opposed his election in 1852, on France or Russia, where despotism, invested by certain political grounds: but that opposition was open, frank, manly, and honorable to both but to extend its arm and strike down the bul parties alike. We acknowledged the high merits | warks of Liberty, or we might now be swelter-At a large and respectable meeting of the of General Scott as a military chiefrain, as a ling beneath the ardent tropics upon the defen Whigs of Yadkin county, at Yadkinville, on gentleman, and as a man. We opposed his ces of Cavenne, or "prospecting" amidst the Age" will add to its interest in the eyes of its triumph would bring into power the Seward tive Free Carolina, for the presumption to isfreesoil interest in New York and the North .- | sue a new Democratic Paper! We bless Provway and squander the public lands, in such a called to the Chair, and Joseph Williams, Esq., We acknowledge now that we were in error in idence, but not "the most noble Festus," for the to promise, appears as a Tri-Weekly, and prethat belief, and that the election of Gen. Pierce has brought about a greater evil in that respect Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating a suita- the Seward influence. This greater evil is the

We deny, therefore, that we ever abused, in

any true acceptation of the term, Gen. Scott .-Resolved. That the Whigs of Yadkin, undis | Yet, we are sorry to say, that General Scott, in | that doctrine has been so outrageously pervertallude to a document called a military review Resolved. That, while we recommend to said or history of General Scott's career. The demochairman, and wanted us to publish that abu Resolved. That the chairman of this meeting sive military review of Gen. Scott's life. We appoint twenty delegates to attend the said required to see it first. Mr. Penn, member of Convention, in the city of Raleigh, to join their Congress from Louisiana, brought the document printed, shall be applied as the Legislature may erty of all the States, purchased and procured brethren of the State in their deliberations for in proof sheets to us. We declined its publica- direct." tian at the time, on account of the injustice In pursuance of the last resolution, the chair- done in it to the military renown of Gen. Scott. city, took the paper away, and again returned We looked at the paper again, and told Mr. On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were | Penn, that if we published it, we should accompany that publication with an editorial article. condemning the spirit and character of the third time, we believe, and requested us particularly to publish the paper against General accompany it with, in order, as he said, that it might find its way amongst this great community-a thing which it could not do in any other form. With great reluctance at the time, we Scott's life, particularly of his brilliant military their domicil. We have not the document be- Wm. L. Marcy, the same person who had nem-Scott-a fact which was also at that time un-

This is the only abusive article of Gen. Scott that the Herald contained during the contest of war that was made on the then existing curren- under the protection of our Government, they 1852, and this was claudestinely circulated through our columns by the Democratic committee, and came secretly and fraudulently from ent aspect of public affairs requiring the estab- applications had the effect of showing Mr. Mar- the pen of Wm. L. Marcy, the present Secretary shment of such an institution, -especially since ev more clearly the fallacy of his doctrine, than of State. We disavowed it at the time; we disown it now; and cast it back in the teeth of the Secretary, with all the odium and disgrace which may attach to it. We were opposed to General Scott's elevation at that time, and we are free to admit that we were deceived into the support we then gave Gen. Pierce, and have been deceived by his subsequent conduct and policy. These facts show that though Gen. Scott-a frank, open and noble-hearted man in all his relations of life-erred in the last Presidential campaign by his associations, and by his writing and speaksubjected to much harsh and cruel treatment, ing too much, yet he has nothing of the skulking After several months imprisonment, he was meanness and the cowardly propensities of such set free and ordered to depart forthwith. Rely- a man as Wm. L. Marcy, who would sneakingaffairs, notwithstanding so many millions are ing upon the doctrines of the Koszta letter, he ly write an abusive paper, and circulate it, as locked up in the Sub-Treasury and unnecessari has appealed to Mr. Marcy to exact reparation he did, disguisedly, through our columns, while

defray the expenses of the General Government fere and demand the reparation you desire, &c. er the "scat of war" was an arm chair or a rockeconomically administered; but that in levying imposts, there should be a fair discrimination the Kozsta letter.—Rich. Whig.

Two Irishmen were in prison-one for steal ing a cow and the other for stealing a watch. "Mike," said the cow-stealer, one day, wha t o'clock is it? "Och, Pat, I have nt my watch handy -but I these officers, in attempting to use the patron. | wag who was present. "but it seems a very like- think it is about milking time." Pat felt cow'd.

THE RALBIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1854.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATESMAN. This Democratic journal, the Prospectus of says: which has been before the public for some time. made its first appearance in this city, on Saturday last, under the editorial auspices of Ep-WARD CANTWELL, Esq. It presents a very neat ing up the coal, and such I am satisfied we have typographical appearance, and is to be published Weekly and Semi-Weekly, by WESLEY

The leading article in the "Statesman" devoted to an exposition of the views of the Editor upon the subject of the Public Lands, and a defence of those views against the premature attacks which have been made upon them. He remarks in the out-start (the italics

"The public have witnessed with surprise that our Prospectus has been made the subject of extensive remark, both in the State and out of it. A few plain propositions, plainly stated, have elicited wide comment and lengthy prelections. Indeed, the politics of New York, and other stews of corruption and intrigue, have been attempted to be imported into this sober Commonwealth. Long before we could speak, our labors have been forestalled, the public mind poisoned, and our opinions represented and misrepresented, construed and misconstrued, criticised, argued and settled, as it suited the politeness, the caprice, or the interest of our contemporaries. We dare say the like of this was never before known in North Carolina. It inaugurates a new era in political journalism here. We put the fact on record, and protest against its repetition.

Of course, none can expect, that, while we gladly recognize and acknowledge the friendly greetings we have received from the editorial fraternity, we should also compliment every slanderer. We shall, however, take at once occasion to put gentlemen right. We ought and will enable them to put us right with their readers if they choose to extend us that courtesy. We ask nothing-we claim nothing more.

Without descending to particulars, when the plaining at all of the treatment of avowed fees, we may remark, that we are amazed and mortified at the indecent haste with which some, professing too a most wonderful degree of per sonal good feeling, and studiously avoiding the republication of our Prospectus, have yet join ed in the silly hue and cry directed against us from certain high quarters. Had we appeared upon the fence of another man's orchard, entered our neighbor's ben-roost, or proposed any- fice of their rights and interests! thing else but the devotion of our talents, what ever they are, to an honest purpose and an en nobling profession, some excuse might have been found for this unjust and ungenerous per taw with the whole powers of the State, needs privilege to speak."

nizing, in the abstract, the Democratic doctrine "that the public lands are the common property of all the States, to be held by the General Government, as a common fund." &c., vet the spirit of ed and trampled under foot, that, no other alternative being left to "check the shameful robbery of the public property of all the States, to old dectrine, to remedy this monstrous disease. | which is before us in North Carolina. which drains, for the benefit of the new States. make application for an appropriation of a fair and equitable portion of the Public Lands to the State of North Carolina, which, when so appro-

Now, that is a good conclusion, we care not by what species of ratiocination it may be arrived at. Upon that proposition, we strike hands with our new Democratic neighbor. We cordially welcome his co operation in behalf of an object which the Whigs of North Carolina have publication of the abusive review in question .- for the treachery of some of her own sons, the good old State might long since have attained. Upon this subject of procuring for North Carolina her just share of the Public Lands,-a share Ordered. That a copy of these proceedings be document. Again he took the paper away, not of which she has been deprived and despoiled. public territory, is, upon every principle of jus- sent to the Raleigh Register, with request for consenting to its being published on these coniquitous, as that which takes bread from the mouth of the starving Irish peasant to pamper Scott, with any remarks we might choose to the appetite and swell the consequence of the English Aristocrat, -we know no party. It is only by the union of parties-by the joint cooperation of Whig people and Democratic peofiscal agent, the Government lost nothing, but all the rights of an American citizen, he had consented to let it appear, for we always had a ple, unintimidated by the uplifted lash of selfacquired enough to invest him with American high admiration of certain portions of General constituted party dictators,—that we may expect to break up this system and secure our rights. The Editor of the "Statesman" draws the following graphic picture of the injustice of which North Carolina is the victim, as matters

"We intend, if we can, to call the attention of the country to it, and again to trace the effects the deterioration, the decay, the depopulation. and the decreased representation of the Old Thirteen States, and particularly of North Caroina. We shall see that, while Canals, Railroads, and Turnpikes, radiating from their State Capitals, penetrate every quarter of the favored West, hardly do the Plantation States supply the traveller with the means of an imperfect transportation through their territory. We shall see that, while Asylums, Schools, Universities and Court Houses dot almost every ten miles square in Ohio and Illinois, immense tracts of land-big enough for a principality-are in adjoining Virginia desolate. An invisible line divides them-they are equally entitled to the Federal bounty. Yet the eye will not fail to mark that line the moment it is reached. On the one side, public justice is often dispensed in an open shanty, amidst the music of thick pines. unbroken forests; on the other, a stately palace and the hum of busy men rise to attest the partial liberality of the Government," &c.

co nominee for Governor, provided the Convenbe allowed to differ. But will they be so al-Now, the New Orleans Picayune asks, ought- lowed? That's the question. Will not the a-man to be excused for making such a joke as same high functionaries and their menials—the Grand Viziers and their Executioners, who so unceremoniously decapitated Mr. VENABLE, put

thought and opinion? We shall see,

HIGH TORYISM IN NORTH CAROLINA

The "Standard," of the 4th instant, announces a principle of political action, which would come with a better grace from a court which will be found in another column, it will journal in London, Paris or St. Petersburgh, than from an organ of the American democracy. New York "Hard" in the House of Representa-Referring to the public land question, and having stated the views of the President, the editor

It is due to the President, no less than to our time-honored principles, that we should still occupy the old ground; we have no fears that this ground will be abandoned by him."

We appeal from the organ to the democratic people of North Carolina to repudiate and trample under their feet this detestable, anti-republican sentiment! Has it come to this, that the freemen of America are to be told of their duty to the President? That they are bound to uphold the measures which he dictates to them Are we chattels? Are we bondmen, that we must abandon our dearest rights, in obedience to the rayal mandate of President Pierce ?--We were not prepared for this fearful stride of prerogative. We had hoped that recent experience might have taught the sattelites of power a little moderation; but it seems we were mistaken.

In all candor, we protest against this monarchical, this almost servile spirit of obedience to power. We feel bound, as faithful sen tinels of the public, to raise the alarm, as at the approach of an enemy. The utterance of such sentiments, by the treacherous journalists of France, prepared the way for the coup d'etat of Louis Napo'eon. Gradually the public mind was familiarized with the idea of centralized power, with the one-man power, and at last the word Empire was faintly uttered by the minions of the traitor. Presently the shout grew louder and louder, and at length the audacious usurper was emboldened to take the step of dispensing with the legislature.

The language of the "Standard" would not have been listened to with patience by the men who fought at Moore's Creek and Alamance, or by the men who, in May 1775, met at Chargeneral statement may as well suffice, or com- lotte, and threw off allegiance to the British crown. They would not be told that duty to the King demanded a sacrifice of the dearest rights of freemen,-they did not believe that duty to the King was co-extensive with duty to Principle : and we greatly mistake the character of their descendants, if they acknowledge an allegiance to the President, which requires a sacri-

THE RALEIGH PRESS.

SPIRIT OF THE AGE .- The Editor of this journal announces Dr. W. M. Johnson, of Alamance. as an Associate. Dr. J. has for some time acted in that capacity, without being publicly recognized. He is a ready and sprightly writer and his identification with the "Spirit of the

TRI-WEEKLY STAR .- The "Star," according sents a handsome face. It is of super-royal The position of the Editor upon the subject of size, and is published at the low price of \$4 per success in his enterprize.

THE GUILFORD MEETING.

We invite attention to the admirable Resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the Whigs of Guilford. They not only present an accurate resume of the history of political parties in the Country, for the past fifteen years, restore equality, to compel a return to the good but they breathe the right spirit for the work

our life-bood and population," he proposes "to ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK We learn, through the Telegraph, that another destructive fire occurred in New York, on Sunday morning, by which that magnificent buildcommodation of Jenny Lind, when she was in this country,) and the new and splendidly furnished "La Farge" House, (which was to have been opened to the public on the 15th instant,) loss is immense. The fire originated from the explosion of gas. Mr. Lanier, one of the pro prietors of the "La Farge," is a native of Guil-

ford county, in this State.

The New York "National Democrat." which has until lately been lauding the Presilent, and giving him credit for all the virtues that ever adorned the character of Washington. while it held up to scorn and contempt several members of his Cabinet, has now begun to see that it can gain nothing by this course, and is shifting its tactics. It now intimates, somewhat hesitatingly, however, as if it had not yet become quite bold enough to speak right out in ts usual strong, unpolished, blunt language, that Gen. Pierce is not immaculate: "We should say," it remarks, "judging from his Administration, [why not judging from its knowledge of Gen. Pierce's character, and by his acts? that he is a cunning, managing Yankee, not much addicted to principle, but a good deal addicted to policy; more of a politician than a of this policy in the unnatural growth and pros | statesman; smart, rather than profound, and by perity of the Freesoil and Western States, and no means scrupulous as to the means of obtain

The Editor of the "National Democrat" knows Frank Pierce as well he knows his next neighbor : he was one of his most zealous supporters during the canvass of 1852, and up to the time of the New York difficulty, and then had the frankness and candor to tell the President and Secretary of State just where the policy they were pursuing, in taking freesoilers to their bosoms, would lead to.

"The Democracy can boast no truer man than Abram Rencher," saith the "Standard," Whereupon, our friends of the "Greensboro' Patriot" express their unwillingness to In general matters, the "Statesman" indicates being a Whig in 1840 to Tylerism in 1841, A Pun .- A man of most grave aspect came tion by which he may be nominated shall be of" is too charitable. The Editor of the "Stanin and asked us, says the Boston Post, wheth- fairly held and constituted,—the Public Lands dard" meant exactly what he said. He meabeing a question about which Democrats should sures Rencher's "true" Democracy by the same rule which reconciles his antecedents with his present orthodoxy. "One renegade is worse than ten Turks!"

> The news brought by the CANADA will their veto upon any such enlarged privilege of be found fall of interest. The latest news is contained in private advices from London, to the Anyhow, we wish the two "organs" a good effect that England and France had jointly detime of it, generally. We doubtless shall have clared war against Russia, and that Lord PAL ister," remits us payment up to the last of the time to write an elegant little story for the eccasion to shiver many a lance with them both. MERSTON was to resume his place in the Cabinet | year 1857.

MR. CUTTING'S RESOLUTION :- By reference to the details of Congressional proceedings, be seen that Mr Curring, the most prominent tives, has thrown down the glove to the Administration, by making a demand for the production from the Treasury Department of the celebrated correspondence between Secretary Guru-RIE and Collector BRONSON. This bold stroke may justly be regarded as a quasi declaration of War upon the whole Administration, Including its head and front; and though the mover and his friends,-some eighteen or twenty in number,-have been defeated in their effort to obtain the end for which the resolution was prepared, the opposition can never be "crushed out," so long as it numbers such men in its ranks as BAYLEY, of Virginia, the two STANTONS, CUTTING, WALBRIDGE, and others, backed up by those Democratic Senators who elected BEVERLY TUCKER Public Printer. There can be no treaty of peace between them and this Administration. The President has determined to pursue, and declared his purpose to continue, the line of policy he has already adopted, and there is, therefore, no ground of compromise between

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY .- The anticipated discussion upon the Clayton Bulwer Treaty commenced incidentally on the 3rd by some remarks from Mr. CLAYTON, upon presenting an opinion of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON on the construction of that Treaty, as an off-set to one procured by Lord CLARENDON from the Queen's Solicitor, which had been sent to our Secretary of State and by him communicated among the papers to the Senate.

It appears that the remarks made by Mr. CLAYTON, on the 8th of March last, were transmitted by the British Minister, in Washington, to the British Cabinet, formally taken into consideration there, and referred to Doctors Commons for a review. That review was then sent to Mr. Crampton, through him communicated to the Secretary of State, and by him to the Senate, as before mentioned. To this Mr. Clay. ton took exception, as the remarks of members of Congress, in their place, are not to be made the subject of remark by a foreign Minister in a note to our Government. He said he should have no objection, were the Earl of Clarendon upon that floor, and entitled to the privileges of fession, his knowledge should be so extensive. an American Senator to meet him in fair manly argument, even were the Queen's Advocate by his side to aid him; but he did object to this mode of reviewing, in the British Cabinet, speeches made in Congress, because it allowed him no fair play,-it put it out of his power to make any rejoinder to the replication.

THE LIEUT. GENERALSHIP.-It will be seen reader might become familiar with the same that a motion, in the House of Representatives, topics of "stirring interest." For, we have to lay this subject upon the table, failed by a noticed with pleasure, in the ceaseless issue vote of 50 to 88, and that it was referred to the the press, a steady increase of works, designed Committee on Military Affairs. Some doubts to popularize subjects formerly confined to the are entertained, however, as to the ultimate student or the scholar; and while the loftest passage of the bill proposing to confer the title. | inductions of science, and the most reconding

CAROLINA. The undersigned having been appointed to report to the American Medical Association at its next Annual Session, on the Epidemics of Virginia and North Carolina, hereby begs to literary taste, the insatiable thirst for knowldirect the attention of medical gentlemen to

It will be only by the co-operation of the Profession that the report can be completed ; h therefore respectfully requests that accounts of wise man asks, " is there a price in the handd Epidemies occurring within the year be drawn up by those who have encountered them, and forwarded to his address on or before the 1st of

> J. F. PEEBLES, M. D., Petersburg, Va.

We are requested by the Editors of the "Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal" to express the hope that the physicians of Virginia and ing, "Tripler Hall," (built for the special ac- North Carolina will co operate with Dr. PER-BLES, in his efforts to accumulate materials for a report on the epidemics of the two States .- | connected view of literary history, and the The task can only be accomplished properly by causes, instruments and nature of the sered the combined labors of many observers in difwere nearly if not entirely consumed. The ferent sections of the country. "We trust," then, say the Editors, "that those physicians ble to this modest, but admirable address who have met with numerous cases of pneumo- is an honor to the author and to the association, nia, dysentery and typhoid fever, will not fail and will elevate the reputation of them both to make known the results of their observations, modesty of the author-an unerring sign and and that the members of the Profession, every- accompaniment of genius and attainment-vill where, whose zeal for the honor and usefulness excuse us for saying. There is a desiderstan of medicine amounts to something more than mere words, will avail themselves of this opportunity of doing something for the advance- psychology, to be studied by the young men it ment of medical science."

That able and excellent journal, the Alexandria Gazette," has just entered upon its fifty-fifth year, -having been established in 1800, a few weeks after the establishment of fits which would accrue from a well digested the "Register." We know of no paper in this elementary system of this kind, especially se country more entirely worthy of respect for its conservatism and high-toned independence, than the "Alexandria Gazette." We wish it many Coleridge, and the vague and misty transcenmore years of usefulness and honor?

MR. MIKE WALSH of New York got no very prominent place on the House Committees, for to him the single and simple subject of 'Engraving' was committed. Mike has painted a good many faces in his day, and turned out a great number of portraits, remarkable for a predominance of the blue, black, and vermillion tints. He may show himself as much at home

"It has been intimated, in spite of the above Prospectus, that THE STATESMAN will be "s Whig concern in disguise." The charge, as conveved, is not only illiberal in terms, but it is untrue in fact. Coming as it does, and whence it does, it is well calculated to arouse our indignation-but we forbear. The editor of this paper never was a Whig, and with his present sentiments never can be one. The Whig party and he, neither in the past, or in the future, have had, or ever will have, anything in common, save that common love of country which believe that the remark could have been in- should animate every breast. Shall we, on the tended to have a political application, after the other hand, recur to the scenes of 1840? Shall Ex-Charge's numerous metamorphoses—from we drag from its hiding place the renomination very very sold a letter, announcing the dead.

York, of Rev. Francis H. Baring, whom we have the property of the proper no difference of opinion from its party; and it and from Tylerism in 1841 to locofocoism as rious administration? Is it intended that the hisdeclares its determination to support the locofo- soon as he thought there was a prospect of get- tory of every caucus and nomination shall be ripting something more for himself. The "Patri- ped up? If this thing once begins, where sha!l a just retaliation not lead us? We hope we are understood. If not, we are

ready to talk plainer." Sufficiently explicit, Mr. "Statesman."

Among the gentlemen in attendance upon the Supreme Court, in addition to those mentioned in our last, we are pleased to see JAMES W. BRYAN, Esq., of Newbern,

A Model Subscriber - A friend, who wishes to be considered a life subscriber to the "Regging away at him like mud, the General finds ging away at him like mud, the General finds

An Address delivered before the Alumni tion of the University of North Caroling 1 1853, by James H. Dickson, M. D., printer at the office of the "Southern Weekly Part

When we read this admirable address, on its appearance in the "University Magazine"). Summer, we expressed our surprise to serent friends, that it had not been published, as other addresses had been, in pamphlet form, for me extensive circulation. We are glad, as we have heretofore stated, to see this second edition it—an honor, we believe, that has never he awarded, but once, before, to any similar. duction. On its issue from the press in present form, so many and so high were the comiums bestowed upon it that we were ind ced to give it a second perusal, from which have just arisen, refreshed and delighted The accomplished author begins in so mode.

a tone, that the reader at once catches the sympathy, but, at the same time, finds a sime desire awakened, to know what is coming y is he disappointed. After an exordium of gag and beauty, rarely equalled, the author a nounces his intention of taking "a rapid glass at the general progress of science and of letter during the period" which has elapsed since h and his associates left the halls of the veneral institution, -- "a period," as he says, "with all over in characters of living light, with the words, advancement and progress, physical moral and intellectual." This task he accomplishes, with a learning, wisdom and brillians thrown out with that negligent profusion and colloquial ease, which mark the upper ranks of scholarship. Dr. Dickson knows his mo tongue, and prizes her treasures, so as not hesitate about a good round-about English idiom, because it may happen to spoil is Rhodian softness of period, or violate the canons of "Schoolmaster English." We do not propose to give an analysis of this

address; for that, if properly done, would only

serve to take off the freshness, and thus dimisish the interest, of a first perusal. But we man sav. it has been a wonder to us, how a man who is in the daily discharge of the duties of a laborious professional life, has found the time to make so wide a range through the field literature and philosophy, as it is evidently this production he has done; how, with all the cares an 1 interruptions incident to such a prohis conception so clear, his discrimination so accurate, his judgment so sound, that it is highly intellectual feast to accompany him, as his "mind's eye ranges over this period of tirring interest in the literary history of the world." It is true, that, with the help of books which are now accessible to everybody, many doctrines of art, are spread out before the pone-EPIDEMICS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH lar mind, in a form adapted at once to stimulate and nourish their intellectual tastes, yet, who has the leisure in this mammon-loving the mere utilitarian age, or, rather, who has the edge for its own sake, the love for the "charms of divine philosophy," which are indispensable for such attainments? "Wherefore," as the a fool to get wisdom, seeing he hath no hear for it?" We are happy to know, however, that with the increased facilities for its acquisitua, there is also an increasing number of its vonries. Now, some of these books contain a far larger amount of matter, and far more historical, biographical and literary information; in these respects, we do not, of course, compare the address before us; but, for "a rapid glance at the progress of science and letters," for nor and comprehensive criticism, for a general sol schools of philosophy which have prevailed during the period brought under review, we know of nothing, in equal compass, at all compara-

> We wish to say one thing more, which the in our literature, which, in our opinion, Dr. Dickson is as competent to supply, as any man in the country. It is an elementary work a our higher seminaries of learning. Such work should contain a brief history of science, a systematic view of the principles of trath, and a philosophic arrangement of the facults, operations and susceptibilities of the human mind. No calculation can be made of the benewe find many of our young men, of liv imagination, and a religio-sentimental turn of mind, carried away with the funciful flights of dentalism of the German school. The address before us suggested the thought and the wish, and we cannot but hope that Dr. Dickson will listen to the suggestion which we have ventured to make; and that, amidst the pressure of his daily avocations, he will find time to produce ! standard work on this subject, which will be come a text book, not only in his venerable Alma Mater, but in many other literary institu-

> Snow .- We were visited, on Saturday even ing last, with the heaviest fall of Snow we have ever seen in this section of Country. In many places, it fell to the depth of ten or twelve inches, and its average depth could not have been less than seven. God help the poor, at such a time so

> LIEUT. SAUNDERS .- The body of this unforter nate Officer of the Revenue Service has been

"DEATH OF THE FALLEN ANGEL. - The of the Richmond Christian Advocate imposition on the North Carolina Conference. have heretofore hauled over the Co The letter purports to be from Baring's executor-(if all stories are true, Jack Ketch should have held that office)—and states that he died on the 20th of December, of hemorrhage of the lungs. The Advocate believes the letter to be a scheme, invented by Baring himself, to direct public attention from his former impositions. and to open the way for new ones. His antecedents certainly tend to create this belief [Richmond Dispotch.

The Attorney General is an all-sided cres ture and leaps from law to love with wonderful agility. With all the cares of the Cabinet on dy's Book. "Heigho, Caleb Quotem O."