PROCEEDINGS

Of the First Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, held in Raleigh, October 1853.

The State Agricultural Society of North Carolina met at Raleigh, in the Commons' Hall, on Monday, Oct. 17, 1853, the President, J. S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, in the Chair, when the roll was called and absentees noted.

On motion of Dr. E. A. Crudup, of Franklin, names of gentlemen upon the various committees for awarding premiums were read, and, upon motion of Dr. J. F. Tompkins, of Wake, the chairman of the Executive Committee was empowered to fill the vacancies in said committees.

A communication was received from the President and other officers of the State Temperance Convention, at that time in session in Raleigh, which was read, and, after some debate, was, on motion, laid on the table.

On motion of Dr. J. F. Tompkins, a committee of five was appointed by the President to confer with the City Council of Raleigh, and obtain from them a deed and the proper title to the Fair grounds, and all appurtenances thereto belonging; said committee to report at the meeting of the Society on Thursday evening, 20th instant.

The following gentlemen were appointed on this committee: Dr. J. F. Tompkins, Dr. E. A. Crudup, John Winslow, Charles Manly, and Thomas D. McDowell.

On motion of Mr. Winslow, of Cumberland, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

"That, from and after the present meeting of the State Agricultural Society, article I. shall be so amended as to require the initiation fee to be three instead of five dollars."

On motion of Dr. J. F. Tompkins, it was ordered that the names of the members be arranged in alphabetical order.

On motion of R. H. Smith, of Halifax, the names of the Judges to award premiums were read, and the Executive Committee were instructed to enlarge the committees and supply vacancies.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18th, 1853.

The Society met in the Commons' Hall pursuant to adjournment, the President, J. S. Dancy, in the Chair. The roll was called, and the Society proceeded to business.

Mr. J. F. Taylor, of Wake, moved that a special premium of $10 be allowed for the best single mule on exhibition at the Fair, which was adopted.

Mr. Clark, of Warren county, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which, after some discussion by Messrs. Littlejohn, Winslow and Tompkins, were adopted:

Whereas, the interests of the farmer have been imposed upon by all classes of speculators, the last though not least of which is the imperious act of the accredited agents of the Peruvian Government, in the distribution and sale of guano, all of which they have to the present time borne with patience, until longer forbearance would cease to be a virtue; and whereas, we see with pleasure that other State and district Societies, with independent zeal, are taking such steps as will remedy this evil, and secure to themselves that protection and station in society to which they are entitled:

Be it Resolved, That the President of this Society appoint a committee of seven members to wait upon the executive department of the general government, to act in unison with similar committees, appointed by other State Agricultural Societies, touching the same great cause, to take such steps as they may deem expedient, and report their action to the next regular meeting of the Society.

Be it further Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of this Society inform the officers of the Agricultural Societies of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and such others as he may think advisable, of the action of this Society, and solicit unison of action.

The committee appointed to carry out the above preamble and resolutions, are: Dr. Wm. R. Holt, R. H. Smith, P. C. Cameron, Hon. A. W. Venable, H. K. Burgwin, E. A. Crudup and H. J. B. Clark.

The Hon. Charles Manly introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Society appoint a Committee of three persons to take charge of the Fair grounds, fixtures and other property of the Society during the recess, and until the next annual meeting. And that said committee be instructed to have the grounds plowed and levelled, manured and sown in grass, and the product be preserved for the use of the Society.

The following gentlemen were appointed to carry out the object of the resolution: Jere. Nixon, Wm. R. Poole, of Wake county, and John Hutchings.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet in the Commons' Hall, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19th, 1853.

The Society met according to adjournment, the President, J. S. Dancy, in the chair, and the roll was called.

W. Whitaker, of Wake, tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the Society; and asked for the appointment of a Committee to examine his accounts and report thereon at the next meeting of the Society.

The resignation was accepted, and Messrs. W. H. Jones, R. E. McNair and R. Henry Webb appointed as the Committee.

James F. Taylor, of Wake, tendered his resignation as Recording Secretary of the Society, which was accepted.

On motion, the Society proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows, viz:

Richard H. Smith, of Halifax, President.
John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, 1st Vice Pres.
Henry Elliott, of Cumberland, 2d do
Dr. Wm. R. Holt, of Davidson, 3d do
H. J. B. Clark, of Warren, 4th do
Dr. J. F. Tompkins, of Wake, Recording Secretary.
T. J. Lemay, of Wake, Corresponding Sec'y.
T. F. Hutchins, Wake, Treasurer.

On motion of L. O'B. Branch, of Wake, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby tendered to J. S. Dancy, Esq., of Edgecombe, for the able and efficient manner in which he has presided over this body during his term of office.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary and Treasurer be paid an annual salary of $100 each, for services rendered the Society in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

Mr. Nixon moved that the sum of $30 be paid W. W. Whitaker, of Wake, it being the amount of his expenses while on a visit to Baltimore, to examine the plan of the Fair Grounds of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. Mr. Smith, of Cumberland, moved to amend by inserting $50, instead of $30, which was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Dancy, of Edgecombe, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, in consideration of the services of Dr. Jno. F. Tompkins, in behalf of the cause of Agriculture, the State Agricultural Society do subscribe for five hundred copies of the Farmer's Journal, beginning with the November No., and that said copies of the Journal be distributed throughout the State, under the direction of the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

Mr. Rayner introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, if the several committees should be of opinion that any article on exhibition, not mentioned in the schedule of premiums, be entitled to merit on account of its peculiar excellence, the said committee be directed to award for said article a diploma.

On motion of J. S. Dancy, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to tender the thanks of this Society to these ladies of Raleigh, who have assisted in decorating and attending Floral Hall, during the Fair.

On motion of Dr. Crudup, it was

Resolved, That all the officers of this Society shall hereafter be elected on Wednesday night of each annual meeting; but not to enter upon their duties until the close of that annual meeting of the society.

Mr. Dancy moved that the Treasurer be authorized to pay Drury King $10, for services rendered in lighting up the Commons' Hall, ringing bell, &c., during meeting of Society, which was adopted.

Mr. Guion moved that the sum of $100 be paid W. W. Whitaker, for services rendered in making preparations for the Fair, which was carried.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.

The Society met according to adjournment, the President, R. H. Smith, in the Chair. The call of the roll was dispensed with, and the Society proceeded to business.

Hon. Charles Manly, of Wake, asked permission to read a communication from Hon. Geo. E. Badger, and that the same be spread upon the minutes of the Society, which was granted.

RALEIGH, Oct. 19, 1853.

My Dear Sir—I have nothing to contribute to the exhibition of the North Carolina Fair, but I would fain express, in some appropriate manner, the interest which every son of the old North State should feel in her success in agriculture and the mechanical arts; I therefore send some bags of the last patent office reports, both agricultural and mechanical, which I beg you to have distributed as far as they will go among the members of the society and other friends now in the city. Wishing I could do more, but hoping that this offering may not be entirely inappropriate, I am, my dear sir, as ever, Your friend and servant,

GEO. E. BADGER.

To Hon. CHAS. MANLY.

On motion of P. C. Cameron, of Orange, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer elect, and all future Treasurers, be required to execute their bonds, with securities to be approved by the President, in a sum double the amount in the Treasury; which sum shall be ascertained by the President.

The President appointed the following officers for the next year:

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Dr. E. A. Crudup, Franklin, John S. Dancy, Edgecombe, Charles Manly, Raleigh, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, J. S. Carroway, Lenoir, W. W. Whitaker, Wake, David McDaniel, Nash, John C. McRae, New Hanover, Wm. A. Eaton, Granville, Wm. H. Jones, Wake, Wm. R. Poole, do., William T. Smith, Cumberland, Wm. Long, Caswell, James F. Taylor, Wake, John Elliott, Cumberland.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.—Jere. Nixon, Wake, H. J. B. Clark, Warren, William D. Cooke, Wake, Robert Norfleet, Edgecombe, H. Mordecai, E. P. Guion, Jno. Hutchins, J. F. Tompkins, and Dr. W. R. Scott, Wake, A. J. Leach, Johnston.

THE COMMITTEE TO SELECT A SPEAKER.—John S. Dancy, Edgecombe, H. K. Burgwin Northampton, T. J. Lemay, Wake.

MARSHAL AND ASSISTANTS.—Col. L. W. Humphrey, Onslow, Chief Marshal, C. B. Sanders, Johnston, W. S. Battle, Edgecombe, David Hinton, Wake, W. H. Tripp, Beaufort, Joseph B. Flanner, New Hanover.

Mr. Rayner then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the State Agricultural Society are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Committee of Aarrangements, and the Executive Committee, for their untiring attention and assiduous labors in the discharge of their respective duties in making preparations for and in holding the State Fair.

On motion of Dr. E. A. Crudup, the Executive Committee were directed to hand over the reports of the several committees on the award of premiums, after being publicly read, to Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, of Wake, to correct and conform to law, preparatory to publication.

Dr. Tompkins moved that the sum of $100 be paid to Jere. Nixon, Esq., for services rendered in making preparation for the holding of the State Fair, which was adopted.

Mr. Guion moved that the Treasurer's bond be deposited in the Cape Fear Bank, in the care of W. H. Jones, which was carried.

Mr. Rayner moved that a delegation of five members of this Society be appointed to attend the next annual meetings of the Maryland and Virginia State Agricultural Societies.

COMMITTEE TO ATTEND THE BALTIMORE FAIR.—W. W. Whitaker, Wake, Henry Elliott, Cumberland, J. F. Taylor, Wake, T. P. Burgwin, Northampton, H. Mordecai, Wake.

COMMITTEE TO ATTEND THE VIRGINIA FAIR.—Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, P. C. Cameron, Orange, R. H. Smith, Halifax, Wm. A. Eaton, Granville, Hon. A. W. Venable, do., H. Mordecai, Wake, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Wayne, Dr. E. A. Crudup, Franklin, Dr. J. F. Foard, Rowan.

On motion of L. O'B. Branch, it was

Resolved, That the proper authentication of any claim upon the Society, presented for payment, shall be the warrant of the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

On motion of W. W. Whitaker, it was ordered that 50 copies of the Patent Office reports be distributed among those who obtained diplomas.

The society adjourned to meet on Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21st, 1853.

The Society met, the President, R. H. Smith, in the chair. There being but little business before the Society, after the thanks of the body were tendered to the officers, the Society adjourned to meet again on the third Tuesday of November, 1854, in the city of Raleigh, when the presence of all the members is requested.

R. H. SMITH, President.
JNO. F. TOMPKINS, Rec. Sec.

ROWAN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

We refer our readers to the proceedings of the Rowan County Agricultural Fair published on the first page of our paper. We regretted it was impossible for us to be present at the exhibition, but we learn from various sources, that it was highly creditable to the intelligent farmers in that section of our county.

We feasted several days at the Rowan House on the *prize butter* exhibited on the occasion, and we can state from personal experience that its flavour would have caused even the most refined Epicurean to smack his lips with delight.

We understand that Mr. Fisher's Address was well received and that its publication will enhance the reputation of its amiable and talented author.

The following is the Report of the Committee on Honorary Premiums:

Offered by *O. G. Foard*—A Saxon Buck, which they consider deserving a premium for the extraordinary fineness of the fleece. Also, a Heifer, 36 months old, of Durham cross, deserving, as superior in form and blood.

By *Barker & Smith*—A Carriage of superior finish, which they consider well deserving a premium, both for its style, finish and good workmanship.

By *Mrs. Graham*—A jar of Pickles well deserving a premium for their excellent flavor and quality.

By *Mr. Graham*—A piece of Leather, of good finish and quality, of the full size of the hide—well tanned in five months—deserving an award as such.

By *J. D. Gibson*—A bay Colt, 3 years old, 16¼ hands, and a mule 4 years old, 16 hands, both deserving mention, as of good form and unusual size.

By *Mr. Neely*—A sack of Flour from Etrurian Wheat, of superior quality—deserving mention.

By *J. D. Johnston*—Some fine specimens of Corn in the ear, of unusual size.

By *J. F. Foard*—Some Chickens of Shanghai breed, and fine appearance.

By *J. A. Hawkins*—A stallion Colt, of good size and form, under 3 years old.

By *O. G. Foard*—Also, a Colt 28 months old, of good form and size. Two Jack Colts, 14 months old, of good size. A drove of 100 Sheep, looking well; and a Boar of large size and good crosses, all deserving of mention and commendation.—*Sals. Whig.*

IMPORTANT POLITICAL DISCLOSURES.

How General Pierce obtained the Presidential Nomination.—The last number of the Old Guard, the paper in which the Hon. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, wages war to the knife with Butterfield, (of the Patriot,) George, and others of the Concord Junta, contains a remarkable article on the services which Mr. Burke rendered to General Pierce, having for their object the nomination of the latter to the Presidency. It is a curious exposition of intrigues and artful political manœuvres. The means which were adopted to secure the apparently spontaneous nomination of General Pierce, were pretty well known to politicians, but we are glad that the public have been treated to a glimpse behind the curtain. They can now understand the working of the machinery which produced the startling effects visible to the public in the farce which was acted at Baltimore.

Mr. Burke says that for months before the Democratic National Convention met, he became convinced that neither Cass, Buchanan, nor Douglass could get the nomination, and that the convention would agree upon a compromise candidate, and he was satisfied that Pierce stood a better chance than any other man. "But his only chance," says Mr. Burke, "was to keep him out of the ring of competitors, who were sure to destroy each other."—He then goes on to expose the wires which he set in operation to secure the nomination. After alluding to his extensive acquaintance with the Democratic politicians throughout the country, and of the opportunities which his residence at Washington gave him to see many of them, he says:

"For months before the Baltimore Convention, we took especial pains to see and converse with those gentlemen upon the subject of the Presidential nomination. We took pains, on all occasions, to suggest the name of Gen. Pierce, as a compromise candidate, in the event that the Convention should not agree on either of the three prominent gentlemen above named, in connection with that office. We saw and conversed with from fifty to one hundred of the leading politicians of the Union upon the subject, on all occasions introducing the name of Gen. Pierce. After satisfying our own mind that Gen. Pierce could be nominated, we wrote to Gen. Pierce our views and opinions at length, expressing our belief that he could be nominated. He answered our letters.

We also communicated the project of the friends of Gen. Pierce to the shrewdest and ablest letter-writer at Washington, and procured him to throw out in the papers, to which he corresponded, the idea, that, in the event of a failure by the Convention to nominate either Cass, Buchanan or Douglas, Gen. Pierce would be brought forward by his friends as a compromise candidate. That gentleman did as we requested, in several adroit and ingenious letters, published in the Philadelphia Ledger and Baltimore Sun, which were neutral papers, and therefore the best mediums through which to communicate such designs."

Mr. Burke goes on to say that about four weeks before the Convention, he came home and corresponded with Gen. Pierce in relation to his nomination. The latter desired that the delegation from New Hampshire should meet at Concord to consider the matter, and requested Mr. Burke to write to some of the delegates and request their attendance. This Mr. Burke did, but was unable to attend the meeting himself. In a letter however he suggested a plan of operations. General Pierce replied to this letter, acknowledging its receipt, and stating that the delegates present concurred in its views. What that plan of operations was will appear presently. Shortly after, Burke and Gen. Pierce had an interview, at the request of the latter, and fully discussed the plan, which was carried out almost to the very letter at Baltimore.

In the following extract, Mr. Burke fully exposes the cunningly devised scheme which, under the artful management of shrewd politicians, secured the nomination of Gen. Pierce as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency:

"At that time Gen. Pierce expressed his desire that our delegation should not cast its vote unanimously for any one candidate before the Convention. The reason he assigned was, that in consequence of the high character for fidelity to principle which the Democracy of New Hampshire enjoyed among their brethren of the Union, the united vote of her delegation, though small, would have greater moral force than the votes of delegations much larger in number; and, if given for any leading candidate in the outset, would endanger the ultimate end we had in view.

We then went to Baltimore, having some weeks previous engaged rooms for our entire delegation at the Eutaw House, one of the best hotels in the city. The Convention assembled, and throughout its session we exerted every energy to carry out the wishes of Gen. Pierce.—On some of the first ballots I gave my vote for Mr. Douglas, in accordance with what I knew was Gen. P.'s express desire in regard to our delegation giving a united vote. Subsequently, we all united on Gen. Cass; and then we again divided, Mr. Atherton and myself voting for Mr. Buchanan, and our colleagues voting for Gen. Butler, of Kentucky. At length, the delegation from Virginia introduced the name of Gen. Pierce, and then our delegation gave him a united vote until he was nominated. These facts the records of the Convention abundantly prove."

In continuation, Mr. Burke speaks of his own services after the nomination, and says among other things, that he, "in co-operation with an eminent and distinguished naturalized citizen, aided in inducing Kossuth to take ground in favor of the Democratic nominees, which he subsequently did."—*Phila. Inq.*

THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

This subject, we discover, is beginning to attract attention, and some of the newspapers are indicating their preferences. The last Goldsboro' Patriot brings to the remembrance of its readers the services of that noble whig champion, Henry W. Miller, and urges his claims, and the Weldon Patriot, some weeks before, presented the name of the Hon. D. M. Barringer, in the same connection.

We suppose the usual method of harmonizing upon some one individual, viz: a State Convention,—will be resorted to this year; and that these nominations are merely thrown out as tests of the public pulse; or else to keep the party advised that another Gubernatorial election is approaching. Without respect to the motives of those who have named these gentlemen, however, we take pleasure in according to them each, and severally, the high distinction to which their public services entitle them.

In noticing this subject, several weeks ago, we mentioned the name of James W. Osborne, Esq., who is not a whit behind the best as it respects ability and merit. And there, too, is Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, a good match for the rest.

The fact is, the Whig party in North Carolina is *well-to-do*, as it respects able champions. We are proud of them all. Of course we have a preference, and so has every other Whig.—But that is a matter of small concern, and must yield to policy—to the will of the largest number, as ascertained in a Convention assembled to make the choice—a concession which all true Whigs are accustomed to make for the sake of advancing the triumph of important principles.—*Carolina Watchman.*

One of the most expressive touches of native eloquence, that we ever heard, was that which fell a few days since from an old negro woman—a native African—who had been long sick.—A lady visiting her asked whether her husband was kind and attentive to her. "O yes, Missis, was the answer—he's *like a woman* to me."

It was a "volume in a word."

AMENDE TO GEN. SCOTT.

The New York Herald, with all its Democratic sympathies, in an article reviewing the course of the present Administration, which it labored so zealously to elevate to power, thus acknowledges its error in the late Presidential election:

"This is the result of the Presidential canvass and election of 1852. A sorrowful thing it is for all of us to look back upon the toils, the exertions, the fears, the proud hopes and exultations of that exciting period, and to reflect that this is all the fruit they have borne! To think that when gallant old Gen. Scott—whose name is coupled with almost every victory that has shed lustre on our national name—whose reputation as a soldier is not excelled by any of the greatest captains of Europe—whose honesty and integrity have never been sullied by a single breath of suspicion—when this noble veteran came before us, and asked us for our vote—to think that we refused it, in spite of personal feelings, solely through the fear of what has really happened since! For it is well that Gen. Pierce recollect it, had it not been for these killing suspicions of lukewarmness on the slavery question which hung round Gen. Scott, the present incumbent of the highest office in this country would never have left Concord. Personally, there is no reason to doubt that Gen. Scott would have filled the Presidential chair with as much credit as any of our recent rulers; and there was nothing in all his past life, with the single exception of his supposed affinity for Sewardism, that could have indisposed the masses against him. Had it not been for that single "damning spot," Gen. Scott would, almost without a doubt, have been President to-day.—That one blemish was enough, however, to destroy his chances utterly, from one end of the Union to the other; and the people, firmly relying on the past history and solemn pledges of Gen. Pierce, and rightly postponing all private and personal feelings to the higher considerations of the national welfare, voted almost unanimously in his favor. Had any prophet at that day come forward and foretold that twelve months afterwards the government to be inaugurated by that vote would be found sedulously acting on the principles which had ruined Gen. Scott, perseveringly ostracising friends of the Union to make room for traitors and disunionists of every shade, he could not have collected ten hearers and would have passed for a madman.

"The presage would have come true, however, and it is to all of us a matter of some shame and some sorrow to see how widely we were mistaken. Meanwhile, we must prepare for the worst. Already has the administration succeeded in breaking up all the existing party ties, entirely demoralizing the faction that placed it in power, and spreading a wide and general feeling of disgust among the people. The effects of treason in the government will not stay here. We shall see by the elections of next month how far they have succeeded in shattering all the old political organizations. Should the mischief done be as extensive as we believe, it would not surprise us to hear of a preparatory movement to bring forward Gen. Scott at the next election, in order to repair the wrong that was done him at the last."

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONEY continues very tight, and for the discount of the best paper, 12a15 per cent. are readily paid, while second-class names can scarcely be moved off at 18a24 per cent. Call Loans continue at 7 per cent., but there is little doing, parties being fearful of being suddenly "pulled up" *a la* Jacob Little & Co.

We have again to note some failures, but they are generally of little importance, with the exception of that of Messrs. MATTHEWS, FINIGAN & FOX, a very respectable firm, in the Grocery Commission trade. Heavy losses at the West, together with embarrassments arising from the late failure of DIAMOND & Co., at Bristol, R. I., explain the stoppage of this firm.

The depressed state of monetary affairs in this city is rapidly spreading through all the large business centres of the country. At CINCINNATI money is excessively short, the *Gazette* reporting that an extreme stringency prevailed, increasing with severity as the week progressed. It says:

"In fact, it has been quite difficult to negotiate loans upon any terms. It seemed as if a general sweep had been made of two thirds of the capital used by our Banking Institutions; and that nothing remained, as an alternative for business men, but to fold their arms and wait for a return of better times. And this has been done to a great extent. Business of all kinds is remarkably stagnant. Nobody seems disposed to create new obligations, and few are able to make cash purchases. The Money market, consequently, has been rather quiet for two days past, although capital has not materially increased, but high rates are still maintained, the ruling rates out of doors for first class paper being 1¼, 1½, and 2 per cent. per month. The market is beginning to present a more favorable appearance, and we think the worst has been experienced for the present. There has unquestionably been a scarcity of currency here, but the supply is not far off, and it will naturally flow back to our City Banks. But, the panic in the east, which has resulted from a scarcity of confidence, and not from a deficiency of capital, has had some effect in this latitude, and while this continues we cannot expect a very easy market—but unless we greatly mistake the "signs of the times," money will be in better supply in less than two weeks."

At BOSTON the same depression exists,—money is scarce and dear. The Stock Market is heavy and inactive, and speculation entirely killed for the present. In PHILADELPHIA money is exceedingly scarce, and must become more so, under the principle of daily settlements lately adopted by the Banks with each other. We elsewhere note a new regulation, at present under discussion with the Philadelphia Board of Brokers,—its operation will be salutary, and should meet the support of every honorable man.

Bad as things are, the present pressure is looked on but as temporary, and already a better feeling is prevalent, grounded on the conviction that the trade of the Country at large was never sounder than at the present time.

N. Y. Financial Journal.

☞ We have received the first number of an enlarged series of "*McDonald's Excelsior and Twenty Five Cent Newspaper.*" It is a monthly and, as its name implies, is sent for twenty-five cents a year. It contains a very interesting selection of miscellany.

By the way, the following from the New York letter of the N. O. *Bulletin* shows how the business of McDonald has grown into a feature of New York:

"A matter of business calling me into the rooms of W. H. McDonald, the advertisement agent of this vicinity, (we include three parallels of latitude and four of longitude in this phrase at Gotham,) I was surprised to find to what an extent, and under what method he carried on his business. The place looked like one of the banking houses where paying and receiving tellers, discount and note clerk, and Cashier and President were hiving together like bees. There was the proprietor's room—the cashier's room—the book-keepers' sancta—the receiving room and the porter's apartment. A huge safe stood in one corner, plethoric with the letters, notes, due bills and accounts of some thousands of newspaper publishers throughout the Union—the safe being a joint present to McDonald from some of their number, as an inscription on the side sets forth. One entire side of the apartment is taken up with files of newspapers, in which McDonald serves up his dishes of advertisements. Another side contains a reading room. I put down this place as one of the shows of the metropolis—the kingdom of advertisers.

An indignant wag wrote the following pertinent verse on hearing the marriage of his sweetheart to a man named Felton:

Eliza was a buxom lass
As ever poet dwelt on,
But could not be content, alas!
Until she had been (felt'on) Felton.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

'Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers.'

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1853.

"THE TIMES OUT OF JOINT."

Recent events, upon which we have commented, as they have transpired, have combined to present the singular spectacle of a locofoco Administration in strict alliance with the freesoilers of the North and the disunionists of the South, while the Union and Compromise portion of the party is at open war with it. What renders the state of things more peculiarly remarkable, is the fact that the locofoco newspapers of the South, with a few honorable exceptions, take the side of the freesoilers in the controversy, and are laboring with all their might to bring odium upon the old-line Unionists. No fact could more clearly demonstrate the influence of Executive patronage.

Whatever else we may say with regard to its course, we are not among those who impeach the *consistency* of the Administration in this matter. The locofoco leaders sold the Government and its patronage to the freesoilers and disunionists at Baltimore, in May, 1852, and they are now only executing the contract in good faith. They are now merely counting down the silver; but the unholy coalition by which they stipulated to pay it is of some sixteen or eighteen months standing.

The "Standard," and other locofoco organs of the South, would have been horrified at the imputation of an association with freesoilers prior to the Presidential election; but, now, at the dictation of the Administration, it bravely defends the coalition, and denounces the Dickinsons and Bronsons, who resist the ratification of the bargain. We must repeat, that General Pierce and his Administration are consistent, but we cannot say as much for the "Standard," and other Southern papers, which now defend the freesoil alliance; because they could never, during the Presidential campaign, be brought to acknowledge that the Van Burens, Dix, &c., &c., were received into the ranks on equal terms with Dickinson and his friends!

Judge BRONSON, himself, distinctly admits the agreement for the division of the spoils—He says that he ardently desired a cordial union and amalgamation between the different wings of the party; but thinks that the free soilers should have surrendered unconditionally to the Compromise wing. "But," says he, "a very different course was pursued; and the freesoil leaders came back, so far as they came at all, under a *league* or *treaty* between them and a few leading democrats, with no stronger bond of union than an agreement to divide the offices." Here, then, is the highest democratic authority for the charge of a *league* or *treaty* between the locofoco party and the freesoilers.—The "few democratic leaders" were the directors and managers, and their "league or treaty" has been fully endorsed by General Pierce and his Administration, and by his "organ," the Washington "Union," which daily and triumphantly points to this "league or treaty," in vindication of the consistency of its employers.

The "Standard," which is a party to the "league," is right, perhaps, in defending the Administration in its course; but it should frankly acknowledge, what it has hitherto refused to do, that the President owes his election to the Barnburners or freesoilers, and that they are now his staunchest friends, all through the Northern States, while the Union Compromise democracy are arrayed among the bitterest of the opposition!

WHIPPING IN.

The Southern locofoco Newspapers, which at first took high ground in opposition to the course of the Administration, in regard to the Hunkers and Barnburners in New York, have gradually "knocked under." The most signal instance of "cray-fishing," which has attracted our notice, is furnished by the "Richmond Enquirer," a paper which has generally maintained an independent bearing, and which has signalised its devotion to Southern Rights. But the behests of power must be obeyed even by the organ of Virginia chivalry. The Enquirer at first assumed a bold front and came forward as the champion of Dickinson and his friends. Severe blows were at the same time dealt out against Dix and the Free Soilers. The same paper now, in obedience to the stern command of the Administration, defends the course it has pursued in ex-communicating Messrs. Dickinson, Bronson & Co., from the Democratic fold. The "Charleston Mercury," from the beginning, defended Dix and the Administration; and no State is now more loyal than South Carolina in support of Pierce. The New York Hunkers have displayed true chivalry, while the boasted chivalry of the South have shown themselves the supple and obedient instruments of power.

☞ "Let by-gones be by-gones" is the favorite phrase in vogue among the coalesced factions which now hold the reins of government. They are willing to overlook the fact that only two or three years ago, they were mutually denouncing each other as incendiary fanatics, on the one hand, and traitorous disunionists on the other. Their coalition is an agreement to abandon the struggle for principle, in order to fight the common enemy for the spoils. This is the length, and breadth, and depth of locofoco patriotism. The honest and consistent portion of the party—those who were the original friends of the Compromise, and whose principles were adopted at Baltimore, by the ultras, have been completely ostracised. Perhaps Gen. Pierce acts on the principle, that the Compromisers should be satisfied with the triumph of their views, while those who sacrificed principle should be compensated by a liberal allowance of pay!

☞ Foreign news received by the Niagara does not settle the war question in Europe by any means. The notice of the Sultan, that, unless the Russians evacuate the principalities in fifteen days, hostilities will commence, must, however, bring the matter to a *focus*, at once. It is very evident that the Turks are willing and anxious for the commencement of hostilities, believing that they will ultimately be assisted by England and France. As relates to breadstuffs, the Papal states have been opened for the admission of wheat, duty free, and prices in England were again tending upwards.

EXECUTIVE INFLUENCE.

It is the duty of the American people to curtail, as far as possible, the patronage of the Federal Government. Every man of the least observation must be aware of the undue influence which even the best Government will exercise on the public mind by this means; and in the hands of demagogues patronage is a synonyme for political prostitution. We have already called attention to the overshadowing influence of the Administration in controlling the course of the Southern Newspaper Press.—No one doubts that its unanimous voice would have been raised in defence of the Hunkers in their recent struggle with the Free Soil wing of the party in New York, but for the potent influence of the Executive on the other side. In fact, the first expression of opinion was thus favorable to the Hunkers, but at the dictation of their masters at Washington, who dole out the public printing and other jobs, they have with equal unanimity retracted their hasty expressions of honest opinion, and now give utterance to such as are manufactured for them.

But we have no wish to make a partizan appeal on this subject. We would address ourselves to the honest men of all parties in favor of a radical system of reform. The executive is powerful in consequence of the large number of offices at its disposal. This evil is of easy remedy, and by means of a thoroughly democratic character. What is it?

Let every federal officer except the members of the Cabinet and the Clerks employed by them be elected by the People. Can any thing be more democratic than that proposition?

The Post Office Department, with all its officers, from its head to the lowest deputy at a Cross Road, should be wholly disconnected from Government. The Department sustains itself, and the President should have nothing to do with it. The people are as competent to select a Post Master General as the President is.—They should also elect all his deputies. Each city, town, township, or Captain's district should be invested with the privilege of electing its Post Master, and the Post Master General should be compelled to commission him, provided he furnished satisfactory bonds for the discharge of his duty. Is there any reason why General Pierce's Cabinet should sit in council upon the question of filling the Post Office in this city, or in Hillsboro', or in the smallest village in the State? Are not the people far better judges of the qualifications of their fellow-citizens?

The same may be said of Marshalls, District Attorneys, Collectors of Customs, &c. Let the true democratic principle be adopted. It will take an immense corruption fund out of the hands of those who are called upon to administer the Federal Government, and thus purify the political atmosphere. Free-born citizens might then presume to utter their honest sentiments without being charged with "insubordination," by the Guthries of the day, who may be called upon to administer the Government at Washington.

REPUDIATION ENDORSED.

The Washington Union quotes from the Southern (Mississippi) Standard, an article, with a strong expression of approbation, in which the following remark occurs: "Are our frends organised and ready, and are they meeting and counteracting the insidious efforts of the Whigs, *the agents of the fund-mongers*, and the factionists who are playing into their hands?" The term *fund-mongers*, in Mississippi, is used to designate that honorable and enlightened portion of the people who are in favor of paying the public debt, and who hold the doctrine of repudiation in just abhorrence. In the same article, the editor denounces that portion of the party, with Gen. Foote at its head, which supported the Compromise measures, as "the corrupt faction," which has joined the whigs. The Unionists are thus ejected from the fellowship of democracy in Mississippi, as they have been in New York and New New Hampshire, and the administration leans for support upon freesoilers, disunionists and repudiators.

"INSUBORDINATION."

This phrase is several times repeated by Mr. Secretary Guthrie in his reply to Mr. Bronson, of New York. It seems to be taken for granted that all who hold offices under this so-called democratic Administration are its slaves, who dare not utter a sentiment or perform an act which is not sanctioned by authority. Could the Governments of Russia, Austria, or Turkey exact more of their minions?

He who takes office at the hands of a *Democratic* President must expect to abate all manliness, all independent thought and action. He becomes the mere creature of another, bound soul and body to the service. Such is the spirit of modern democracy. "Insubordination!"—Think of it, people of North Carolina! Hear the language of Democratic leaders when in power, and contrast it with the hypocritical cant about liberty and equality in their addresses to the people. If they require slavish obedience of all in their power, can it be doubted that they would exact the same of you, if they dared?

☞ The "Standard" mends its lick upon the new Democratic paper, shortly to be established in this city. The apparition of the "Statesman" seems to have perturbed the mind of the editor to an alarming extent. He sees in it irretrievable ruin to the genuine "unterrified," and, judging from his affecting appeals, discerns in it no particular advantage to the "Standard," itself.

The war has commenced a-fresh. We await results, calmly. We shall *remain* calm, unless somebody is hurt.

☞ The Editor of the "Weekly Post," who was present at the recent opening of Proposals for the sale of N. C. State Bonds, remarks:

"We see that one or two of our Journals say they are mortified at the late sale of our State bonds. We deem it but just to remark that we were in New York when the sale was made; in fact, we were present, with a number of others, when the seals were broken and the bids awarded; and such was the great stringency of the money market, and such the rates of interest on money at the time in New York, that we know the sale was regarded, under the circumstances, as a capital one. We understand that a number of persons who had intended bidding declined doing so under the pressure. We felt prouder of our State when we heard it said, that the premium obtained proved the high estimation in which our Stocks were held.

☞ The "Standard" denounces Father ABRAM as one of those "brawling demagogues, who have nothing to recommend them but "much speaking," and the facility with which they change their tactics and their principles." Explicit!

THE DEATH PENALTY,—PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

The recent execution, in this City, of SAMUEL PARKER PERRY, for the murder of his wife, has suggested many and painful reflections. While recognizing with full faith and in full force the Mosaic Code, that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall *his* blood be shed," still, when the inexorable hand of law is about to fulfil its sanguinary mission, the heart stands still, and the mind wonders at the audacity of human pretensions. What right has Justice, it enquires, more than the common murderer, to speed the soul of the criminal to the untried realms of eternity? What right has the hangman to cut abruptly the cords which bind a fellow being to earth, and thrust him, unwillingly and unprepared, upon the threshold of an unknown and an awful future? But these questions have been settled long ago. Society demands for its security some such safeguard.—that the murderer be stayed in his course and the midnight incendiary be checked in his work of destruction. Blood for blood must be our law for the present.

But there may and *must* be some changes in the execution of public justice. It must not any longer be permitted to be a *show*,—a spectacle ranking no higher in moral effect than the performances in a circus or the excitement of a bull-fight. The day has gone by when executions were supposed to operate by example.—They *are* required as expiations of guilt and as atonements to society, *but as examples*,—how idle are they! What moral effect can be produced, when half of those, who surround the last foothold the wretched criminal has upon time, are either too much engrossed in the spectacle as an object of curiosity, or have their feelings so blunted by that excessive indulgence in drink, which is apt to attend the congregation of large crowds, that they cannot perceive the awful nature of the sacrifice? Who will go away from such a place purified, stronger in good intentions, more resolutely set against vice, when the whole scene has been, with the exception of the fatal drop, almost one of fun and frolic?

What shall be said with regard to the frequent attendance of women upon these executions?—Do they reflect, when they leave their homes in holy-day attire, that it is for the purpose of seeing a fellow-creature, in the full vigor of health and strength, cut off from earth forever? But of this we cannot speak with patience or with moderation,—we cannot bear to *think* of it.

Public executions should be abolished; and we hope that the next Legislature will take action upon the subject, so that while the ends of justice are met, public decency and morality may not be outraged!

☞ The readers of our paper will find in the issue of to-day, an exposition, by that notable locofoco, Edmund Burke, of the secret manœuverings by which Pierce was nominated for the Presidency. It tells a tale. We told our Democratic friends of this region, in the late Presidential election, that there was some underground work in the nomination of the Concord Attorney.

☞ The Episcopal Convention, which has been in session at St. John's Chapel, New York, nearly three weeks, adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday afternoon last. The Pastoral Address was read by the Senior Bishop, Brownell, of Connecticut. It alludes in the severest terms to the apostacy of Bishop Ives, of N. C.

OUGHT TO KNOW.—The "Independent Democrat," a Free-Soil paper printed at Concord, Gen. Pierce's residence in New Hampshire, has the following:

THE NEW SHIBBOLETH.—We hear it rumored that since the "hard" bolt in New York, Gen. Pierce is strongly inclined to give up the Baltimore Platform altogether, and place the administration plump and flat upon the platform laid down in his celebrated speech at New Boston, and hereafter no person will be appointed or retained in office unless he gives satisfactory evidence that he "loathes the Fugitive Slave Law."

"GIVE CREDIT," &c.—The editor of the "Standard" declares, "upon his word and honor," that he don't want to go to Congress, and never did.

☞ Philadelphia, and not Baltimore, is to be the place for the next meeting of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. S.

☞ It will be seen, by the alteration made in the advertisement in another column, that ROBINSON & ELDRED'S Circus will remain in this city *three* days instead of *two*.

☞ The Post Office at Wilton, Granville, has been discontinued.

Mr. David Stuart, formerly one of the principal agents of the late John Jacob Astor, in his great expedition to the mouth of the Columbia river, died in Detroit last Tuesday, aged eighty eight years. The Detroit Advertiser, in a short biographical notice, says:

Many anecdotes have passed from mouth to mouth around the camp fires of the trappers and hunters upon the western frontier, of their hair breadth escapes and the wild beasts of that region.

Upon one occasion, while encamped upon the Columbia river, he awoke during the night, and impelled by curiosity, visited a camp of hostile Indians, whom the party had struggled all day to escape. Finding them all asleep in a circle around the fire, he seated himself in the centre near the fire, helped himself to a pipe, and when the Indians awoke they found him quietly regaling himself with a whiff of hostile tobacco. So astonished were the warriors at this display of coolness, that they shook him by the hand, made him a present of the pipe, and sent him in safety back to his comrades, among whom was his nephew, Robert, who by this time had become alarmed for his safety, and was ready to cover him with rebukes for his rashness. His reply was, "there is no fear of an Indian, if you have no fear of him."

☞ The Hon. Andrew Johnson was inaugurated Governor of the State of Tennessee on the 17th inst., in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature and a number of citizens. The late Governor, the Hon. William B. Campbell, took part in the ceremonies of inauguration, and in a chaste, brief, and dignified valedictory (as we learn from the Nashville Whig) resigned back into the hands of the people and their representatives the high official trust conferred upon him two years ago. Gov. Johnson followed with an inaugural address of considerable length, defining and explaining some of the tenets of the political faith which he defends and represents. The oath of office was administered by Hon. Wm. K. Turner.

Fishermen, it is said, possess extraordinary medical powers, for they never attempt to cure a fish until it is dead.