The New York Herald give the following acon Monday night, at the Astor Place Opera House

"The announcement that Mr. Macready would appear in this theatre, in the character of Macbeth attracted a very crowded house last eveor sixty ladies. Long before the curtain rose, the house was well filled, the gallery and par-quette being quite crowded. It now began to be whispered about that the reception of Mr. Macready would not be favorable on the part of a portion of the auditory; and the appearance of Mr. Matsel, the chief of police, and a very strong body of force under his orders, seemed to strengthen the rumors which were circulated throughout the theatre. The house was, however, perfectly quiet until the curtain rose upon the first scene, when the appearance of Mr. Clark, who personsted the character of Malcolm, elicited three loud and enthusiastic cheers from the parquette and gellery. From this moment, the cheering, hissing, whistling, and other expressions of feeling. began, and not a syllable was heard, the remainder of the scene and the succeeding, till the entrance of Macbeth, passing in dumb show. When Macbeth and Banquo entered in the third scene, the uproar was deafening. A perfect torrent of groans and hieses assailed Mr. Macready, and a deluge of assafætida was discharged upon him from the gallery, filling the whole house with its pungent and not particularly fragrant odor. A rotten egg, a la Montreal, was projected against han, but missing the face of the eminent tragedian, bespattered the stage at his feet. The friends of Mr. Macready, who appeared rather to out number those opposed to him, now manifested their feelings by cries of 'shame!' 'shame!' cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs, provoking a response in the form of renewed groans, hisses, and half a dozen rotten potatoes on the part of the others. 'Three cheers for Edwin Forest! were called for by some one in the pit, and were given with great enthusiasm by those unfriendly to Mr. Macready. Then came the cry of three cheers for Macready ? responded to with equal enthusiasm by the opposite side of the house .-The scene which followed beggars description. Hisses, groans, cheers, yells, screams, all sorts of noises, in the midst of which Mr. Macready still maintained his position in the centre of the stage. 'Off!' 'off!' shouted one party 'Go 'go on!' screamed the other. Mr. Macready approached the lights. He was greeted the capital, talent, enterprize and laborers that the by roars of ironical laughter, and reiterated hisses | State possesses within its limits; and the other is. | the great doom's image itself. Surely that mind is hibited in front of the amphitheatre, bearing on Ital, talent, enterprize and laborers beyond the that with your scheme of retaliation in full play, its side, 'No apologies-it' is too late!' and on the other, 'You have ever proved yourself a liar!' The appearance of this banner was the signal for a perfect tornado of uproarious applause, laughter, cheers and groans, in the midst of which an old ruling law of its organization, grow in strength or der no circumstances can I suppose that this Counshoe and a cent piece were burled at Mr. Macready, who picked up the copper coin, and with a kingly air, put it in his bosom, bowing at the same time, with mock humility, to the quarter of the gallery from which the visitation had descended. Lady Macbeth, who was represented on this occasion by Mrs. Coleman Pope-a very beautiful and queenly looking woman-fared little better than her ford. Not a syllable of her part was audible. With great calmness, and without the least wavering, however, this lady made a show of going through her part. All on the stage fared alike. It was evident that there was a fixed and settled determination on the part of that portion of the auditory which occupied nearly one third of the parquette and the greater portion of the gallery, between whom a communication was kept up throughout the evening, by means of sigance to proceed. Several of Mr. Macready's friends now became much excited, and shouted to him to 'go on,' and 'not give up the ship,' which elicited tremendous groans, hisses, and cries of Three groans for the codfish aristocra. cy!' which were responded to with marked en-

"Cries of Down with the English hog!'take off the Devonshire bull I'- remember how Edwin Forest was used in London!' and similar exclamations, were loud and frequent .-Thus passed the whole of the first and second acts, the uproar not ceasing for a moment. When the curtain fell, in the second act, the tumuit was fiercer than ever, and it was quite apparent that something still more fiercer was approaching. Yet the greater part of the auditory op- er ready to shed our blood and expend our proposed to Mr. Macready seemed in excellent humor. They chaunted snatches of the witches' choruses, and amused themseles by asking repeatedly,- 'Where's Macready !'- 'Where's Eliza Brown!' and other interrogations of that character. One gentleman in the parquette, amongst those who were hostile to Mr. Macready, ogled the house through a stupendous eye glass, large enough for a horse collar; and others threw uresque than becoming. 'Three cheers for Macready, Negger Douglass, and Pete Williams!' were called for, and given with marked enthusiasm. At length the curtain rose on the third act; and, in dumb show, Banquo, advancing to the lights, commenced the soliloguy,-

Thou hast it, now, King, Cawdor, Glamis, all,

As the weird woman promised. but not a syllable was audible. Then Macbeth reappeared, and the uproar was greater than ever. Smash came a chair from the gallery, nearly grazing the head of one of the members of the orchestra, and strewing the stage with its frag-ments, within a few feet of Mr. Macready. Mr. Macready bowed and smiled. Another chair falls at his feet, with a crash, which resounds all over the house. Some of the ladies start from their seats, and grow quite pale. The shouts, and groans, and hisses are redoubled. Mr. Macrea. dy stands quite unmoved-not the slightest tremor visible-not the least bravado either, in his manner. Another chair is hurled on the stage. and the curtain suddenly falls. The ladies hurry from the boxes; all but a few, who betray not the elightest elarm. Still the uproar continues. There is loud talking in the lobbies. A great crowd outside thunders at the doors, and threaten to break into the theatre. Mr. Matsell and a strong party of his policemen barricade the entrances. The ladies are hurried out by one of the doors that open in Eighth street, and in a few minutes afterwards, Mr. Macready, in a close carriage, was driven rapidly and safely away. No person on the stage was injured by any of the missiles thrown during the evening, but almost all of the actors received a copious allowance of the feetid liquid which was discharged from the gallery .- During the pantomine upon the stage, the American actors playing with Macready, were frequently warned by the people in the gallery to hereafter. In consequence of these warnings, after the play was suspended, Mr. C. W. Clark opeared in front of the curtain as an apologist; he remarked that his family was dependent upon his exertions for a maintenance, and he pleaded this fact in justification of himself, for having consented to play with My. Macready. Mr. Clarke's explanation was cordially received. When it was found that the performance had been effec- of Monmouth and Cooperstown, died at Oswego, N. bandoned the effort to proceed with the play, the Cooper.

about twenty minutes past ten o'clock, the whole scene was perfectly quiet. It was said that a bottle, filled with gun cotton, having matches attached, was thrown on the stage, but we saw nothing of the kind; and we were within a few feet of the stage throughout the whole evening.

We may also add, that the missiles thrown, came from the gallery, and that none of them ap. peared to be aimed directly at the person of Mr. Macready.-The object seemed to be to drive ning. As soon as the doors were opened, a very him from the stage by every species of contuinelarge number of persons, altogether of the male | ly without personal violence, and there could be sex, entered the theatre, and took their seats in | no doubt that the effort, which was quite successdifferent parts of the house. They were followed ful in its object, was the result of an organized by many others, among whom were probably fifty and preconcerted movement. It is also proper to state that the ladies, who came to the theatre, remained to the last; a few expressing their feelings in favor of Mr. Macready by waving their handkerchiefs; and we ought to add, that very many of those who were most conspicuous and enthusiastic in favor of Mr. Macready, were American citizens."

> THEY WILL LEAVE NORTH CAROLINA! "Our attention was arrested, on Saturday last, by quite a long train of wagons winding through our stfeets, which, upon inquiry, we found to belong to a party emigrating from Wayne County, in this State, to the "far West." This is but a repetition of many similar scenes that we, and others, have witnessed during the past few years; and such spectacles will be still more frequently witnessed, unless something is done to retrieve our fallen fortunes at

> "If there be any one consummation, "devoutly to be wished," in our policy, it is that our young men should remain at home, and not abandon their naive State. From the early settlement of North Carolina, the great drain upon her prosperity has been the spirit of emigration, which has so prejudicially affected all the States of the South. Her sons hitherto neglected (if we must say it) by an unparental government, have wended their way, by hundreds upon hundreds, from the land of their fathers -that land, too, to make it a paradise, wanting nothing but a market-to bury their bones in the land f strangers. We firmly believe that this emigration is caused by the laggard policy of our people on the subject of Internal Improvement; for man is not prone, by nature, to desert the home of his affections. While other States are digesting and carrying out magnificent systems of Internal Improvement, blessing their citizens with bountiful means of happiness and wealth, we fold our arms in indifference, permit our citizens to get poorer and poorer, and our State lower and lower. Though among the foremost in this confederacy of states, when they commenced together their free and independent career, she now classes among the most backward."

THERE is much force in the above remarks of the Raleigh Register. Only two lines of public policy are open for any State to pursue. One is, the General improvement policy, which retains all and groans. A banner was at this moment ex- the general deteriorating policy, which drives cap- subjected to a dreadful hallucination, which supposes,

blighting influence of its rule. It is not in the elements of civilized communicede. Every Commonwealth must, by an evergrow in weakness, as time advances. These silent changes are often invisible; and it is only by comparing the relative conditions as to population, schools, public libraries, the mechanical arts and rural embellishments of two or more States, after the lapse of ten or twenty years, that one can discover the extent and true character of these indeny their existence; but such a course neither abates one jot or tittle of the facts, nor serves any other purpose than to prolong and aggravate the evils as they exist. An inelligent, common sense man, who wishes to better his condition, is al. ways ready to sell his property in a non-improving, a deteriorating county or city, and to invest | been bombarded; Cincinnati and Baltimore are still his money and employ his servants in a rising, an

improving community. Let a State foolishly bury its one talent in the sand, and as of old, God will take it away from and two broken and independent nations with weakher. If a Commonwealth would not lose "that which she hath," she must learn to make a good ritory now inhabited by a people, one in every imuse of all the means that a bountiful Providence portant interest and duty, separated only by tempohas placed within her reach.

" In the sweat of thy face shalt thou bat bread all the days of thy life," is a command to be industrious for some useful purpose, which applies distinguished part; a well earned military title to every descendant of Adam Being favored with high moral and intellectual endowments- the storming of Pittsburg, and during the long siege with a large, and perhaps unlimited capacity to which terminated in the capitulation of Richmond improve both ourselves and the earth out of which | defended to the very last by your gallant little band, we were taken-our duty to improve cannot be neglected with impunity. We talk and write a great deal about our rights, for which we are ev. perty; but when it comes to the prompt and cheerful discharge of our duties, we are apt to answer like Cain : " Am I my brother's keeper !"

We must not only do something, but we must do that which is good, and do it with all our might. To labor and encourage industry are the first great duties of civilized States. All our poor citizens should be furnished with profitable work and a fair opportunity to educate their children. themselves into a variety of attitudes, more pict- Why not? Must they not be fed and clothed on the fruits of some body's labor? Are their sons not to become voters and sovereign rulers in the land? Is it desirable to have King Numbers a tool or a knave?

The children of the State can not safely, nor nnocently be permitted to grow up in ignorance and idleness .- Augusta Chronicle.

More About the Fremont Disasters .- The St. Louis Reveille publishes the names of the entire party of persons who died in consequence of their suffering in the Fremont expedition .-Wise and Andrews, citizens of St. Louis: Proue, a native of France : Morain, a resident of Illinois; Beadle, a resident of St. Louis, Mo.; Rhorer and King, cititzens of Georgetwn, D. C.; Hubbard, from Milwaukie, and Craver, from Chicago.

The fate of Mr. King was most heart-rending. He was, says Mr. Taplin, in the spring time of life, of cultivated mind, and of most engaging ing to him, they had persuaded themselves that it manners. He had been married but two weeks was absolutely essential for the good of the world previous to his departure on the expedition, and that they should enjoy every office of profit and was only a short time with the company ere he trust in the ecclesiastical community; that they had gained the friendship and esteem of every should have the education of youth entirely under member. When Fremont's party had first lost their control, and should be the confessors of saints their horses, a company of four men, of which and sinners in every grade of life. So, when they king had been exceinted leader were dispatched met with one who was disposed to religion, they King had been appointed leader, were dispatched to the settlements to procure succor. Sixteen days after their departure. Fremont, (having become impatient of their protracted stay, had determined to go himself in search of supplies) overtook them. He found Williams, Bricken- holy fathers had in view, necessarily sanctified every ridge, and another, scarcely able to proceed from

exhaustion. King had died, and his remains, which the pary carried with them, had been more than half eaten up by his companions. A dire necessity had left them no choice, and it was done in selfprotection. Up to nearly the day of his death, King had kept's journal. The last entry written upon it is this: " December 11th. This morning, as useal, I have had a quarrel with Bill Williams. Nothing to eat. We travelled one mile and a half to day"? The cause of the difficulty with Williams was the latter's daily increasing weaknes, and his inability to proceed. King endeavored by remonstrance to urge him forward

JAMES COOPER, aged 97, who fought in the battles tually interrupted, and that Mr. Macready had a. Y., on the 1st. He was the uncle of Fennimore

## COMMUNICATION

FOR THE REGISTER HOR. ABRAHAM W. VENABLE. Sir :- You are again a candidate for Congress, and being in a District decidedly Democratic, you have good hope of re-election. Were the subjects of your speeches the common topics of political declamation, although I could not support you, I should refrain from any active part in the canvass. As for he ordinary questions of the Tariff, the Subtreasury, nternal Improvements, or the late War, however depided my opinions, I desire not to turn out of my path either to make or to meddle. But you are supporting a policy whose grave importance strips every other question now before this people of all claim interest. You will pardon a private citizen of North Carolina for laying aside his usual indifference to politics, for the purpose of questioning this dread phamtom which you have raised before the people of your adopted State.

In the addresses which you have made since your return from Washington City, you have beeen understood uniformly to advocate the passage of a law by our General Assembly, prohibiting the entrance of Northern vessels into our harbors, or the bringing of actions in our Courts by the citizens of the North. A consideration of the amount to which our Northern brethren would be injured by such an enactment, might be to inquire too curiously; a calculation of the benefits which would flow to Wilmington and Newbern, and to our mercantile community, from the joint operation of two such notable provisions, is not unworthy of the Algebra of Hudibras; but I have no time for them here. Let us suppose them to have effected all the results which you can desire. A so happy example is followed by every Southern sovereignty, and the credit of the scheme rests with you alone. I leave it to yourself sir, whether you can desire a more complete success for your plans. If there remain any thing of glory beyond, I will add it; upon the slavery excitement you have carried your district by one thousand ma. ng article upon your political career, and through he columns of a hundred journals, your fame is raised to the stars, in such strains as the Gods permit to

he cotton growing region. Amidst all this glory, one slight compunctious visting a little detracts from your enjoyment. You

have dissolved the Union. It may be, sir, that you do not believe that this result will follow from the adoption of your proposal. But if you seriously propose the closing of our ports and our Courts of justice to our Northern fellowyou profess. You are a lawyer; and I need not tell you, that justice supposes every man to intend that which he deliberately does. You are aiming a dagger at the heart of this great Country, and have the as- district at the election in August. surance to say that if death follows the stab, it will be a result wholly beside your intentions. Why sir, if the Southern States put your theory into practice (and, if you are not chargeable with gross nsincerity, you greatly wish that they would) that act will not lead to a dissolution of the Union, any more than a pistol ball through the heart of a man will lend to death; no sir, it will be dissolution, and

The Union then has been severed, and you are ties to stand stone still-neither advance nor re- | Member-elect to a Congress which you have taken care shall never meet. But is this the end? Untry shall die without a struggle. In spite of the anxious efforts of unprincipled politicians in the North and South-of those whom an honored citizen of our State calls "the Abolitionists and the agricultural and internal improvements, common Ebullitionists"—there is too much vitality in its system for it to leave this upper air without resistance to its assassins. But now, with a large territory claimed by both Sections, a territory, the possession of which is the cause of the present dissenevitable mutations. We may close our eyes | sion, who can be insane enough to suppose that the against unpleasant truths and prospects; we may partition and the settlement of the conflicting claims between these brothers offended shall be consummated in peace? I have your example before me sir, for the use of the figure anticipation; permit me

> We will say that the year 1865 has rolled around. A few years of civil war followed the sundering of the Union. Boston, Mobile and Charleston have in ashes. At length, by the repeated intervention of England and the French Republic peace is restored; the South obtains one half of the new territories;ened resources and divided counsels, occupy the terrary excitements, and by those even less than by the long continued efforts of unprincipled and desbecame your prominence in its origin, you bore a marked your services at the battle of Winchester, at worn down by famine and war to less than a fourth of its original numbers. Peace has returned, your hair is white with more than sixty winters, you have honorable scars upon your person, and your battered sword is hung up as an heirloom for your descendants. You can tell of having cut down with your own hand a Rhode Island officer by the name of Greene; you were present when Pinckney fell before the pistol of Warren, and yourself gave the Volunteer Corps. order to level the cannon which swept Hamilton and Knox into eternity.

Such, sir, are the stories with which you shall amuse your grand children, by the fireside, upon the long winter evenings. But with all of your honor, obedience, troops of friends, I do you nothing more than common justice, by supposing that now and then the unwelcome thought will intrude, that the blood which rusts into your sword, is the blood of a brother, and that to you is it chiefly owing that the Union was dissolved. I certainly do not envy you this prospective glory; and I pray sir, that you may never more than anticipate it. It shocks you in its horrible detail, and yet it is by far the most favorable result for yourself, which can possibly arise from the outrageous policy which you advocate. Nothing is more common than for a public man to

conscience for the harshness with which he treats his rivals, by a proportionable lenity in his criticism of himself. Pascal tells us that the Jesuits, who in their books of religion taught, that a priest might murder one whom he knew to be privy to some criminal act of his own, in order to prevent its disclosure, and that the invention of mental reservations stripped falsehood of its sinfulness; Pascal tells us that the Jesuits had no design of corrupting society. Accordspurred him to his duty by all the hopes and fears of eternity; but when the penitent was a dissipated man or woman of the world, who would neither confees nor perform penance, their course was "not to drive them to despair." The great end which the means for its accomplishment. This Jesuitical principle seems to have crossed the Atlantic and made its appearance within the political world. I cannot help suspecting that you, Mr. Venable, have concluded that the paramount necessity of your continuing to represent the fifth district will hallow any means by which you shall attain this end. That this overriding necessity exists in your judgment, is settled by the clearest demonstration. Notwithstanding the deep drawn sighs with which you have over and again lamented ever political life, and expressed your atter horror of the same, no less than your disgust with the insufficient per diem of Congressmen, your feet had scarcely touched the soil of Granville before you announced yourself as a candidate for the next Congress -- a candidate too who was not to be driven off of the turf by any disaffected cross road-caucus, but only by the unequivocal voice of the district-the voice, it is supposed, which is heard at the ballot box. Such conduct left us no doubt of your opinion as to the necessity that Mesers

ly with the delights of private life, whilst your selfsacrificing chivalry relieved them of the disgust and pitiful pay attending two years more in Washington

Speculation has been much employed in determi ing the probable origin of this spectre of necessity, which disturbs your longings after private life,-Some there are who suppose it to be the same neces-sity of which Jons'n. Edwards discourses so abstrusely, and betwixt which and free will, such a delicate istinction is said to exist. Others again, rejecting this hypothesis as transcendental, reduce your reasons to those well understood and homespun Virginia doctrines, older than those of 1798, which make such nice calculations as to the comparative claims of a Virginian and a common white man to office.-They add that Virginia has only fifteen Representa-tives in the lower House, where North Carolina has nine; by giving to the Old Dominion our fifth district, the proportion of merit between the two States will be better observed, and Virginia will have two members to our one. Fortifying this position, they proceed to remark that you have evidently not been lomesticated within our borders long enough to understand the position of the State, or to sympathize with her illustrious career of attachment to this U nion from the 20th May 1775, down to the Summer of 1849: that your conduct makes you as esteeming yourself still what an Athenian would call an apoikes from Richmond, and that your present seniments towards the General Government, whether those of a true Virginian or not, are the very antipodes of those which animate the breasts of every genuine son of this Good Old North State.

Such are their speculations: alii alia, some say one thing and some another. For myself I am not troubled about the cause which gave you this per sussion, so much as about the consequences into which it is about to lead you. You are endeavoring to excite antipathy between different portious of our Country, and then use the excitement which you have produced as a stalking horse which shall conduct you to place and power. You are a gentleman lina. ority; the Southern Quarterly announces a lead- of middle age, of fine powers as a stump speaker, and for many years have been a member of a highly respected branch of the Church of Christ-and you are advocating measures which must necessarily lead to a civil war, and the destruction of this common defence and general welfare, guaranteed to their citzens by the United States of America; and this, so far as can be seen, merely in order to insure your re-election to the National Councils. Are you certain that your end will be attanied by these means? Have you not made a great mistake as to the disposition of your old constituents? I warn you that citizens, I cannot give you credit for the belief which, you have. Nothing is more uncertain than the turns and changes in the political world; but I will venture to predict that some one else-I will not say some Whig-will be returned to Congress from this station.

Very Respectfully. A VOTER OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

## RALEIGH REGISTER.



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

## RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday Morning, May 16, 1849.

THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

The late disgraceful outrages in New York, an account of which will be found in another column, will shock the public mind throughout the length and breadth of the land. Whatever may be the differences between the two eminent Tragedians, who have been indirectly or designedly the causes of this popular storm, (and our sympathies are strongly with Mr. MACREADY,) they but enhance the folly and pairing politicians. In the war that has passed, as criminality of those lawless men, who have seized upon such trifles to justify a demonstration of riotous license and savage rowdyism. Such occurrences are disgraceful and dangerous to any enlightened community, but especially so in our country, where the tendencies to degeneration from a Republican to a lawless Democracy, are easy and rapid .-In this instance, we are rejoiced to see that the public peace has been restored, and the strong arm of the law exercised and vindicated-thanks to the efficiency of an energetic Police, and the firmness and prompt decision of that safe-guard of every commuity-the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Right Worthy Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, convened in this City on Wednesday last, it being their Annual sessions -- at each of which there was a larger attendance of Representatives from the various Lodges and Encampments in the State, than at any previous Communication. During the past year, six new Lodges were instituted, and the Order bids fair to increase rapidly in the State. The two Grand Bodies brought their labors to a close on Saturday morning last. The following are the Offimistake his own motives. He compounds with his cers elected for the ensuing year:

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS: J. Blake Newby, M. W. Grand Master. Alex. Bethune, R. W. D. do. do. W. D Cooke, R. W. Grand Secretary. D. McMillan, R. W. Grand Treasurer. J. Wilcox, R. W. Grand Warden. J. H. Manly, R. W. Gr. Repres'tive to G. L. U. S J. C. B. Ehringhaus, R. W. Grand Alternate.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OFFICERS: T. H. Hardenburgh, M. W. Patriarch, Perrin Busbee, M. E. Grand High Priest. S. G. Smith, W. Grand S. Warden. J. B. Newby, W. Grand Scribe. E. Yarbrough, W. Grand Treasurer. O. W. Telfair, Grand J. Warden. I. Procter, W. Grand Sentinel.

Seventh Congressional District.

The Democracy of Cumberland, at a Public Meeting in Fayetteville, on Thursday last, expressed their decided preference for the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, as their Candidate for Congress, in the 7th District. Mr. Asus, "the able Demogratic Elector of '48," of fraudulent ticket memory, will doubtless be laid on the shelf. Well, as a Locofoco must represent the District, we know of no member of that party whose election it would afford us greater pleasure to record, than that of Mr. Dobbin.

That celebrated individual, "John Smith." known, doubtless, to most of our readers, by name was among the wounded during the recent riot in New York. It will be gratifying to his numerous friends to learn, however, that though severely in-Jones, Jackson and Smith should awhile longer dal- jured, he is not considered dangerously so.

THIRD DISTRICT.

statement in our last issue, that the several Whig succes derivable from the 7th section of the Bill "to Candidates in the above District have expressed a increase the revenue of the State," passed at the rewillingness to abide by the decision of a fairly constituted Convention. We have since learned, from the the Proviso, at the close of that section, upon the Charlotte Journal," that Gen. Dockery has come Ast generally, the Attorney General, at the request out decidedly against submitting to the action of any Convention. There is but one way now to remedy the matter. Let the Convention be held, and let the one who refuses to acquiesce in its decision, be cast aside. We have very much mistaken the character of a true Whig, if he is not ever ready to make a generous and amicable compromise of his pretensions, or even to sacrifice private feeling and personal ambition, when he otherwise jeopards the

unanimity and exertion exists at the present time. Our oppenents, encouraged by slight successes in one or two recent State elections, and animated with the hope of acquiring the ascendancy in the next House of Representatives, are concentrating all their energies for a decisive struggle at the August elections. With half their exertions, we shall be sure of success. Nothing is wanting to ensure a brilliant triumph but that UNITY of counsel and design-that ONENESS of spirit-a little of that patriotic self denial-which are essential to every victory. Let there then be no split in the party, no division, no dissension; but, shoulder to shoulder, let us show to our brother Whigs throughout the Union, that the Whig phalanx is firmer than ever in North Caro-

The new Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. EWBANK, the new Commissioner of Patents has been appointed to that responsible position without any solicitation on his part. He is the author of a scientific work, said to possess great merit, or the subject of Hydraulics among the ancients. W understand that this work has commended the author to the notice of the Secretary of the Interior, and that the appointment has been conferred as tribute to his scientific attainments, associated as they are with other qualities which fit him for the

In this connection, we will remark, that the office of Commissioner of Patents, besides being one of much responsibility and usefulness in the strict limits of official duty, may become one of great utility, as the medium of disseminating valuable knowledge in relation to the industrial pursuits of the people. The custom has grown up of issuing a long Report from the Department, containing statistics of the Ag. | Board of Trustees of the University of North Carriculture. Commerce and Manufactures of the country, together with suggestions and calculations appertaining to such matters. We have examined several of these Reports, and while we find in them much valuable information, we have generally had to complain of bad arrangement—or, more properly, none at all. There is also a prolixity about the Patent Office Reports, which should be avoided. Facts should be briefly stated, and as far as practicable, they should be condensed into tables. Estimates should not be made, where it is possible to obtain official statements. This error the late Commissioner fell into. In fine, there should be an index.

A book of statistics, made up after the plan above indicated, would disseminate a greater amount of information in a shorter compass, than any of which we have any knowledge. A high Officer of the Government at Washington enjoys opportunities for collecting statistics, which no private citizen can have. A [very little trouble would enable the Commissioner of Patents not merely to reiterate in his Reports what we find in the Census tables, with estimates | the enterprise. You know that a conscientious disfor the years subsequent to the census, but he might | charge of duty brings with it its own reward. collect from the public documents of the several States, the official returns of the assessed value of Real and Personal Estate in all the States and Territories, and in all the Cities and Towns.

Assessed Value of Real Estate. \$187,141,464 60,174,200 89,549,986 Difference. \$126,967,264 Assessed Value of Personal Estate. In New York, 64,595,500 34,157,400 In favor of New York, 31,564,290 Boston 6,757,583 We have not seen the Return for New York in 1848. Boston stood as follows: \$100,403,200 Real Estate. 67,324,800 Personal Estate, \$157,728,000 94,581,600

\$73,146,400 Rochester Democrat. We apprehend that there is less disparity in fact, n the increase of wealth in the two localities, than these figures would indicate. The lateral growth of New York has ceased from a physical necessity, the whole width between the East River and the Hudson being densely built up and peopled, (the lower part of the Island we mean.) The New Yorkers have therefore crossed over the East River to Long Island, and there reared, within fifteen years, another city, Brooklyn, nearly as large as Boston. Most of the wealthy merchants of New York are said to reside in Brooklyn, besides which, a considerable commercial business is now transacted there. The population of Brooklyn is now nearly one handred thousand. That of Williamsburg, which lies above Brooklyn, on the same side, is about twenty thousand; and the villages on the Jersy Shore, number as many more. They are all excrescences of New York, and are part and parcel of its wealth and and thereby give the lie to your own professed greatness. The idea that the wealth of New York creed? We trust not. If you be a genuine Demis stationary is ridiculous, if we consider the immense ocrat, you cannot. You will stand aside and let augmentation of its population and commerce. What is called London, is in point of fact, three or four different corporations as distinct and independent as those of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg --London and Westminister were originally a mile or more spart, but have gradually filled up the intermediate space. They still constitute distinct corporate bodies. Old London city proper constitutes but an inconsiderable portion of the vast aggregation of houses and people which have grown up around itto say nothing of the south side of the Thames, called the Surry side. A distinction is made between London and all London. We are opposed to the contraction of our great Commercial Emporium to the narrow limits of Manhattan Island. Brooklyn may in fifty years rival the old city. It will not do to cripple our national magnificence by these petty corporate limits.

The wealth and prosperity of Boston constitute one the marvels of the age. The new impetus which it has had within the last seven years, is the great Western Rail Road, backed by the extensive manufactures of Lowel, and a hundred other towns, all linked together, and to Boston, by Rail Roads. | next month.

THE REVENUE ACT.

We are most reluctantly compelled to correct the Some doubt having been entertained as to the inferof the State Treasurer, has communicated the subjoined opinion on the premises :

RALEIEGH May 9, 1849. Siz:-You have requested my opinion on the proper construction of the 7th section of the act, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act to increase the Revenue of the State." The question you present, arises on the proviso, found at the conclusion of that section, and is whether that provise extends to the whole act: and if not, to how much thereof

I am of opinion that the proviso extends to the It cannot be denied that a very great necessity for ation therein specified; and that it extends to no other part of the act.

If that proviso was, as is alleged by some, intend-ed to be less extensive than to the whole of the 7th section, I am unable to perceive that intent in the language of the law. Very Respectfully, Your obedient servant,

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Tw the us hung Mattl wife.
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CHARLES L. HINTON, Esq., Public Treasurer.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT

We have been permitted to copy the following greeable Correspondence which speaks for itself EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.

Raleigh, May 8th, 1849

Hon. HENRY POTTER: Dear Sir-In the year 1799, just half a century ago, you were appointed a Trustee of the University of North Carolina; and the Records of the Institution show that, besides being at the head of "the Catalogue" now, you have been at all times and especially in the early and darkest periods of her history, one of her most ethcient and steady supporters.

In view of these facts, I am instructed by the Ex. ecutive Committee of the Board of Trustees, to give you a special invitation to attend the next annual Commencement, on the 7th of June ensuing. In the fulfillment of this highly agreeable duty,

permit me to express the wish that you will accept this invitation; and to hope, that although it cannot be expected that you will answer to your name on the calling of "the Holl," on another fittieth anniversary, you may yet long live to witness the maturity, prosperity and usefulness of this object of your con. stant supervision and solicitude. I have the honor to be

Dear Sir, with high respect, Your obedient servant, CHAS. MANLY, Pres. ex officio of Bourd Trustees.

FAYETTEVILLE, MAY 11th, 1849. My DEAR Siz: The Executive Committee of the olina have done me great honor, in giving me a spe-

For this distinguished notice, I render the homage of my sincere thanks; and to you sir, as their organ, for your friendly and well meant, but overweening and unmerited praise, for my poor services, as Trustee, I return my grateful acknowledgements. That I labored hard with my worthy compeers to sustain and promote the best interests of the University, "in the early and darkest periods of her history," is a "truth most true, but we seemed for a long time to labor in vain; for we had to sail (if sailing it was against wind and tide. We held on hower. er, hoping for better days and after a long series of trials and difficulties, a gleam of hope sprung up, and that gleam spread by degrees, until it ushered in the full blaze of prosperity to our beloved Insti-tution. She now fulminates aloft without an intervening nebula to cloud her brightness-and it is our pride to know that she now bears a favorable comparison with the best Colleges in the Union. And this, her prosperity and glory, has been achieved chiefly by your efficient agency in the State of Ten-

as I desired to do, I am rewarded in the success of I have done nothing for the Institution for a long time, and perhaps I ought to have resigned my sest years ago, to give place to a more efficient man-but really sir, I do not like to give it up. It is a sort of toy-a plaything for me, in my old age, to cherish and dandle as a reminiscence of past days. And I feel myself under obligations to the Board for their indulgence, in not reporting me as a delinquent I know not how to refuse your earnest solicitation to attend the mext Commencement. It would be to me a gratification indeed, to meet my old friends on that classic and consecrated Hill, to give them a cordial shake of the hand, once more, before I go hence. But you are aware that my Court at Ralaigh commences on Monday, the 4th of June. Should the Court adjourn on Tuesday, and no providential hindrance occur, I will endeavor to go up on Wednesday, so as to be at Commencement, on Thursday.

If I have discharged my duty as you suppose, and

Your obedient servant, H. POTTER.

GOV. CHARLES MANLY.

THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

I am Dear Sir, very respectfully

We desire to say a word to the Democratic eader, touching the "Indedendent Candidate." Under this style, Capt. Caldwell has produced the announcement of his name before the people of this District, as a Candidate for a seat in the next Congress of the United States. Now it is known that Capt Caldwell is not a Whig. It is equally well known that this District is Whig-cleary and decidedly Whig. There can be no sort of loubt whatever, on either of these points. Then the next thing to be ascertained is, are you a Democrat? If so, can you vote for Captain Caldwell! -What does Democracy mean? Does it not aignity a government by the people? How are the people to govern? By the voice of the maority, most assuredly. He that would have them govern otherwise is no Democrat. But the majorny in the District is against Captain Caldwell: how then can you vote for him? Will you condemn by your practice the thing which you maintain in your theory 1 Will you prove to the world that all your professions of Demecracy are "as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal!"
Are not the Whigs entitled to the Representative? Would you deprive them of their right the Whigs select a Representative for themselves. This will be Democratic : this will be fair and right-and let us hope that you will do N. C. Argus.

MURDER.

Last night, just about dark, as May Buchanan, Esq., was on his way home from Wadesborough, and within about a quarter of a mile of his own house, he was attacked, and beat to death with a stake; the road having previously been stopped with a pile of brush, for the purpose of impeding his horse.

His family heard a cry, and immediately after, his horse ran home, with a part of his sulky, the remain-

der having been lodged against a tree. His family and overseer ran to the spot and found him just alive; but it is thought he never breathed. Beside him, and partly covered with blood, they found a stake, about eight feet long, such as are used in running fences. No traces could be found of the villain or villains who perpetrated the awful deed.

The deceased was an old and excellent citizen, and his death is involved in mystery, as it was not thought he had an enemy living .- Wades. Argus.

Machendy, in a letter to a gentleman in Boston, says he will leave New York for Europe, the 6th of

BAN the B. at the The 8 Hill.