Wapeshonough, June 3d, 1849. To the Editor of the N. C. Argus:

Dank Siz.—In the last Payetteville Observer, I discover two letters published over the signature of Alfred Dockery—one dated May the 4th, 1849, in reply to a number of gentlemen of Cabarrus County, which for shortness I shall hereafter call his Cabarrus letter; the other dated 26th May last, and addressed to Mr. Hale, which for the sake of distinction I shall denominate his Observer letter. These lesters I do not propose to scan minutely ; but as they may produce wrong impressions on the public mind, by a slight reading, I shall make some general observations respecting them.—First then as to his Cabar-rus letter: I submit to the gentlemen of Cabarrus themselves to whom his letter was addressed, and to the reading public, if it is not the most equivocal, dodging, noncommittal and unmeaning letter ever written to any respectable and intelligent gentlemen or com-munity; and whether the Editor of the Charlotte Journal has not done the General ample justice, in the construction which he has given it : Does it admit of any other construction !—what else does he mean by a pretty general constituency, but a general al meeting of the Whigs en masse, or a general up rising of the Whigs of the District, to meet at one place to nominate a candidate, and then to meet again at the several election precincts in the several counties on the 2d August next to confirm that nomination at the Ballot Box? If this be not the proper construction of his Cabarrus letter, then it has no meaning at all, but is altogether nonsensical and

unintelligible.

This letter, a copy of which was addressed to all the Whig candidates by these several gentlemen of the highest respectability, and residing in the different sections of Cabarrus county, the gentleman well knows, was gotten up by them, without any a-gency of his, Mr. Ingram's or mine; and I believe we were all ignorant of such a move being made until the letter was handed to each of us-which for the first time informed me that a similar letter was addressed to each of the Whig candidates: and although I returned my reply forthwith, yet I know the fact, that Gen. Dockery got his about eleven o'clock on the one day, slept on its contents all night, and re-plied about 12 o'clock the next day, -- in the manner in which it reads. Gen. Dockery also knows that Mr. Ingram had left Concord when the letters were to us, and did not receive his until the next week at Monroe; that Mr. Ingram wrote his answer from Monroe, and that all three of the letters were read publicly at Albemarle the week after Monroe court, and were handed to the Editor of the Journal the Whig Organ in that section of the District, the same week of Albemarle court (at Mecklenburg court) for publication, and that they have since been published, as speedily as possible, in the Journal, the Argus and the Observer, the principal Whig papers that circulate in this Congressional District. The General says that his was to have been published in agreement. That m y be so for what I know; but I did not know that the others would be published nor did I write mine with the view of its being pub lished. Still, however, approving of its contents, I thank the gentlemen of Cabarrus for publishing the ery that I have requested the Editor of the Argus to keep the whole correspondence in his paper until. after the election to be held on the 2d August. It will now, I hope, he published to his. (the General's) "heart's content" Read it, Whigs, and judge for

As to his Observer letter: the gentleman in the first place complains of the non-appearance of his Cabarrus letter, and insinuates that it was held back in order that one of mine, which was published in the Argus, might go forth to his prejudice and to my advantage, se that I might make the first impressions" on the public mind — This much the General has said, no doubt, with the view of making capital, but it will not do; for he knows very well the gentlemen of Union who addressed us at Monroe in the same manner that the gentlemen of Cabarras had done the week before, received no answer from him—that he merely referred them to his Cabarras letter,—and then my reply to these highly respecta-ble at intelligent Whigs, was the only one they re-ceived, and of course the only one they could furnish to the Editor of the Argus for publication. Mr. Ingram's was published in the Argus as soon as it was received. Will the General now pretend that the Editors have not done him justice? Or does he pretend that those highly respectable and intelligent gentle-men from Cabarrus and Union have done him any

wrong?

But the gentleman says that the statement said to be in the Journal is "a gross misrepresentation, that he never has declined or refused to acquiesce in the decision of a convention of the people, but on the other hand, has long been in favor of them"-or words to this effect. For the correctness of this declaration i must again refer the Whigs to his celebrated and brag letter (to which I admit be has always referred the people in his public speeches.)
viz: his Cabarrus letter. Has the Journal misrepresented him ! A candid public will decide Again read a little further the Observer letter, and he gives his meaning of a convention. He says: "if the people participate on masse, all right." Here then you have explained by his own political dictionary what he means by a convention, and which I construe to mean the same as his Cabarrus letter -Who ever heard of such a convention before? It is altogether impracticable: and therefore, we can all see plainly that General Dockery means nothing more nor less than that he sets public opinion, otherwise expressed, at defiance, and intends to be elec-ted, or to defeat the Whig party. He cannot suc-ceed in the first—it is possible, but not probable, that he may in the latter-and I presume he cares not: for he publicly declared at Monroe, to the multitude assembled, that he never would trouble this Congressional District again, as he had made more ad-

Although I am averse to any newspaper controversy-and particularly with a Whig-yet having been dragged into it by the Observer letter, I feel constrained to repel the dark insinuation contained in one of the paragraphs of that communicationnamely, that of being a demagogue, or any part of select. Rights, "that a free recurrence to fundamental principles is necessary to preserve the blessings of Liberty;" and by the same instrument, in the very first section, we are taught, "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." I am yet to learn that any reference to either of those principles savours any thing of Demngogueism. But Demagogueism does consist in appeals made to the prejudices and not to the reason of individuals, in ad captandum vulgus arguments, in arraying one class of the community against another, publicly or privately—as for example the poor against the rich, the farmers against the lawyers, doctors &c. Whether General Dockery or myself, has been guilty of this, is a question for the people

vantageous arrangements for himself and family.

of stating to the people how it happened that I be-came a canditate—that I had been solicited by res-pectable gentlemen of the Whig party from the upper and middle part of Richmond county, from Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, and other counties; and that at the Superior Court at Albemarie, fafter General Dockery had announced Albemarle, (after General Dockery had announced himself a candidate,) I was waited upon by highly respectable gentlemen from the counties of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus and Auson, for the purpose of obtaining my consent to become a candidate; and that on Monday evening of Auson Superior Court, as soon as I had left the Court House, I was again waited upon to ascertain from me whether I would consent to run as a candidate or not, when I replied, they might run me or not, as not, when I replied, they might run me or not, as they pleased. Whether on any public occasion I used the word delegation or not, I cannot now say, as I make all my public addresses ex tempore But if the word was used by me at all, it was used in the above sense, and conveyed no other manning. the above sense, and conveyed no other menning -I am confident I never said there were any public meetings or conventions to appoint delegates to solicit me: and as I always have said. I only made the statement to show to the Whigs, that I never intended before, the time of the Convention is mentioned before, the time of the Convention is

District has been heard to say, that he has been ever solicited, unless it was by his own relations, or by his own prosurement. He says in his Observer letter, that, " believing it would must with she approbation of the Whige generally," he "became a candidate: and believing at this time that a very large majority are desirous to cast their votes for him, he "expects to continue a candidate, unless ruled off by a convention formed and based upon the immutable republican principles of a general constimutable republican principles of a general constituency." (What high-sounding words!) I supmasse, as he says that is the only kind of conven-

tion he will submit to. He surely did not get that idea from the convention that framed the Federal or State Constitution. nor from the convention that nominated General Taylor for the Presidency, nor from the convention that nominated our present Governor, nor especially from the convention that put Henry Clay in nomina-tion for the Presidency before the people of North Car-

That General Dockery did withdraw from the contest two years ago, I am free to admit; but whether it was from magnanimous and patriotic motives to avoid a split in the Whig ranks, or from fear of being hadly beaten, is not for me to determine. As to his being the first Whig candidate in the field, I shall only say that any person who had no regard for public opinion, or courtesy towards the then incumbent, (whom the people were still willing and anxious to hopor.) could have announced himself a candidate in advance, or first. I presume, however, that both or either claim would receive but little consideration, either in convention or at the ballot-

in conclusion, I can unhesitatingly give it as my opinion, that General Dockery will be badly beaten anyhow, and that I shall be elected, (if I get votes enough.) unless ruled off by the convention on the 4th of July next; to the action of which convention shall cheerfully submit, as I believe that all intelligent aspirants approve of them when there is a necessity for them; and all unintelligent aspirants disapprove of them under any and all circumstances, because they never hope to receive a nomination A. LITTLE.

#### To the Freemen of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I was nominated by the Whig Convention, which a sembled in Washington, on the 24th inst., as a candidate to represent this District n the next Congress of the United States, and with grateful sense of the honor thus conferred upon me, eccepted the same. Although at the time this nomination was made. I was confined to a sick bed, by severe indisposition, and barely able to make my acknowledgments for this too partial manifestation of regard and confidence they evinced for me, yet by he advice of sunguine and devoted friends, I was induced to socept the same under the flattering hope and belief, that my health would improve and enable me to comply with the time honored custom and requirement of the country, of meeting you, in the various parts of the District, and addressing you on the deeply exciting and interesting matters and questions connected with our national politics. In this disappointed. After being confined to my bed by sickness in Washington for one week, I repaired to Hyde county on Monday last, and in due time made an effort to address the good people of that County at their Court-house, but was physically unable to do so, in consequence of my continued indisposition. My health from my youth up, has been very feeble indeed, and the sickness with which I am now afflicted with all its alarming symptoms, warns me against further exposure, and demands of me both rest and mental quietude. Sincerely desirons therefore as I am to represent you in Congress, I am constrained both by my sense of duty to you and my family, to decline this nomination-I have no hesitation in declaring to you frankly and honestly, that I am unable to perform the severe labour required of me in canvassing the eleven Counties composing this Congressional District, and if I were to attempt it, I should be doing great injustice to you and the country, and I fear the consequences would be fatal to

I have deemed it a duty which I owe both to you and myself, promptly to advise you on my return to Washington, from the County of Hyde, of the feeble condition of my health, and of my increasing inability to perform this trust, so that our friends may avail themselves of the ample time and opportunity which are afforded before the election, of making a selection and nomination, from the many gentlemen among us, who are so much better able and qualified

to discharge this important trust. In thus declining the honor conferred upon me, and of which I was so undeserving, permit me to gifts. express to you, my grateful sense of your generous confidence and too partial regard, and to assure you that no act of my life could have given me greater pleasure than that of being your Representative in the Congress of the United States, and that none has given me greater pain, than that of being compelled by my feeble health to tender to you this de-

clension of that high honor. I have the honor to be your friend and fellow-citi-

JAMES W. BRYAN. Washington, May 31, 1849.

To the Delegates of the late Whig Convention. from the Counties composing the 8th Con-

gressional District.

GENTLEMEN :- From the published Card of James his continued illness and debility, he has felt himself imperiously compelled to withdraw from the canvass, as a candidate for the next Congress from this District, to which honor your partiality had so recently called him. This intelligence will be received by you with sincere regret.

There is however ample time to repair the disappointment. The Whigs of the District are in the right temper, and they are ready to charge upon the foe under the lead of any sound Whig you may

Aware, that my position as President of the late Convention does not empower me to act in the premises, yet, with a diffidence which could not be over- bitton. come, but by the circumstances which surround us, and at the earnest solicitation of many intelligent and prudent Whig gentlemen, I do hereby request that the Delegates appointed to said Convention do again assemble in the town of Washington, on Tuesday, the 19th of the present month, for the purpose

of supplying the vacancy.

JOHN BLACKWELL, President. Newbern, N. C., June 5th, 1849.

WILMINGTON, June 6th, 1849 PUBLIC MEETING .- In accordance with a notice issued by the Magistrate of Police on Saturday last It is true that I took the opportunity at Monroe, a portion of our citizens met at Masonic Hall in the in Union, at Albermarle, in Stanly, and elsewhere, afternoon of that day, for the purpose of conferring together on the proposition to send de Internal Improvement Convention, to be held in Sal-isbury, on the 14th of this mouth. Col Miller, the Magistrate of Police, sored as Chairman of the meeting, and Messrs. Thomas Loring and Miles Costin as Secretaries. The Chairman and General Alex

tended to force myself upon the district as a condidate, or to endanger the Whig party. Can Gene- cases impossible for many to attend, who would ral Dockery say the same thing? He well knows gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of man-

## MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE SEVEN SHILLING PIECE.

It was during the punic of 1826, that a gentleman whom we shall call Mr. Thompson, was seated with something of a melancholy look in his dreary back-room, watching his clerks paying away thousands of pounds hourly. Thompson was a banker of excilent credit; there existed perhaps in the city of London no safer concern than that of Messrs. Thompson & Co.; but at a moment such as I speak of, no rational reflection was admitted, no former stability was looked to; a general distrust was felt, and every one rushed to his banker's to withdraw his hoard; fearful that the next instant would be too late, forgetting entirely that this step was that of all others the most likely to insure the ruin he sought to

But to return. The wealthy citizen sat gloomily watching the outpouring of his gold and with a grim smile listening to the clamors on his cashier; for although he felt-perfectly easy and secure as to the ultimate strength of his resources, yet he could not repress a feeling of bitterness as he saw constituents rush in, and those whom he fondly imagined to be his dearest friends eagerly assisting in the run upon

Presently the door opened, and a stranger was ishered in, who, after gazing for a moment at the bewildered banker, coolly drewn chair, and abruptly addressed him "You will pardon me, sir, for asking a strange question; but I am a plain man, and

like to come straight to the point. " Well, sir ?" impatiently interrupted the other. "I have heard that you have a run on your bank,

"Really, sir, I must decline replying to your very extraordinary query. If, however, you have any money in the bank, you had better at once draw it out, and so satisfy yourself: our cashier will instantly pay you;" and the banker rose, as a hint for the stranger to withdraw. "Far from it sir: I have not one sixpence in your

hands ?? "Then may I ask what is your business here?" "I wished to know if a small sum would aid you at this moment ?"

"Because if it would, I should gladly pay in a small The meney dealer stared.

"Why do you ask the question?"

"You seem surprised: you don't know my person or my motive. I'll at once explain. Do you recollect some 20 years ago when you resided in Essex ?"

"Perfectly." "Well, then, sir, perhaps you have not forgotten he turnpike gate through which you passed daily My father kept that gate, and was often honored by few minutes chat with you. One Christmas morning my father was sick, and I attended the toll bar On that day you passed through, and I opened the gate for you. Do you recollect it sir?"

"Not I, my friend." " No, sir; few such men remember their kind deeds, but those who are benefitted by them, seldom forget them. I am perhaps prelix: listen, however, The banker began to feel interested and at once

for you, and as I considered myself in duty bound, wished you a happy christmas. "Thank you, my lad," replied you-"thank you; and the same to you : here is a trifle to make it so;" and you threw me a seven shilling piece. It was the first money I ever possessed; and never shall I forget my joy on receiving it, or your kind smile in bestowing it .long treasured it, and as I grew up added a little o it, till I was able to rent a toll myself. You left that part of the country, and I lost sight of you .-Yearly, however, I have been getting on; your present brought good fortune with it: I am now comparatively rich and to you I consider I owe all. So this morning, hearing accidentally that there was a run on your bank, I collected all my capital, and have brought it to lodge with you, in case it can be of any use; here it is;" and he handed a bundle of bank-notes to the agitated Thompson "In a few days I'll call again;" and snatching up his hat, the stranger throwing down his card, walked out of the

Thompson undid the roll; it contained £30,000 ! The stern hearted banker-for all bankers must be stern-burst into tears. The firm did not require this prop; but the motive was so noble, that even a is still one of the first in London.

The £30.000 of the turnpike boy is now grown into some £200,000. Fortune has well disposed her

THE END OF FOUR GREAT MEN. The four great personages who occupy the

in a scene of debauch.

HANNIBAL-atter having to the astonishmen: nd consternation of Rome, passed the Alps, and the world, and stripped three bushels of golden alled him Hani Baal, and died, at last, by poison administered with his own hand, unlamented and | field unwept, in a foreign land.

CESAR-after having conquered eight hundred ities, and dyeing his garments in the blood of one million of his foes; after having pursued to his gun and brought it to his eyes; but instead of death the only rival he had on earth, was misera- standing stupified at the light, to be shot at, the ly assassinated by those whom he considered his nearest friends; and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest am-

BONAPARTE, whose mandates kings and popes beved, atter having filled the earth with the terror of his name, after having deluged Europe with ears and blood, and clothed the world with sack- driven the object of his chase into the paternal loth, closed his days in lonely banishment, al- arms. most literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner

Thus these four men, who seemed to stand the representatives of all those whom the world call great-these four men who, each in turn, made earth tremble to its very centre, by their simple me by suicide, -one murdered by his friends,and one a lonely exile. "How are the mighty allen!"

HABBAS CORPUS .- As it is generally known that Augustus Buchanan and two slaves-one the property of Stephen Williams and the other belonging to the estate of the late May Buchanan —were committed to the jail of this county some three weeks ago, charged with having perpetrated the homicide on the body of May Buchanan on the 7th ult., it may gratify friends at a distance to learn the issue of a proceeding instituted for the relief of the accused. On Monday of last week, by virtue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, then re-turnable, they were carried before his Honor Judge Caldwell, at Chambers in Salisbury, and after a full and particular examination of the witnesses on both sides of the charge, as well as the inspection of the written testimony taken by the Coronor's jury in the case, the prisoners were ordered to be discharged and set at full liberty—there not being the slightest testimony against them on in consequence of the intervention of the Governwhich to found a suspicion of the horrid and un- ment in the affairs of Rome, were it not for uninatural crime for which they had been confined. this charge has been made against him; and no intelligent or respectable man in this Congressional and glorious work—the Central Rail Road.

This result must be nightly grantying not only to the immediate friends of the parties, but to all the parents of the land.—Wadesboro' Argus.

This result must be nightly grantying not only to the immediate friends of the parties, but to all the parents of the land.—Wadesboro' Argus.

#### THE TITLE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The question is frequently asked, how communi-ations should be addressed to the President? Neither the constitution nor laws of the United States recognize any title for him, except that of his office; and it is therefore manifestly improper to address him by that of any other, and particularly so, by one of an inferior grade, such as "Excellency," which is the one most usually adopted. "Excellency" is a subordinate title applied to Governors of the smallest colonies, to Envoys and to other stations held under even some of the most petty princes of Europe. If the people of the United States are willing that their chief magistrate should be addressed by any title, they will certainly not be content with any but of the very highest, and not one of a account or third rate

In Europe, great weight is attached to title, as indicating the rank, power and standing of the party, and is there a matter of high importance. Hence we always see, on the part of European officials, a great readiness to bestow titles of inferioity upon fer nations, and particularly on Republica They are, therefore, very prompt in according the title of "Excellency" to the head of our nation, for it conveys the idea of a rank not equal to a Field Marshal in their army, or a Duke in their nobility. In this view of the subject, we know that President Monroe always refused to receive any communication from a reigner with that prefix to his name.

When during the war of independence, the British Government sent commissioners over to this country. to treat on terms for an arrangement, they addressed their first communication to "George Washington, Esquire," which the latter refused to receive, as it did not give him his proper and official character. They then proposed to change it to "George Washington, Esquire, etc etc. etc."-they contending that every thing was included under the et ceteras, but Washington replied that if "et ceteras" meant "every thing," it also meant "any thing," and the Commissioners finally gave way, and addressed their dispatch to him as "Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States" This was far from being an empty show of etiquette on the part of Washington, and tho' we acknowledge, it was of much more importance to obtain an official recognition of his cank and station at that time, from the representatives of the mother country, than to obtain proper recognition from foreigners, when addressing our President, whose rank and station are undisputed, and universally acknowledged; yet still, the principle involved in the two cases, is precisely the same.

"Majesty," which, in its general acceptance, is acknowledged as the highest title in the world, was originally republican, and the first and only application of it for many centuries, was "The majesty of the Roman people" When her Emperors robbed them of their republican institutions, they stole at the same time this title, and it has continued to be stolen property for nineteen centuries, until the monarchies of the world, we suppose, will be unwilling to cede it back to Republics, but will continue to claim it, by prescription.

The proper address then, in our opinion, to the present chief magistrate of the Union, is either, Zachary Taylor, President of the United States," or "President Zachary Taylor, 'without any prefix or addenda of Mister, Esquire, Honorable or Excellency. It is not often that we have had occasion to address a President de facto, but on all such occasions we have invariably adopted the former plan.

We recollect seeing a published communication from the former Vice President, R. M. Johnson, addressed to the late President, as " Colonel Polk," and we could not help thinking at the time, and particularly coming from a person who certainly must have known better, that it was not only a breach of etiquette, but that it exhibited a want of proper respect for the head of the nation.

A President of the United States will, of course. always receive any respectful communication from his fellow-citizens, however it may be addressed : but we hope a different rule will always be adopted as regards foreigners, and particularly from those who may be clothed with official authority, and that they will not be permitted to parade our Chief Magistrate before the eyes of the European community, with a title inferior to that enjoyed by hundreds of subjects in almost every monarchy, in the old world, for it is evidently done with the express intention of undervaluing our importance and influnce, and with the view of creating that impression abroad. New Orleans Bulletin.

## DANIEL BOON'S COURTSHIP.

In the immediate neighborhood of his father's millionaire sobbed-he could not help it. The firm | new settlement on the river Yadkin, another adventurer, named Bryan, soon made his appearance, and planted himself upon a beuutiful spot, washed on one side by a lovely mountain stream. near which had been the favorite hunting ground of the young sportsman. On a certain evening. Boon engaged a friend to meet him at that spot for most conspicuous places in the history of the the purpose of engaging in a "fire hunt." In world, were Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and this wild sport, one of the parties usually ridethrough the forest, with a pine torch borne on ALEXANDER—after having climbed the dizzy high, which shedding a glaring light through the neights of his ambition, and with his temptes gloamy precincts, so dazzles the eyes of the deer bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of count- that the other party, who is on foot, shoots the less millions, looked down upon a conquered game between the eyes, while the bewildered world, and went that there was not any other world animal is staring at the blaze. Boon's companfor him to conquer,-set a city on fire, and died ion was to bear the torch and accordingly appeared on the field, and commenced the usual round. They had not proceeded far, when Book gave the concerted signal to keep the light stahaving put to flight the armies of the mistress of honary. The horsemen obeyed, and waited in momentary expectation of hearing the sharp and rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, fatal report of his friend's rifle. Not hearing it W Bryan Esq, you will learn that on account of and made her foundations quake, fled from his however, he turned his horse to ascertain the country, being hated by those who once exult. cause of the unwonted delay, when he saw hi ingly united his name to that of their God, and friend drop his rifle and set off in pursuit of some shadowy object over brush and briar, tence and

When Boon gave the signal to his friend, he indeed saw the flame of the torch reflected by a pair of brilliant eyes, and he immediately cocked supposed fawn wheeled precipitately and fled -During this unusual movement, Boon caught a glimpse of the flowing tolds of a petticoat, dropped his rifle, and made chase after his game-s intense in the pursuit, that he was little less surprised than his new neighbor Mr. Bryan, when he found himself standing in the doorway, having

Boon's embarrassment and surprise may easily be imagined, when he saw the consternation of waving over the deep, but which could not bring 'the father, and the panting terror of his beautiful daughter, who had scarcely turned her sixteenth summer, and whose lustrous ringlets were flying about her face, neck and palpitating bosom, in the richest contrast of light and shade.

Strange as it may appear of our hardy backread, severally died-one by intoxication, or as woodsman, he became agitated in his turn; with the Freshman Class. was supposed, by poison mingled in his wine .- all the stern and rugged qualities of his nature he On Wednesday morning, the annual Or was taken captive by a maden's charms. And what was no less strange, the blushing Hebe, who had run into her father's arms, declaring that she was pursued by a panther, now perceived that he was not such a frightful animal as her first impression in the dark had led her to suppose.

Indeed, Boon was at this time just in the first finsh of youthful vigor, his person straight and well proportioned, and the whole appearance of the man presenting such a hero to the eye of the unsophisticated girl, as her imagination was likely to create for herself in that remote and secluded scene-in short, they loved mutually, and Mise Reveces Bryan in a very short time became Mrs.

gentleman in Puris, dated May 10, 1849.

"Civil war or revolution would have broken out, if not before this, certainly to-day, in France. versal suffrage, which, by making itself felt in the

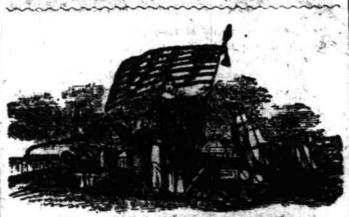
vantages which have followed the result of the Prenidential election, is the moderation and discretion
which are assured to our foreign policy, and the se
curity which we may therefore expect in our foreign
relations. No reflecting man can doubt that, in these
times of civil commotion and of general war, when
the great principles of government are put to the
arbitration of the sword, and when all the nations

of Europe are either engaged in the struggle or in hourly danger of being drawn into it, the highest policy of our Government, its true interest, and its manifest duty, is peace. Our neutrality should be it was resolved that the Monument Committee We should not suffer ourselves to become entangled in the mases of European polities, and in the revo-lutionary and dynastic conflicts which have almost converted the eastern continent into one great battle field. Let the people of Europe settle their own affairs in their own way. Let them adopt such forms of government as they choose and as they can maintain, and let us confine our propagandism of the true principles of government to the good example of pence and order which we hold out to the view

of the nations.

Such, every one knows, is the policy of the Administration. Such are the wise and just views of Gen. Taylor, and of the men whom he has called around him; and in this assurance every citizen rests secure that the country will be brought into no unnecessary collisions with foreign Powers --Should difficulties unhappily arise, they will be met with a prudence which will seek the maintenance of friendly relations, and with a firmness which will yield nothing of the national honor. Every man feels this; every man feels that we have a President who sincerely desires peace, yet who is not afraid of war. Now, will any man say that this double security, a security both for the honor of the country and for the preservation of peace could be felt with the Democratic party in power, clamoring for the extension of the area of freedom, the annexation of Cuba, and the manifest destiny of this country to meddle in the affairs of all other parts of the world? Would not every one feel that the Adminstration, from its own imprudence, or driven by the clamor of its supporters and the consistency of its professions, would be in constant danger of involving the country in the conflict which rages in the old world ?- Providence Journal.

## RALBIGH REGISTER.



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

# RALEIGH, N.C.

## Wednesday, June 13, 1849.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

There are no exhibitions in our Country from which we derive more pride and satisfaction than from the periodical manifestations of the progress of Education. Regarding it as the great conservator of our free institutions, it is a pleasure to reflect upon the number of cultivated minds which now annually emanate from our numerous academies and colleges, and diffuse its benefits throughout the Country.

We had the gratification, last week, of attending the Commencement Anniversary of the University of North Carolina, and rarely, within the history of that Institution, has one occurred of a more attractive and interesting character. The number of Trustees in attendance was unusually large, and all the literary exercises were of the most elevated and creditable character. The usual fortune too of Commencement days attended the College on this occasion. Delightful weather gave additional zest to the enjoyments of the week; and we feel impelled to remark here, even at hazard of being deemed deficient in literary tastes, that no inconsiderable portion of our pleasure resulted from the contemplation of the really brilliant assemblage present. The large audiences, assembled during the various exercises, were so arranged as to produce the most beautiful and highly artistic effect. The foreground of the picture was made up of as brilliant an assemblage of ladies as it has fallen to our lot to look upon; and field, John A. Whitfield, Needham B. Whitfield, we refer not so much to brilliancy of dress or ornament, as to the bright circle of pleasing and intelligent faces, various, indeed, in its individual forms, as were the many colored draperies-yet all beautiful and intellectual. The back ground and extremes of the picture were appropriately occupied with the darker shades and stronger forms of manly intelligence.

We know not to how great an extent this assemblage was indebted to other sections for its beauty and intelligence, but if the portions repre-Pool, and N. Whitfield. sented on the occasion can, unaided, furnish such an array, and there be many others in the State that can equal them, we shall become prouder, if possible, of North Carolina. On Monday evening, the Valedictory sermon

to the Graduating Class was delivered by the Rev. C. F. M. DEEMS. We had not the good fortune to hear this discourse, but it has been spoken of in terms of the highest praise.

On Tuesday evening, there was Declamation by a number of young Gentlemen selected from

before the two Literary Societies was pronounced by the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Further comment than the mere mention of who the Orator was, is, in this case, superfluous. But we cannot pass by the admirable effort of Gov. GRAHAM on this occasion, without paying our humble tribute of thanks and admiration to men who, like himself, (emulating the example set by the illus trious Steat) engaged in the professional labors of an arduous avocation, can yet find leisure not only to apply themselves to literary and scientific attainments, but, by scattering the flowers of genius over the more rugged and uninviting pur-Extract from a letter written by an American suits, to invite other minds to follow them.

After the conclusion of this Address, Dr. Togno, a native of Corsica, but for many years a Professor of Modern Languages, in the University of Virginia, favored the auditory, by previous solicitation of a number of gentlemen, with a dissertation upon Agricultural topics generally, but especially upon the culture of the Grape Vine in North Carolina. Dr. T.'s intimate acquaintance with, gent, at that place, vice George McNeill removed.

and interest in the subject, enabled him to com-municate such valuable information as may be turned to decided advantage in the improvement of our sounty Vineyards.

The Alumni Association met on Wednesday, at 12, to transact private business. Several plans for the monument proposed to the memory of Dr. CALDWELL were submitted, but as every estimate far exceeded the amount of funds on hand. issue another circular to the Alumni, stating the facts of the case, and asking for another contribution, and that they then proceed to select and erect a suitable monument. The funds in hand amount to about \$600, while \$1,000 will be needed.

The Annual Oration before the Alumni Association was delivered by JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Esq., of Greensboro', and abounded in much research of a practical and interesting character. The allusions of the Speaker to those great minds of our State, that have passed from amongst us. were happily and chastely conceived, and most favorably received.

Before the oration was delivered, obituary no. tices of the following gentlemen, Alumni of the University, who have paid the great debt of Naure since the last commencement, were read, viz WM. M. SNEED, a Graduate of 1799; DURANT HATCH, a Graduate of 1806; JAMES McCLUNG. Graduate of 1816; H. W. Covington, a Grad. uate of 1834; and James S. Johnson, a Graduate

The present Officers of the Association are: HON. JOHN. M. MOREHEAD, President; His Ex. cellency, Chas. Manly, Jno. D. HAWKINS, Dr. THOS. H. WRIGHT, RALPH GORRELL, CHAS. L. HINTON and JNO. NORWOOD, Vice Presidents :-HON. W. H. BATTLE, Rev. Dg. GREEN and ASHBEL G. BROWN, Executive Committee; S. F. PHILLIPS, Treasurer; CHAS. PHILLIPS, Sec.

On Wednesday Evening, there was Declamation from selected members of the Sophomore

Thursday was Commencement day, and the following was the scheme of exercises: FORENOON.

1. Sacred Music.

3. Salutatory Oration, in Latin.-Peter M. Hale

4. Oration. " Necessary Dependence of Liberty on Law."-William B. Dorteh, Lagrange, Tenn. 5. "The Bible, considered apart from its Divine haructer."- William G. Pool, Elizabeth City. 6. "Agriculture."-Needhum B. Whitfield, De-

7 "Poetry of the Middle Ages"-James P. Scales, Rockingkam Co. 8. "Authors-Their Influence and Responsibility."—Fourney George, Columbus Co.

9. "Influence of Scotland on Civil and Religious Liberty."—John C. McNair, Robeson Co.

10. "Influence and Position of America."—Charles

E. Lowther, Edenton 1. Oration. "Association, the true Principle of Human Progress"—Thomas M. Arrington, Nath

County. 2 Oration "Influence of Public Opinion."ohn A. Whitfield, Lowades Co., Miss. 3 Oration. "Love of Country."-Thomas D. Hnigh, Payetteville.

4. Oration. "Christianity and Civilization."-Charles R. Thomas, Beaufort. 5. Oration. "Palestine."-Thomas J. Robinson Fayetteville

6. Annual Report. 7. Degrees Conferred Valedictory.-Kemp P. Battle, Chapel Hill.

9 Sacred Music.

10. Benediction. These exercises were of a very meritorious character, indicating, as a whole, well developed and highly cultivated intellect, and reflecting equal credit upon the young gentlemen and their In-

The following young Gentlemen graduated up.

Thomas M. Arrington, John T. Banks, Kemp Battle, Benj. Y. Beene, E. J. Brevard, James P. Bryan, John A. Corbett, Alex. Cunningham, Johnson Mallett De Berniere, William A. Dick, Wm. B. Dortch, H. McR. Dusenbury, Fourney George, Thomas D. Haigh, Peter M. Hale, William E. Hill, Peter E. Hines, Saml. T. Iredell, James M. Johnson, John McA. Johnston, William H. Jones, Chas. E. Lowther, Nathaniel McLean, John C. McNair, Malcomn McNair, Edward Mallett, William G. Pool, Thos. J. Robinson, Isaac B. Saunders, James P. Scales, Charles R. Thomas, Daniel T. Towles, Bryan W. Whit-

Geo. V. Young. The following distinctions were awarded in the

lifferent Classess: In the Senior Class, the first distinction was awarded to Messrs. Battle, Hale and Robinsonthe Valedictory being drawn by. Mr. Battle, and the Salutatory by Mr. Hale. The Second distinction was assigned to Messrs. Lowther, Haigh, Johnson and J. Whitfield; the Third, to Messis. J. McNair, M. McNair, Hines, Thomas, Dortch,

In the Junior Class, Messrs. Hill, Kerr, and Johnson obtained the highest distinction. In the Sophomore, it was bestowed upon Messrs. Hedrick, Patton and Sanders; and in the Freshman, it was awarded to Mr. W. A. Moore.

Several honorary degrees of A. M. were conferred upon Gentlemen, whose names we have not been able to obtain. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the Hon. WILLIAM

Before concluding this imperfect sketch, we must be allowed to say, that if there be any one thing of which North Carolinians may be Justin proud, it is their University. The character which she now sustains is indeed a source of pride to all her sons, however humble or exalted their station in life-however far abroad over our vast Country, fortune may have scattered them. It is a subject of special gratulation, that an enlightened liberality, at home and abroad, has enabled the guardians of the Institution to obtain the materiel of education so ample and complete, and to secure a board of instruction that would co honor to any institution in the land. We trust that every lover of literature and science, that every citizen of the State, will continue to feel deeply interested in so maintaining the University that she shall be enabled to sustain herself in the front rank of American Colleges-

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"She wears the marks of many years well spent, Of virtue, truth well tried, and wise experience."

63- James Huske, Esq., of Fayetteville, has been appointed by the President, to be Pension A-