

knowles themselves in the minority in the State. Why, then, should they be so content. If they do not hope to produce disaffection and apathy in the Whig ranks? We throw out these suggestions in the confident belief that the Whig party over the whole State will be able to reconcile all differences, and when the time shall come, will present an undivided front at the ballot box.

Messrs. McDuffie and Parson, two of the most brilliant orators in the Union, are said to be in a most miserable condition of mind from the effects of the disease which terminated the intellectual life of Southey, so long before his physical death.

The Legislature of Alabama adjourned on Wednesday 13th. The Montgomery Journal remarks that "a perfect revolution has taken place in the public mind on the subject of banking and internal improvements, and the recent Legislature has acted in accordance thereto. It chartered a joint stock bank for Mobile with a capital stock of \$200,000; followed the addition of \$1,500,000 more to the circulation of the bank of Mobile, and passed a general free banking law, with a circulation based on U. S. stocks."

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the temperance celebration in this City intended to have been on the 22d instant, in honor of the birth of Washington, did not take place until the evening of the 23d. On that occasion, our three flourishing Divisions of the Sons of Temperance and the Section of Cadets of Temperance, composed of some 40 or 50 of the most interesting youths of the city, turned out in full regalia, and marched in procession from their hall, with music suited to the occasion, to the Methodist Church, where was assembled a large and respectable audience; and where, after an appropriate prayer from the Rev. B. T. Blake, a highly interesting and impressive address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. HARLIN, in favor of total abstinence; the speaker insisting with great force and cogency, that the only appropriate use of intoxicating liquors was as a medicine. A delightful potluck was then sung by the choir, led by Messrs. PETERLIN and SOTON; after which W. C. DUBOIS, Esq., enchained the audience for an hour with one of the most beautiful, touching and finished addresses on the subject which has ever been our good fortune to hear. It would not be by invective, but by extremely difficult, to decide between the merits of these two admirable addresses. We are glad to learn they will be published, when the public will have an opportunity of reading and judging for themselves. The services closed with a temperance hymn and the Benediction.

UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA. A correspondent of the Baltimore American says the Democratic meeting in the Chinese Museum on the night of the 22d was attended by from 4000 to 6000 persons. It was characterized by great enthusiasm, and unanimity of action. The Hon. Charles Vernon presided.

The meeting was addressed by John Caldwell, Robert Tyler, V. L. Broadwin and others. Colonel Page reported a series of Resolutions which expressed decided opposition to the principles of the Free Soilers, and provided for calling upon the Legislature to repeal all laws preventing the restoration of fugitive slaves, and approving of the vote in Congress, laying the Wilmot proviso on the table. The resolutions throughout breathe a warm attachment to the Union. They also take strong grounds against the rights of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery.—The meeting was altogether creditable to those who participated in it.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S VISIT TO RICHMOND. A sending to previous announcements, the President of the United States left the seat of Government on Thursday morning, to be present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Virginia Washington Monument at Richmond. He arrived safely at about five o'clock the same afternoon and was publicly received by the Governor, the Legislature and the citizens generally.—The most hearty enthusiasm characterized the ceremonies of reception. The President was accompanied by the Hon. W. BALDWIN, Parson, Secretary of the Navy, Col. E. ITON and Garnett, (his Aids on the battle fields of Mexico), and also by the venerable George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of Gen. Washington, together with Commodore Warrington, of the United States Navy; Col. D. D. Mitchell, of Missouri, Col. Baker of Illinois; John S. Gallagher Esq., Third Auditor of the Treasury, and other gentlemen of Washington City.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone, it is said, surpassed, by far, any thing of the kind ever witnessed in that city. At an early hour in the morning, people, men, women, boys, girls—all ages, sizes and sexes, began to crowd in from the surrounding country. The military companies were in attendance from Petersburg and Fredericksburg. Their companies were fully represented and thereby made a most formidable and commanding appearance. The procession was a mile long.

When General Taylor appeared, he was received with repeated deafening shouts of enthusiastic applause. The hardy yeomanry gathered around the old hero, greeting him most cordially. He was drawn in the procession in an open carriage, attended to which were four beautiful white horses. Wherever he appeared there were shouts of welcome. The whole scene was beautiful and imposing beyond description.

The monument, which was the occasion of the gathering, is the work both of individuals and of the State, and will cost over one hundred thousand dollars.

The President returned on Saturday.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. We shall endeavor to comply with the request of a correspondent to publish this address, or extracts from it, in our next.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO GENERAL EDUCATION. It is impossible for men of intelligence in North Carolina to see the advantages of education which are intended by the governments of some of our States to the poor, and not feel an earnest anxiety for our State to do something to secure such benefits to the needy in our midst. All are satisfied that the most effectual way to sustain our laws and to preserve peace and good morals, is to enlighten those who are to be the subject of those laws, as well as their makers. Ignorance has in all ages, been to a greater or less extent, necessarily accompanied by violence and anarchy—such that men were not capable of directing their efforts without disorder, but because the inferior which ignorance gave rise to, enabled the more cunning and astute to rule and place in subjection those who cared for nothing but a few personal concerns. Governments were not formed

upon the will of the governed, therefore they needed nothing but that which would enable them to perform the will of their rulers when promulgated. But with us it is essentially different.—The people—the free people, of all conditions in life, are the supreme sovereigns of the land. They are to direct and control all laws for the public good. The legislatures which pass these laws, are only their creatures; they only express the will of the great body of the people. If then the Sovereign power is in the hands of those who are ignorant and degraded, and consequently liable to be blinded by passion, or prejudice, the interest of the whole community will be likely to suffer, and the ultimate consequence may be a subversion of the rights of the people. But give the great body of the people the means of informing themselves, and they will under our system of government, be less liable to be reduced from their true interests by the wiles and subtleties of partisan demagogues. Does not the community owe such advantages to every one? If there is no direct obligation, would it not be decidedly to the interest of the State to make provision for those who have not the means of furnishing themselves with suitable instruction? Other States have made ample provisions, and they are now reaping the benefits of them.—North Carolina has made a fair start in this enterprise, but she ought not to stop where she is. There are many imperfections in our system which may be remedied; and many deficiencies which may be supplied. This does not connect itself with the success of any party-faction, but is intimately associated with the interests and welfare of every citizen of the State. May we not hope then that something will soon be done by the people, which will indicate to our representatives that they desire a change in our expediency on this subject?

THE LICENSING BUSINESS. The attention of our readers is invited to the communication, in to-day's Star, over the signature of "A Citizen," in regard to the late high-handed measure of the County Court of Wake, in taking upon itself the exclusive authority to grant licenses to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure, in this city, which were positively forbidden to do by law, in as plain and express terms, as Anglo-Saxon language could make it; the law giving, for various good and important reasons, to the Commissioners of the city concurrent authority in the matter, and actually requiring that their consent, in writing, shall, in all cases, under a penalty of \$20, (instead of £20, as stated last week,) first be had, before the action of the Court. The communication referred to is from the highest source, and is entitled to the most serious consideration. It makes the wrong inflicted by the Court so palpable, that no one can deny it. Our Commissioners, it will be seen from our proceedings, have resolved not to suffer the city authority to be thus trampled upon; and they will be sustained by all law-abiding citizens, whether they concur in the expediency of withholding licenses or not. No sympathy for individuals, however estimable, can be allowed to prevent a prompt and manly vindication and maintenance of our chartered rights. If any case could justify a deviation from law and propriety, it is that of Mr. Kane, whose excellent character is well known, and whose generally amiable qualities have won for him the respect and esteem of all who know him well; but there are other worthy citizens and clever men engaged in the same business, which a majority of the freemen of Raleigh have pronounced to be a public nuisance; the issue was fairly made up and decided at the ballot-box; the law gives them the right to govern and protect themselves, and the Court has no authority to interfere, otherwise than to sanction their legal measures. The expediency of the policy adopted by the corporation, is one thing, and the unauthorized interposition of the Court another.

PARTY VIOLENCE. As Mr. Polk and his Cabinet were retiring from office, a measure was passed having in view the reduction of the cost of collecting the revenue. The present Administration soon saw that the appropriation was not sufficient for performing the duties devolving upon the collecting officers by the laws of the revenue, and it was made the subject of a special message by the President. Of course, it was attacked by the Opposition press, as indicating a disposition on the part of the Administration to increase the expenses of the Government, and to plunder the public treasury! When the sum required for defraying these expenses was made known, it appears that, making a deduction from the whole amount of what was necessary for collecting the revenue in the ports of entry established since the passage of the new law in regard to collecting the revenue, no more is considered necessary by the present Administration, than was actually expended by the late Secretary of the Treasury, and which was considered by him, and so stated in a report he made to the House of Representatives, as actually necessary to the proper collection of the revenue. The violence of party spirit has been carried so far, that it has been urged by the Loco-foco party in Congress to refuse to make such an appropriation as will enable the Government officers to collect the revenue necessary to defray the expenses of the Government. Their cry of extravagance condemns themselves. If they sustain such a position, it will only show that the Administration were willfully guilty of extravagance in spending the same amount of money.

'47, '48, and '49 which is now required. If they condemn one, the other must be condemned also. If one is considered only a sufficient appropriation, so must the other also. But this does not suit Democratic notions of fairness. Nothing that a Whig administration can do is fair, even though it be the very same act which has been done by their own party frequently. The only substantial reason we can see for this course is that they have lost the footing of those spoils which they have considered their due by an almost prescriptive right. Oh shame, where is thy blush!

TREASON! TREASON! Some doubt being expressed in regard to the ability of Mr. Buchanan and his Democratic colleagues to propose a measure which would settle the question which now so much perplexes the whole nation, the "Union" thunders out the anathema of treason—treason! How, firsiorth, is Mr. Buchanan, that his acts, or even the acts of his associates are to be considered the supreme law of the land, to deny the efficacy of which to constitute treason? Surely the "Union" is premature in this startling announcement. The bold tyrant and ardent temperance man have carried him on too far, and induced the belief in his own mind that a revolution had actually taken place in our Government, and indeed, according to his cherished wishes, a man was elevated to the throne of this people, whose word was law, and a denial of whose supremacy constituted high treason. "Quo deus celi pendere prius demerit."

FLARE UP IN TAMMANY HALL. The meeting called at old Tammany Hall in New York, on Saturday evening 16th as an "expression of popular indignation against both northern and southern who are trying to dissolve the Union," or of all Democrats opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, turned out one of those stormy assemblages which the wigwag has several times witnessed of late years. Two cards appear in Sunday's Herald, from the Hunker committee, which state that the room was taken possession of by a number of professed fighting men, led by Capt. Rynders, and countenanced by Alexander Wing and Elijah F. Parly. The Barnburners had the meeting all to themselves. Parly presided, Rynders made the motions and Wing offered the resolutions. Mr. Daniel E. Sockles, of the Democratic general committee, was violently ejected from the room. "A white livered man," as Rynders called him, who shouted for "Brady" to speak, was served in, like manner. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That the constitution of California is republican in its form. It is a deliberate and proper exercise of the right of self-government by her citizens, and the duty of Congress is imperative to admit her as one of the States of this confederacy.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery to the territories of the United States; but we do not regard the slavery question, in any form of legislation, or any opinion in relation thereto, as a test of political faith or, as a rule of party action.

Resolved, That the power of Congress over slavery in the territories and the particular modes of legislation thereon, are among democratic, controverted questions; and that we concede to every one in relation thereto, the undisturbed right of opinion, not regarding any particular mode of constitutional construction on this question, a part of the democratic creed, or as essential to fellowship with our democratic brethren in the State, or any section of the Union.

In the card which the "Hunkers" so called, have published, they declare their determination to have a meeting, where their sentiments and wishes will not be checked by "a gang of hired ruffians."

The faction which took possession of the head quarters of Democracy in New York was the Barnburners, headed by Capt. RYNDERS. Worthy gentlemen, these, to stand forth as preservers of the Union! If the voice from Tammany is the voice of the democracy of New York, the party must have taken a violent cold—for a more husky voice has seldom been heard. The Evening Post speaks of the Casa and Butler men as intruders at the meeting, and although not friendly to violent proceedings it thinks that they were very properly "put out of the Hall. They were disturbing the business of the Democracy then in council, or rather in Committee of the Whole upon the State of the Union. The Courier, however, is of the opinion that the result of the meeting indicates anything but harmony in the party, and that instead of cementing the Union they have divided themselves. It classifies them under three designations—first, the Hunkers; secondly, the Barnburners; thirdly, those who belong to neither wing but would coalesce with both, if they could do so with advantage to themselves.

SUMMARY. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has the following letter, dated— WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

Mr. Clayton was dissatisfied with the results of the Cabinet discussions on Sunday last, and now threatens to resign. He invited a negotiation with the British Ministry, and his resignation was treated. Mr. Clayton offered a protest, and Mr. Butler sent it to England. On Sunday the Cabinet refused to concur in Mr. Clayton's act.

SOMETHING NEW.—A black rainbow was seen at New Haven, on Tuesday evening. Its direction was from the northwest to the southeast, and it lasted about twenty minutes. It was very perfect, and of great size.

A PREDICTION FULFILLED.—Among the items of foreign news, current in the newspapers, is one which we cannot trace to any authentic source, that the Hungarian chief Ben, now Murad Bey, had died suddenly at Turkey. We are reminded by the Boston Transcript that a paragraph had a large circulation, last year in which Ben was said to have often declared his conviction that he should die in 1850—that he had seen his own tomb, in a vision, with the date of 1850 engraved on it.

THE UNION.—The following was one of the regular toasts at a dinner lately to the Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, by the members of the Louisville Bar:

"The Union—Entire, indivisible, and sacred; the strength and glory of the Republic. Next to our Maker, it challenges our highest reverence. We pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to maintain it."

GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA IN DECEMBER.—A letter from the U. S. Collector, Mr. Collier, at San Francisco, Dec. 31st, to the National Intelligencer, says:

"The steamer which sails to-morrow takes out twelve hundred thousands dollars, making in all, (as reported,) during the month of December, two millions one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars in gold dust. You may safely say that one-third more has gone out unexported."

TROUBLE IN GEORGIA.—In the Georgia House of Representatives, on the 12th inst., when the vote was about to be taken on the bill to reorganize the Congressional districts, the Whigs all withdrew, and left the House without a quorum, but subsequently a quorum was obtained, and the bill passed.

COMPROMISE. A correspondent of the New York Express says, "It is stated, with great confidence, to-day that a Bill is originating with the Committee on Territories providing for the admission of California as a State, and the organization of Governments for the Territories, which it is thought will settle the whole matter in dispute. What the details are, or what the Committee intend to offer, I have as yet no means of knowing,—but the confidence with which certain members of both sections speak of it, is taken as evidence that it will be well received. The House it is said, will await the action of the Senate upon it."

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says there is no hope.

The extract from Mr. Hilliard's speech in to-day's Star, presents views which deserve the most serious consideration of Southern freemen.

A meeting was to have been held in New York on Monday, without distinction of party, to favor the maintenance of the Union and the settlement of the slavery question upon the basis of Mr. Clay's resolutions. The call was signed by 2000 to 3000 persons. The Whig General Committee go heartily into the meeting.

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SWEDISH LAWS WITH RESPECT TO INTOXICATION. The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk, fined, for the first offence, \$3; for the third and fourth, a still further sum; and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. The New York Sun says:

If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in the house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labor; if he is again guilty, to a twelve months punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, an auction, &c. the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance at a church, the punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself is fined \$3, which sum is doubled if the person is a minor. An ecclesiastic who falls into this offence loses his benefice; if he is a layman who occupies any considerable post his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies when drunk is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, or private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern is sure to be taken to prison and detained until sober; without however, being at that account exempted from the fines. One half of these fines go to the informers, who are generally police officers; the other half is kept until some one pays for him, or until he has worked out his engagement. Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy; and every tavern-keeper is bound under a penalty of heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house.

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On motion, Messrs. Pinzon, Smith & Whitling were appointed a committee to consult with W. H. Hayward, Mr. Kay, as to the proper course to be pursued by this Board on the subject of licensing houses to retail spirituous liquors within the limits of the City, who having consulted Mr. H., reported a course of action, which was approved by the Board.

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W. H. SMITH, Clerk.

"Head the 'Heir of Linn,' under the sub-joined head.

Mrs. Farnham writes thus from California, under date 30th Dec.  
Women are now in requisition for a golden age in this place. Those who came out with me had intelligible offers of employment of \$75 and \$100 per month. If there had been five hundred instead of five, they could all have engaged immediately on similar terms.

GREEN DISCHARGED. The case of Green, Reformed Gambler, who was arrested in Albany a few days since, upon a charge of obtaining money and goods under false pretences, has been most thoroughly investigated by the Police Magistrate of N. Y., and at the examination of Spaulding the complainant fully demonstrated that the charge was instigated by malice, and was entirely without foundation, the complaint was dismissed, and Green honorably discharged. He is still held by the U. S. Marshal, on a charge of having in his possession spurious Treasury Notes.

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Total \$4,151,119

SWEDISH LAWS WITH RESPECT TO INTOXICATION. The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk, fined, for the first offence, \$3; for the third and fourth, a still further sum; and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. The New York Sun says:

If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in the house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labor; if he is again guilty, to a twelve months punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, an auction, &c. the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance at a church, the punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself is fined \$3, which sum is doubled if the person is a minor. An ecclesiastic who falls into this offence loses his benefice; if he is a layman who occupies any considerable post his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies when drunk is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, or private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern is sure to be taken to prison and detained until sober; without however, being at that account exempted from the fines. One half of these fines go to the informers, who are generally police officers; the other half is kept until some one pays for him, or until he has worked out his engagement. Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy; and every tavern-keeper is bound under a penalty of heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house.

BLESSINGS OF BEING SICK. Advertisers are blessings in disguise. We know a man who has lived six months on a sprained ankle. He belongs to half-dozen societies and draws four dollars a week from each. He once spent a whole summer at Saratoga, on a sore throat.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS. Raleigh, Feb. 18th, 1850.

This evening, at the usual hour, a special meeting of the Intendant and Commissioners took place. Present, Wm. Dallas Hayward, Intendant; John Pinzon, E. B. Freeman, T. R. Pentecost, Silas Berns, S. W. Whitling and Eldridge Smith, Commissioners.

On motion, Messrs. Pinzon, Smith & Whitling were appointed a committee to consult with W. H. Hayward, Mr. Kay, as to the proper course to be pursued by this Board on the subject of licensing houses to retail spirituous liquors within the limits of the City, who having consulted Mr. H., reported a course of action, which was approved by the Board.

On motion, Capt. E. P. Gaun of the City Hall, was recommended to Court, as a proper person to retail spirituous liquors at his bar room for the next twelve months.

On motion, notice was directed to be served on each retailer of ardent spirits, who has received a license without permission from this Board, warning them against selling liquor on the same.

On motion, a proclamation was directed to be made to the County Attorney, calling his attention to the subject of Houses to retailers of ardent spirits within the City, and requesting him to bring the same to the notice of the Court. By Order.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk.

"Head the 'Heir of Linn,' under the sub-joined head.

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Mrs. Farnham writes thus from California, under date 30th Dec.  
Women are now in requisition for a golden age in this place. Those who came out with me had intelligible offers of employment of \$75 and \$