ministration, appears to be well understood by certain wings of the party—such as the Freeodl-ers and the Secessionists. They have discovered

ars and the Secessionists. They have discovered the secret, and are practising it to perfection, un-der the ampiess of the present Administration. They are practising it to the no little discomfort of the obedient and tractable ones of the flock.—

Loyalty to the party won't secure promotion. It it is the surest way to, get set back. Nor will loyalty to the Constitution and laws share a bet-

ter five. Exile from a participation in the con

fice, is, to a great extent, the doom of the latter

upon the fat of Treasury patronage. What is his system of spoils distribution to lead to?—

Who believes that those factionists can be within

who believes that those factorists can be within the ranks of any party without giving them tige monopoly of "the public plunder?" Let Prod-dent Pierce dure withdraw any portion of his fa-vors from them and they are off—raising a storm

that will soon convince his excellency that he had

out such a policy. It amounts to the same thing

connection, a President who places them there They condemn the act on the one hand and glo

rify the perpetrator on the other! Strange con-sistency! Ultraism and fanaticism—Secession-

votes. To be a Secessionist or a Freesoller now is the way to get office under a Democratic Ad-

We have noticed that some of our conter

raries are very vehement—and very naturally so

allowing the newspaper statements of the affair to be correct—in their remarks upon the treat-ment of Capt, McCerran, of the ship Defiance,

and other American ship-masters, by the Peruvian authorities at the Chineka Islands. As the com-

ments referred to appear to be based upon info mation of an ex parte character, they may unduly prejudice public opinion against the Perusi-

an Government. From information which we have ourselves received, however, we are inclin

ed to believe that it will ultimately appear that

some of the crew of the Defiance violated a regulation at the Islands which has been long es

tablished, and ought to have been known to every

person visiting them; and that Capt. McCerran himself knowingly and wilfully transgressed an-

other of those regulations. Our information however, also leads us to entertain no doubt that

the commander of the Peruvian guard-ship at the Islands was arbitrary and harsh in his pro-

ceedings. For this he was justly removed fro

ed parties and to the United States Governs

officers. - Nat. Int.

office by the Peruvian Government, which will no doubt make as ample reparation to the injur-

as the latter would, had citizens of Peru been treated in a similar manner by one of our own

Discraining Pratizavenie.-The Charleston

fluential of those journals that usually support

fealty or agreement, but as an independent spe-

we have nothing to do with it, and we are neithe

party organizations. In these matters, when we

HEAVY ROBBERY.—We regret to learn that the

going over there. He agreed to do so, and the value or bag was placed in his hands. Mr. Do

his hand. Upon his arrival at the curs, he put i

cated them, be returned for the valise, and to

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF NEURASKA, The

'erritory," said to have been held at Kickapo

own on the 20th of last month, at which reso

more than this sum, and others in proportion. At the Lexington (Ky.) Fair, Mr. Dunean, t

LEGAL DECISION AS TO THE RIGHTS OF TRAVEL-

pression of it about cotemporary events,

Mercury, one of the ablest and most in

to suppose

and that class of politicians are

predominate in their ranks upon this plan-tion. They beget them and foster them by

well aware of the fact.

COMMON SCHOOLS. To HIS EXCERNING PAYED S. REID-

his falad belief; and they found, to the credit of npo were not appreciated. Who are the percent plantament a population strong-buel with republican feelings, none but the lly inflamons were willing to answer to the lation of courses, as implying inferiority time to respectability, moral worth and po-promotion. And if we send to the Comhains to the connational proposition. And if we send to the Comnational proposition of the people, we admit this resach of inferiority on ourselves and on our
librou; we help to drive our offspring into the
day here they are to be fenced off from the
the country, and to receive a mark the country, and to receive a mark ingulah them for life as cossion,

with such notions prevaiting as to the meaning of Common Schools, and as to their object, he atter failure of such a system would be a source of gratification to the true republican; it would indicate a feeling of self-respect essential of the existence of a goternment professing to be sounded on the popular will.

First in importance in a free State is a popular character, imageneous, self-relimat and virtuous; must and annillary to this, is the general diffusion of knowledge among all cinses.

knowledge among all classes. While we are fit for free him we are unprepar

for any system of education or religion that pro-fesses to build up a wall between the different classes of the community; that goes on the ac-sumption that the different social ranks are to be ord up in their a reidental position, the very erro being the object of all just systems of cation and parily so of the religion of Jesus

word russion then, and the notions in reand the more rossess then, and the notions it re-gard to it, were a stundling block to us at first, and came near being the cause of a total ship-wive k; and to this day there are many sections where this "rock of offence" is still doing mis-

oradicate—and we must understand by ox Sencots, the schools of the country, the eschools of the country, the eschools, the great Common University of tate; the word common denoting that it is non to all, open to all, and the place where mean or ordinary e luration is to be obtained. a examous or ordinary clusation is to be obtained by all. The word common is partly used in a sense exactly the opposite of that at first put upon it, and atili understood in some places: it implies that these are not the schools of a particular class, as well as the fact that they are privary in their character, and intended for the instruction of all until prepared to enter establishments founded for the improvement of pupils in particular solutions. If so understood and appreciated, what a different aspect would our Common Schools present! Our wealthy and intelligent classes would not be giving money and advice in Schools present: Our wealthy and intelligent classes would not be giving money and advice in value; they would be giving what is equally imvain: they would be giving wint in these schools, and setting examples which would be more highly appreciated than friendly words of counsel.

Sending their own children to school, and appearance

sections the importance of good schools and spreciating the importance of good schools and sorrect information, they would see to it that the schools are well managed; they would not as summittee-men, keep a watchful eve on the choolbouse, and take a more practical interest in

than they have ever done before? The character of the candidate for my particular place will always depend on the character of the tribunal of the candidate for my particular place will obesign depend on the character of the tribunal that is to make the choice—the splendors of the station or greatness of the salary, the voters be-ing ignorant, only calleding in the contest for the place the greater am unit of had passions or cvil decients.

How then, my intelligent friends—I speak no

the thea, my intelligent friends of clucation—how can we expect the State to advance in us greater sums, if we have placed in the earth the ident already lent? Ought we not to "put it at to the usume," and make it yield its full return of profit before we can reasonably ask to be entrasted with greater responsibilities?

But, way you again, some people will be perverse, and succeture about their good with persention and reproaches. Why do they do it? Because they often memoderstand your and permit me, in all kindness, to suggest to you, to go to work as if you considered these your schoolesend your children—act as committee-men, and claim to be part of those interested in Common Schools, and if you act justly and discreelly you will have things your own way. I know teighborhoods where the committee-men have given the entire control of the school in each place to one man—be guaranteeing a school and a good loadier for a certain length of time each year—Each gourfename or situated contributes to the valid and for every count which court is contributed to the valid and for every count which count teacher for a certain length of time each year.— Each gentleman on situated contributes to the public fund for a certain amount which, according to previous calculation, is less than the amount it would cost him to educate his children in any old r way; and thus he has the satisfaction of laving his children instructed at home, saves something, and benefits the whole school district in which be lives.

y. I asked him to select for me a district ining one, two or three persons of means, wring children to scheece; and informed that I wished to make this proposition, vir-re should be several persons, each with the or children to have instructed, I sunted me to calculate the cost of educating those was at boarding schools—then to agree to hate just half that amount to the Free I, an condition the committee would allow condition the committee would allow set a teacher, manage the school, &c., mranteeing a just bear lits in the school

and for wher, and tearts, of a good female, al., he got the premise of a good female, or, underestanting Masic, Drawing, &c., &c., ight mouths in the year. By this operation id save from 515 to \$400 per assum; and is he is saving this instead of abusing the amen. School because he furnishes, for the cit of others, half the founds, he is general to a opening a way by which his school experience opening a way by which his school experience of instructing are key

house I found that he had go e ever precisely house I found that he had gove ever precisely the ground which had occupied my thoughts, and was in the practical enjoyment of the con-clusions at which I had arrived. The public fined for the district amounted annually to \$100; and to this he added \$200, never asking any one else to contribute, and boarding free the teacher. In return he was allowed to select the teacher: and he had with him a very connectent young man, teaching too months in the year. The gentleman in question had a number of small boys to chicate; and but for the Free School, system he would have had to pay \$300 instead of \$200 to get a teacher at home, or to have expen-ded some \$400 in the neighboring village, with his children exposed to injurious influences on every side.

Now suppose that in every district where there are one, two or more families of means, desiring to educate their children well, this plan were pursued, what would be the result? And in this connection I wish it to be distinctly understood that I desire my one to contribute as much as it would esst him to educate his children in any

other way.

Now, if the intelligent portion of the commu-nity would pursue this plan, or if they would only send their children to Common Schools and take an active part in their management, the Schools themselves would be greatly improved and the spirit of education would spread into that class who now refuse to send to any School. But my time will not permit me to may sensor, the burneth of my subject farthor except to make a few remarks concerning the idea of charity as associated with the Common Schools. They are precisely such a charity as the University—founded on exactly the same principle. If there were no Colleges or Universities it would cost a gen-tleman from \$25,000 to \$35,000 to educate one son in the manner he can be educated at Chapel Hill. He would have to employ, at an annual salary of \$1,000 to \$1,500, a Professor of Mathe-matics. natics, a Professor of Languages, a Professor of Themistry, Philosophy, &c., a Professor of Polit-Chemistry, Philosophy, &c., a Professor of Political Economy, &c., and a Professor of Belles Letters, &c., then he would have to expend from \$3,000 to \$20,000 for chemical and philosophical apparatus, Ethraries, &c., &c. In view of these difficulties the University was founded at the joint expense of all the people, and for the same reasons funds are raised, in various ways, for other Colleges; and with those funds buildings are creeted, books and apparatus purchased, and an annual income secured to pay part at least of the salaries of the Professors, and of the current expenses of the institution. After this much has been done by the public the cost of a collegiate education to each student is diminished at least one hundred fold; and this is exactly the way in which our Cummon Schools operate. A common fund is provided at the joint expense of all; and in those countries which lay takes for School purposes each one paying according to his means.

In short the Common School systems of the important idea, to-wit: That by throwing the burden of education on the whole community as a public tax, the contraction of the whole community as

a public tax, the cost to each individual, except to the very rich, is vastly diminished, and the chances of universal intelligence greatly en-On the same principle governments are established and the people taxed for their support; and he would be universally considered as a fool or a knave who would contend that only those having immediate business with governments. in the courts should contribute any thing towards the expenses of an efficient administration of

A government or a judiciary, supported by the voluntary subscriptions of liftgant parties would be a most disastrous failure; there would be no u tier, no law, and no protection. Common Schools are a common burden,

though some may pay more than others, each one, when taxes are laid, pays according to his ability. This part of their duty towards the maintenance of Common Schools, in North Carolina, I am proud to say, the rich have generally most cheerfully discharged; greatly to their honor they are will the toward freely and have a maintenance. are willing to pay freely and largely, and ask only that the money be well applied. I say to them in return, invest your money in this as in a matter in which you are personally interested—look after its application yourselves, and send your children to the Schools, so supported, and many causes of complaint will soon disappear. Con-

by your money as to an investment in which fer a stockholder, and took after the dividence; and no longer consider that you are giving to a charity, and are actuated merely by benevolent

You have a direct personal interest in the suc cess of the Common Schools—so feel and act desordingly and you will see a change in the whole aspect of things.

whole aspect of things.

Having deroted this letter to the more wealthy and intelligent classes, and having addressed them in very plain language, I shall, in my next, take a similar liberty with the people at large, of all classes. I wish not to offend, and to do full inclusive to the contract of the ought to speak plainly and to touch directly the points which need probing. Having to write at odd intervals, when wearied with travel, my style is more blunt than I could desire it to be my great purpose is, not to make a display of ingenious argument or of elegant composition, but to convey ideas, or at least to provoke or ex-

but to convey items, or at least to provoke of ex-cite ideas among the people.

If I seem to speak harshly let it be remember-ed that I aim at the welfare of all—desiring to see the blessings of education and freedom se-cured to the poor and rich—the former started on career of respectability, bonor and and the latter not only secured in happiness; and the enjoyment of their means, but made more the enjoyment of their means, but made more wealthy and more happy by hav ngtheir lots cast among a people universally moral, intelligent, independent and prespectors.

With great respect.

C. H. WILEY.

Murphy, Cherokee, N. C., Sept. 27, 1853.

REDEMPTION OF U. S. STOCK.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued cir The Secretary of the Ireasury has issued cir-cularly, giving notice to the holders of the 6 per cent, stocks of the lean authorized by the act of April 15th, 1842, and redeemable 31st December, 1862, and also to the holders of the six per cent. stocks of the loan authorized by the net of July stocks of the loan authorized by the act of July-1846, redeemable 12th November, 1856, that the Department is prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the first day of De-cember, next, to the extent of two millions of said stock, in the manner and on the terms here-

nafter mentioned, to-wit: In ease of any contingent competition within the amount stated, preference will be given in order of time in which the said stocks of either kind may be offered. The certificates, duly as-signed to the United States, must be transmitted to the Department, upon the receipt whereof a price will be paid compounded of the following

1st. The par value or amount specified in each

24. A premium of 16 per cent, on the stocks of 1842, redeemable in 1862, or a premium (as the case may be) of eight and a half per cent, on the stocks of 1846, redeemable in 1856.

3d. Interest on the par of the certificate from a lat of July, 1853, to the date of receipt and ettiement at 'the Trensury, with the allowance for the money to reach the owner) of one day's aterest in addition.

Notice is also given to the helders of the six er cent, stocks of the United States of the lean athorized by the set of 28th of January, 1847, and redcomable the S1st of December, 1867, and and redeemable the 31st of December, 1807, and of the loan authorized by the net of 31st of March, 1848, and redeemable 30th June, 1808, that the Department is proposed at any time before the 1st day of December next, to purchase \$5,000,000 of the said stocks, under the same regulations, and upon the receipt whereof at the Department; a price will be paid compounded of the following particulars:

I. The par value or amount specified in each

2 A premium on said amount of twenty-one

3. Lucerest on the par of the certificates from the lat of July, 1853, to the date of receipt and settlement at the Treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner) of our day's interest in addition.

Payment for mid stocks will be made in drafts of the Treasurer of the United States on the As-sistant Treasurer at Roston, New York, or Phila-dolphia, at the parties may indicate.

The way to get office under a Democratic Ad- A SERIOUS CHARGE-CONCOCTING FALSE OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

Gor. Foote, of Mississippi, in a letter to the Marshall Guard, published at Holly Springs. Mississippi, makes a charge, which if true, will kick up no inconsiderable dust in and about Washington city. The letter lears date 28th September last, and is therefore fresh news for the "hards" and "safts" at head quarters andin

New York. Here is the mount.

I learn from a confidential friend of mine is Washington that it has been known to several persons there, for several weeks past, that a cer-tain individual holding a subordinate clerkship course. Since it has been the good pleasure of an occupant of the White House, from the grante hills of New Hampshire, to set apart the offices of the Republic to constitute a trading fund for party purposes, those who play their hands best in that city has been engaged in concocting false official certificates, or similated certificates on this subject, several of which, not precisely in harmoparty purposes, those who play their hands best in setting a big price upon themselves are cer-tain to come in fig. the largest share of the fund. The old line Democracy missed the figure at the start. They did not understand the tricks of the trade. But the factionists did and behold the result? The former are sent adrift on the shortest possible allowance; while the latter luxuriate ny with each other, have been sent to the editors of presses adverse to my claims as a Senatorial candidate, with a view to their being we I against me as the exigences of the carvas might make necessary. I hold in my lands a tolerable sure clue to the development of this dark and atrocious scheme of villany; and I shall, if I live until another meeting of the Senate shall occur, claim special committee for the investigation of al the disgusting circumstance on nected therewith and the condign punishment of all concerned in the same, either as principals, actors or abettors which committee I hope will be allowed to sen for persons and papers, so that all who have had not articipancy in this monstrons transaction may e fully exposed to that lasting infany which al cable men will rejoice to see fall upon them

far better never have taken them under the wing of Executive favor. Now, there can be but one of two reasons assigned for the course President Here is a mess. Now what becomes of the Pierce has seen proper to pursue in dispensin office. He has dealt his favors with a lavts doctrine of harmonizing political opposites?— Here are two gentlemen in office at Washington. me getting up (according to the charge of a dis inguished man) false official certificates for elecjoiling or from policy. That he sympathises in the sentiments of the ultraists, the Old Line De-m wrats still persistin denying. His object then. ioneering purposes—the other responding to special telegraph from the other side. Then comut discussions, bickerings, fends, deadly warfa they have no alternative left but to admit, was to buy up all such rebellious spirits by the indiscriminate bestowal of the power and offices of the

nd a turning out of offenders and a consequent lesertion of their friends.

FOOTE is running as the Union candidate in government upon them. He had as well be a Freessiler or a Secessionist himself as to carry Mississippi against Hon. A. G. Brows, Southern Rights Democrat. Here is an exhibition of that onciliation so much talked of, they FOOTE and, at last dates, the advantage over Buow's up more. Yet we hear the very portion of the party that is loudest in denouncing these factionists, and that so much deprecate their elevation to the high places of the land, landing, in the same on this one point: THAT THE COMPROMISE MEA THES HAD PERCECTLY HARMONIZED THE DEMOCRATE PARTY THEO GROUT THE NATION. Now he has no heard of the split in New York, and when t' news of that "split" reaches Mississippi, and when it is understood that Dickinson is denouice and Drx praised by the Democratic National orem sistency! Ultraism and fanaticism—Secession-ism and Freseilism, they may always expect to turn of the tables in his favor? Of course he w.ll The South will become alarmed again-Foota's prophecies will come back to roost, and his oppoing the reward of government patrounge for their at, an out and out anti-compromise man, wil for six years. - Baltimore Times.

..... Our Paris correspondent states that M. Kos uth, from his retreat in England, has been ma king overtures to the Porte with a view to hi return to the Turkish dominions during the pre return to the turkish dominions airing the pre-sent conjuncture. These overtures are said to have been coddly met by the Sultan. It can in-deed be hardly supposed that this Sovereign has so soon forgetten the ingratifude with which the ex-dictator of Hungary formerly received the rifice, and even at the peril of interrupting friend ly relations with powerful neighboring States.— The return of Kossuth to the East could not fail to be viewed with particular displeasure by Aus-tria, with which Turkey is, for the present at least, upon friendly terms. All Hungarians who take service now in Turkey against Russia will do so with the very reasonable conviction that if war becomes flagrant between the two last-names war becomes flagrant between the two last-named Powers, Austria will be eventually compelled, by the force of circumstances and her geographical position, to side with Russia; and that the op-portunity will not be long wanting to meet the old enemy in new battle-fields. These views may, in the course of events, coincide with those of the Sultan, and induce him to welcome to his ranks the revolutionary bands that in England and the United States are watching with hop-every cloud that gathers and blackens in the Eu ropean sky: but at the present moment the Porte we think, will hardly be so improdent as to comnit an net the manifest tendency of which would to detach Austria from the alliance of the European Powers which are striving to settle lissue. .. wifeelly its difficulties with the Car - Not

the Democratic National candidates, thus speaks in reply to the Richmond Enquirer:

When we speak of the Democratic party, as such, we speak not as a partisan, bound by any The New York papers aurounce that Benjamir Pierce, the eminent astronomical Professor of the University at Cambridge, has begun the composition of his long expected work teatry or agreement, but as an interpendent spec-tator. With its mere party proceedings and or-ganization we are in no wise identified, and judge of them as of other things that pass before our eyes, and which, as journals, we are bound to Analytical Mechanics, which will embody we pretend to speak for the Democracy of the South. In this whole matter of office-holding, we abjure and repudiate all participation. We before the late scientific convention at Cleveland. where it was considered the great feature of the

Ole Bull's Colony, in Potter county, Pennsylvania, has, we regret to hear, turned out most us aside to note them at all, it is as an observer, No more than forty emigrants re who has a right to an opinion, and to the free cz. and are said to be poor soil, illy fitted for cult cation. Mr. Bull expended large sums of money in improvements, such as erecting a fine hotel a Exchange Bank has just sustained a loss of \$14,000 or thereabouts. The circumstances, as we are informed, are substantially these. On Monday evening Mr. Henry Davis, of this city, other bai dings, but a serious difficulty about the tit'e to the land purchased by him, has thrown the whole enterprise into confusion, and resulted in an expensive lawsuit.

was requested by the Bank here to take charge of a value or carpet-bag, containing the money, and deliver it to the Bank in Richmond, as he was FAILURE OF THE ALLEGHANY.—The United States steamship Alleghany returned to the naval anchorage at one o'clock Saturday, after an absuce of three and a Nalf days on her trial trip vis, having some ladies under his escart, proceeded to the Depot-in Pocahontas, with the value in We regret to announce that she performed ver badly, and that this experimental excursion ha resulted in a complete and absolute failure on the part of the steamer. At no time, under the in the hands of a negro boy, who offered to hold it for him until he could seat the ladies. Having most favorable circumstances of wind and tide, with the application of both steam and sails his astonishment could see nor hear nothing of could her speed be increased to a faster rate than the boy, nor has he, as far as we know, been seen six miles an hour. Her machinery worked wretchedly, and since the trial is in a most shator heard of up to this time. The money, we un-derstand, was not the property of the Bank of tered condition .- Norfolk Argus. this city, but was intransita from the Clarksville to the Richmond Bank,—Petersburg Intelligencer.

Hog Cnor or Onio.-On the 1st of October about one-half of the counties of Ohio had furnished the Auditor of State's Office their annual Chicago Democratic Press publishes the proceedings of a "Convention of citizens of Nebraska statement of personal property listed for taxa-tion in 1853. The number of hogs in forty-four counties is set down at 1,315,498, against 696,-041 last year. It is however, doubted if the real increase is as large as the returns make it appear, in consequence of the repeal of the \$200

lations were passed declaring it to be inexpedient to establish a Territorial Government in Nebraska until -after the extinction of the Indian title to the soil; concurring in the views of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in respect to the present settlement of the whites in the territory, and direction the The escape of Joux Mirchell, and Jour MARTIN, associates in exile with Tuonas Francis and directing the opening of polls throughout the Territory, on the second Tuesday of October for the election of a delegate to Cong ess. MENGRER, is a certainty. We have perused let-ters from Australia to their particular friends in this city which speak of the manner of their escape, but from fear that their safe arrival in this There will be a noble monument erected to the cape, but from tear that their sate arrival in this country would be jeopardized, by a publication of the particulars, we have been requested to refrain from giving them publicity for the present—N. Fork Times. memory of HENRY CLAY in Kentucky, the State of his home and adoption, as we wish there might be in every State in the Union. In Ohio there has been two subscriptions of \$1,000 each by two citizens of that State. Fayette county (Ky.) has subscribed \$15,000, Bourhon, \$5,000, Franklin

A German colony has been, for a couple of rears, settled in Pickens district, South Carolina on a tract of twenty thousand acres of land which it has purchased in common to be divided gentlemanly arout of the association, was thus accested: "Mr. D., I understand you receive authoriptions to erect a monument at Mr. Clav's grave: I wish to add my name to your list." He wrote "Cook, Mississippi, five hundred have been instituted; and, according to the Charleston Standard, it is "one of the most beautiful specimens of primitive society to be met with in any country."

NATURAL CURIOSITY. Quite a queer freak nature has been lately on exhibition in Norfolk city. It consists of about four feet of the strimp of a grape vine, measuring in the largest part two feet in diameter, or six feet in circumference, hollow all through. A swarm of bees and ten pounds of honey were taken from the hollow when it was cut up. It grew in Accomac county.

Legal Decision as to the Rights of Travelters.—A gentleman brought an action recently in one of the Ohio Courts against the owners of a steamboat on which he had lost a trunk containing \$2,000. The Court held that they were bound to pay for the loss of ordinary baggage, but not for anything of unusual value, unless it was made known to them beforeband, so that they could take extra care, and charge an extra price for earrying it. Accordingly, the jury brought in a verdict allowing him \$300—the value of the trunk and the clothing in it—but disallowing the \$2,000. THE EXPECTED BRONSON LETTER.—We are salisfied that the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet received the letter from Collecter Bronson, which the New York Herald and National Dem-There is an old lady in Virginia, who believes it to be a Bible doctrine, that, for seven years before the end of the world, no children are to be
long, in reply to his (Mr. Guthrin's) now famous
born; and that gives her comfort, for, at every
circular, defining the position of the Aministrafresh birth she hears of, she says to herself, then on the difficulties in the party in New York.
"We'l, the sayen years at least have not begun."

Morth-Caralina Star.



RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1853.

THE STATE FAIR.

We will not be able, in the present number. give an account of the articles on exhibition, the receedings &c., on this interesting occasion but there are a few items of interest which we think our readers would be pleased to see. Most ample preparations have been made for the acedation of all those who may have anything on exhibition as well as for those who are only nterested in seeing. Sixteen acres of groun manner, stalls have been fitted up for stock of all kinds and houses have been erected and arranged for such acticles as cannot be exposed in the open air. We were varticularly struck with the neat and appropriate manner in which the ladies had decorated Floral Hall, and prepared f North Carolina would desire to exhibit.

At the time of our present writing (Mor private residences, and manifest a purpose to have all who shall attend well accommodated.

and we also understand that the number of artithis, the first fair in the Old North State, will be ereditable to the intelligence, skill and enterprise of our citizens; and will stimulate our people to redeem the State

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. This body convened in this city on Monday last, There was a large number of delegates present from all parts of the State.

The following gentlemen were elected permaent officers of the Convention.

PRESIDENT. William Albright, Esq., of Chatham, VICE PRESIDENTS.

J. J. McDugald, of Bladen; B. F. Stanfield, of Caswell; H. B. Bryan, of Edgecombe; Thomas C. Blake, of Guilford ; Juo. A. McMannen, of Orange; Robert H. Ballard, of Gates; Jno. Gossett, of Catawba; G. W. May, of Union,

SECRETABLES. A. M. Gorman, of Wake; W. R. Carson, Pasquotank; W. M. Johnson, of Alamance,

Up to the time of our going to press, the Co cention had not done more than to appoint regular officers, committees, &c. It is expected to be in session for several days.

A Committee of fifteen was appointed to pre pare business for the Convention to report to a subsequent meeting of the Convention ; of which we will be able to inform our readers in our next

COMMON SCHOOLS

and we wish that we could induce every citizen claiming for the Barnbu ners an equal righ of the State to read them and become interested to a full participation in the spoils. This letter those nations friendly to us. Our government, of practically in carrying out this great plan for the shows very conclusively, what the Whig papers c surse, will remain neutral, and occupying a posthe results of years of investigation, and estals. Practically in carrying out this great plan for the shows very conclusively, what the Whig papers carrse, will remain neutral, and occupying a postlish the author's claim to the highest order clucation of the masses in our borders. It does have all the time charged, that the Administraseem to us that our leading men have heretofore tion leans to the freewill wing of the party and her rights, will be able to avail herself in a men been culpably negligent of this the most impor- is fully resolved to make the factions unite, no ure of the advantages arising from the withdraw tant institution of the State; and that all classes matter upon what terms. The talk about their all of much competition in our trade. have been too much disposed to let it work for taking their stand upon the Baltimore platform. We cannot pretend to say that these results itself without giving that aid to its operations is all stuff, for everybody knows that the Barn- would surely follow, but they seem to us at least for the want of which it is a useless encumbrance burners are as irreconcilably opposed to the com- probable. It is by no means certain that there upon one statute book

> is permitted most generally to go by default. It under the protection of the Administration.has often been the case, as we know both from | Hear him : from superintendents, and although the law places in other hands, the wishes of a District are not pointment to official stations in your department to official stations in your department are not allow me to express the expectation that you competent men, or men who feel no interest in carry conviction with it." service in removing the evil.

When such a state of things exists, those who en their efforts when they find they can do not tion of the President and is calculated to create thing to remedy the evil. We were rejoiced when we learned that the Legislature had determined to appoint a general Superintendent; we believed

This new move does not meet with favors from under the influence of our free and glorious incause in the State; and we are truly glad that he We do not recollect when we have seen a party has set to work to do all he can to remedy the defects of the system and to make if a blessing to the rising generation.

THE BISHOP OF NORTH CAROLINA. - It will be convention that the difficulties in regard to the creedntials of the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, (of Balti-more.) Bishop elect of North Carolina, and the resignation of Dr. Ives, his predecessor, have been amicably settled by the convention resolving to accept themas valid and regular. The new Bishop, our political organization can only be held to therefore, will be consecrated, and it is said with spoils, —a libel hitherto confined to the British therefore, will be consecrated, and it is said with great ceremony, at Trinity church, in New York, ns soon as the convention shall adjourn. On the same occasion Bishop Ives will be regularly deposed, -----

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company will be held in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 17th day of November prozime.

benjo to perfection.

THE NAVY.

For a brunch of the service that has shed so much honor upon the American name, and dis- Guthrie to Collector Bronson has stirred up quite the navy probably needs as much reform and improvement as any other arm of the public defence. Every few weeks we are mortified to see chronitions of the Navy.

cured by a properly organized Navy.

it for the reception of such articles as the ladies on its trial trip of a vessel built at one of our Democratic party; "I am willing in these, as in tioternment establishments and its total loss to other cases, to drop the inquiry into bygone opinour government; and it is a notorious fact that ions and associations, to adhere to the compact of vening) the crowd in the city is large and con- the vessels of the Japan expedition were long 1852, to oppose disorganization, to resist agitatautly increasing. The Hotels are pretty well delayed for defects in workmanship and on acfilled, but our citizens are throwing open their count of the difficulty of properly manning the cratic party as the best means of securing peace fleet. These things show that something is want- among the States and perpetuity to the Union." ing to render the system complete; something is We have seen some very fine stock upon the needed to infuse life and vigor into this inanimate Fair Grounds, and learn that more is coming in ; carcass. We do not pretend to be able to point out all the remedies; but the attention of our cles in other branches will be very large, that, in | legislators ought to be called to the lack of serfact, there will be no lack of exhibitors; but that vice in the Navy, so that it might be in some way would be the effects of such a war upon this

the determination to make yet greater efforts to are no advocates for needless expenditures, we affairs there must necessarily have an effect upon promotion amongst the officers of the Navy; hold on them. out other inducements to the culistment of sea. A war in Europe would be a general one or it by the commercial marine; infuse thus more either case, thousands of emigrants, in the political commercial marine; infuse thus more either case, thousands of emigrants, in the political commercial marine; infuse thus more either case, thousands of emigrants, in the political commercial marine; infuse thus more either case, thousands of emigrants, in the political case, thousands of emigrants are case, thousands are case, the case of the case, the case of the case of the case, the case of the case of the case, the case of the case need not be ashamed of.

APPLYING THE LASH.

We have before us one of the most executinary productions of this remarkable age, in the shape of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector, Surveyor, &c., of the port of New York, commanding them in official tones to bestow the petty offices in their gift upon a certain branch of the party that seems to have called forth the peculiar sympathies of the Administration. It seems that the Collector of the port, in his appointments, had entirely overlooked the claims of the Barnburner wing of the Democracy, not desiring to acknowledge themas en component part of the party. All his appointments were conferred upon the other wing of the party, again t whi h the Secretary of the Trev-We publish this week another of Mr. Wiley's ury, with the advice of the President and other unications on the subject of Common Schools, members of the Cabinet, protests most earnestly, promise and to the rights of the South, as they will be a war, but if there should be, the enter-Our people generally have so much needed the have ever been to the Whig party. But the Sectimulus of political excitement to rouse them up retary of the Treasury distinctly avows the con- them to make the best use of the opportunities to the importance of action on any question, that fidence of the President and the Cabinet in this afforded them for trade. an election connected with the Common Schools faction and in unmistakable terms takes them

our own observation as well as from others, that "I call your attention to this subject and to elections for School Committees have been en- the fact that the President and his Cabinet, with tirely neglected for the want of proper notices entire unanimity, recognise that portion of the party as democrats distinctly avowing and firmfrom superintendents, and although the law places is the appointment of Committees in such instances the appointment of Committees in such instances of the appointment of Committees in such instances of the appointment of Committees in such instances of the State, and we can be appointment of Committees in such instances of the State, and we can be appointment of Committees in such instances of the State, and control of the State, and we can be appointment of Committees in such instances of the State, and control of the State, and c tery likely to be consulted in such cases. If in- will recognize them in the only way that will

known this to be done free carly and we have petty officers. What must the country think of ple. amented the want of interest felt by parents and a President who believes it to be his special misfriends, without the power of doing them any sion to lay down rules, not for the conduct of the affairs of the Government, not for the management of our relations abroad, but for the distri- point, addressed him a letter on that subject .do believe that Common Schools may be made a bution and bestowal of the petty offices of the blessing to the State, feel discouraged and slack- Government. It is unworthy of the high posi-

the Democratic press of New York generally .- stitutions. press condemning more bitterly the acts of their own partisans than this act of Mr. Guthrie has been condemned. Here is a specimen from the Daily National Democrat:

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

mined not to be behind in any of the improve- opinion on the treaty. The papers contain the ments of the Age. It has been but a short time reply of the Attorney General which is to the since we announced that his paper had come out effect that the President line no right under the much enlarged. It is one of the handsomest the British Government can re-commence pro-We had the pleasure of hearing "Old Joe and most ably conducted papers in the State, c. edings against Colder with new and additional conductions and additional conductions are conducted papers. Sweeny" last Monelay evening. He picks the and the Editor deserves the extensive patrons e testimony. In the mean time, Colder will remain Le receives.

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

It seems that the mandate of Mr. Sceretary tinguished us as a brave and a powerful people, a dust in the Democratic fold. Not only has the Secretary of the Treasury come out in a manifes to, but the difficulties amongst the factions have called forth an expression of opinion from Seccled som failure amongst the vessels of the United retary Davis. It had been stated that he had States tiovernment that would spur any other made expressions fiestile to Messrs. Brenson and nation into the resolve to do something to make O'Connor, which drew from the Scating an emit more efficient and more worthy of the name phatic denial of the fact, whereupon Mr. Davis and power of a great nation. We do not pre- communicates to the Sentinel a copy of a letter tend to impute any fault to the present head of that he had written to a friend in New York dethe Navy Department for the insufficiency and fining his position. It seems that the Secretary want of power of the Navy, but rather believe is willing to bury in oblivion all past differenit to be due to the policy heretofore and upto the ces, forget the political sins and little peccadilee present time pursued by Congress in the regula- of the freesoilers and Buffalo platform men, and hug all to his boson as true Democrats, who have For one of the strongest and most influential taken their stand upon the Baltimore platform nations in the world, we have the feeblest and He even expresses a willingness to clasp to his most inefficient Naval force. True, in times of bosom John Van Buren, the very latest convert war, it has proved a strong arm of defence and of the administration. Mr. Davis seems to have has added fustre to our name and arms; but with quaffed some political Lethe which has entirely the increase of our commercial marine and the obliberated from his memory letters and speech extension of our intercourse with the nations of es written and delivered by men from whom he the world, with the small number of vessels of acknowledges he differed, in former times, as war and their acknowledged inferiority of con- widely as the antipodes. Here in short is the struction, it is impossible for our government to course which the Secretary seems to have adopte give that prompt and efficient protection to our ed in affiliating with these factionists and we commercial interests abroad that would be se- opine it will be difficult for the country to understand how the union of men of such entirely It has been but a few days since the press of different opinions can do much good for the a neighboring port chronicled the entire failure country, even if it does secure the harmony of tion, and to promote the harmony of the Deme

A WAR IN EUROPE.

The question has been frequently asked and as frequently discussed, "will there be war in Europe?" but not many have considered what connected with There is now a large surplus in the Treasury, the new world by commercial relations, although and it is constantly increasing; and whilst we far off in distance, any change in the state of nevertheless think that appropriations might very us either for good or for evil. We do not profess judiciously be made to remedy the defects we to be sufficiently versed in commercial matters to have spoken of. Abolish the government-system give a perfectly satisfactory answer to the quesof building vessels, contract with responsible tion, but some of the results are so evident that persons for them; change the present system of we think we may venture to give an opinion up-

men in the service, at least equal to those given would be confined to Russia, and Turkey. In spirit and more activity into officers and men, and ical strifes of the times, would seek our shores, in a few years we would have a Navy that we and thus a vast quantity of capital and labor would be brought in. This would give employment to our shipping, increase the demand for our supplies of all kinds; and thus all our produce would demand the highest rates in foreign ports. The governments of Europe would need money to carry on their contests, and we from our position might compete in the money market with any of the nations of the old world.

The demand for breadstuffs would divert much of the labor and capital of the country from manufacturing and speculation, to agricultural and commercial pursuits, thus enabling those still engaged in manufactures to reap larger profits, as well as affording more remunerative prices to those tilling the ground. Cotton might be lowered in price, but all other articles would advance and all branches of industry receive additional

Unless all the ports of Europe should be blockaded, which is not a probable occurrence, we would be able to keep up an active trale with

prise, skill and energy of our people will enable -----

HON. D. M. BARRINGER.

The Wolden Patriot advocates the claims of the Hon. D. M. Barringer to the nomination for Governor next year, with no little force and abilitv. Since the subject was first mentioned by the

Patriot, it has pretty generally been spoken of have not yet seen any objection urged to it .-Should the Hon. Mr. Barringer be the nominer of the Whig Convention, we feel certain he would discharging the duties of the office in any other | Really it is an extraordinary sight to see an be warmly supported by the Whig presses and than a sort of perfunctory manner, are placed in Administration, charged with the high trust of the Whig masses throughout the State. The high such posts, it is but reasonable to suppore that managing the affairs of the nation, descending positions occupied heretofore by Mr. Barringer, they will not have a very close eye to the kind of to the business of dictating to local officers the bave given him an opportunity of showing his teacher demanded by the wants of a particular course they shall pursue in distributing the spais ability as well as his devotion to the principles district; and thus the cause will suffer. We have amongst clerks in the custom house and other of the Whig party and the interests of the per-

The Patriot had heard a report that Mr. B. would, on his return to America, take up his residence in Maryland, and to be satisfied on tha The following is an extract from his reply, show

"Having been very closely occupied at my post during the whole period of my mission, I propose now to travel two or three months more before my return to the good and ever beloved old North State—the home of my birth and my affections. I never had the least idea of living cheeches for the filters, as you have been cronsously informed—I shall go back to reside among my old and many friends and neighbors."

ANOTHER EXTRADITION CASE, William Coblen, a British subject, was not long

ince demanded by the British Government, under the extradition treaty, upon the charge of forgery. He was brought before Judge Edwards, in New York, and upon examination of the test'mony against him, it was not considered sufficient to justify his delivery. Application was then made to the President upon the same grounds The Editor of the Spirit of the Age is deter- and he called upon the Attorney General for his in a new dress. Last week the Age come to us treaty or the law to interfere in the case, but that free from enclody,